

J. WINTERBURN.

IMPROVED ROASTING FURNACE.

No. 181,886.

Patented Sept. 5, 1876.

Fig. 2.

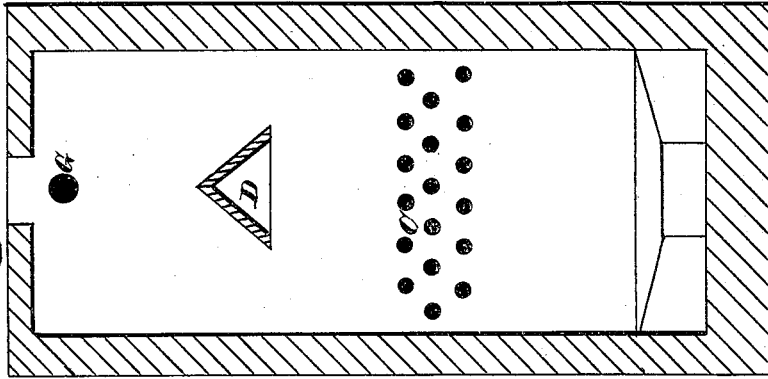
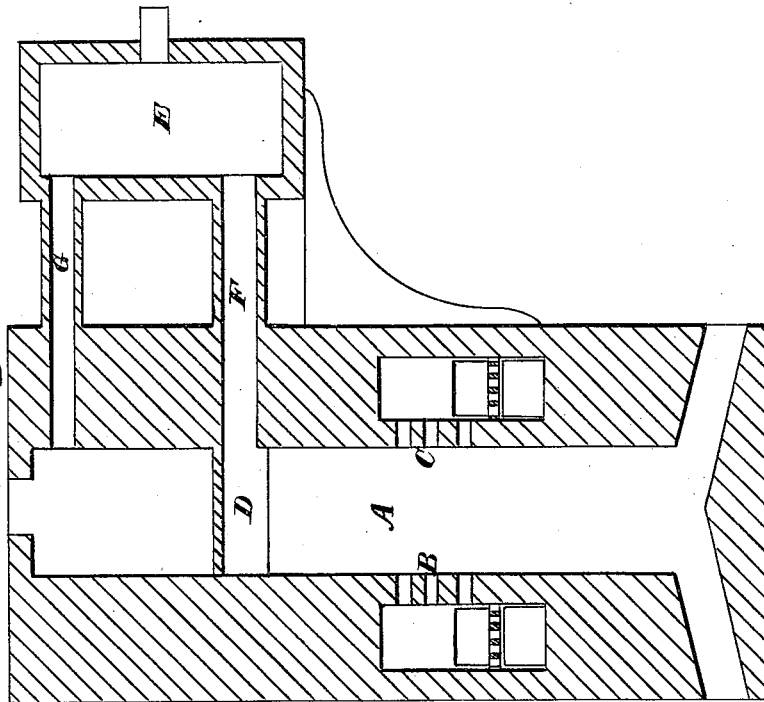


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

Geo. H. Strong
Jno. L. Bone

Inventor

John Winterburn
by Rawley & Co
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WINTERBURN, OF CAMBRIA, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN ORE-ROASTING FURNACES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **181,886**, dated September 5, 1876; application filed July 13, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WINTERBURN, of Cambria, San Luis Obispo county, State of California, have invented an Improved Ore-Roasting Furnace; and I do hereby declare the following description and accompanying drawings are sufficient to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it most nearly appertains to make and use my said invention without further invention or experiment.

My invention relates to certain improvements in furnaces for roasting ores which contain volatile substances of value, such as the ores of mercury.

My invention consists in the introduction above the fire-arches of a prism-shaped deflector, which serves as a combined distributor for the ore and discharge-pipe for the vapors, which it leads into the condensers.

My invention further consists in the use of a steam-pipe, which opens into the upper part of the furnace, leading thence into the condenser, and this pipe conducts away the steam arising from the drying of wet ore, so that no especial drying apparatus need be used previous to its introduction into the furnace.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of my furnace. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section.

A is the body of my furnace, which may be built in any suitable form up to the fire-places. B C are the arches, through which the heat reaches the ore in the interior of the furnace.

At a point about four feet above the arches is placed a distributor, D. This distributor is prism-shaped, having one of its angles uppermost, so as to present two diverging sides to the body of ore as it moves downward; and it may be made of iron, brick, fire-tiles, or any material which is most suitable, and it extends entirely across the body of the furnace. It has its lower side entirely open where it crosses the furnace, and connects with the exit-pipe F, so as to allow the vapors which arise from the roasted ore to pass into it readily, and be drawn into the condenser E through the said pipe F, which forms a continuation of the prism-shaped distributor.

The diagonal upper sides of the distributor D act as deflectors, and the fine ore and earthy matter will be thrown to the sides, while the larger ore will, after passing distributor, tend to the center.

By this construction I am enabled to reduce, in an ordinary furnace, from one-fourth to one-half of its full capacity of fine ore and earthy matter without other treatment. As the exit-passage is directly beneath the distributor, it can never become choked, and all the fumes which arise from the ore beneath that level will be easily collected by the single pipe F.

The steam pipe or passage G is placed about six or seven feet above the distributor D, and leads into a condenser, as shown. It enables me to utilize all the heat which passes through the ore above the exit-pipe to dry the ore before it passes the distributor D, where the reduction practically begins.

Much of the ore comes to the furnaces in a wet condition, and it is absolutely necessary to dry it before it can be satisfactorily reduced in ordinary furnaces, making considerable extra expense for fires and the handling of the ore.

In my device the ore is fed into the furnace from time to time, as it is needed, without any previous drying or separation; and the heat of the fire, as it escapes above the exit and distributing flue D, serves to thoroughly dry it before it passes down to the point where reduction begins. Practical use proves that with this device wet ore can be reduced with the same facility and speed that can be accomplished with dry ore in ordinary furnaces, and with dry ore the capacity is nearly doubled.

The device is also of great assistance to the condensers, because, instead of allowing all the heat to rush into the condenser, as in ordinary furnaces, a large part of it passes above the exit-pipe, and becomes latent in converting the water of the ore into steam. This steam may either pass directly to the main condenser, or it may be led into separate condensers, so that the steam and vapors may be condensed separately from the mercurial fumes.

My device acts as a separator, because the steam and other fumes or vapors are carried off above the distributor D at a heat of less

than 400°, while the mercury is volatilized at a higher heat below this distributor, and is carried to the condensers by itself. It takes about one-fourth of the fuel, and makes less soot, also a better product of mercury, than other forms of furnace. The mercury is easier to condense than when in the presence of steam, which tends to float and carry off some portion of the mercurial vapor.

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

1. The prism-shaped distributor, extending across the furnace in a line with, and connecting with, the pipe F, so as to act both as a distributor and fume-conveyer, as described.

2. The furnace A, having the fume-collecting distributor D so placed as to receive the fumes arising from the reduction of the ore below that point, and the pipe or passage G situated above said collector, for the purpose of separating and conveying away the steam and vapors caused by drying the ore in its passage to the distributor, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

JOHN WINTERBURN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

P. A. FORRESTER,
I. H. FINE.