

(No Model.)

J. C. McNAMEE.
LIQUID HEATER.

No. 384,265.

Patented June 12, 1888.

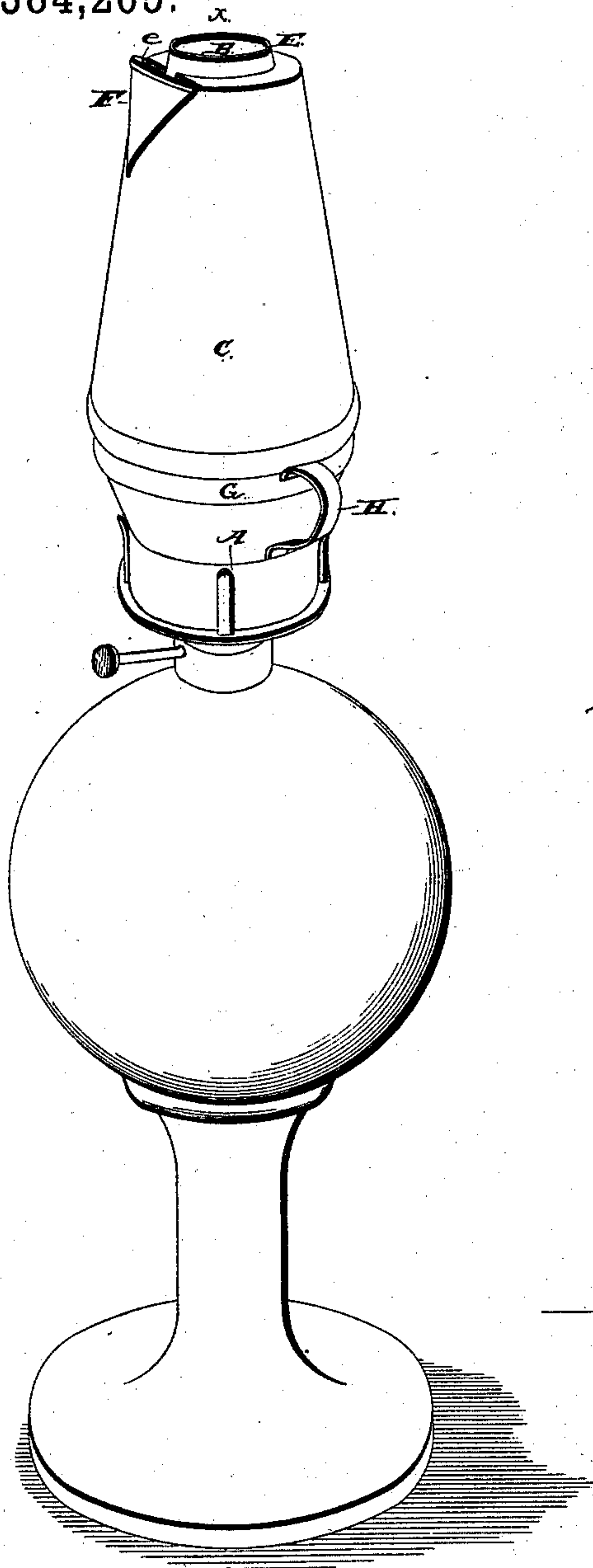


Fig. 1.

