

No. 692,037.

Patented Jan. 28, 1902.

W. H. STIMPSON.  
HEATER FOR CURLING TONGS, &c.

(Application filed Oct. 11, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

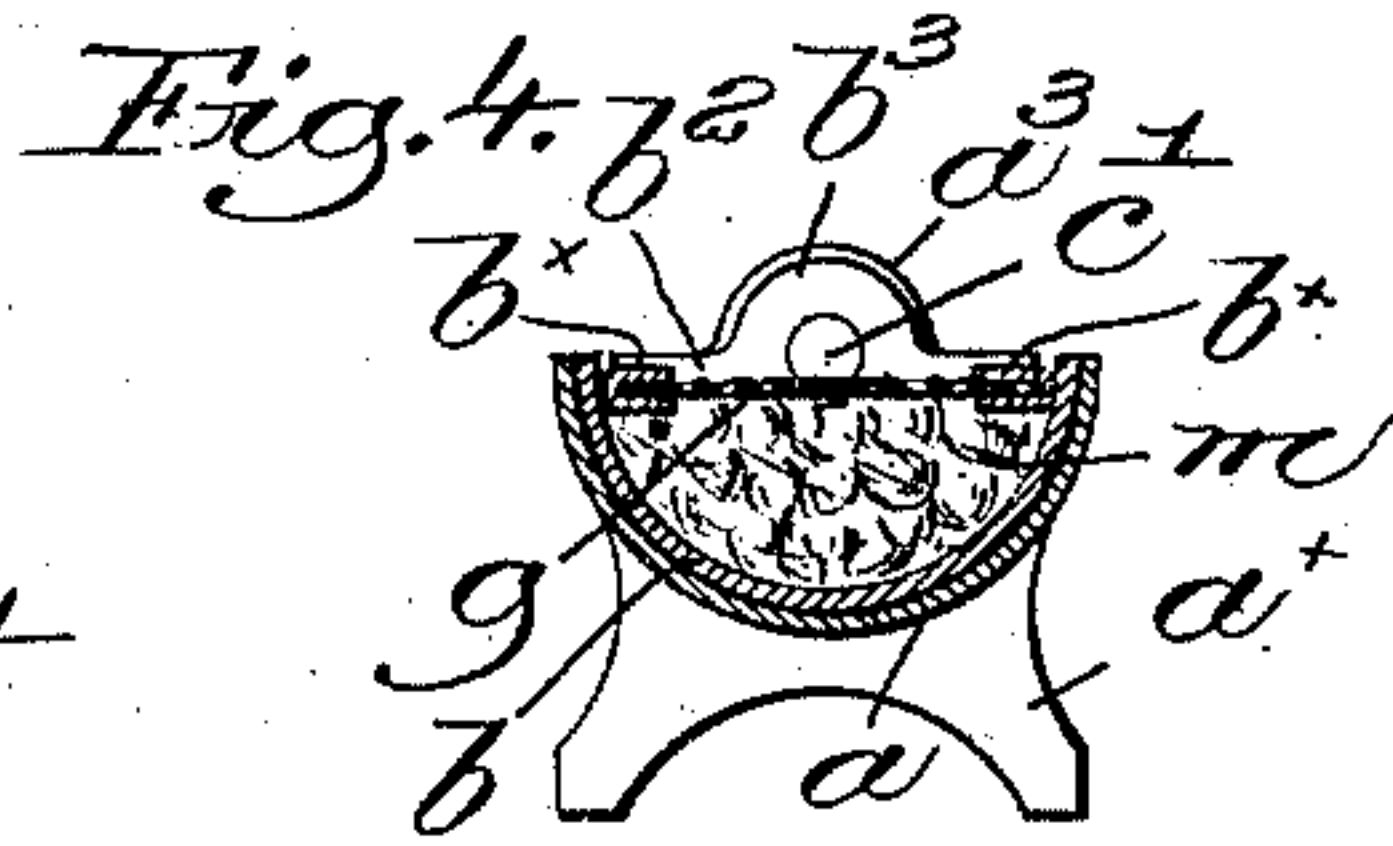
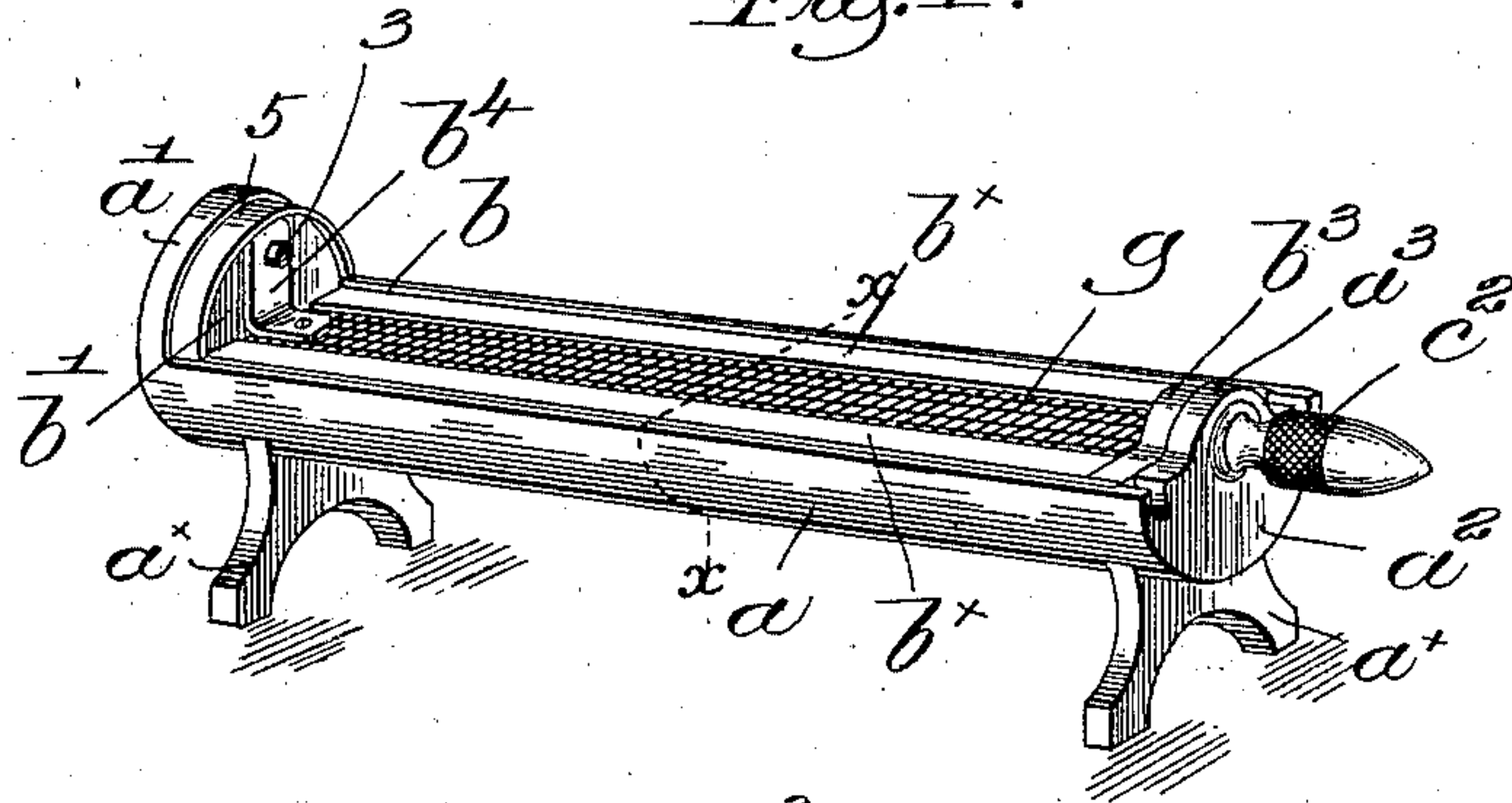


Fig. 2.

