

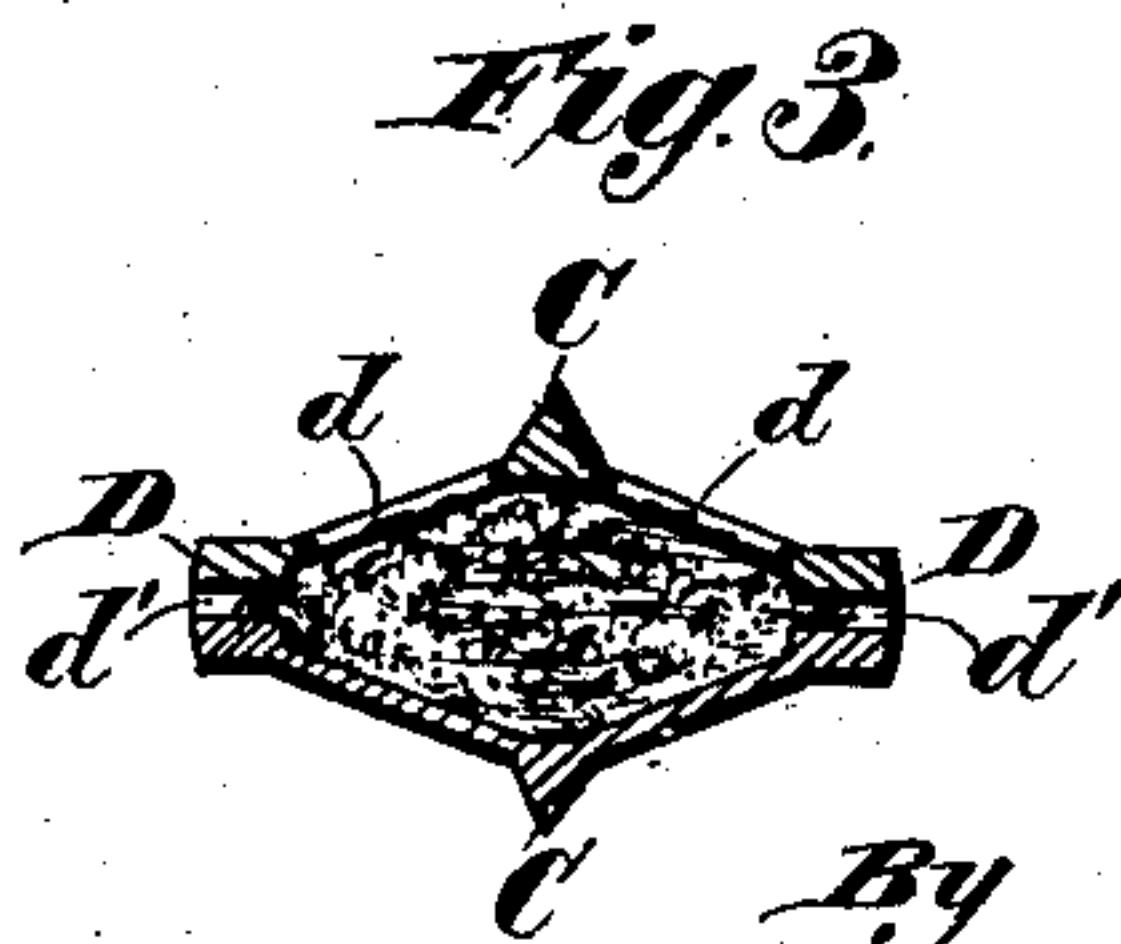
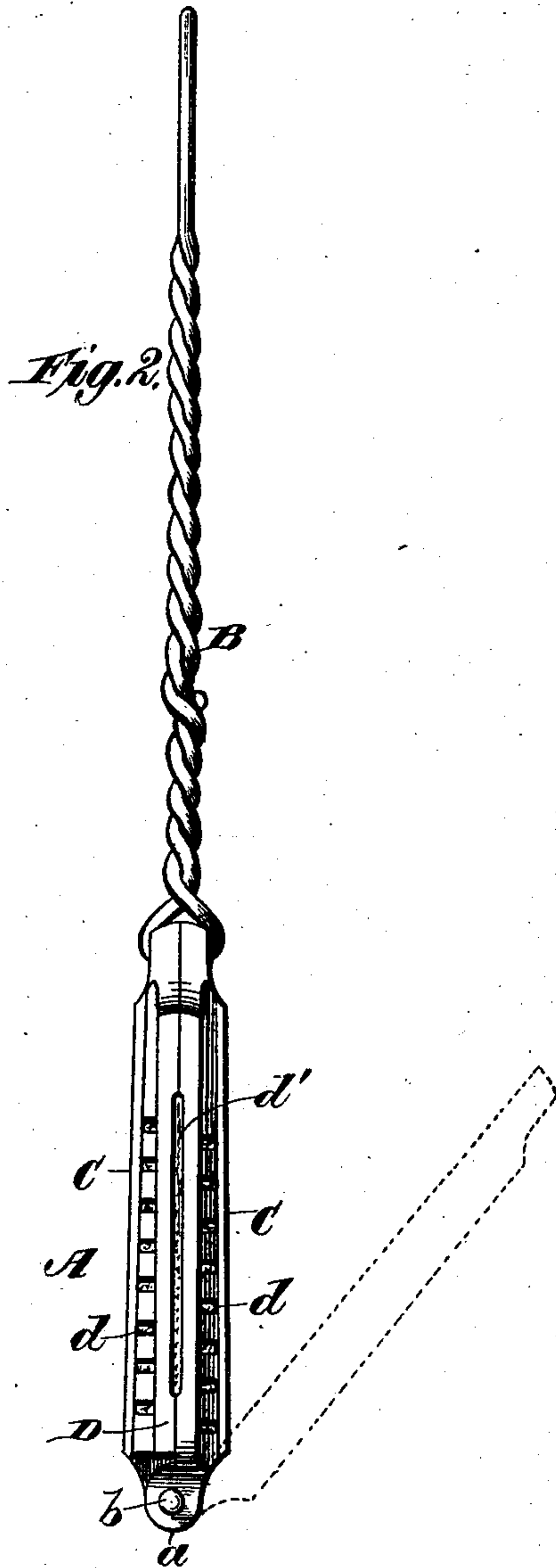
