

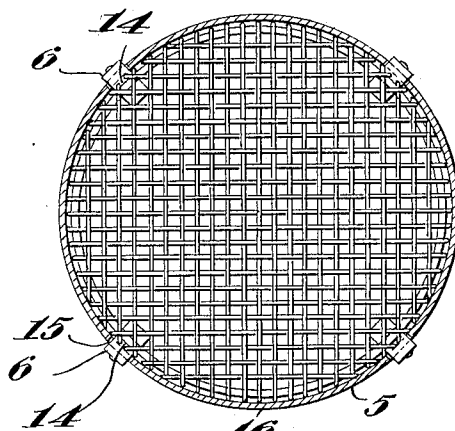
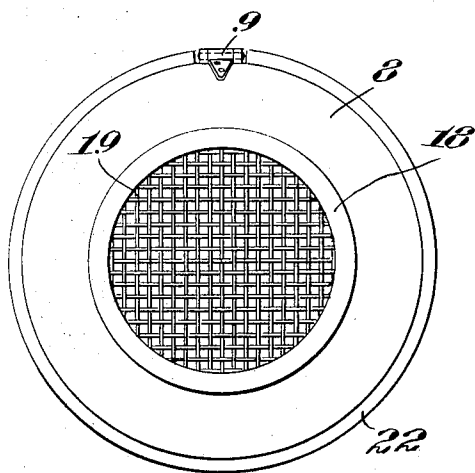
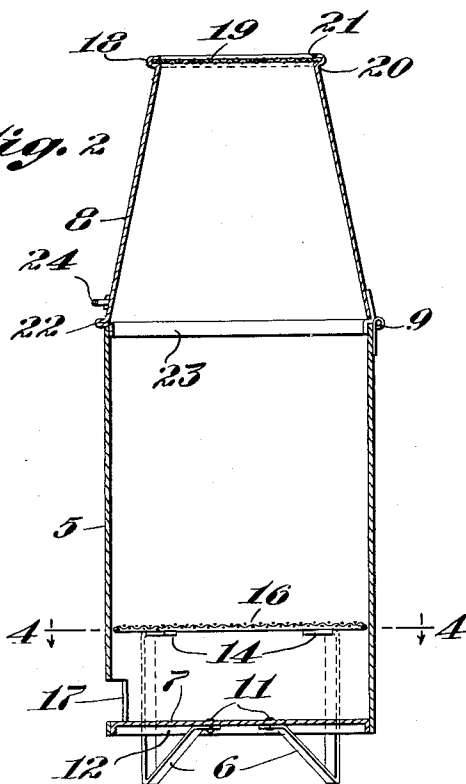
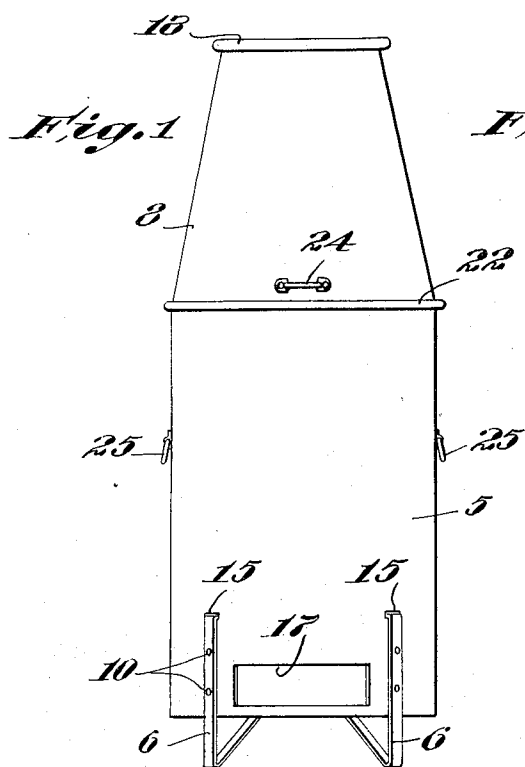
April 17, 1934.

R. H. LANE

1,955,641

RUBBISH BURNER

Filed June 23, 1931



Inventor
Raymond H. Lane
by Robert C. Williams & Woodbury
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,955,641

RUBBISH BURNER

Raymond H. Lane, Reading, Mass.

Application June 23, 1931, Serial No. 546,191

2 Claims. (Cl. 110-18)

This invention relates to improvements in rubbish burners or incinerators for the disposal of waste paper or other combustible trash or refuse, and the principal object of the invention is to provide a safe and efficient burner of compact form and substantial construction, which may be economically manufactured and easily transported and which effectively confines and consumes all large or heavy particles of flaming rubbish which otherwise might scatter and hence constitute a serious fire hazard.

