

(No Model.)

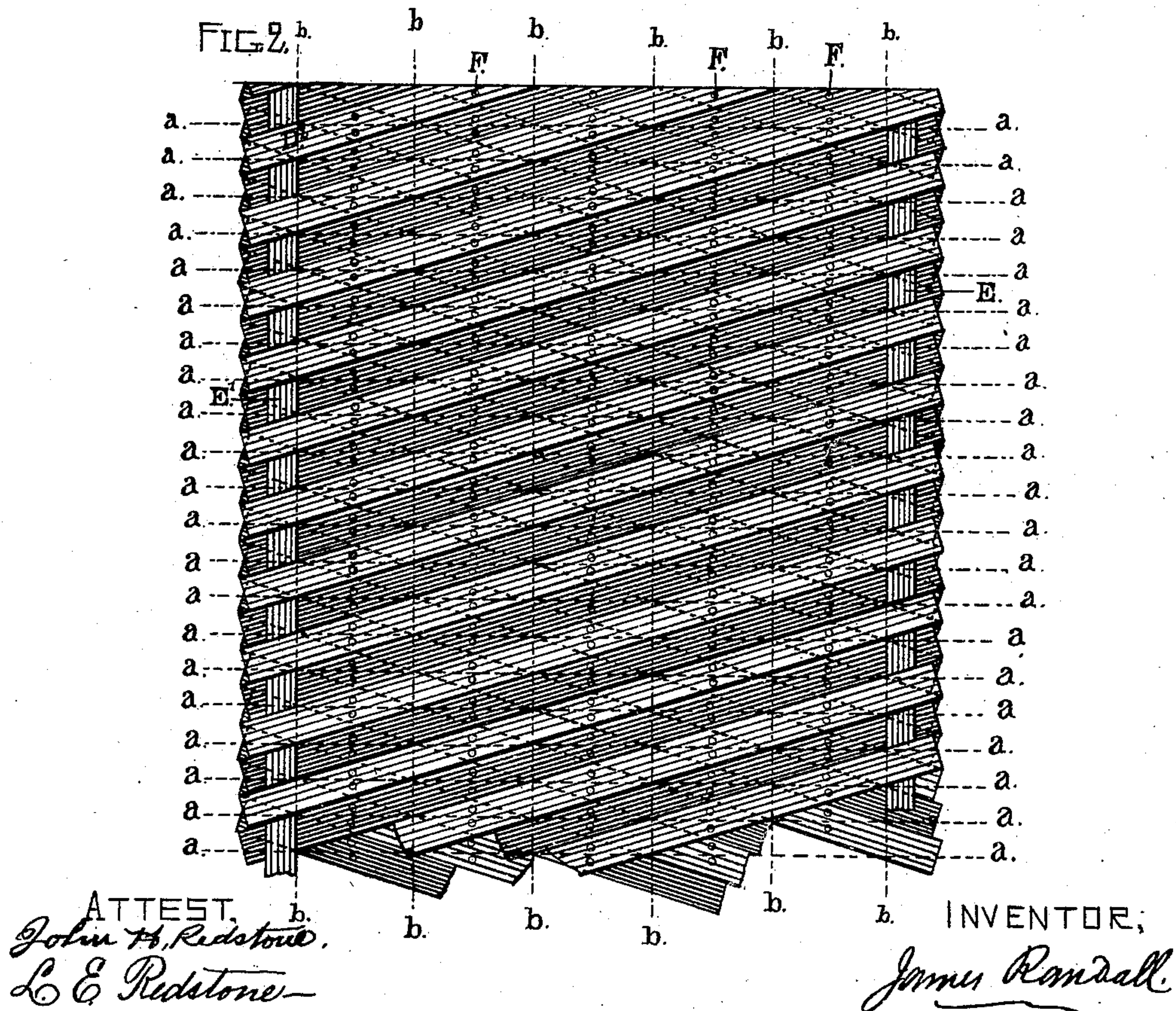
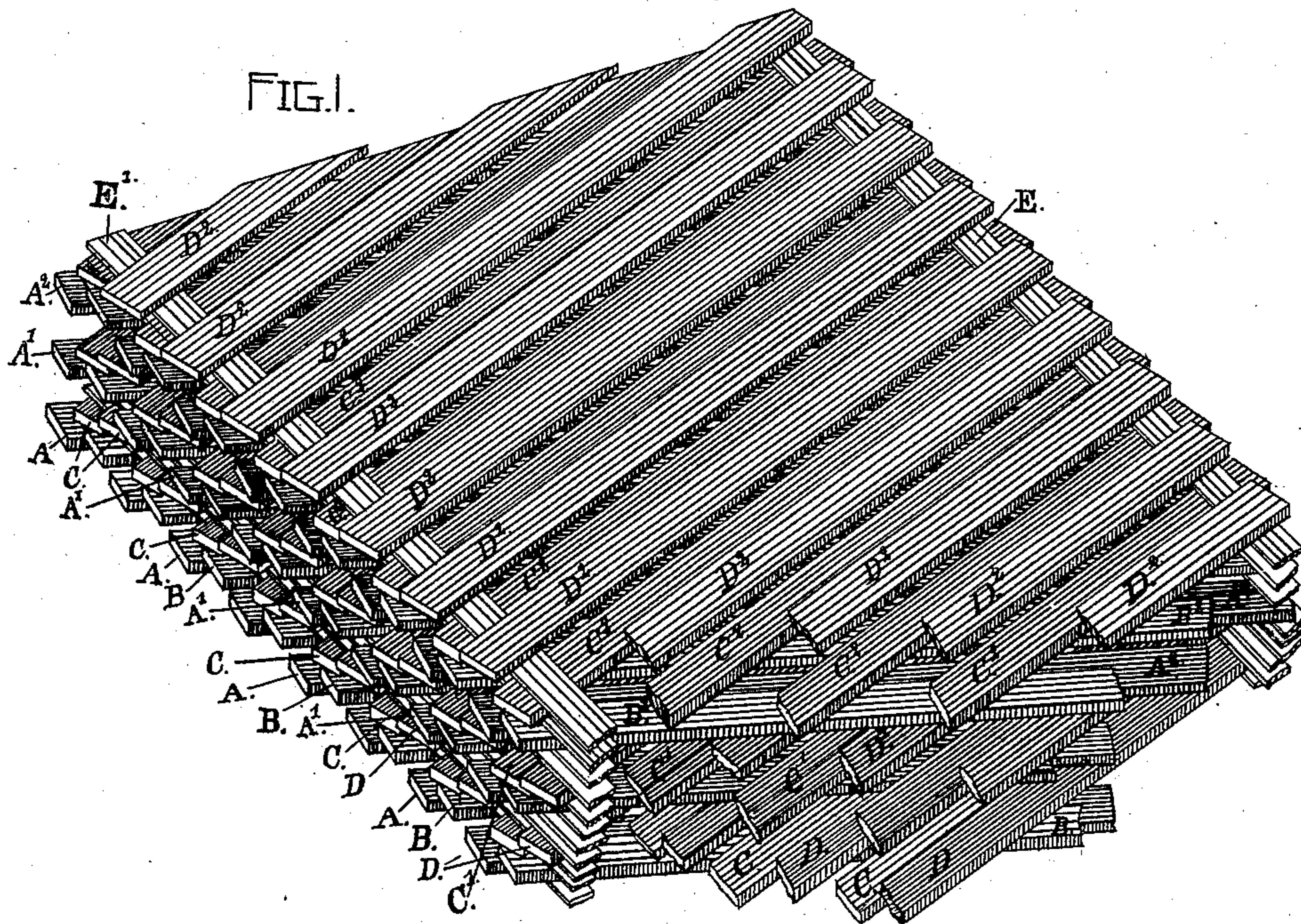
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. RANDALL.

