(No Model.)

J. McCLOSKIE.

POTTERY KILN.

No. 457,465. Patented Aug. 11, 1891.

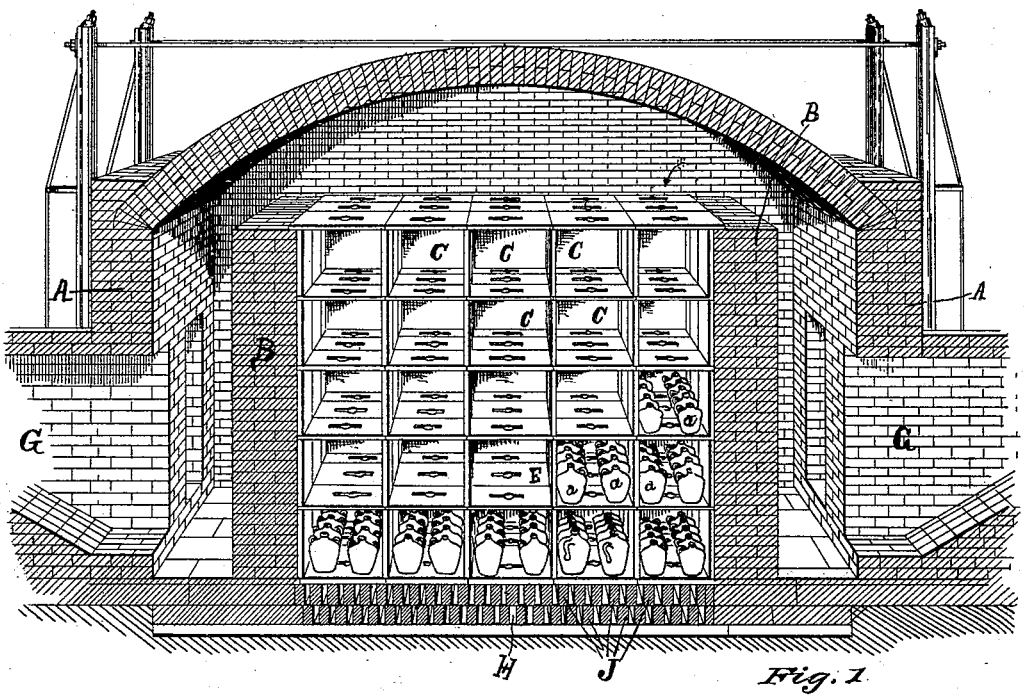

Fig. 1.

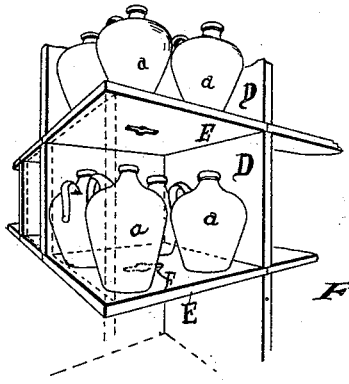

Fig. 2.

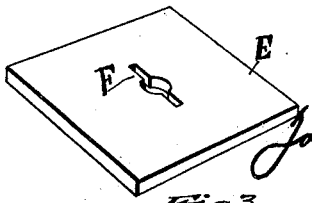

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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JOHN McCLOSKIE, OF MASSILLON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO J. W. McCLYMONDS AND WILLIAM F. RICKS, OF SAME PLACE.

POTTERY-KILN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,465, dated August 11, 1891.

Application filed March 27, 1891. Serial No. 386,648. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MCCLOSKIE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Massillon, county of Stark, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Kilns for Burning Jugs, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in kilns, the object of which is to provide a kiln especially adapted for burning jugs. Heretofore the output of jugs has been limited, when burned with other articles of pottery, to the number of crocks occupying the upper row or rows in the kiln in which the jugs could be placed, as there was no method devised by which a kiln could be filled with jugs alone and successfully burned.

The object of my invention is to provide a kiln adapted for burning jugs alone, and with this object in view my invention relates to certain features of construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective from above of a section of a kiln illustrating my invention; Fig. 2, a perspective of a portion of the same; Fig. 3, a similar view of a tile used in the construction of the jug-cells.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

As my invention is applicable to many of the well-known and approved kilns, I will proceed with the description of my invention, referring to the kiln structure only as conjunctional thereto.

A represents the outer wall of the kiln, having the usual appliances for firing; B, the fire-wall, which is of the usual structure. Between the walls B is provided a series of cells C in vertical order, constructed of the vertical tile D and horizontal tile E. The tile are made of fire-clay, and of such dimensions as may be preferred to produce the desired structure, the tile E having in its central portion an aperture F, through which the fire will pass on its way from the fire-chamber G up and over the wall B and down through the tile E and about the jugs *a* to the space H, below the cells, and to the stack.

In constructing the cells the tiles are placed in position substantially as shown. Beginning at the rear of the kiln, a series of cells is constructed by laying the proper number of the perforated tile E on the supporting-brick J to reach from one wall B to the other. Upon this layer of tile is placed the tile D in vertical position, the edge of the vertical tile covering the edges of the horizontal tile, as shown. Upon the upper edges of the tile D is placed a series of perforated tile E to correspond with the tile placed on the brick J, thus forming the bottom or first row or series of cells, upon which other series are similarly constructed, to which additional rows or series of cells may be added, each series erected to correspond with those previously erected, so that when the kiln is finished the sections corresponding with the adjoining cells will form continuous cells, reaching from one side of the kiln to the other, as shown in Fig. 1.

The jugs may be placed in the cells as they are constructed, and in removing the jugs to empty kiln the tile may also be removed and piled in convenient position for use in reconstructing the cells, the tile to be used as long or as often as they will endure the service.

If the perforated tile should sag because of overheating, they may be turned over for the next heat, and so be continued in use an indefinite time.

The convenience and economy of this plan of constructing kilns for the purpose of burning jugs will be fully appreciated by those familiar with the difficulties heretofore encountered in the production of jugs.

Having thus fully described the nature and object of my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a kiln to burn jugs, the arrangement and construction of a series of rectangular cells, arranged in vertical order and constructed of removable tile D and E, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of February, A. D. 1891.

JOHN MCCLOSKIE.

Witnesses:
W. K. MILLER,
CHAS. R. MILLER.