

D. S. ANTHONY.
FIRE LIGHTER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 26, 1912.

1,059,019.

Patented Apr. 15, 1913.

Fig. 1.

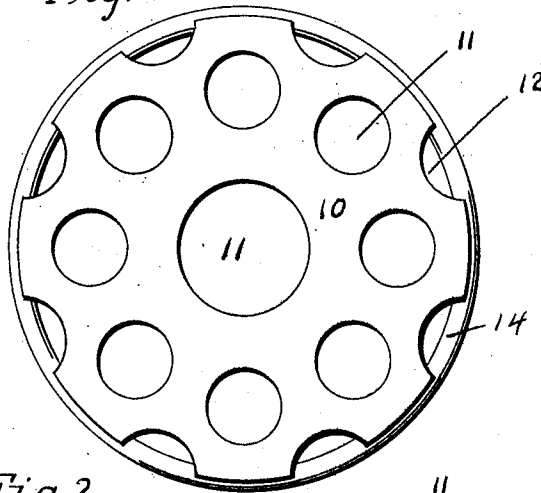


Fig. 2.

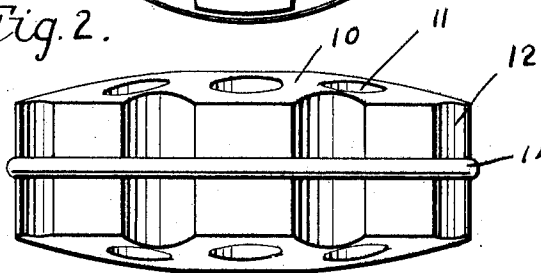


Fig. 3.

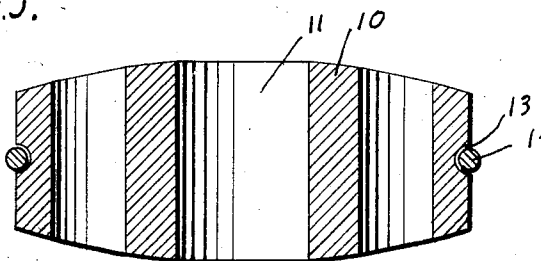
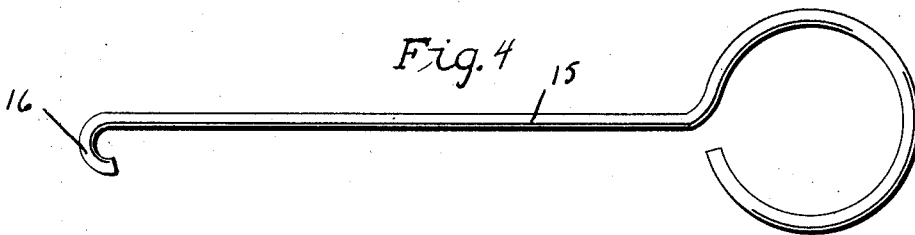


Fig. 4



Witnesses
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DAVID SMITH ANTHONY, OF DURANGO, MEXICO.

FIRE-LIGHTER.

1,059,019.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID S. ANTHONY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Durango, in the county of Durango, in the State of Mexico, have invented a certain new and useful Fire-Lighter, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a fire lighter of simple, durable and inexpensive construction belonging to that class of devices which are designed to absorb oil and then to be lighted for lighting fuel.

A further object is to provide a fire lighter made of fire resisting and porous material such as fire clay or the like, so constructed and arranged as to have a maximum of surface and provided with openings to give access to fresh air, and so constructed that it may be conveniently placed upon an ordinary grate.

A further object is to provide a fire lighter of the kind above mentioned of such shape and provided with means for conveniently handling the lighter.

My invention consists in certain details, in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of the device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter set forth, pointed out in my claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a top or plan view of my improved fire lighter. Fig. 2 shows a side elevation of same. Fig. 3 shows a central, vertical, sectional view of my improved fire lighter. Fig. 4 shows a plan view of a hook used in handling the fire lighter.