FIRE KINDLER.

No. 381,951.

Patented May 1, 1888.



ATTEST,
John H. Redstone,
L. E. Redstone

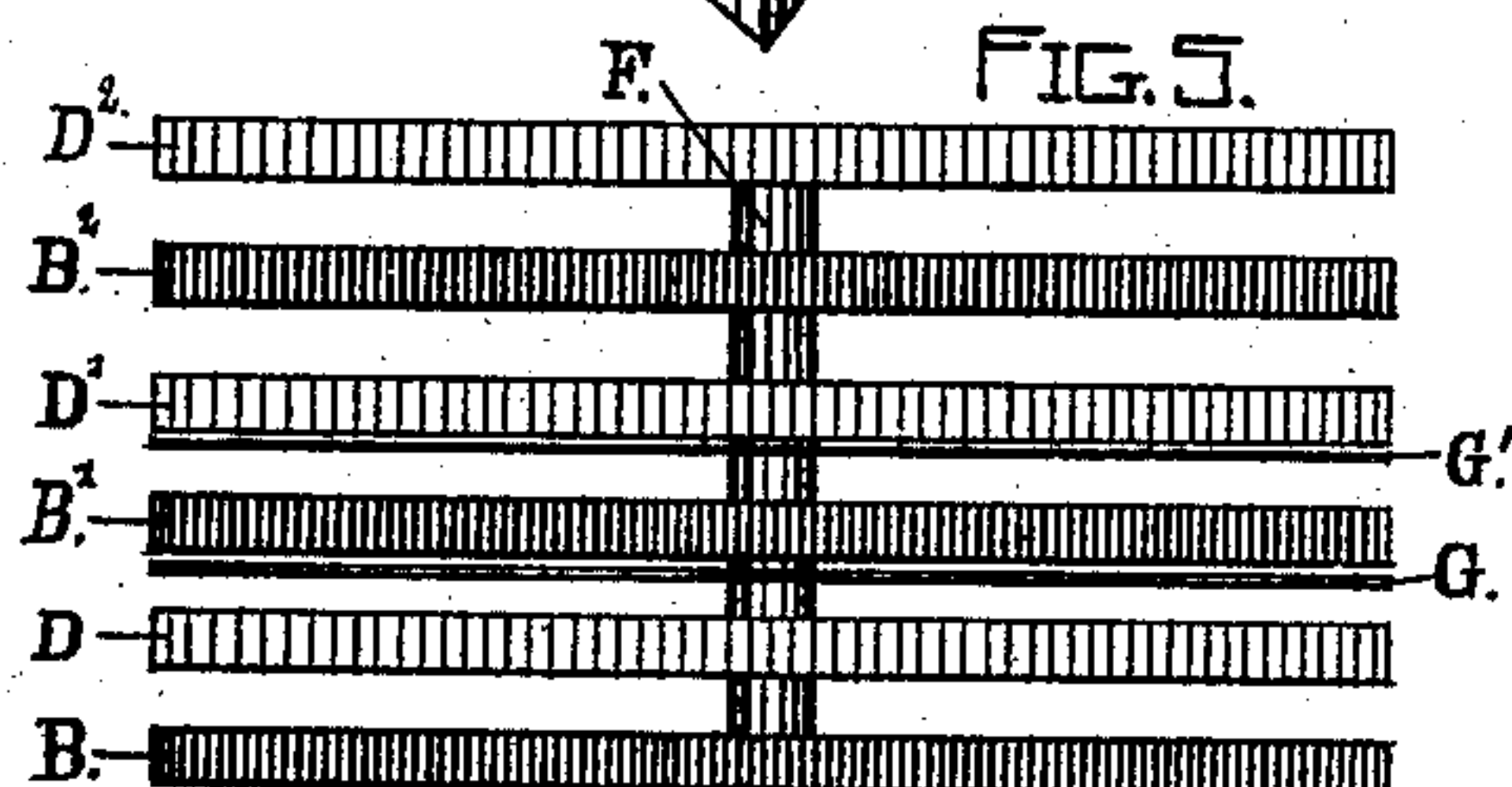
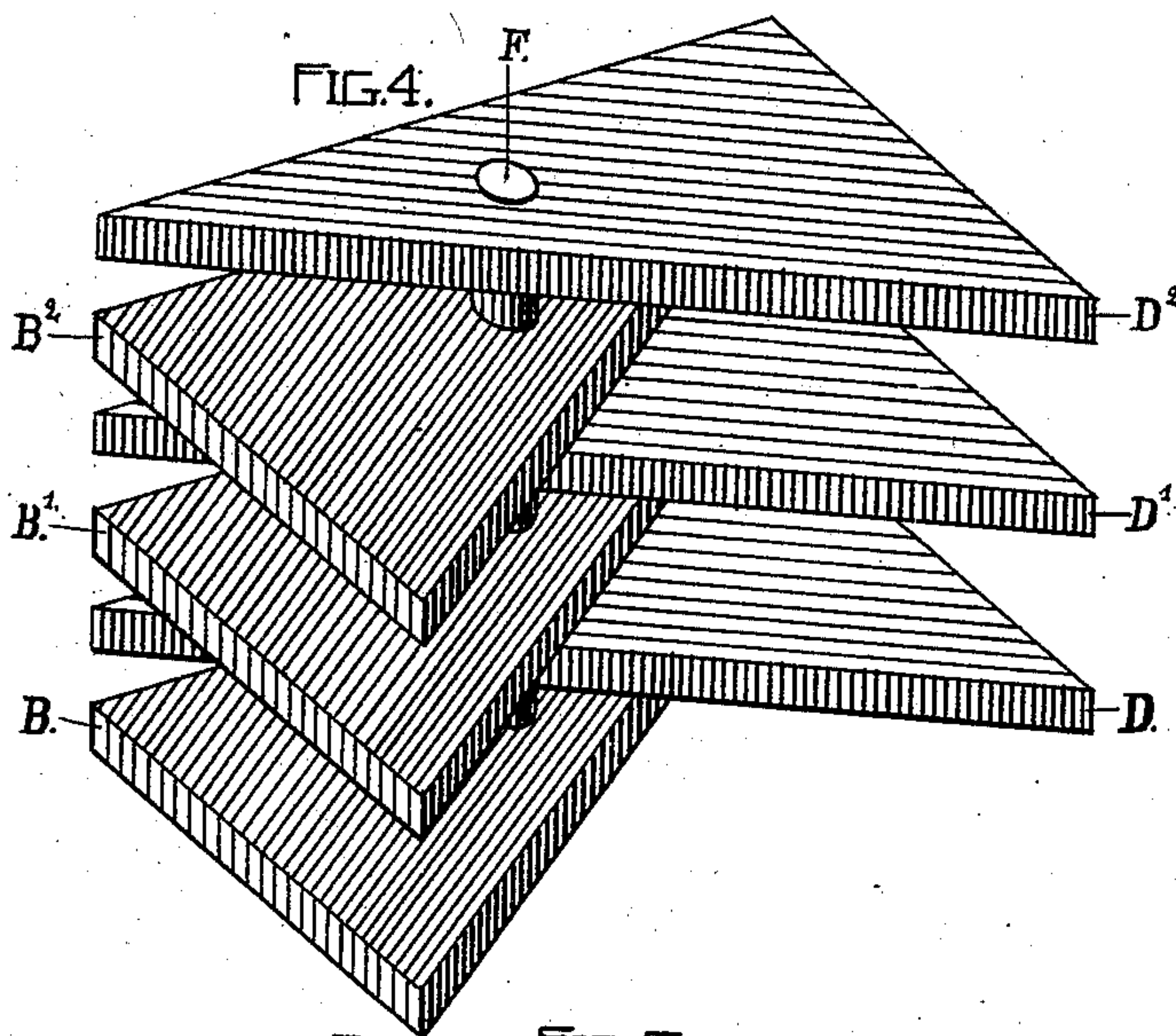
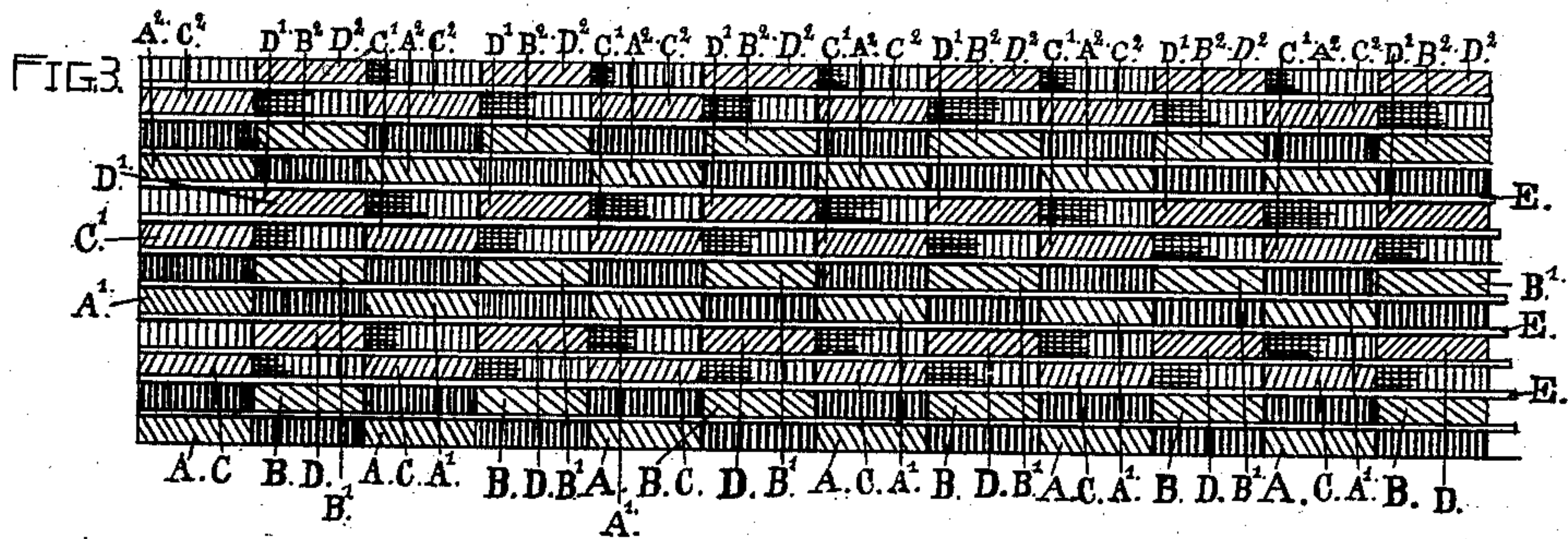
INVENTOR,

