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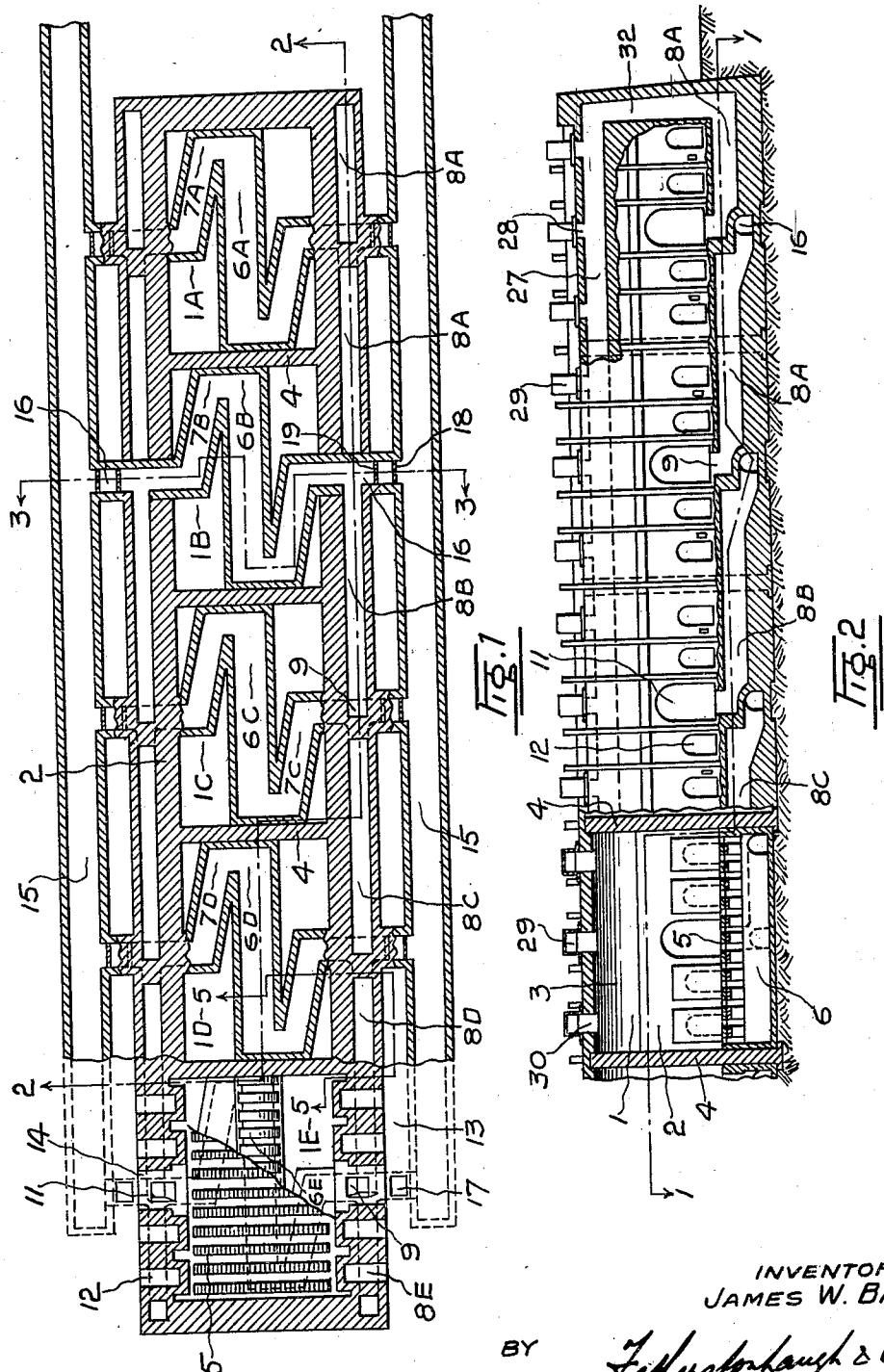
J. W. BALL

1,853,596

DOWNDRAFT KILN

Filed July 29, 1930

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR
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BY