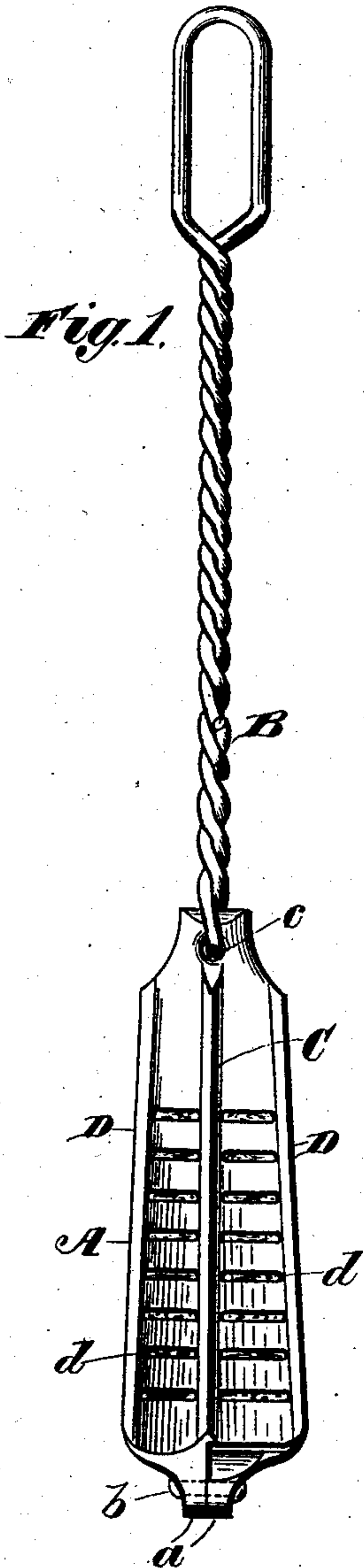
(Model.)

