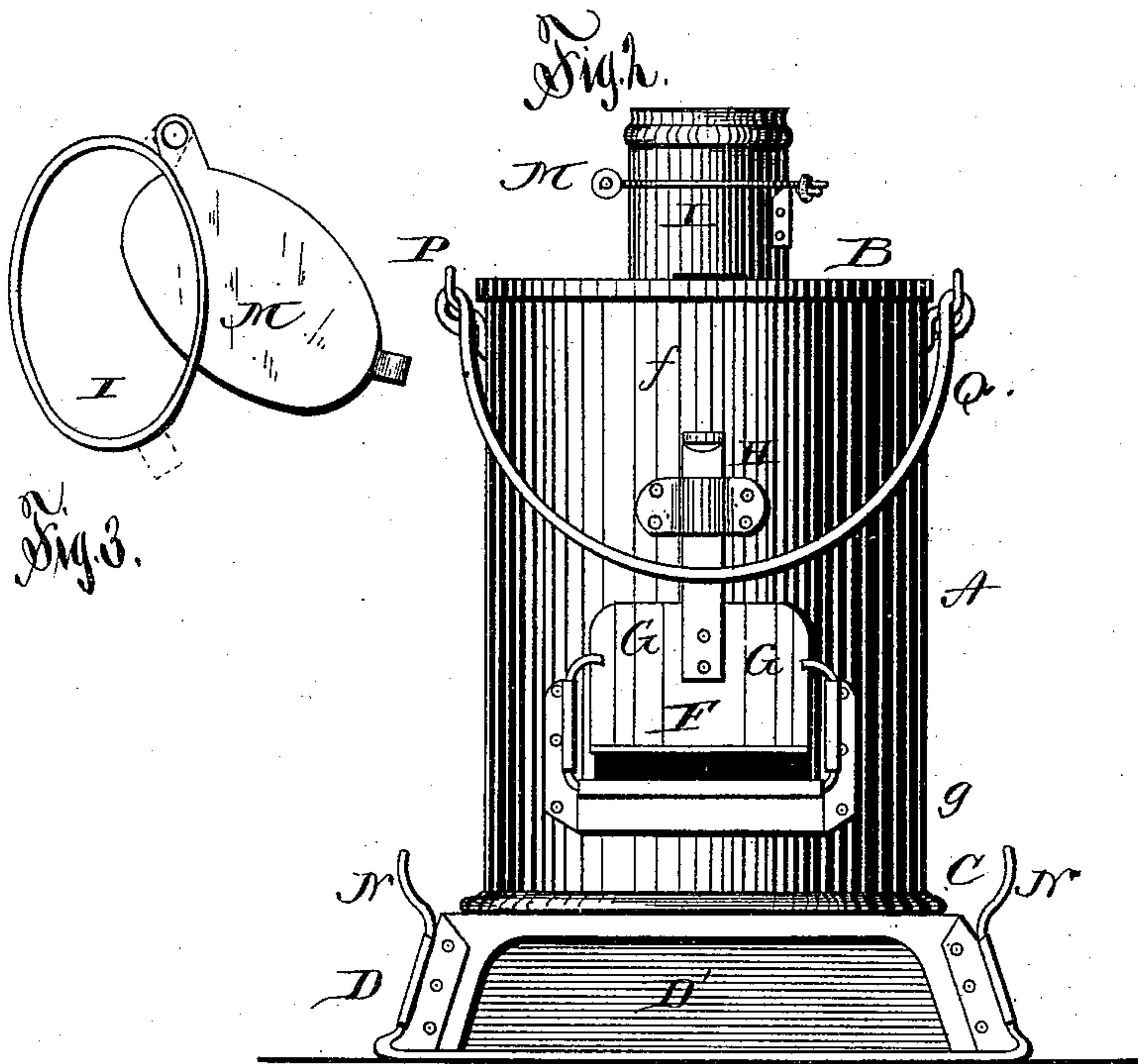
