

W. W. BABINGTON.
SAGGAR.

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947,880.

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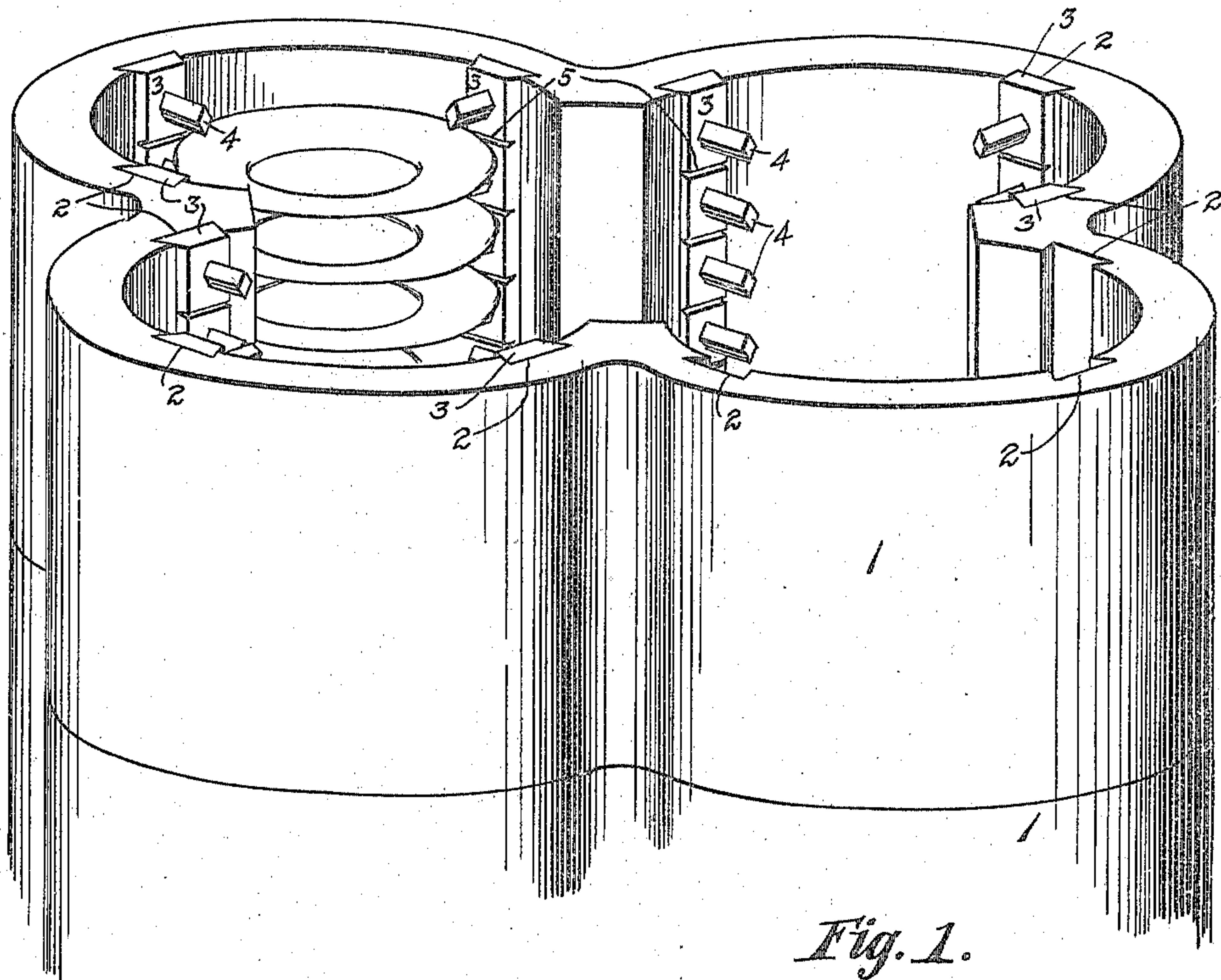


Fig. 1.