Fetherstonhaugh & Co.
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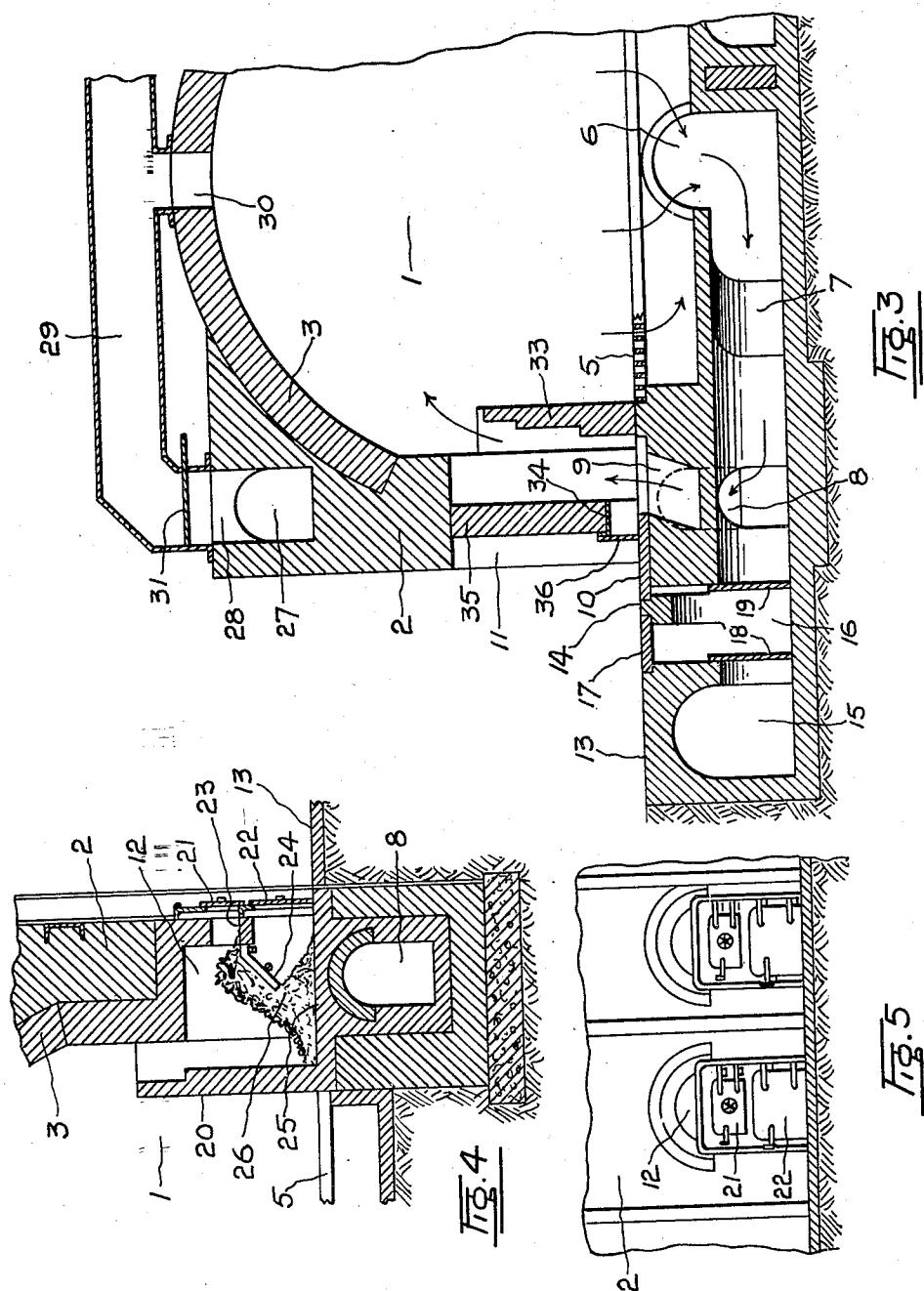
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DOWNDRAFT KILN

Application filed July 29, 1930. Serial No. 471,543.

