

(No Model.)

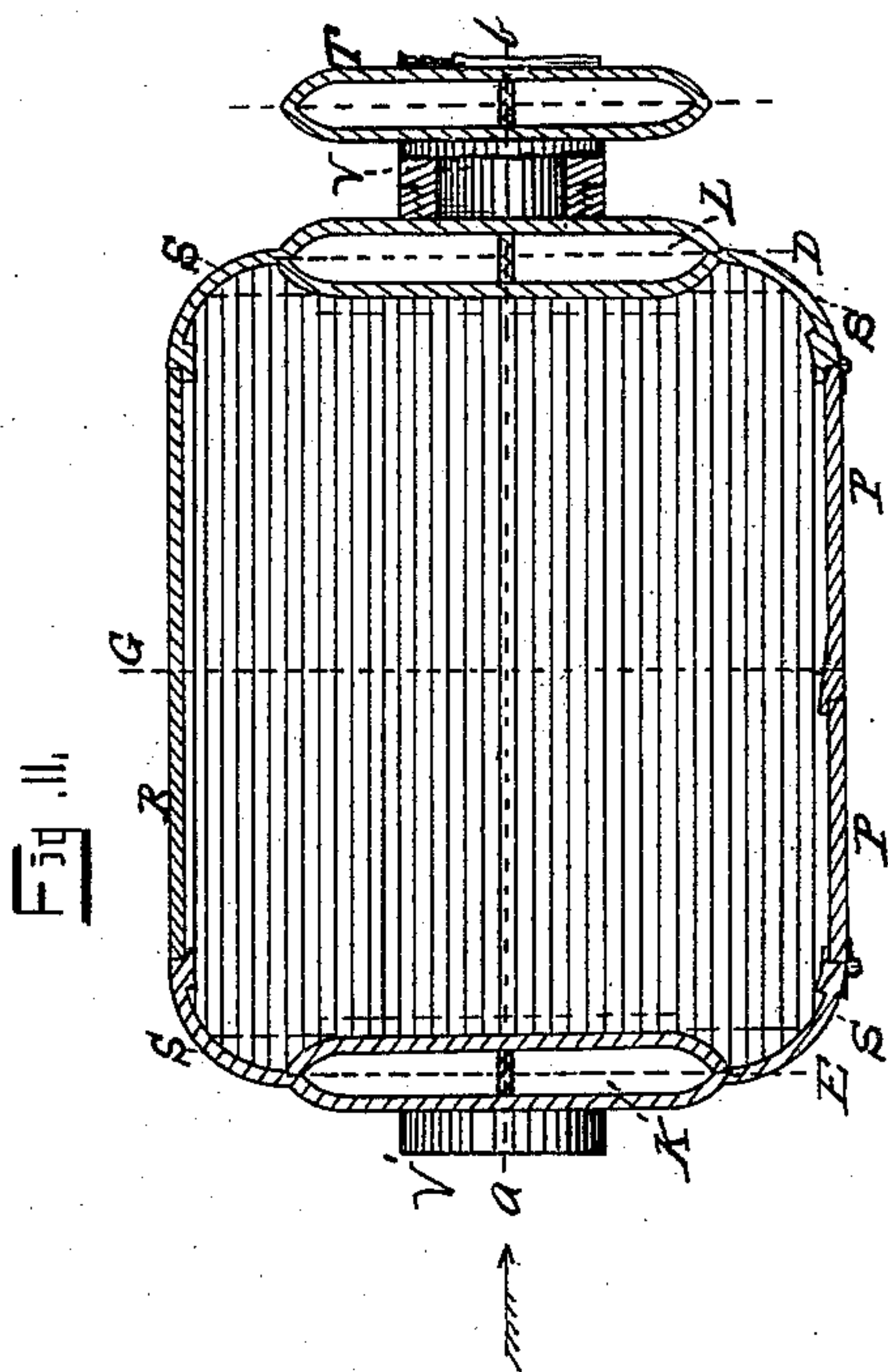
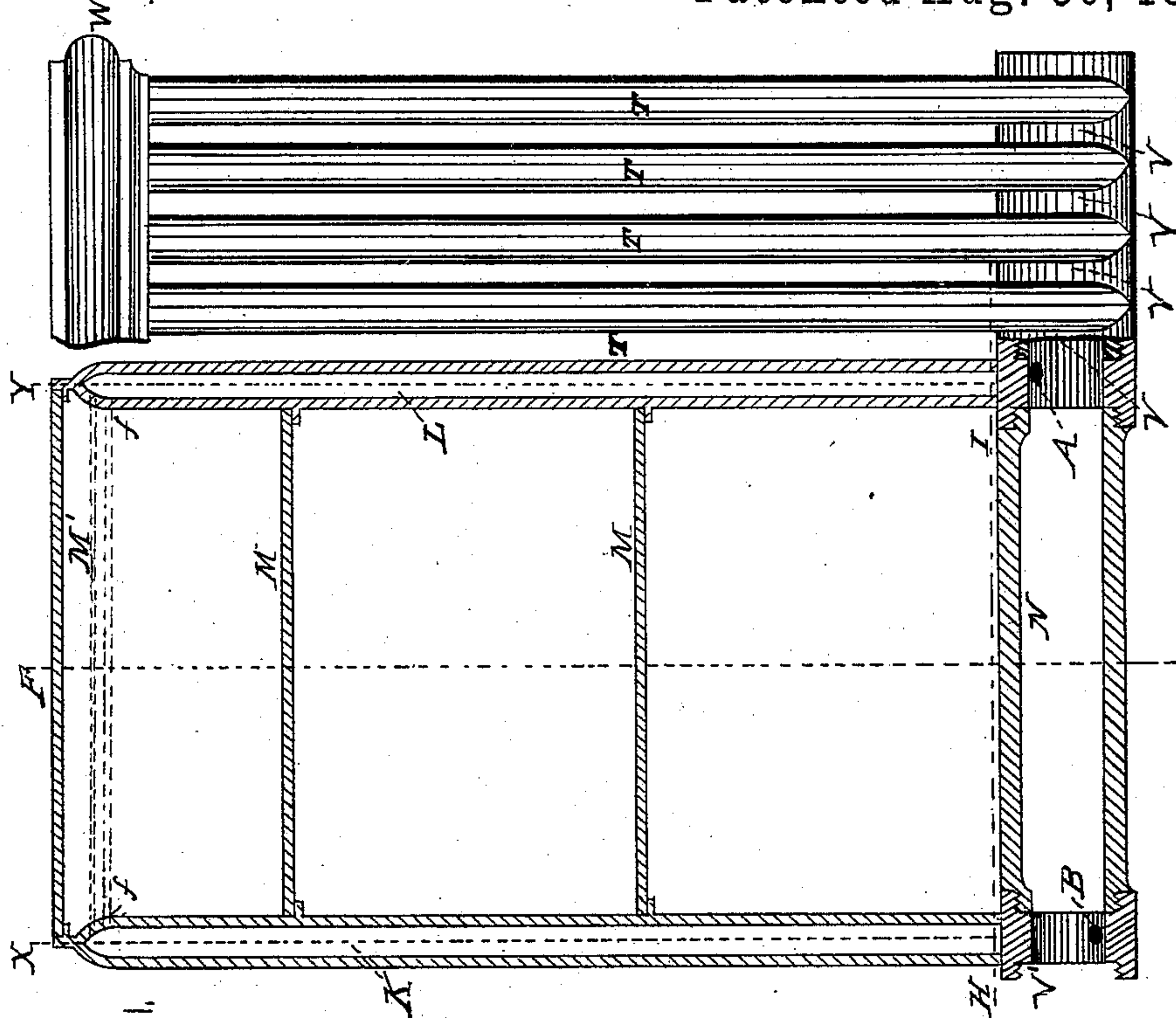
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. E. DIXON.