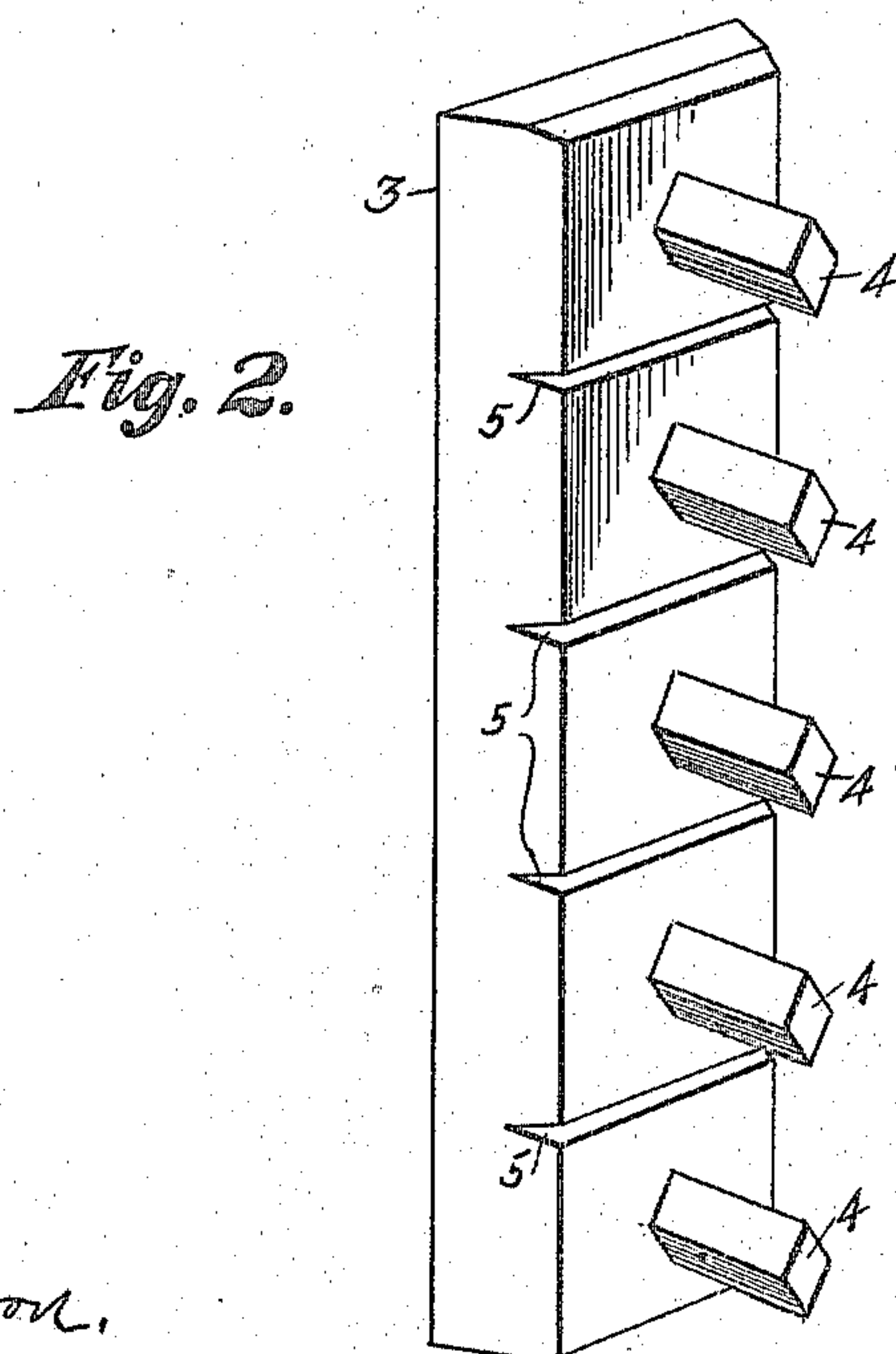


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN W. BABINGTON, OF SEBRING, OHIO.

SAGGAR.

947,880.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN W. BABINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sebring, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Saggars.

The invention has specific reference to means for supporting pottery ware in kilns while being baked, glazed or otherwise fired and has specific reference to saggars, which are to be provided with detachable bars provided with pottery ware carrying pins or supports.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a view showing two saggars placed in proper relative position. Fig. 2 is a detached view of one of the ware carrying bars and integral pins.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure of the drawing.

In the accompanying drawing, 1 represents the saggar, which may be of the form shown or it may be of any other desired form. The inner wall of the saggar is provided with any desired number of grooves 2, which grooves are preferably dove-tailed and are so formed for the purpose of holding in proper position the bars 3, which bars are provided with the integral ware carrying pins 4. The bars 3 are formed of any desired length and are provided with a series of weakening grooves 5, which grooves are for the purpose hereinafter described. As shown in Fig. 1 a groove 5 is located between each pin, but I do not desire to be confined to this exact arrangement as the purpose hereinafter described can be carried out without the exact arrangement shown.

The saggars which are formed of any desired size and shape are of plastic clay and properly burned in a kiln. The grooves 2 are so arranged that the bars 3 can be placed in the grooves and by means of the integral pins the ware can be held upon the pins in such a manner that each piece is held out of direct contact.

It is well understood that the support for the ware should be so formed that its direct contact with the ware occupies but a very small surface and hence it is necessary to form the pins in such a manner that their edges will present what might be termed

dull edges. It will also be understood that by forming the pins with two dull edges and locating the edges directly opposite each other the bars 3 can be placed in position without any reference to the pins or in other words it makes no difference which end of the bar 3 is inserted in the grooves.

It will be understood that in use the pins 4 are liable to become broken, thereby rendering a portion of the bar 3 worthless for a portion of its length and when so rendered worthless the bar can be easily broken at a point or points where the weakening grooves are located and other bars or portions of bars having broken pins substituted.

It will be understood that it is not absolutely necessary to have the bars of a length equal to the depth of the saggar as short sections may be inserted and a sufficient number of sections used to fill out the length of any particular groove. In order that this may be fully understood, let it be assumed that the saggar is six inches deep, and a single bar may be six inches long or two bars three inches long, may be placed in a single groove or any desired number of pieces, reference being had to their length.

It will be understood that the pins 4 should be of such a length that the pieces of ware can be properly placed upon the pins by moving the edges of the ware up against the bars and when in contact or nearly in contact with the bars their opposite edges will be free from the inner ends of the pins. When in this position the pieces of ware can be moved away from the bars a sufficient distance to bring them over a portion of the opposite pin or pins as the case may be, thereby providing proper support.

It will be understood that by forming the ware carrying pins integral with the bars 3 the necessity of forming apertures in the bars and inserting pins in the bars is dispensed with, thereby reducing the labor in forming the bars. Another advantage in forming the pins integral is that they are not liable to become loosened from their sockets and drop out.

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

The combination with saggars provided with grooves upon their inner surfaces, bars

formed of a size and shape to fit the grooves,
said bars provided with internal ware-carry-
ing pins, said pins spaced from each other,
weakening grooves formed in the bars and
5 located intermediate the ware-carrying pins,
substantially as and for the purpose speci-
fied.

In testimony that I claim the above, I
have hereunto subscribed my name in the
presence of two witnesses.

WARREN W. BABINGTON.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. SPONSELLS,
F. W. BOND.