(No Model.)

P. McMENAMIN.

FIRE KINDLER.

No. 332,816. Patented Dec. 22, 1885.

Fig 1

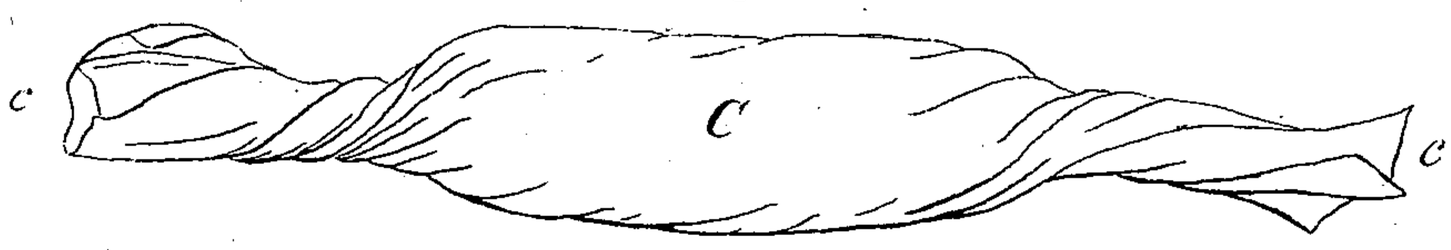

Fig 2.

Witnesses
W. A. Redmond.
H. J. Daly

Inventor
Peter McMenamin
by
J. Y. Reale. Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER McMENAMIN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

FIRE-KINDLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,816, dated December 22, 1885.

Application filed October 26, 1885. Serial No. 180,904. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER McMENAMIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fire-Kindlers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a cheap and effective fire-kindler of small bulk, displacing but little fuel, having a combustibility so complete that few, if any, cinders or ashes shall remain, and convenient and economical for shipment.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the fire-kindler. Fig. 2 is a side view showing the under wrapper partly torn away, exposing the cotton or waste.

b represents a roll of waste or cotton soaked in kerosene; *a*, the thin paper wrapper coated with pitch or rosin, partly torn away to expose to view the waste or cotton. C is an outer paper wrapper, with loose or flaring ends *c c*.

The waste or cotton is rolled in balls of from a half inch to two inches or more in diameter. It is then immersed in oil, preferably kerosene, and thoroughly saturated, after which it is subjected to gentle pressure to relieve it of drippings and prevent leakage. It is then rolled across the width of a thin piece of paper, preferably tissue-paper, about five or six inches long by three or four inches wide. The ends of the paper are then twisted tightly in opposite directions until the wrapper binds the cotton or waste. In rolling the cotton or waste it takes a cylindrical form of from one-half inch to two or more inches long by one quarter to one or more inches in diameter. The cotton or waste, with its wrapper, is then immersed in boiling pitch or rosin until the wrapper is coated with the same, after which it is placed upon a bed of sawdust to cool. After cooling, a piece of paper of about the same dimensions as the wrapper *a* is rolled about the latter, and the ends twisted loosely, as shown in Fig. 2. This outer wrapper has printed directions for using the fire-kindler.

To ignite the kindler, flame should be applied to either or both ends of the outer wrapper, C, which, being loosely twisted with flaring ends, readily blazes and ignites the inflammable coated wrapper *a*, which communicates the fire to the cotton or waste.

The outer wrapper, C, also serves to prevent the pitch or rosin from soiling the hands and the kindlers from adhering in packing, and the inflammable coated wrapper, besides serving to communicate the fire, is used to shape, bind, and hold in a compact mass the cotton or waste.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, in a fire-kindler, of the inflammable coated wrapper *a*, having twisted ends, with an outer paper wrapper, C, having flaring ends *c c*, substantially as shown and described.

2. A fire-kindler composed of a body of cotton or waste, *b*, saturated with an inflammable oil or liquid and wrapped in an inflammable coated wrapper, *a*, having twisted ends, and having an outer wrapper, C, with flaring ends *c c*, substantially as shown and described.

PETER McMENAMIN.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL SCOTT,

PETER McCABE.