HOT CLOSET.

No. 368,996.

Patented Aug. 30, 1887.



WITNESSES:
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F. H. Moore

INVENTOR
George E. Dixon
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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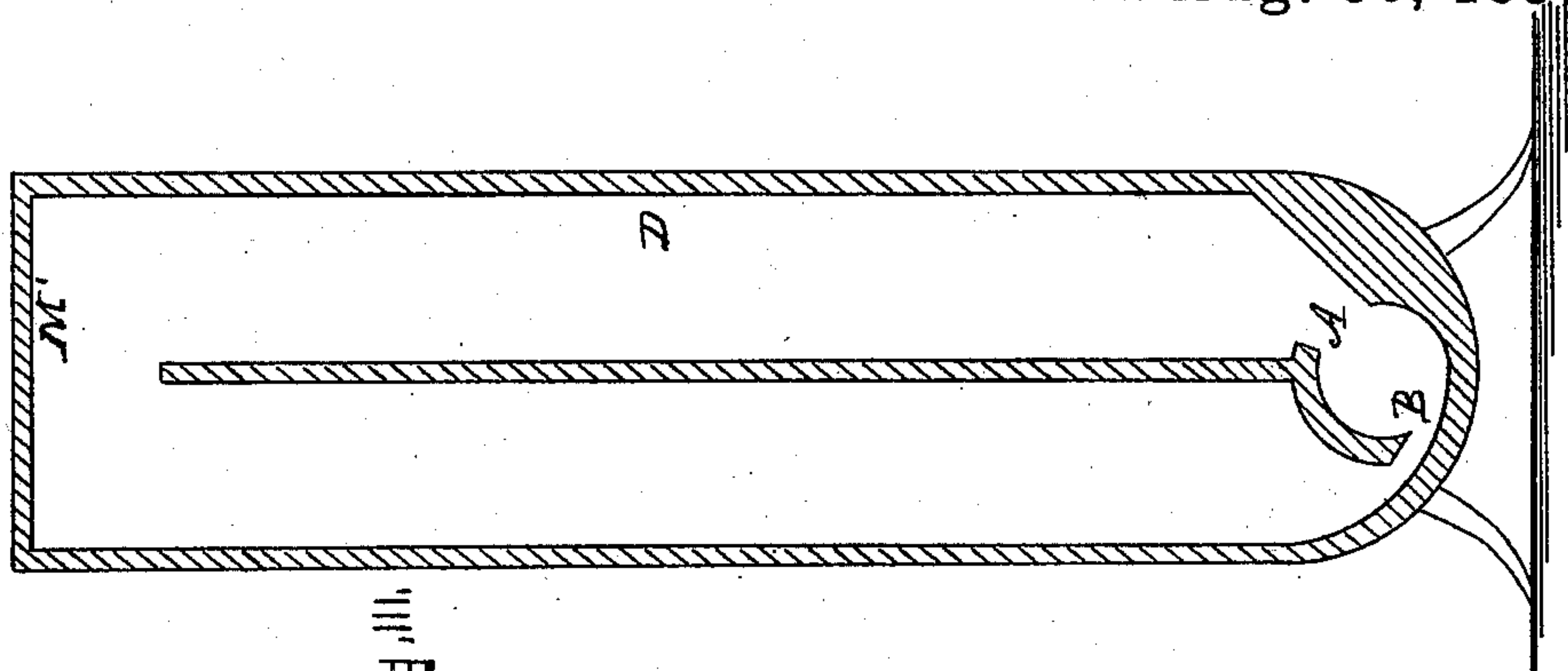


Fig. III.