My invention relates to improvements in the method of burning clay products and kilns therefor, having for their primary objects the economy of fuel, the control of heat throughout the entire watersmoking and burning period and the elimination of back firing. Further objects are to provide a continuous kiln having a plurality of separate chambers in which different products can be burned, and whereby heat from one chamber may be utilized in another and if necessary fumes from one may be discharged directly into the stack, also to provide means whereby each of the chambers can be fired and cooled independently, or fired in sequence and the material burned therein being heated in part from previously fired chambers and finished at any temperature desired.

The invention consists essentially of a kiln having a plurality of chambers progressively connected by flues and being in communication with a further flue connected to a suitable stack, as will be more fully described in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the invention taken on the line 1—1 of Figure 2.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged half sectional view through one of the furnaces and an interconnecting flue.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

The numeral 1 indicates generally a plurality of chambers forming the kiln which are given reference letters A, B, C, D, and E respectively. The chambers are provided with side walls 2 supporting an arched roof 3 and are separated from each other by partition walls 4. Each chamber is provided with a perforate floor 5 of any suitable type which communicates with a longitudinal flue 6 therebelow having extensions 7 leading diagonally back from each end and extending

through opposite side walls 2 into a pair of intercommunicating flues 8, which in turn lead through to an opening 9 having a horizontally slideable slab 10. Each chamber is provided with a door opening 11 in the centre of its side walls and a plurality of furnaces generally indicated by the numeral 12 on opposite sides of each door opening 11. A pair of platforms 13 are formed on opposite sides of the kiln which are level with the perforate floors 5 and are connected with said floors by runways 14 in which the slabs 10 are disposed.

Extending on both sides of the kiln below the platform 13 are continuous flues 15 leading to a suitable smoke stack (not shown) and which connect with each of the flue extensions 7 through a passage 16. Each passage 16 is provided with a removable man-hole cover 17 fitted level with the platform 13, and a pair of doors 18 and 19 respectively, having suitable means of operation are provided to separate the passage from its intercommunicating flue 8 and the continuous flue 15 respectively, so that communication may be established either directly between a chamber 1 and its intercommunicating flues 8, the chamber and the continuous flues 15, or access be obtained from the platform 13, by removing the manhole cover 17, with any of the said flues.

The furnaces 12 are fitted with a bridge wall 20 of sufficient height to direct the heat from the fire upwards towards the top of the chamber 1 in which they are formed and are each provided with fire and ash doors 21 and 22 respectively, a dead plate 23 and an inclined perforate grate 24 which terminates at a substantial distance from the floor 25 of the furnace and the bridge wall 20 so as to define a space 26 therebetween in which a compact body of live coals and ash can build up, thus forming a mass capable of sustaining a substantially even temperature for relatively long periods. Extending longitudinally above the side walls 2 is a pair of overhead heat ducts 27 which are provided with top openings 28 adjacent the longitudinal centre of each chamber 1 and a plurality of transverse ducts 29 extend between corre-

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sponding openings of each of said heat ducts, which connect through an opening 30 with the top of a chamber 1. The transverse ducts are provided with suitable 5 dampers 31 to permit heat to flow from the ducts 27 into any desired chamber. The ducts 27 are in communication at both ends through pairs of vertical passages 32 with the intercommunicating flues 8A thereby serving when desired to transfer spent heat from the chamber 1A to the chamber 1E.

Subsequent to the filling of any chamber 1 a dry wall 33 is erected, preferably with unburned bricks, which are burned during 15 the firing of the chamber and become of commercial value. This dry wall is a temporary structure and is carried to the same height as the bridge walls 20 of the furnaces 12. An arch bar 34 is placed across each door opening 11 and above it a brick closure 35 is constructed to seal the chamber. A removable plate 36 is placed normally to close the space between the floor of the chamber and the arch bar 34 to complete the closing of the chamber. 25

