

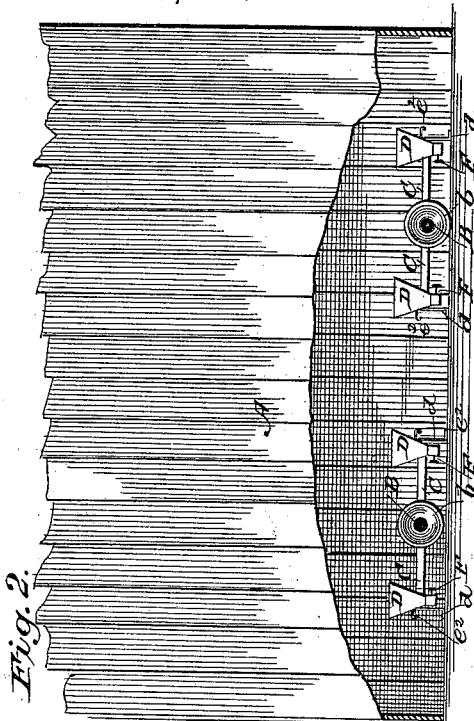
(No Model.)

J. M. SNIDOW.

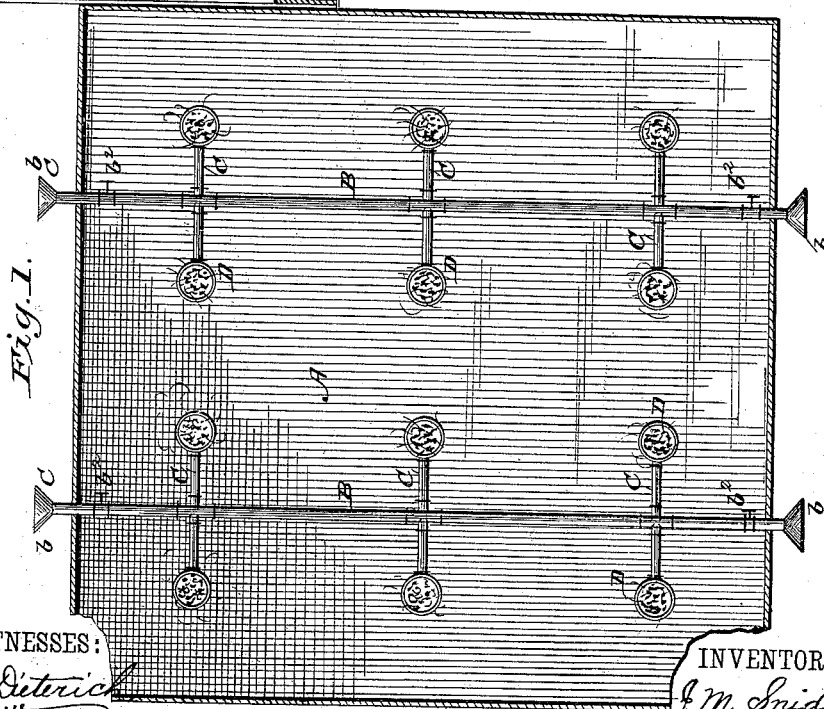
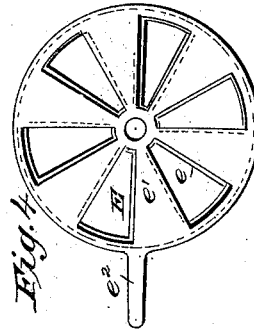
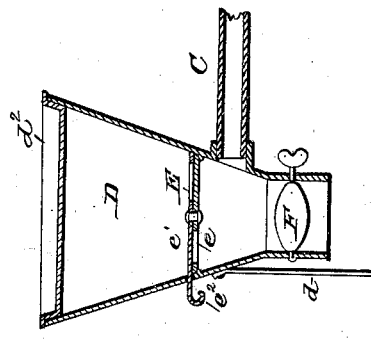
DRYING ATTACHMENT FOR TOBACCO BARN.

No. 383,778.

Patented May 29, 1888.