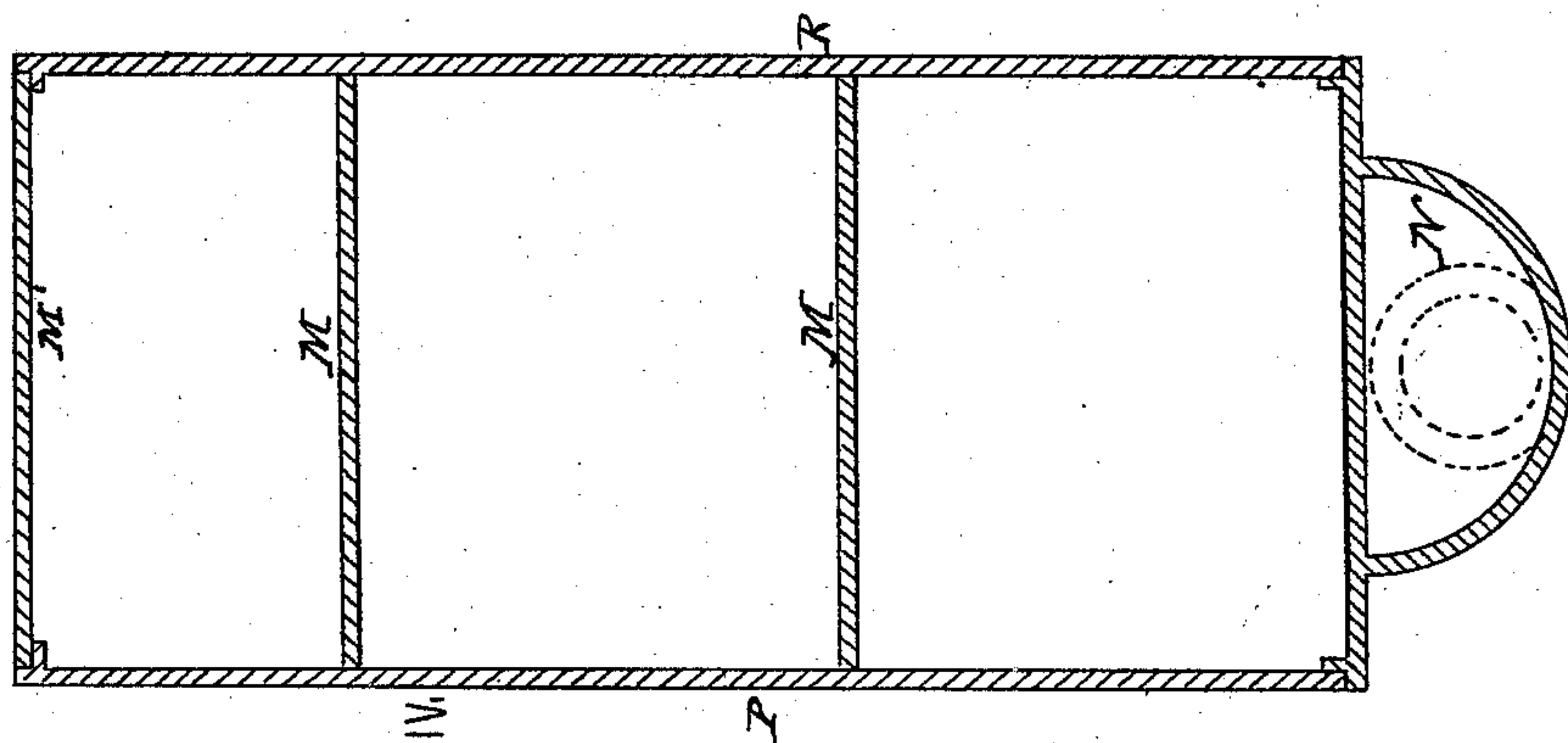


Fig. IV.