James Randall

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

FIRE KINDLER.

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James Randall

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES RANDALL, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

FIRE-KINDLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,951, dated May 1, 1888.

Application filed May 12, 1886. Serial No. 201,918. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES RANDALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented a new and useful Fire-Kindler, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in fire-kindlers; and it consists in the construction of a pile of wood laths or strips, such as are employed in plastering, said strips or laths being arranged in double tiers of parallel laths placed diagonally across the bed-track upon which it is constructed, and the angle of each two tiers being placed at the angle of reflection or the equal angle in the reverse direction, as will be fully explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the pile sawed off at the rear end and broken off at the forward end; Fig. 2, a plan view of the same as Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 4, a perspective view of a single kindler with the intervening shaving or paper strip removed. Fig. 5 is an edge view of the kindler, showing the paper or shaving strips G and G'.

The following is the construction of my improved kindler: I take the laths A, of convenient length—say about two feet—and lay them diagonally across the bed-track parallel to each other and distanced from each other about the width of a lath. I then place the side tie-strips, E and E', over the ends of the laths A. I then place the laths B parallel with the laths A, but over the spaces between the laths A. I then place two more side tie-strips, E and E', over the ends of the laths B. I then place the laths C diagonally across at the opposite angle equal to the angle of reflection from the angle of the laths A and B, the ends lying directly over the ends of the laths A. I then place the side tie-strips, E and E', covering the ends of the laths C. I then place the laths D directly over the spaces between the laths C. I then place the side tie-strips, E and E', as before. I then place the laths A' with thin shaving or paper strips G, coinciding in width and length, attached sufficiently to hold them upon the surface, but so as to allow them a free saturation with the inflammable compound to which the whole is

to be subjected. These laths A', I place at the same angle and directly over the laths A. I then place the side attaching-strips, E and E', to cover the ends of the laths A'. I then place the laths B' at the same angle and directly over the laths B; then the side tie-strips, E and E', to cover the ends of the laths B'. I then place the laths C' directly over and at the same angle as the laths C. Then I place the side tie-strips, E and E', to cover the ends of the laths C'. I then place the laths D' directly over the laths D and at the same angle; then placing the side tie-strips, E and E', to cover the ends of the laths D'; then the laths A², and so on until the whole pile is made ready for sawing. I intervene as many of the thin shavings or paper strips as may be required to render the kindler easily lighted by a match. I either nail or glue the end strips, E and E', thus fastening all the ends of the laths together. I then bore holes to receive the pins F, two at each intersection of the lath, so that when sawed through the lines *a* and *b* the pins which pass through the laths B pass through the laths B' and B² and through the laths D and D' and D², and the other pins at the same intersection pass through the laths A, A', and A² and the laths C, C', and C², leaving each kindler, when separated, in the form shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

I have shown twelve tiers of laths, so that when separated the blocks from six of the tiers will form one block or fire-kindler, although any required number, more or less than these, may be employed to produce a greater or less number of blocks to each kindler.

Having thus described the manner and design of the construction to secure the form of the kindler, I will describe the remainder of the process.

The pile, being constructed in the form and order of construction stated, is indefinitely extended as fast as fed up for the saws to cut the lines designated by the dotted lines *b*. When the lines or saw-cuts *b* are produced, the cross-lines or saw-cuts *a* are produced, dropping the kindlers in the forms shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

I generally immerse the kindlers in melted resin, although other inflammable substances may be employed as a coating for the same. The small block sawed from the ends of the laths form an inferior kindling, and are use-

ful about in the proportion that they come in the manufacture of the kindlers.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to provide a fire-kindler consisting of a series of
5 strips arranged diagonally and held together by pins.

I am also aware that inflammable strips of material have been interposed between the wooden strips; but I am not aware that the
10 binding-strips E E' employed by me have been heretofore used; nor am I aware that the kindler as an entirety has been heretofore known.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—
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The combination, with a series of parallel laths arranged in tiers and leaving spaces between them, of the parallel laths C, arranged diagonally with relation to the laths A B, pins F, passing through the several tiers, the
20 binding-strips E E' between each tier of laths, and the inflammable strips G G', secured between each tier of laths by the pins F, as set forth.

JAMES RANDALL.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. REDSTONE,
L. E. REDSTONE.