A. E. OSBORN.

FIRE KINDLER.

No. 290,997.

Patented Dec. 25, 1883.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADELBERT E. OSBORN, OF WACO, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR TO THE MODEL MACHINE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

FIRE-KINDLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 290,997, dated December 25, 1883.

Application filed August 22, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADELBERT E. OSBORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waco, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fire-Kindling Torches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of fire-kindling torches which are composed of a shell constructed in two parts, the lower end of one having a socket with which engages a projection on the lower end of the other, the two parts being perforated and grooved at their upper ends, between which is interposed a stud, the whole being secured by a wire forming the handle of the device, the shell being filled with asbestos, as in Letters Patent No. 263,597.

The object of my invention is to simplify the construction of such torches and to provide novel and efficient means for connecting the ends of the two shells. This I accomplish in the manner and by the means hereinafter described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation, partly in section. Fig. 3 is a transverse section.

A in the drawings indicates a shell of malleable iron, in cross-section approximating an elliptical form, its thickness being such that it may be inserted between the bars of a grate. The shell is made in two parts or sections, each having at its lower end a lug, *a*, which laps upon a corresponding lug upon the opposite section, a pivot-bolt, *b*, being passed through both, so as to hold the two sections together, and at the same time permit access to the interior of the shell by turning either part upon the pivot *b*. The opposite extremity of each section is perforated, as at *c*, and the metallic handle B is passed through said perforations, holding the sections of the shell locked together, as shown in Fig. 2. A central longitudinal ridge or projection, C, is formed upon each section of the shell, and a thick angular flange, D, is formed upon each edge thereof, leaving upon the flattened surface of each part two depressed longitudinal

portions, one on each side of the central ridge, C. In each of these parts are formed slots or openings *d d*, &c., cut entirely through the shell and exposing the substance contained therein. Longitudinal openings *d'*, for a similar purpose, may be formed in the edges of the shell, as shown in Fig. 2.

Within the shell A, I place a mineral wool—such as Italian asbestos—which is not only non-inflammable, but has sufficient capillarity to take up a considerable quantity of oil. This material is packed in the shell closely, and is held therein by closing the sections and attaching the handle B, which is of twisted-wire strands.

In use, the torch is dipped in coal-oil or a similar inflammable liquid, and the mineral wool is thoroughly saturated therewith. It is then lighted and thrust beneath or among the coals or other fuel, where it is left until the fire is well started, when it may be withdrawn and extinguished.

By my invention the necessity of using wood kindling may be avoided, and the torch may be inserted directly into the mass of coal or other fuel. The ridges C and D serve to prevent such close contact with the perforated portions of the torch as to obstruct the free combustion of the oil, while at the same time they aid the draft and strengthen the shell.

By making the device of malleable iron it is much less liable to be broken.

It is often the practice to dip the torch in oil and then roll it in ashes until a mass adheres to its exterior and becomes saturated with the oil contained in the mineral wool. The ridges upon the shell give lodgment to the adhering mass, and when the fire is ignited the ashes are knocked off by striking the torch against the ground or some other solid body. The said ridges give additional strength to the shell and decrease the danger of breakage when it is cleaned in the manner described.

By pivoting or hinging the sections of the shell together a much more permanent and a stronger device is obtained.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

A fire-kindling torch consisting of two perforated sections, each having an exterior longitudinal ridge, C, and angular side flanges, D, and provided at one end with lugs *a a*,
5 which bear flatly against each other, a pivot-pin *b*, passing transversely through the lugs, to permanently connect the sections and form a pintle on which they can turn, and a handle connecting the other ends of the sections
10 together, said sections having an interposed

filling of mineral wool, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ADELBERT E. OSBORN.

Witnesses:

LANCELOT WATSON,

E. A. MCKENNEY.