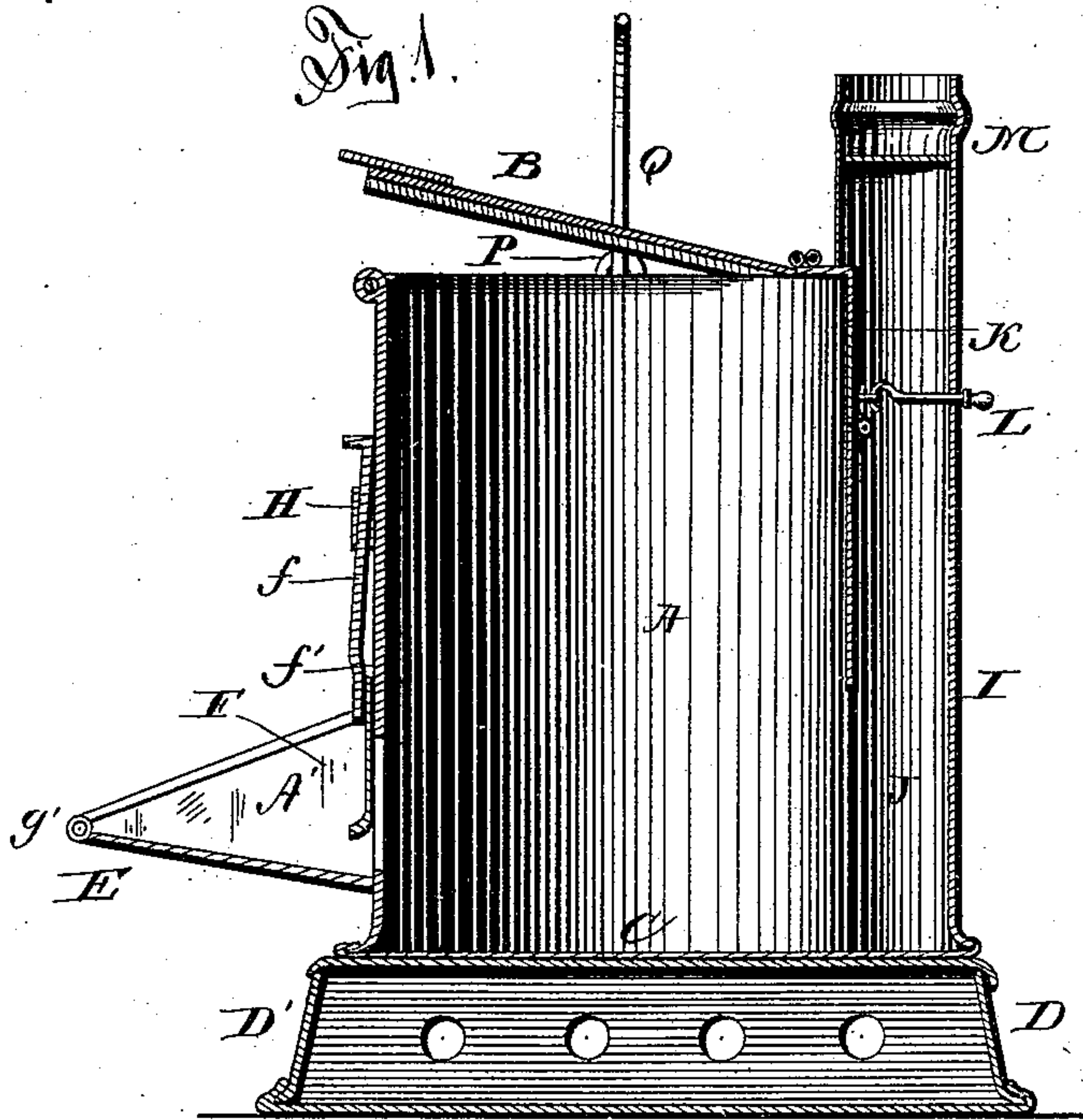