The important features of the improved incinerator are hereinafter described in connection with the accompanying drawing illustrating a preferred embodiment of the invention and such features will be pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that the structural details of the burner may be varied to suit particular purposes without departing from the essence of this invention as defined in the claims. In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the improved burner;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof taken at right angles to Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a top view of the burner; and

Fig. 4 is a transverse section on line 4-4 of Fig. 2.

In the particular embodiment chosen for the purpose of illustration, the burner comprises a cylindrical body portion 5 mounted upon legs 6 and having a flat bottom 7 and a conical hood or cover portion 8 pivotally connected at the rear of the body 5, as by a hinge 9, and closable over the open top of the body. These elements are preferably made of sheet metal, such as galvanized iron; the opposite end portions of the supporting legs are rigidly secured to the body 5 and bottom 7 by rivets or bolts 10 and 11, respectively; and the bottom may have a peripheral flange 12 secured within the base of the body 5 by rivets 13.

The upper ends of each of the four legs 6 preferably extend over the outer surface of the body and are formed with inwardly directed upper extremities 14 which enter the wall of the body through apertures or slots 15 and provide brackets or supports for a wire grate 16 which fits loosely within the body upon the brackets 14 and which may be removed when necessary. A draft opening 17 is located below the slots 15 and grate 16, preferably at the level of the base 7 so that ashes may be easily removed from the burner.

The upper end of the conical hood 8 is formed

with a returned flange 18 adapted to embrace and secure the periphery of a spark-arresting screen 19, preferably of one-half inch mesh to prevent the escape of burning particles while allowing adequate draft through the burner. Before applying the screen 19 the lower bend or shoulder 20 of the flange is first formed to provide an annular seat upon which the screen is next inserted, and the upper bend or lip 21 of the flange is then flanged over the edge of the screen to lock it in place; thus the necessity for rivets, bolts, solder or other fastening means for retaining the screen is obviated.

The bottom portion of the hood is provided with a similar peripheral flange or rib 22 which forms an abutment or rest adapted to seat upon the upper edge of the body, and an integral, depending apron 23 of cylindrical contour projects below the flange 22 and fits within the mouth of the cylindrical body 5, thereby sealing the gap between these parts. The cover may have a convenient handle 24 for tilting it rearwardly upon the hinge 9; and the body may have side handles 25 so that the burner may easily be transported.

By constructing the burner of sheet metal and assembling the parts in the manner aforesaid, the cost of materials and labor is relatively small, yet the structure is rigid, durable and wear resisting in use. The solid body, base and hood confine the flames within the incinerator, and the safety mesh at the top prevents the escape of sparks and flaming embers, hence the incinerator may be used adjacent buildings and, by reason of its solid bottom and elevating legs, will not cause injury to lawns or driveways upon which it may be placed. The burner is particularly adapted for household use and affords adequate capacity for this purpose when constructed to weigh approximately seventeen pounds. Its compactness, convenience and portability are thus apparent.

The improved incinerator complies with the fire laws and has received the endorsement and approval of fire department officials wherever an expression of their views has been solicited. It is evident that the apparatus is neither bulky nor cumbersome but furnishes a practical, strong, safe and handy incinerator for combustible rubbish.

I claim:

1. A rubbish burner comprising a substantially cylindrical body having an open upper end and a closed bottom which provides an enclosed ash pit, said body having a plurality of circumferentially spaced slots spaced from its bottom and a draft opening located below said slots and pro-

	viding access to the ash pit, a plurality of circumferentially disposed supporting legs secured to said body, the upper ends of said legs being bent inwardly through said slots to provide interior brackets, a grate member removably supported within said body upon said brackets, and a substantially conical hood having spark-arresting means at its upper end, said hood being hinged to said body and providing a closure for said open end.	
5	2. A rubbish burner comprising a substantially cylindrical sheet metal body having an open upper end, a circular sheet metal plate member disposed at its lower end providing an enclosed ash pit, said body having a plurality of circumferentially spaced slots spaced from said lower end and a draft opening located below said slots and	
10	providing access to the ash pit, a plurality of circumferentially disposed supporting legs secured intermediate their ends to said body, the upper ends of said legs being bent inwardly through said slots to provide interior brackets and the opposite ends of said legs being bent inwardly and upwardly and secured to said circular plate, thereby to support said plate in fixed position at the lower end of said body, a circular grate member removably supported within said body upon said brackets, and a substantially conical sheet metal hood having a spark-arresting screen secured to its top, said hood being hinged to the upper end of said body and providing a closure for said open end.	80
15		85
	RAYMOND H. LANE.	90
20		95
25		100
30		105
35		110
40		115
45		120
50		125
55		130
60		135
65		140
70		145
75		150