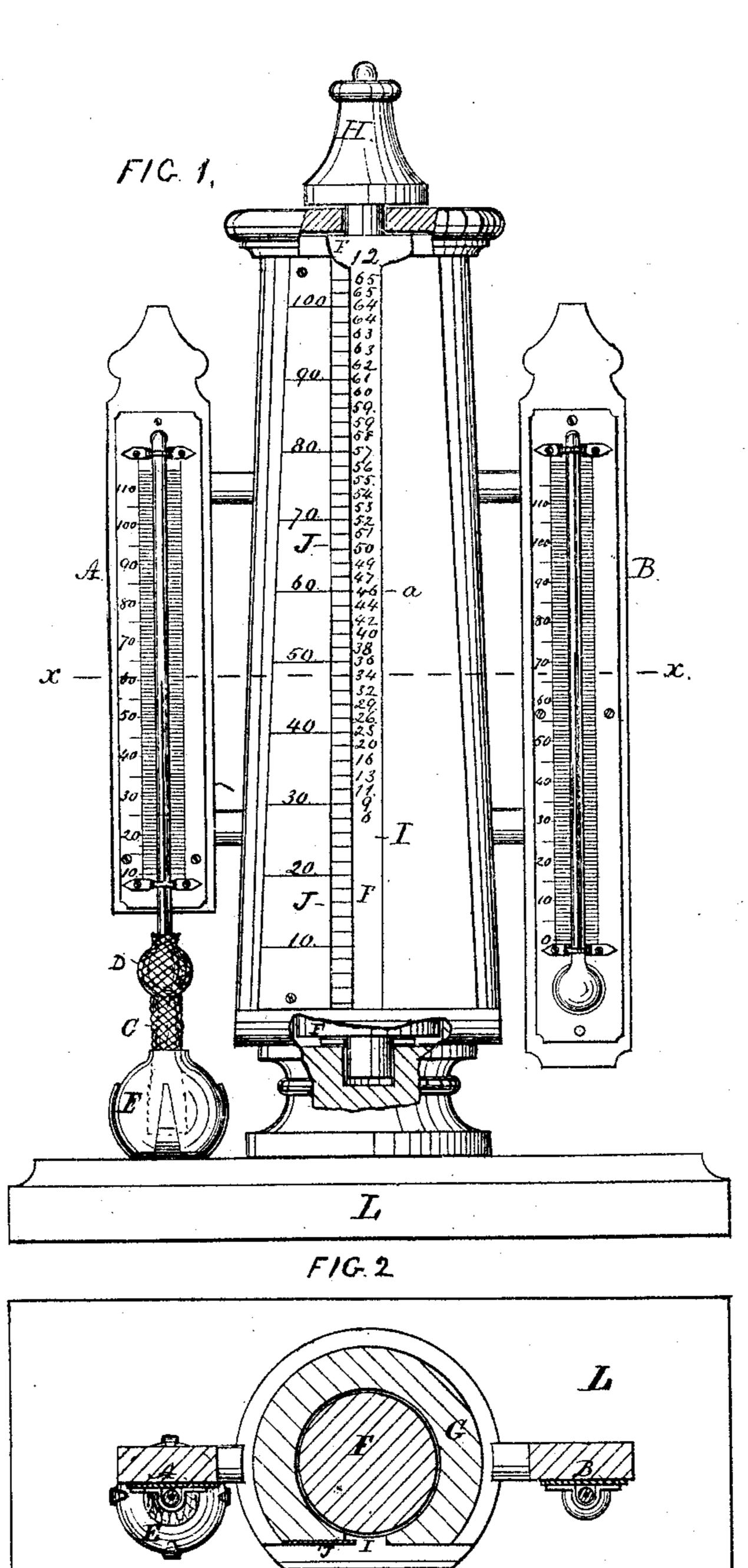
J. WINLOCK & J. S. F. HUDDLESTON.

Psychrometers.

No.149,176.

Patented March 31, 1874.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH WINLOCK, OF CAMBRIDGE, AND JOHN S. F. HUDDLESTON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN PSYCHROMETERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 149, 176, dated March 31, 1874; application filed July 30, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Joseph Winlock, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, and John S. F. Hud-DLESTON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State aforesaid, have invented an Improved Psychrometrical Indicator, of which the following is a specification:

The object of the present invention is to provide a simple, efficient, and convenient means of determining the relative humidity of the atmosphere or the dew-point, so called, without calculation. The improvements are fully

hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying plates of drawings our improved psychometrical indicator is illustrated.

