

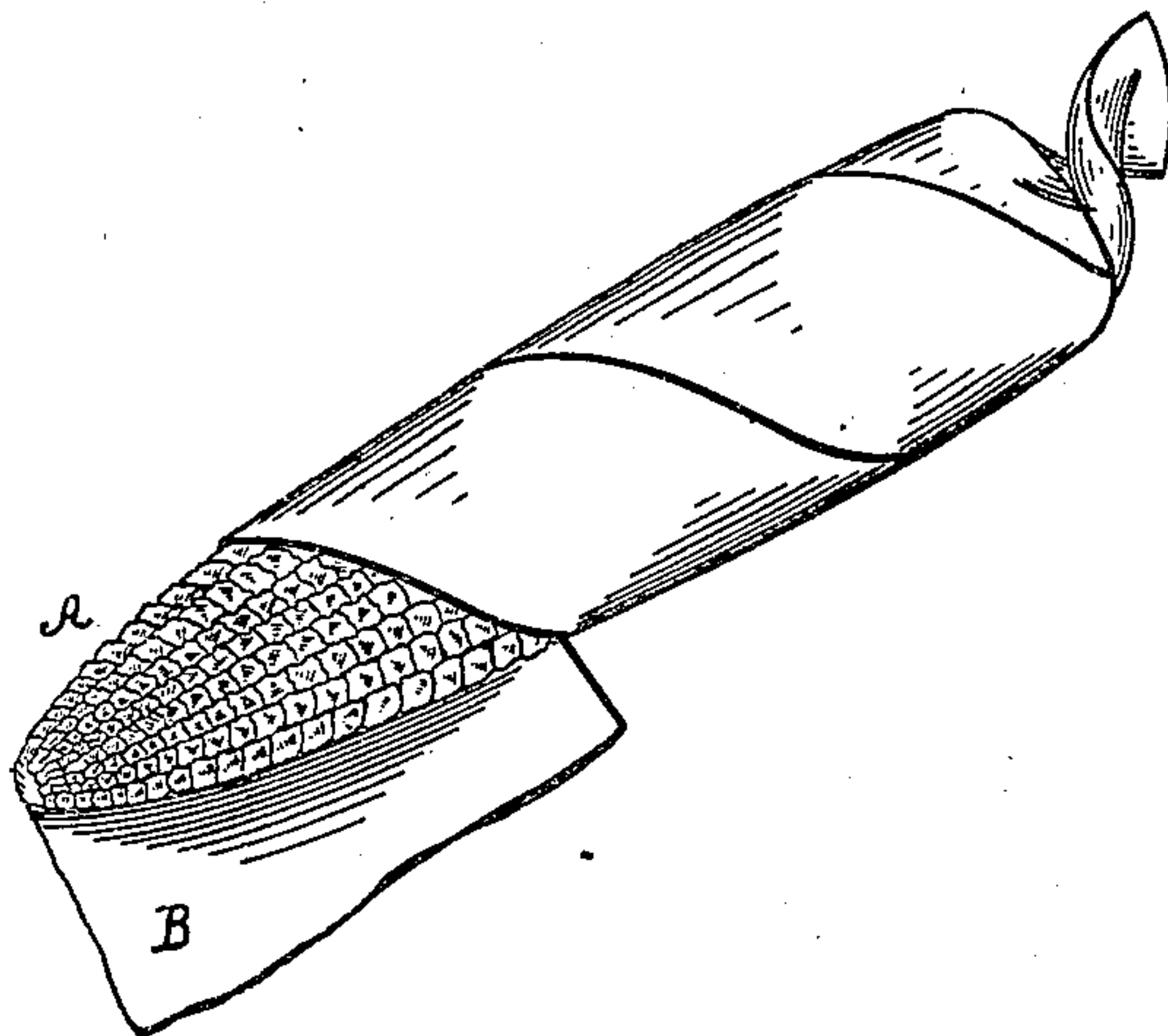
(No Model.)

A. C. MILLER.

FIRE KINDLER.

No. 271,648.

Patented Feb. 6, 1883.



WITNESSES

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ALBERT C. MILLER, OF ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

FIRE-KINDLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 271,648, dated February 6, 1883.

Application filed October 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT C. MILLER, of Ann Arbor, county of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fire-Kindlers; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification.

This invention consists of a fire-kindler prepared in the manner hereinafter described and claimed.

The drawing represents a view in perspective of a fire-kindler embodying my invention.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved fire-kindler, and relates especially to corn-cob fire-kindlers. It is my design to provide such a kindler which shall be neat and clean and which shall be sufficiently combustible to be quickly ignited, and which shall also be sufficiently long in consuming to start any ordinary fire. I accomplish this result by dipping or saturating a corn-cob or a section of the same in a specially-prepared or other inflammable material, and then wrapping the same in a wrapper of paper, said wrapper being saturated with a suitable inflammable material.

In the drawing, A represents a corn-cob. B is the paper wrapper.

I prefer to first dip or saturate the cob in a preparation of resin, petroleum, and tar, compounded of suitable proportion—as, for instance, of resin, two parts; petroleum, one part, and tar one part—though I would have it understood that I do not limit myself to exactly these proportions. Spirits of turpentine might also be added, and, if desired, displace the petroleum. I find that when a cob has been dipped or saturated in a preparation so made the coating is not so apt to crumble and shell off from the cob as is frequently the case

in kindlers as commonly constructed. I would have it understood, however, that I do not limit myself to a corn-cob kindler dipped or saturated in an inflammable material so compounded, as I contemplate the use of any suitable inflammable material for this purpose. After the saturated cob has been properly dried it is inclosed in a wrapper of tissue or other paper, which is wholly or partially saturated with a preparation of niter, phosphorus, or other inflammable material.

It is evident that when the cob is wrapped in paper, as herein described, the kindler can be handled without danger of soiling. Moreover, it will be seen that the paper, especially when saturated as described, can be readily ignited, communicating its flame to the interior cob.

I am aware that a kindler consisting of a corn-cob having a number of transverse holes bored through it, dipped in white resin, and wrapped in paper has been made; but I do not claim a kindler so constructed.

What I claim is—

1. A fire-kindler composed of a corn-cob saturated with a compound of resin, petroleum, and tar, and an inclosing-wrapper consisting of a sheet of paper saturated with an inflammable substance, substantially as described.

2. A fire-kindler composed of a corn-cob saturated with a compound of resin, petroleum, and tar, and an inclosing-wrapper consisting of a sheet of paper saturated with a solution of niter, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a corn-cob saturated with an inflammable substance, of a paper wrapper inclosing the cob and saturated with a solution of niter, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT C. MILLER.

Witnesses:

N. S. WRIGHT,
A. E. INGLIS.