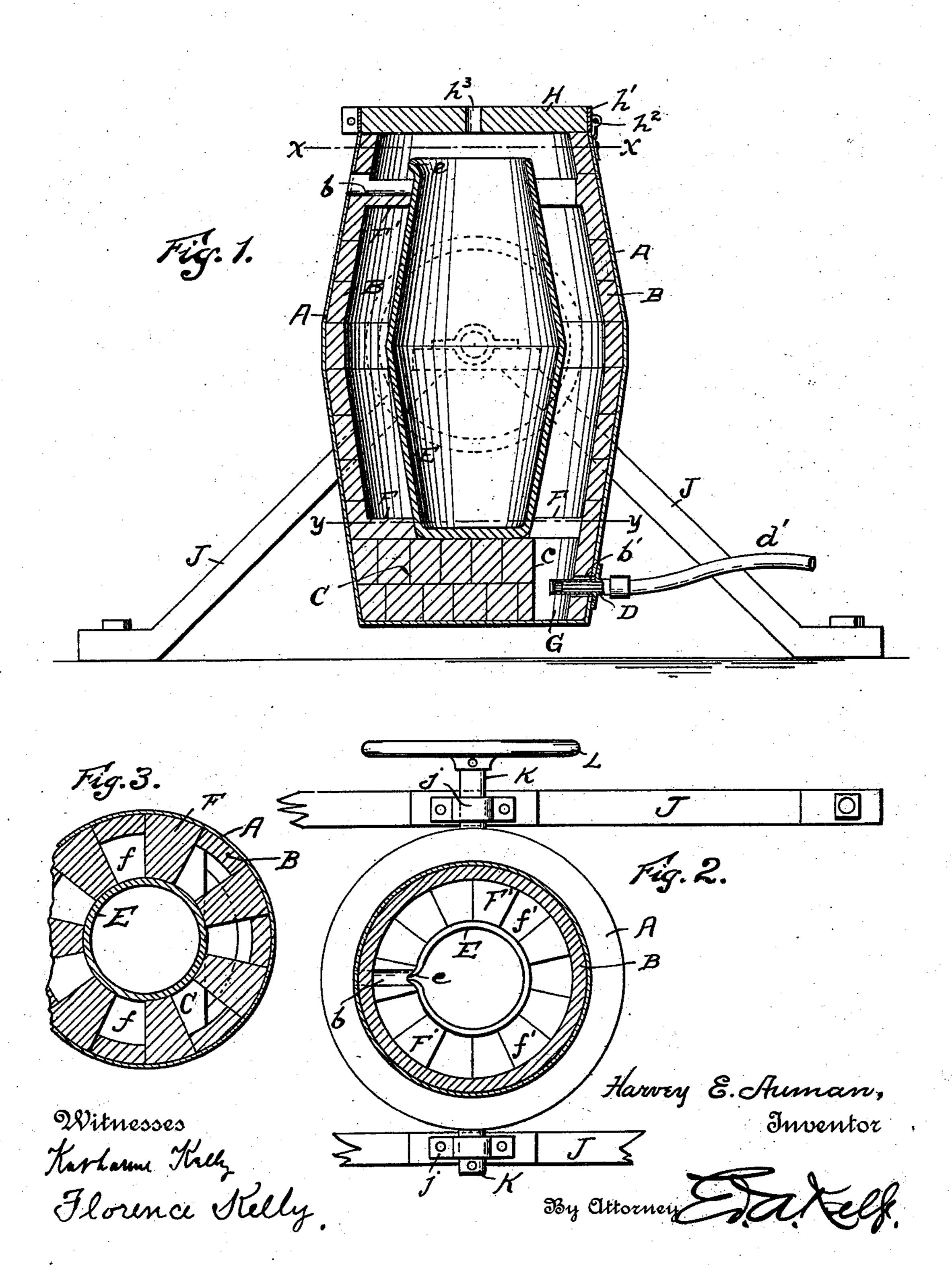
## H. E. AUMAN. SMELTING FURNACE.

(No Model.)

(Application filed June 5, 1901.)



## United States Patent Office.

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## SMELTING-FURNACE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 692,776, dated February 4, 1902.