It will be obvious that a kiln may consist of a battery of any number of chambers having flue intercommunication between adjoining chambers and also between the endmost 30 chambers. The number of chambers under heat will vary according to the kind of material to be burned, but assuming common brick is the product dealt with one chamber would be open for withdrawal of the finished product and for the stacking of a fresh quantity of air dried bricks and four or five chambers would be under heat. We will assume for the purpose of description that the kiln consists of five chambers only i. e. 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D and 1E, all of which are filled, the chamber 1E would be cooling or in process of withdrawal or filling, with its several flues shut off from communication with any other chamber. The chamber 1D would be 40 subjected to heat from the chamber 1C which would flow downwards from 1C through its flue 6C, the extension flues 7C and the intercommunicating flues 8C up through the opening 9D behind the closure 35, the slab 10 to 45 said opening being outwardly withdrawn. In order that the heat from the chamber 1C be properly directed, communication between the intercommunicating flues 8C and the main flues 15 is closed off by the doors 18C or 19C.

50 The material in chamber 1D during this initial heating or watersmoking process may be subjected also to heat from one or more of its furnaces 12. During the watersmoking process the moisture from the bricks is driven off as a vapour and passes down through the floor 5, the flues 6D and 7D, and the doors 18D and 19D which being open afford communication between said flues and the smoke flues 15 leading to the stack. The remaining doors 18 and 19 of the other cham-

bers are left closed, so that the surplus heat from the chamber 1A will pass to the chamber 1B and the surplus heat from chamber 1B will pass to chamber 1C and so forth through the chambers included in the cycle.

70 Normally no firing is done in the water-smoking chamber 1D until the temperature of the bricks is materially raised by the heat from the next adjoining chamber 1C, where probably 2 to 4 furnaces are employed. In this chamber the product having been relieved of its moisture receives what is known as a preheating. In the chamber 1B a greater number of furnaces are fired to increase the temperature and carry out the oxidizing process and in chamber 1A a still greater number of furnaces are fired to bring the material up to a finishing heat. By this arrangement after the heat generated has been usefully employed in any chamber by passing first upwards along the side walls 2 and the roof 3 thence downwards through the bricks under treatment, it flows through to the next chamber which is under a lesser heat, so that no heat is wasted, a gradual increase of temperature is effected throughout each chamber until the burning is completed and by this means a very material saving is effected in fuel.

75 Should it be desired to draw any chamber such for instance as 1C, when chambers 1B and 1D are in use, heat transfer can be effected from chamber 1B through the roof opening 30, along a transverse duct 29 to the overhead heat ducts 27 and through another transverse duct and the opening 30 into the chamber 1D. It will be obvious that since the heat generated in any chamber after being passed through the material to be burned is transferred to another chamber to augment the heat from the furnaces of that chamber or to supply all the heat required for any process that extreme economy of fuel is obtained and also that through this interchange and the control of the passages through which the heat flows the temperature of the chambers can be regulated with ease to provide a progressive temperature increase as the burning proceeds. It will also be observed that the chambers can be fired separately or as a unit in a continuous kiln of a plurality of chambers.

80 What I claim as my invention is:

1. A downdraft kiln comprising a plurality of adjoining chambers each having a loading opening, a furnace and a smoke outlet through the floor of the chamber, a smoke flue communicating with the smoke outlet of each chamber and a smoke stack and a passage from the intersection of each smoke outlet and the flue which communicates with an adjoining chamber through its loading opening.

125 2. A downdraft kiln comprising a plurality of adjoining chambers each having a load-

ing opening, a furnace and a smoke outlet through the floor of the chamber, a smoke flue communicating with the smoke outlet of each chamber and a smoke stack and a
5 passage from the intersection of each smoke outlet and the flue which communicates with an adjoining chamber through its loading opening, means for closing off communication from the smoke outlet to the flue and
10 from the smoke outlet to the adjoining chamber, said latter means being controllable from the exterior of the loading opening.

3. A downdraft kiln comprising a plurality of adjoining chambers each having a loading opening, a furnace and a smoke outlet through the floor of the chamber, a smoke flue communicating with the smoke outlet of each chamber and a smoke stack and a passage from the intersection of each smoke outlet and the flue which communicates with an adjoining chamber through its loading opening, a closure for the loading opening, and means admitting air therethrough to combine with the flow from the passage to the adjoining
25 chamber.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 24th day of June, 1930.

JAMES W. BALL.

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