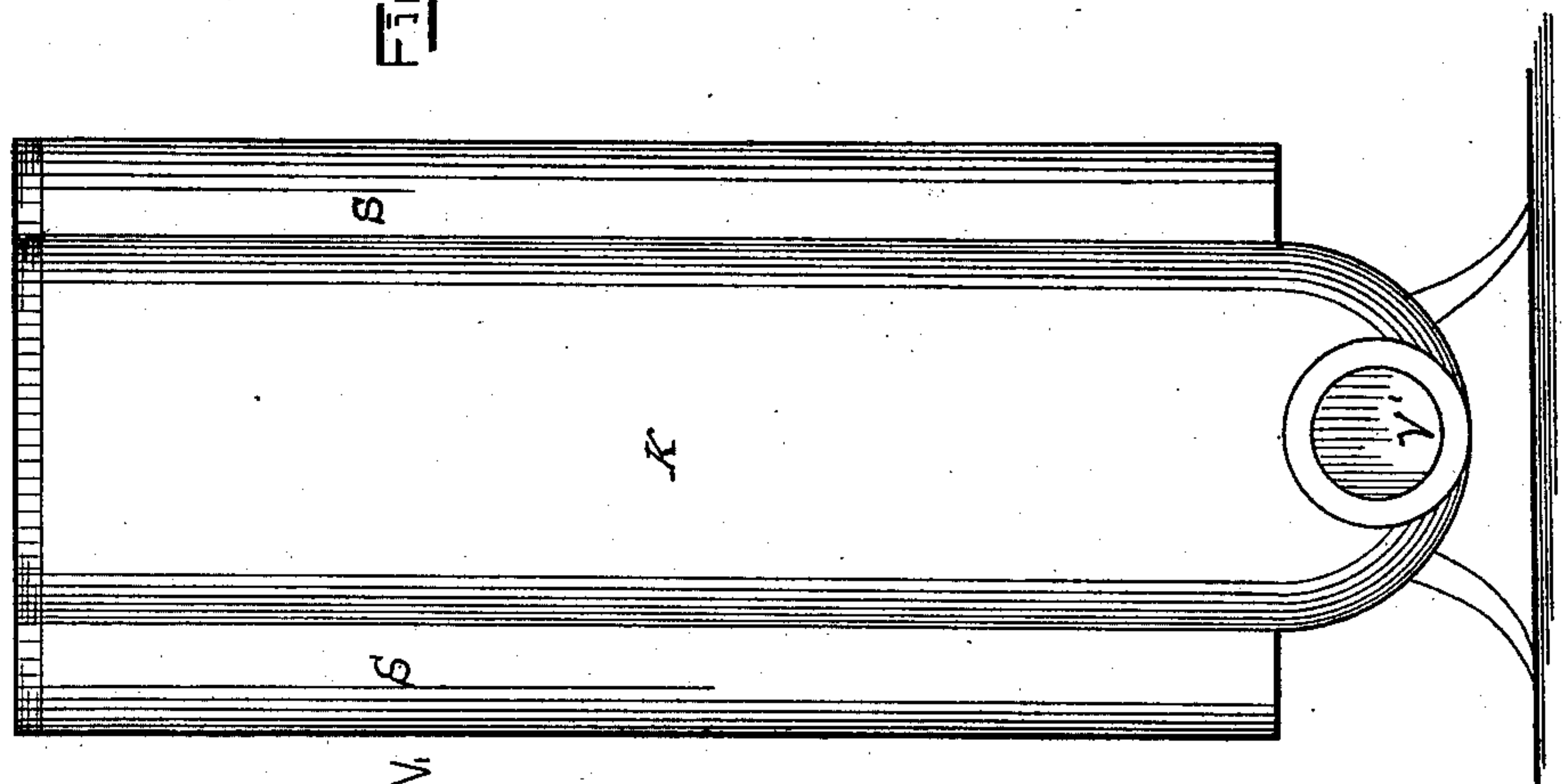


Fig. V.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. DIXON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HOT CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,996, dated August 30, 1887.

Application filed October 28, 1886. Serial No. 217,324. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. DIXON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of Chicago, State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hot Closets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, two sheets, illustrating the invention, in which—

Figure I, Sheet 1, is a vertical longitudinal elevation of a hot closet embodying my invention, showing the radiator connected therewith in elevation at one end of the closet; Fig. II, a horizontal section of Fig. I, taken on line H I, the dotted line *a b* on this figure showing the cut of Fig. I. Fig. III, Sheet 2, is a vertical longitudinal section of the two radiating-pipes adjoining the hot closet, taken on lines X Y, Fig. I, and E D, Figs. I and II; Fig. IV, a vertical transverse section through line F G, Figs. I and II; Fig. V, an elevation of the end of Fig. II, looking in the direction of dart *x*.

My invention constitutes a hot closet or dish-warmer of itself, and is heated by the circulation of steam or hot water through its end parts, and also through its bottom, and independently of any radiator-tubes or other exterior mechanism. The hollow vertical end sections or elements, K L, in Figs. I and II are connected at their lower ends by ordinary screw-joints to the hollow base N, and where considerable heat is required they may be connected with other tubes, at T T, at their top ends, in such a case being capped in an ornamental style, as shown at W, Fig. I.

The curved plates S S, Figs. II and V, serve to make the closet of suitable width, and also as connecting-plates for the back plate, R, and front door-plates, P P, Figs. II and IV.

M M represent shelves to the closet, resting on projections formed on the insides of the tubes K L, and M' is the plate covering the closet. Steam enters the hollow base N through the pipe V, connecting the radiator T with the radiator L, and the water of condensation is discharged at the opposite end, V', from which the steam enters; or one of the openings *v* may be plugged up and the steam enter and the water of condensation return through one and the same pipe under the

ordinary single-pipe system of steam-circulation.

The steam entering at *v* at once passes into the hollow base N, Figs. I and IV, and rises through the high steam-ports A, Figs. I and III, passes up through one pipe of the two pipe-sections, down through the other pipe, and the water of condensation passes through the lower port, B, into chamber N, (see Figs. I, II, and III,) from which it returns to the boiler.

When hot water is employed as the heating medium, the end sections, K L, must be connected at *f f* by one or more small tubes, as shown by dotted lines, to attain a proper circulation. T represents a series of radiating-tubes, which may be placed at one side of and connecting with the pipe L, to be used for heating a compartment, the circulation being uniform through all the pipes, and pipes may be connected with the pipe K to form a heater of any desired capacity, in which case the closet will extend from the chamber or base N up to the top of the radiator tubes or loops.

It will be understood that the radiator pipes or tubes may be attached to one or both ends of the hollow base N, as shown at T, to serve as a heater for the room in which the closet is placed; but at the same time they will perform no useful function in heating the closet itself, the heating of the closet being done within its independent construction, as shown.

The construction of the two-part heating-pipe (shown more especially at Fig. III) is one for which I have an application for a patent now pending; hence it forms only an element of the integral.

I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

An improvement in hot closets, comprising the radiator-sections K L, forming the ends, the heating-chamber N, connecting the radiator-sections below the closet, the rounded section S, and the shelves M, supported by the radiator-sections, as and for the purpose specified.

GEORGE E. DIXON.

Witnesses:

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L. C. BROOKS.