

(No Model.)

J. HENNEY.
CONTINUOUS BRICK KILN.

No. 510,135.

Patented Dec. 5, 1893.

FIG. 1.

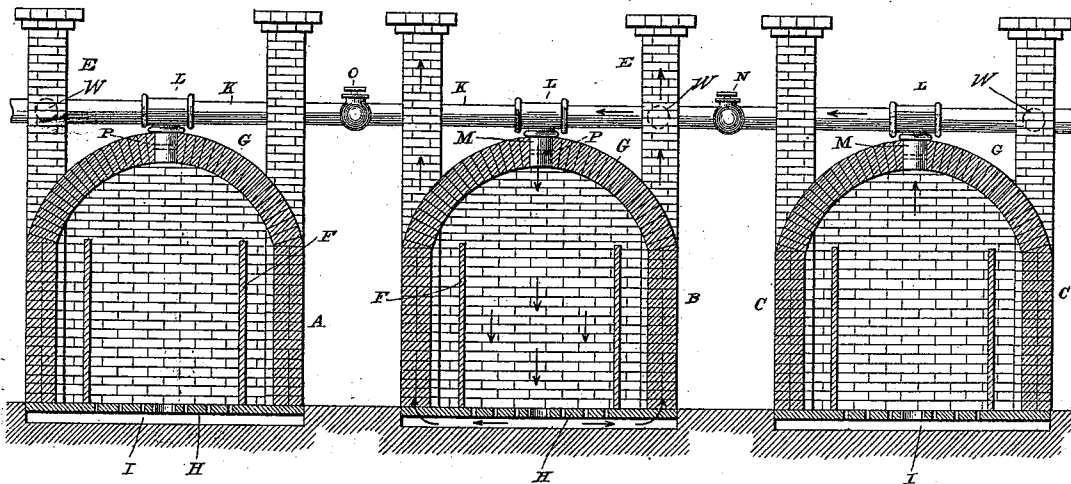


FIG. 2.

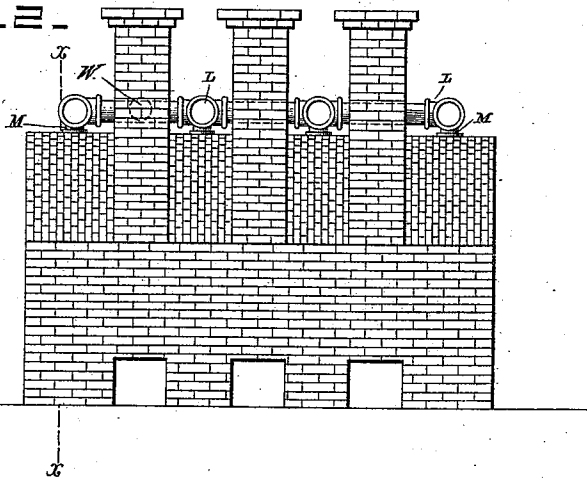
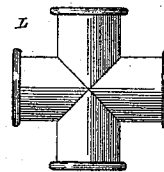


FIG. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CONTINUOUS BRICK-KILN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 510,135, dated December 5, 1893.

Application filed February 13, 1893. Serial No. 462,120. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES HENNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cloverport, in the county of Breckinridge, State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brick-Kilns; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the letters of reference marked on the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to brick or pottery kilns.

The invention consists in the following construction and combination of devices, the features of which will be fully set forth and described and the points of novelty set forth in the claims.

Figure 1 represents a transverse vertical section of a series of kilns to which I have applied my improvements. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one of the kilns. Fig. 3 is a detail view of a pipe connection.

In the drawings—A, B, C represent a series of kilns.

E are the usual chimneys.

F are the flash walls.

G is an arch.

H is a perforated floor, and I, the flues leading from the floors to the draft chimneys E.

The kilns are of the down-draft variety.

K is a horizontal pipe connecting the whole series of kilns, it forming the flue passage controlled by certain valves, so that the heat from any one or more kilns may be diverted into any one or more kilns of the series.

In Fig. 2, L represents a horizontal header along the top of the arch, and provided with a series of short downwardly projecting flue passages, connected with a header, whereby the heat may pass freely to or from the kiln.

We will suppose, for an illustration, that the kiln C is full of bricks, the burning of which has just about been completed, and

that the kiln B is stacked with green bricks. Now for the purpose of economically utilizing the residue heat in the kiln C, which would otherwise be wasted, the valve N, of the flue K is opened, and the valve O closed. The heat from the kiln C will thus pass upwardly, as shown in the arrows, through the series of short flues M, into the header L and along the flue K down into kiln B, for the purpose of drying out and utilizing to the full extent possible the spent heat of the kiln C. In like manner should we wish to divert the heat into both kilns A and B, the valve O would be opened for this purpose. Similarly one or a series of kilns which may be joined by my system may be connected with the residue heat from any one or more of the kilns which may be fired.

I provide each of the short flues M with a damper, or cut-off P, by means of which any particular kiln or flue may be cut out of the series, should the heat not be wanted for that kiln.

For the purpose of initiating a draft through the manifolds and flue-pipes L, I may connect said pipes with the chimneys E, here and there, as shown at W, in order to superinduce the draft through the flue-pipes, until they get hot; after which the connections W may be shut off, and the heat pass down through the kiln or kilns desired and out the chimneys.

I claim, furthermore—

A series of kilns provided with manifolds having along their crowns and in connection with the arch, a series of flue-pipes connecting said manifolds, connections between said flues and the chimneys direct, and a series of valves in the flue-pipes.

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

JAMES HENNEY.

Witnesses:

WILLIAMS DOWNES,
O. T. SKILLMAN.