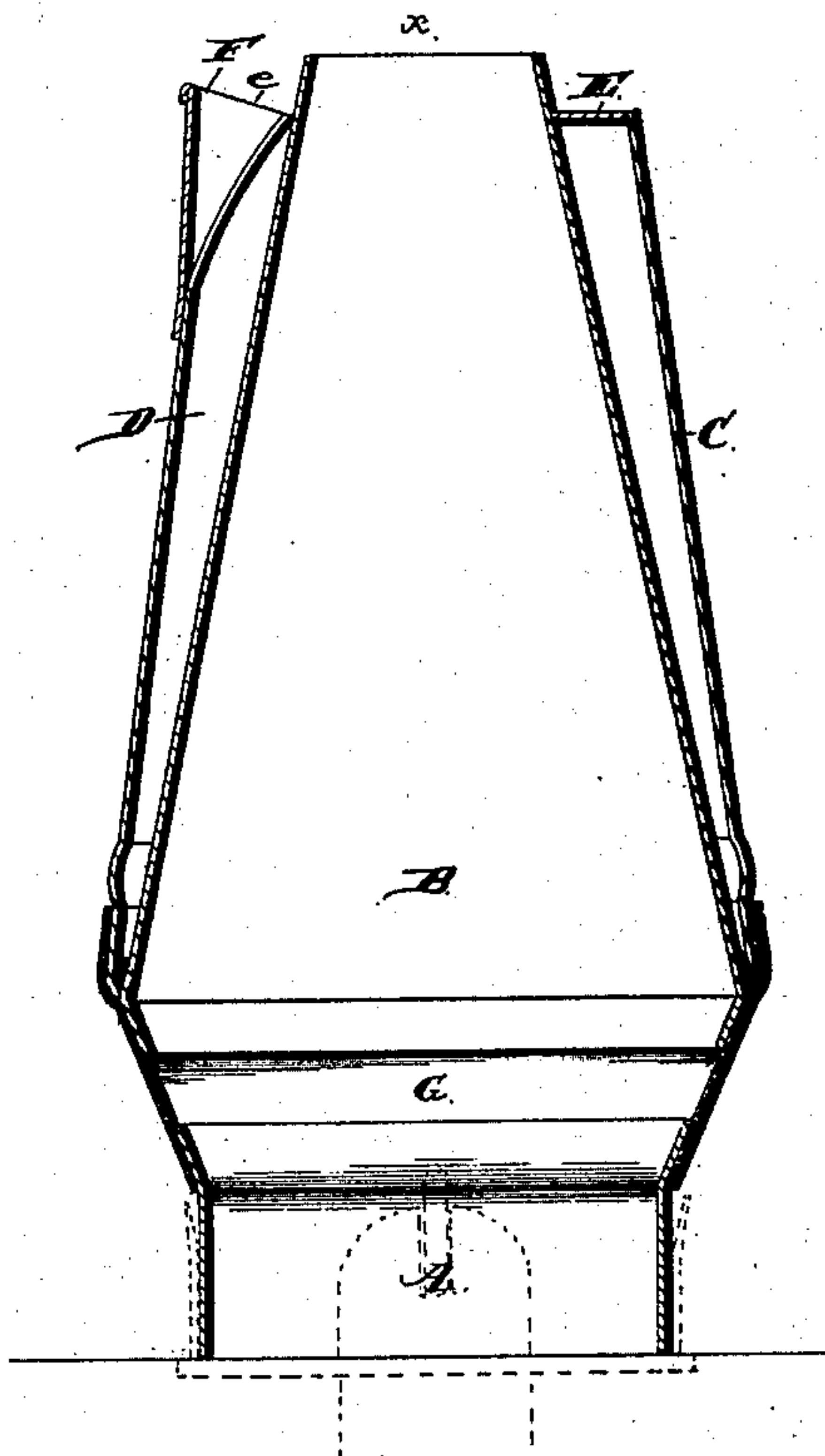


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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JOHN C. McNAMEE, OF HOPE, KANSAS.

LIQUID-HEATER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,265, dated June 12, 1888.

Application filed November 23, 1887. Serial No. 255,898. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. McNAMEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hope, in the county of Dickinson and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Heaters, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in liquid-heaters to be used in connection with lamps; and it consists in the construction and novel combination of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

The neck of the device is shaped to fit upon a lamp-collar around the wick-tube and above the wick-wheel, and the part of the device above the neck forms a chimney.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the device attached to a lamp. Fig. 2 represents a central vertical section of the same through the opening and lip.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A designates the neck of the device, B the inner shell, and C the outer shell, forming, with the inner shell, the long annular chamber D, to contain the liquid to be heated.

The whole of the lower edge of the outer shell is firmly secured to the inner shell above the neck, and the upper edge of the outer shell is connected to the inner shell, near the top of the latter, by a plate, E, cut away on one side to form the filling and discharging opening e, the outer edge of which opening is formed by the curved lip F. The neck is connected with the point of junction of the outer and inner shells by the annular or reversely-conical portion G, made of some suitable non-conductive material, and to this portion is suitably secured a handle, H, of convenient construction.

The outer shell may be of any convenient

size and form, and may form an annular chamber of any desired size around the inner shell or chimney, and the device may be constructed to be used with any style of lamp.

The device is more particularly adapted to be used in sick rooms when hot water or liquid food may be needed at any time and a stove is not accessible.

The inner shell is preferably made conical, as shown, to increase the updraft, and its end projects above that of the outer shell, as at X, so that the products of combustion cannot mingle with the contents of the chamber D.

The non-conduction portion G may be either constructed of some metal which is a poorer conductor of heat than tin, or it may be made of tin and then have on the outside some non-conducting covering. By securing the handle H to this non-conducting portion G, as shown in Fig. 1, the hands will not be burned by coming in contact with the hot body of the heater.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A liquid-heater attachment for lamps, having a non-conducting portion, G, and a handle, H, secured to said non-conducting portion, as set forth.

2. In a liquid-heater attachment for lamps, the neck A, the inner and outer shells having their lower edges secured together, the reversely-conical non-conducting portion G, connecting the neck with the junction of the lower edges of the shells, and the handle H, secured to the portion G, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. McNAMEE.

Witnesses:

W. P. ROBINSON,
L. E. ROBINSON.