*Fig. 3.*



WITNESSES:

*Fred G. Dietrich*  
*Charles Wright.*

INVENTOR:

BY

*J. M. Snidow*  
*Munn & Co.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MILTON SNIDOW, OF BIG STONY CREEK, VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR OF  
ONE-THIRD TO JOHN WESLEY BROWN, OF MERCER COUNTY, WEST  
VIRGINIA.

## DRYING ATTACHMENT FOR TOBACCO-BARNS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,778, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed November 12, 1887. Serial No. 255,025. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN MILTON SNIDOW, of Big Stony Creek, in the county of Giles and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Drying Attachments for Tobacco-Barns, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in tobacco-curing, the object being to provide means for supplying a uniform heat, whereby the tobacco will be uniformly and rapidly cured.

The invention consists of a furnace provided with two dampers below the combustion-chamber, and having a cold-air pipe connected thereto between the said dampers.

The invention also consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a sectional plan view of a tobacco-barn having my improvement applied. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the barn, partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of one of the furnaces on an enlarged scale and provided with a cover. Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the grates.

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

Referring to the drawings by letter, A represents a tobacco-barn, which can be of any improved construction and in which the tobacco is hung in the usual manner. In the lower part of the barn and a short distance from the floor I arrange the pipes B. The pipes B extend through the ends or sides of the barn—the sides in the present instance—and are provided with funnel-shaped ends *b*, as shown in the drawings. Each pipe B is provided with a damper, *b*<sup>1</sup>, at each end just inside of the barn, and with a series of laterally-projecting pipes, C. The pipes C project from opposite sides of the pipes B and are shown arranged opposite each other; but they may be otherwise arranged, if desired. The outer ends of the pipes C are connected to the conical furnaces D, which are supported by the said pipes C and by the two feet *d*, secured to the furnaces. The furnaces D are provided

with combined grates and dampers E above the point of connection with the pipes C, and with dampers F in their lower ends. The combined grates and dampers E are composed of two apertured plates, *e* and *e*<sup>1</sup>, arranged one above the other. The plate *e* is secured in the furnace, and the plate *e*<sup>1</sup> is pivoted to the plate *e* and is provided with a handle, *e*<sup>2</sup>, projecting through a slot in the furnace.

The furnaces D may be provided with covers *d*<sup>2</sup> (see Fig. 3) when desired. I prefer to make these covers dish shaped, as shown, so that they can contain water to supply moisture to the tobacco.

The furnaces are more particularly designed for burning charcoal; but coal may be employed as fuel.

Instead of supporting the furnaces partly by the pipes C, as shown, they may be provided with three or more feet for supporting them independently of the pipes C. The attachment can be readily applied to any barn, and can be easily removed after the tobacco has been cured in one barn and placed in another.

The operation is as follows: The fires having been started in the furnaces, the combined grates and dampers are turned so that the apertures of the two plates *e e*<sup>1</sup> will register with each other and the dampers *b*<sup>1</sup> in the pipes B opened, when the cold air from the outside will rush in through the pipes B C to the furnaces, and being heated in its passage through the same will be diffused throughout the barn. The admission of air through the pipes B is regulated by the dampers *b*<sup>1</sup>. If the temperature of the barn should rise above that desired, it can be readily and quickly lowered by turning the plate *e*<sup>1</sup> so as to close the openings, and opening the damper F in the lower part of the furnace, when the cold air will escape through the lower end of the furnace directly into the barn.

By my attachment tobacco-barns can be kept at the temperature at which the tobacco is cured with the best results and in the least possible time.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a drying attachment for tobacco-barns,

the combination of a furnace provided with two dampers below the combustion-chamber and a cold-air pipe connected to the furnace between the two dampers, substantially as described, whereby provision is made for admitting the cold air to the furnace to be heated or delivering it directly into the building to lower the temperature thereof, as set forth.

2. In a drying attachment for tobacco-barns, the combination of a furnace having open lower part, and provided with two dampers below the

combustion-chamber, and cold-air pipes arranged in and projecting through the sides or ends of the barn and provided with dampers, and with laterally-projecting pipes connected to the furnace between the dampers of the furnace, substantially as described.

JOHN MILTON SNIDOW.

Witnesses:

R. C. CHRISTIE,  
SAML. P. PEARIS.