Application filed June 5, 1901. Serial No. 63,195. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARVEY E. AUMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, have in-5 vented certain new and useful Improvements in Smelting-Furnaces; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-10 pertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in furnaces, and is particularly intended for

smelting brass and other metals.

The object of the invention is to produce 15 a furnace wherein metal may be subjected to intense heat and rapidly reduced to a molten state.

A further object is to overcome the use of the underground furnace in which the cruci-20 bles are placed and from which they are lifted by operators who must contend with the annoyance of the intense heat arising therefrom.

The convenience in handling my furnace and the rapidity with which I reduce metal | 25 placed therein to a molten state are essential features of my invention.

The invention is fully set forth in the following specification and clearly shown in the

accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of my furnace. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view on line x x of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on line y y, Fig. 1.

The casing A is circular in cross-section 35 and is preferably made of sheet metal lined

throughout with fire-brick B.

In the bottom of the space formed in the interior of the brick lining I provide a base or crucible-support C, of solid fire-brick, ex-40 tending nearly the full diameter of the furnace, leaving sufficient space at the rear to form a combustion-chamber G.

At the rear of the furnace near the bottom I provide an opening b', through which en-45 ters a hydrocarbon-burner D, the sprayingpoint coming inside the wall-line-that is, into the combustion-chamber G—and it is so arranged as to throw a spray of fuel against the vertical wall c of the brick support C. 50 This burner has a flexible feed-pipe d', preferably a hose, attached thereto and leading

from the fuel-supply.

Inside the furnace I provide a crucible E, which rests on top of the fire-brick base or support C, and which is of a larger diameter 55 at its central portion than at its ends and is sufficiently smaller in diameter to allow a space all around it, between it and the inner wall of the furnace, for the hot air to circulate. Near the bottom of the crucible and at 60 the top of the support C the casing is formed with a series of inwardly-projecting and openly-spaced fire-brick F, which closely surround the crucible. This fire-brick F is formed with a series of openings f to allow 65 the hot blast to rise from the combustionchamber and find its way completely around the crucible. Near the top of and surrounding the crucible I also provide a series of firebrick F' to firmly hold the upper end thereof, 7c and this brick is also formed with a series of openings f' to allow the hot air to reach the top of the crucible.

The furnace body or casing is provided with a cover H, made of fire-brick and held 75 in a metal band h', which is secured at its rear to the casing A by means of a hinge  $h^2$ and has a suitable fastening device at its front. (Not shown.) Through this top or cover H at its center I provide an opening  $h^3$ , 80 sufficiently large to permit feeding the crucible without removing the cover when desir-

able.

The entire furnace is pivotally mounted on stands J by means of shafts K, one at either 85 side slightly above the center, adapted to fit in journals j' in said stands. To one of these shafts K, I secure a hand-wheel L, by means of which the furnace may be tilted to pour the molten metal from the crucible E.

Immediately in front of the lipe of the crucible I form an opening or gutter b in the upper face of the inwardly-projecting fire - brick, through which the metal will flow when the furnace is tilted sufficiently to pour it from 95 the crucible.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A rotatably-supported smelting-furnace, 100

formed of a casing, a crucible-support in the bottom thereof and of a less diameter than the casing, a combustion-chamber formed by one side of the support, and the casing and a hydrocarbon-burner located therein, a crucible resting upon the support, a series of openly-spaced fire-bricks projecting inwardly from the casing, surrounding the crucible and engaging the same only near the top and bottom, to prevent displacement when the casing is tilted, a groove in the upper face of one of the fire-brick and extending through the casing, and a cover for closing the furnace, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A rotatably-mounted smelting-furnace, formed of a casing, a crucible-support therein, a combustion-chamber formed by one face

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of the support and the casing, and a hydrocarbon - burner therein, a crucible resting 20 upon the support, said crucible being of a larger diameter near its center than at its top and bottom, a series of inwardly-projecting fire-bricks entirely surrounding and engaging the crucible only near its top and bottom, 25 to hold the same rigidly in position and prevent displacement when tilted, openings between the fire-brick, an outlet for the molten metal and means for closing the furnace, substantially as described. 30

In testimony whereof I affix my signature

in presence of two witnesses.

HARVEY E. AUMAN.

Witnesses:

ED. A. KELLY, GEO. M. MILLER.