In Plate 1, Figure 1 is a face view of the dry and wet bulb thermometers with our indicator adapted thereto; Fig. 2, a transverse horizontal section in plane of line x x, Fig. 1. In Plate 2, Fig. 3 is a plan view of the diagram of figures adapted for the indicator; Fig. 4, a view showing both the degrees of saturation

and the dew-point of the air.

A and B in the drawings represent, respectively, a wet and a dry bulb thermometer, constructed in the usual manner; C, the string or wicking depending from the muslin surrounding the wet bulb D of the thermometer A into the water in the cup E; F, a cylinder, adapted to be freely turned by means of a handle or knob, H, in the casing G. The cylinder F is provided with a series of columns of figures, such as shown in Fig. 3, Plate 2, and these columns are numbered from one (1) to twenty-two (22) inclusive. Each number from one (1) to twenty-two (22) represents the difference between the degree of temperature indicated by the dry-bulb thermometer B and the degree indicated by the wet-bulb thermometer A. The figures of each column of figures are arranged one above another, (see Fig. 3, Plate 2,) and the several figures in each column are the results of calculation, and give, for any degree of the wet-bulb thermometer A, the amount of moisture in the air; or, in other words, the degree of saturation of the air, or both the amount of moisture in or the dew-point of the

air for any difference between the indications of a wet-bulb thermometer and a dry-bulb thermometer, from one (1) to twenty-two (22) inclusive. The casing serves as a support, in the present instance, for the two thermometers, as well as for the cylinder, and is secured to the base L. I. the slit or opening. On the left of this slit I, fixed to the casing G, is the scale J, which, in this instance, conforms to the scale of the wet-bulb thermometer. The figures of the several columns of figures are arranged in parallel horizontal lines, correspondingly to the divisions of the fixed scale J, the number or figure to be produced as showing the amount of moisture in the air or dew-point being each placed in line horizontally with the degree on the fixed scale corresponding to the degree as indicated on the wet-bulb thermometer, in the column of figures having at its head the figure corresponding to the difference in degrees between the degrees indicated by the readings of the dry and wet bulb thermometers.

To ascertain the moisture in the air, having properly prepared the wet-bulb thermometer, observe the height of the mercury, which, for example, suppose to be 60°, and then observe the height of the mercury of dry-bulb thermometer, which, for example, suppose to be 72°. Subtract the former, 60, from the latter, 72, and then turn the cylinder until that column of the columns of figures on the cylinder F comes to the casing-slit I, which, in its number, corresponds to the difference between 60 and 72—that is, bring the column marked 12, with red ink, to the slit, and, opposite the line of division marked 60 of the fixed scale J; observe the number indicated in the said column of figures, which number, 46, is the per centum of moisture in air, as shown at a, Fig. 1.

For all degrees of the dry and wet bulb thermometers proceed as above, and the result sought for will be shown by the indicator.

A similar arrangement of indicator may be also adapted by simply a change of figures in the several columns for indicating the dewpoint of the air; or, by a double column of figures, as shown in Fig. 4, under each division, the indicator may be adapted to show both

the dew-point and the degree of saturation; or by two separate cylinders, to be used or

operated independently.

As in Fig. 4, the left column shows the degree of saturation, and the right column the dew-point, and, carrying out the same illustration, in line to the right of 60° on fixed scale, and with 46, the per centum of moisture in the air will be found 54—the dew-point for the same temperature.

The numbers of the columns, one to twentytwo, are printed in red ink, and the others in black ink, for the purpose of distinction, and of quickly discerning them; but they can all be of the same, or of any two, colors desired.

The fixed scale J, instead of corresponding to the wet-bulb-thermometer scale, can be read as answering to the dry-bulb thermometer. Of course, the columns of figures relatively so much higher on the scale—that is, the fortysix degrees ascertained, as above—in lieu of being opposite to 60 would then be against or in line of 72; but we find it better and more convenient to use the wet-bulb-thermometer scale.

In lieu of having a separate scale for the cylinder, it could be so adapted that the cylinder could revolve in connection with the wet or dry bulb thermometer scales.

The frame or standard to support the cylinder and thermometer can be made from any kinds of woods or metal, and of any form or

shape, ornamented as desired.

The cylinder F could revolve horizontally,

in lieu of vertically, as described.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The instrument herein described, the same consisting of the wet-bulb thermometer A, the dry-bulb thermometer B, the cylinder F, provided with the tabulated columns of figures, and revolving within a casing, G, having a slit, I, and scale J, all arranged in the relation to each other, substantially as shown and described.

> JOSEPH WINLOCK. JOHN S. F. HUDDLESTON.

Witnesses:

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