My improved fire lighter comprises a body which I have indicated in the accompanying drawings by the reference numeral 10 which is preferably, substantially round in horizontal cross section. It is also preferably somewhat thicker at its middle than at its edges, its upper and lower surfaces being inclined slightly toward each other from the middle to the circumference of the body 10. The body 10 is provided with a number of vertical openings 11 extending through it as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. Around the circumference of the body 10 I have provided a plurality of vertical grooves 12. I have provided also in the side wall or surface of the body 10 a central circumferential annular groove 13 in which is received a metal band or belt 14.

The grooves 12 are deeper than the

grooves 13 so that a space is left between the band or belt 14 and bottoms of the grooves 12 as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

In the practical use of my improved fire lighter, the body 10 is soaked in petroleum or other oil which the body is designed to readily absorb. It is then laid upon a grate and fuel may be piled upon it. The fire lighter may be lighted and the oil will readily burn. I have found it takes considerable time to burn all of the oil out of the lighter. The length of time required for burning the oil out of the lighter depends somewhat upon how long the lighter has been soaked in the oil.

By forming the body 10 with the openings 11 which are of comparatively large size and of considerable number, the maximum of surface is obtained for absorbing and giving off the oil, and the openings 11 also furnish flues or drafts whereby fresh air is given ready and complete access to the surface of the lighter thereby supplying a sufficient quantity of oxygen for the combustion of the oil. It may be noted in this connection that the holes 11 will also permit the passage of cool air through the body of the lighter after the oil has been burned, and thereby do not permit the body 10 to become as hot as it otherwise would.

The purpose of the band 14 is two-fold. After the fire lighter has been used for some time even if made of fire proof material, it is likely to become cracked, and even after this cracking I have found that by using the band 14, I can hold the pieces together and use the lighter much longer than if no such reinforcing means were employed. The grooves 12 and the band 14 also serve another purpose in that they facilitate the handling of the fire lighter. I prefer to use with my improved fire lighter, a handle 15 having at one end a hook 16 of convenient form and size for entering one of the grooves 12 and engaging the band 14. By means of the handle 15 I can handle the lighter after it has been soaked with oil without coming in direct contact with it, and can also remove it from the grate or move it about therein while it is hot.

It will be noted that my improved fire lighter is of convenient size and shape to rest upon the grate and to be in immediate proximity to the fuel used in the stove, furnace or the like. The material used is porous for the absorption of the oil and refractory

so that it will withstand the heat of the fire. On account of the form of my improved fire lighter and the large number of comparatively large openings 11, I secure a
5 maximum of surface for the absorption of oil, and also for burning the oil. By means of the grooves 12 and the band 14, I make my fire lighter much more durable than it
10 would otherwise be, and at the same time greatly increase the convenience with which it may be handled.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a device of the class described, a
15 body of porous refractory material, substantially cylindrical in form, said body being provided with a number of vertical openings extending through it, and with a plurality of vertical grooves around its circumference, and a metal band surrounding said
20 body.

2. In a device of the class described, a
25 body of porous refractory material, substantially cylindrical in form, said body being provided with a number of vertical openings extending through it and with a plurality of vertical grooves around its circumference,

said body being also formed with a circumferential groove of less depth than said vertical grooves, spaced apart from its upper and lower surfaces, and a metal band in said
30 circumferential groove.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of a body of porous refractory material, substantially cylindrical in form, said body being provided with a number of
35 vertical openings extending through it and with a plurality of vertical grooves around its circumference, said body being also formed with a circumferential groove of less depth than said vertical grooves, spaced
40 apart from its upper and lower surfaces, and a metal band in said circumferential groove with a handle having on one end thereof a hook member of suitable size to enter one
45 of said vertical grooves and engage said band.

Des Moines, Iowa, August 3, 1912.

DAVID SMITH ANTHONY.

Witnesses:

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