M. A. SMITH.

KINDLING FUEL.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 9, 1912.

1,084,369. Patented Jan. 13, 1914.

Fig. 1.

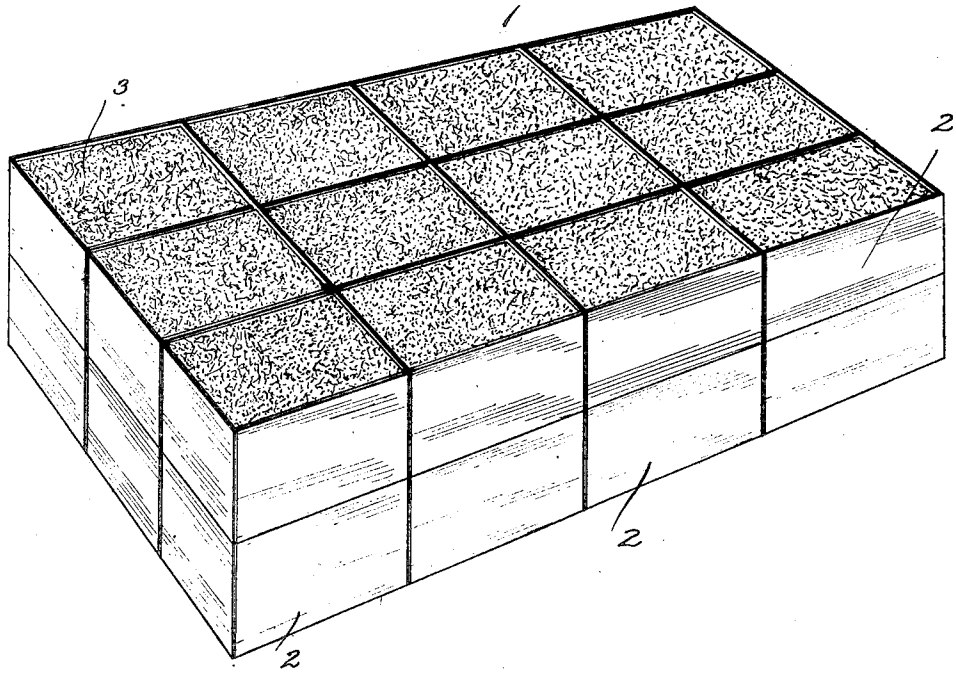


Fig. 2.

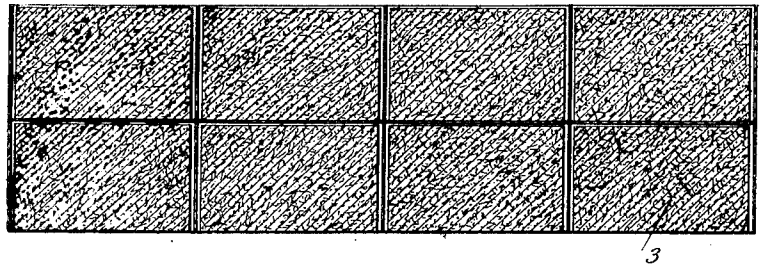
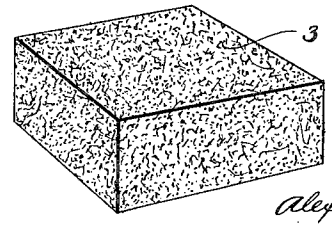


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

C. C. Tempest.

M. P. McKee

Inventor

Wilton A. Smith

Alex. J. Wedderburn Jr.

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON A. SMITH, OF TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.

KINDLING-FUEL.

1,084,369. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 13, 1914.

Application filed January 9, 1912. Serial No. 670,283.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILTON A. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tallahassee, in the county of Leon and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Kindling-Fuels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a method of preparing a kindling fuel and has for its object to prepare in an integral mass separable blocks of a kindling fuel containing sawdust and rosin.

With the above and other objects in view I have invented the fuel illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a block of my improved kindling, Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view therethrough, and Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of a single kindling separated from said block.

Referring to the accompanying drawings 1 is a block consisting of a series of compartments or cells 2 which are glued or otherwise nested together in such a manner that they may be very easily separated. The walls of the cell members are formed of stiff oiled paper in the composition of which a sprinkling of powdered celluloid or other suitable highly inflammable material may be added. These cells are filled with a composition 3 of sawdust and rosin which are well mixed together. The filled nest is then subjected to a heat sufficient to cause the rosin to melt in with the sawdust causing the particles thereof to cement and adhere to one another and to the sides of the cell members. The mass is then allowed to cool, thus forming one integral mass. In the preparation of this block of material great care is taken to prevent the sawdust from becoming packed in the cells so that the mass may be as porous as possible, so as to permit air to pass freely therethrough when being burned, as the great difficulty in producing a satisfactory kindling of this character heretofore has been to make it porous enough to burn freely.

As above stated the particles of sawdust not only adhere to one another but the mass also adheres to the members forming the cells, the material from which the cell members are made being very inflammable, so that when one of the cells is separated from the block and put under the fuel it is desired to start to burn, the cell member, when it is lit, will burn with sufficient intensity to thoroughly ignite the contents thereof which will then burn very freely for some considerable time or until the larger fuel has gotten a good start. The cell members being separable the blocks of composition 3 contained therein and adhering thereto may be readily separated from one another by running a knife adjacent any of the cell partitions 4 and giving it a slight twist whereupon a block of the composition together with certain portions of the inflammable cell forming members will become separated from the integral mass and a sufficient quantity of said members adhere to the said cake so that when it is lit, it will burn long enough to cause the composition to become sufficiently heated to burn freely.

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

1. A fire kindler consisting of separably joined cell like receptacles formed of a highly inflammable material and a filling of a lesser inflammability adapted to be ignited by the burning of the receptacle composed of sawdust and rosin in said cells.

2. A fire kindler consisting of separably joined cell like receptacles formed of a highly inflammable material and a filling of a lesser inflammability adapted to be ignited by the burning of the receptacle composed of sawdust and rosin in said cells, said filling being formed in an integral mass with the walls of said cells.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MILTON A. SMITH.

Witnesses:
W. G. PALMER,
JOHN A. HOWARD.