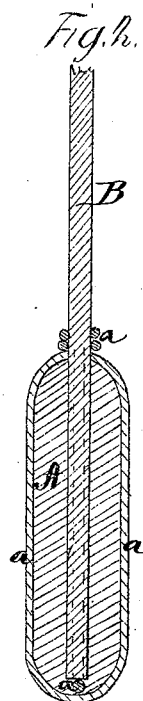
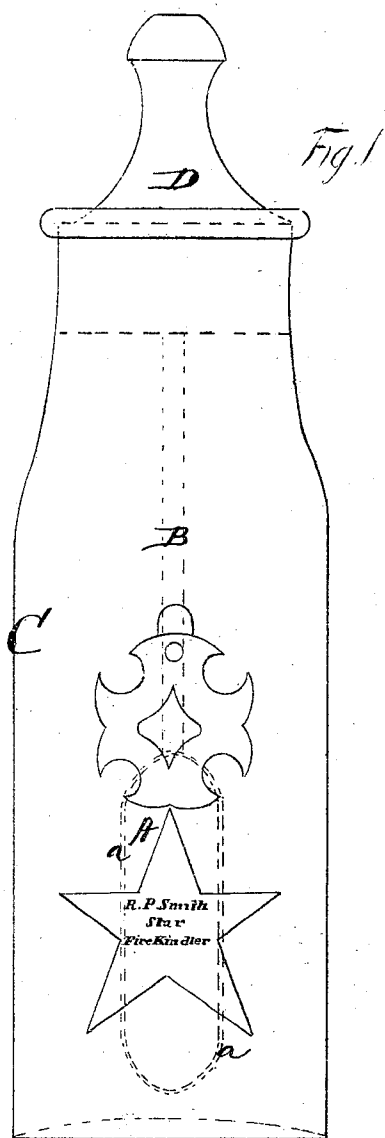


RACHEL P. SMITH.
Improvement in Fire Kindler.

No. 119,893.

Patented Oct. 10, 1871.



Witnesses
Jas. O. Hutchinson
C. L. Ewert.

Inventor
Rachel P. Smith
per
Alexander Mason
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RACHEL P. SMITH, OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-KINDLERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,893, dated October 10, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RACHEL P. SMITH, of Dubuque and county of Dubuque, and in the State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fire-Kindlers; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a fire-kindler, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a bottle containing my fire-kindler, and Fig. 2 is a vertical section of my kindler.

My fire-kindler is composed of about equal parts of water-lime or cement, plaster of Paris and clay thoroughly mixed together, and then formed or molded into blocks, A, of any desired shape. Each of these blocks is either formed on the end of a rod, B, or said rod is passed through the block after it is formed, and the block is then held by means of wires *a a*, as shown in the drawing. These wires not only hold the block on the rod but also hold the block together—that is, prevent it in a great measure from breaking and

falling to pieces. This kindler is placed in a metallic can, C, which I propose to have made for that purpose, filled with kerosene, and the upper end of the rod B is attached to a handle, D, which also forms the stopper for the can. Should the can C drop or become jammed there is no liability of explosion, as often occurs in using glass bottles filled with various igniting-fluids. These cans can be made cheaply and are more durable and safe than the usual glass bottles used to hold the kerosene or other fluid.

I am aware that Letters Patent have been granted for fire-kindlers composed of a roll of earthen compounds attached to the end of a metallic rod to be immersed in a bottle containing burning fluids; hence I do not broadly claim such to be my invention.

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

The combination of the metallic can C, rod B, fire-kindler compound A of the ingredients substantially as described, secured by the wire-basket *a*, and the handle D forming the stopper for the can, all constructed and used substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of June, 1871.

RACHEL P. SMITH.

Witnesses:

ABSALOM CAIN,
JOHN F. SMITH.

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