(No Model.)

J. CARTER.
TINNER'S FIRE POT.

No. 336,893.

Patented Mar. 2, 1886.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES CARTER, OF LOCKPORT, NEW YORK.

TINNER'S FIRE-POT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,893, dated March 2, 1886.

Application filed February 2, 1885. Serial No. 154,626. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES CARTER, of Lockport, in the county of Niagara and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements on a Tinner's Fire-Pot; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheet of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My present invention has general reference to improvements in tinner's fire-pots; and it consists, essentially, in the novel and peculiar combination of parts and details of construction, as hereinafter first fully set forth and described, and then pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings already mentioned, which serve to illustrate my said invention more fully, Figure 1 is a transverse sectional elevation of my improved tinner's fire-pot. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the furnace-pipe.

Like parts are designated by corresponding letters of reference in all the figures.

A is the usual fire-pot, of cylindrical or analogous shape, having a hinged, or, if preferred, a removable cover, B, through which the fuel—be it charcoal, coke, &c.—is introduced into the interior of the said fire-pot.

C is the bottom for the pot A, secured to a base or pedestal, D, in any desirable manner.

In the shell A there is an opening, A', and surrounding the same a spout, E, said opening A' being closed by a sliding door, F, having a handle, *f*, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This door F slides between the vertical walls of the spout E, and it is held close to the shell A by means of the curved spring-arms G, made of wire, and forming, as it were, the continuation of the "wiring" applied to the edges of the spout along the forward portion of the same and the upper edge of the sides, as shown at *g* in Fig. 2 and *g'* in Fig. 1. The curved ends G press upon the door or slide F with sufficient force to keep it in any desired position; but to re-enforce this friction device I provide the handle *f* with an offset, *f'*, Fig. 1, and the shell A with a loop, H, the latter acting as a guide for the said handle. Owing to the offset *f'* in the handle *f* there is at all times

a frictional resistance offered to the sliding of the door by the loop pressing upon the handle *f*, or vice versa, thus retaining said door in whatever position it may have been placed.

I is the chimney. It is permanently secured to the shell A in any desirable manner, and communicates therewith by means of an opening, J, in the back of the shell near the bottom C, and a further opening provided with a hinged shutter, K, Fig. 1, operated by a rod and handle, L, in an obvious manner. This shutter K acts as a damper to intercept communication between the upper portion of the fire-space and the chimney I. In this latter there is, furthermore, a sliding damper, M, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, by means of which the draft is checked in the usual manner.

The base or pedestal D is provided with a series of two or three arms, N, on each side, serving as guards or holders for the soldering-irons and other tools that may be placed thereupon, while the others may be placed into the interior of said pedestal through the front opening, D', Figs. 1 and 2.

To the shell A are affixed bail-ears P, into which is fastened the bail Q, by means of which the whole fire-pot is carried about.

I prefer to make this fire-pot from sheet metal, but do not exclude the use of cast and malleable iron for trimmings and accessories. When thus constructed, it forms a very desirable article of manufacture, and it can be produced at a very low figure. The products of combustion do not usually pass through the reserve or supply of fuel contained in the fire-pot, but pass immediately backward through the opening J, thus converting the apparatus, as it were, into a self-feeder, inasmuch as the portion of the fuel above the opening J cannot be ignited as long as the damper K is kept shut, while as soon as this damper is opened and communication with the chimney I established the draft will be through the chamber and the fuel contained therein and a rapid combustion obtained.

The advantages of this fire-pot over others differently constructed are that a very low fire and consequent slow combustion can be attained, which is quite an object in such tin-shops where a furnace or fire-pot is not always used to its full capacity. In thus shutting the damper K and opening the damper M slightly

a very slow combustion can be kept up, resulting in a considerable saving of fuel, besides decreasing the radiation of heat and other objectionable and obnoxious drawbacks.

5 Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure to me by Letters Patent of the United States—

In tinnerns' fire-pots, the combination, with the shell A, having fire-pot opening A', of
10 the spout E, having wired edge, the ends of

the wire being formed into curved friction-arms G, and the sliding door F, having a suitable operating-handle, f, as stated.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have hereto set my hand in 15 the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES CARTER.

Attest:

S. Cady MURRAY,
JOHN T. MURRAY.