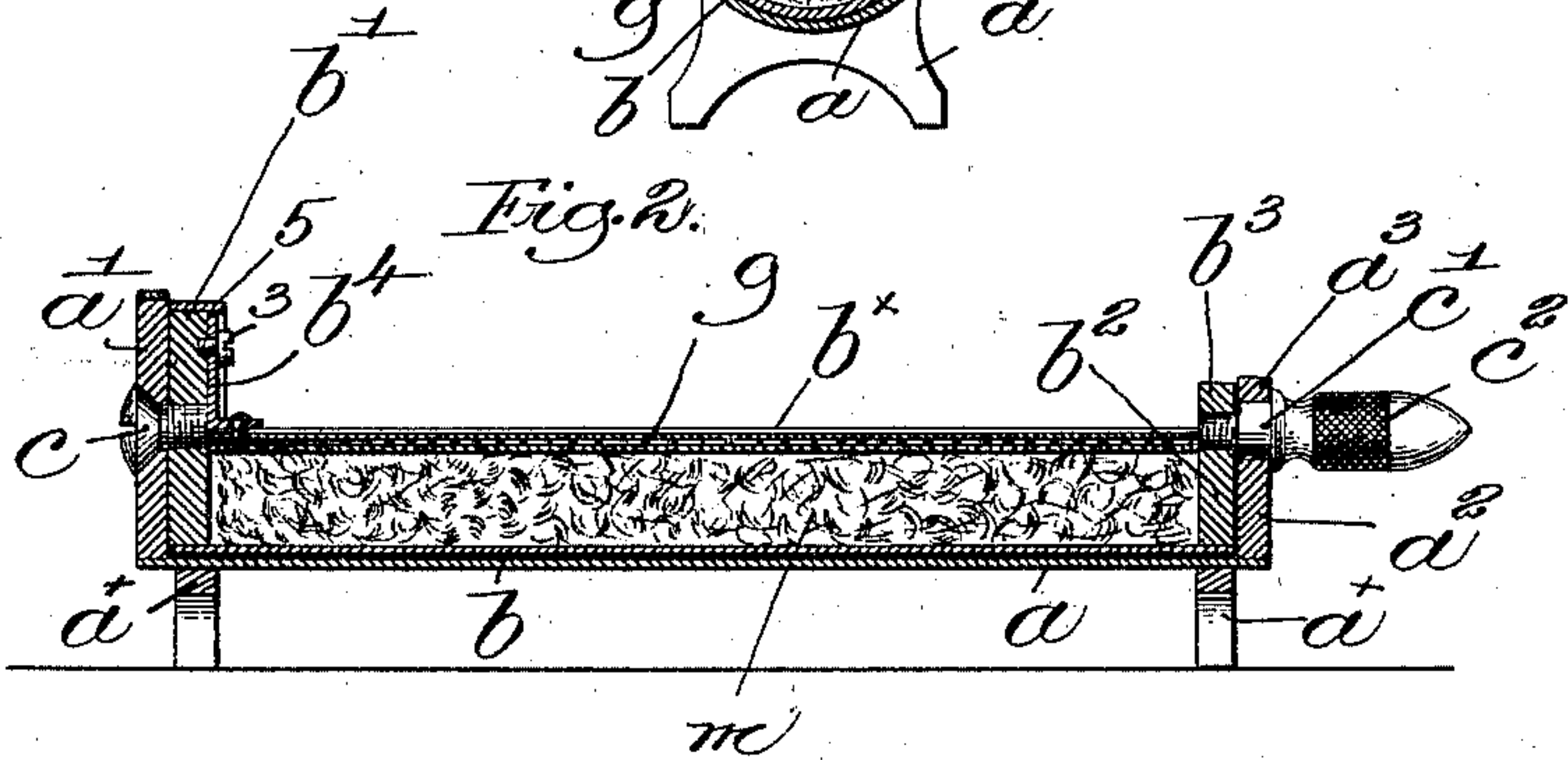
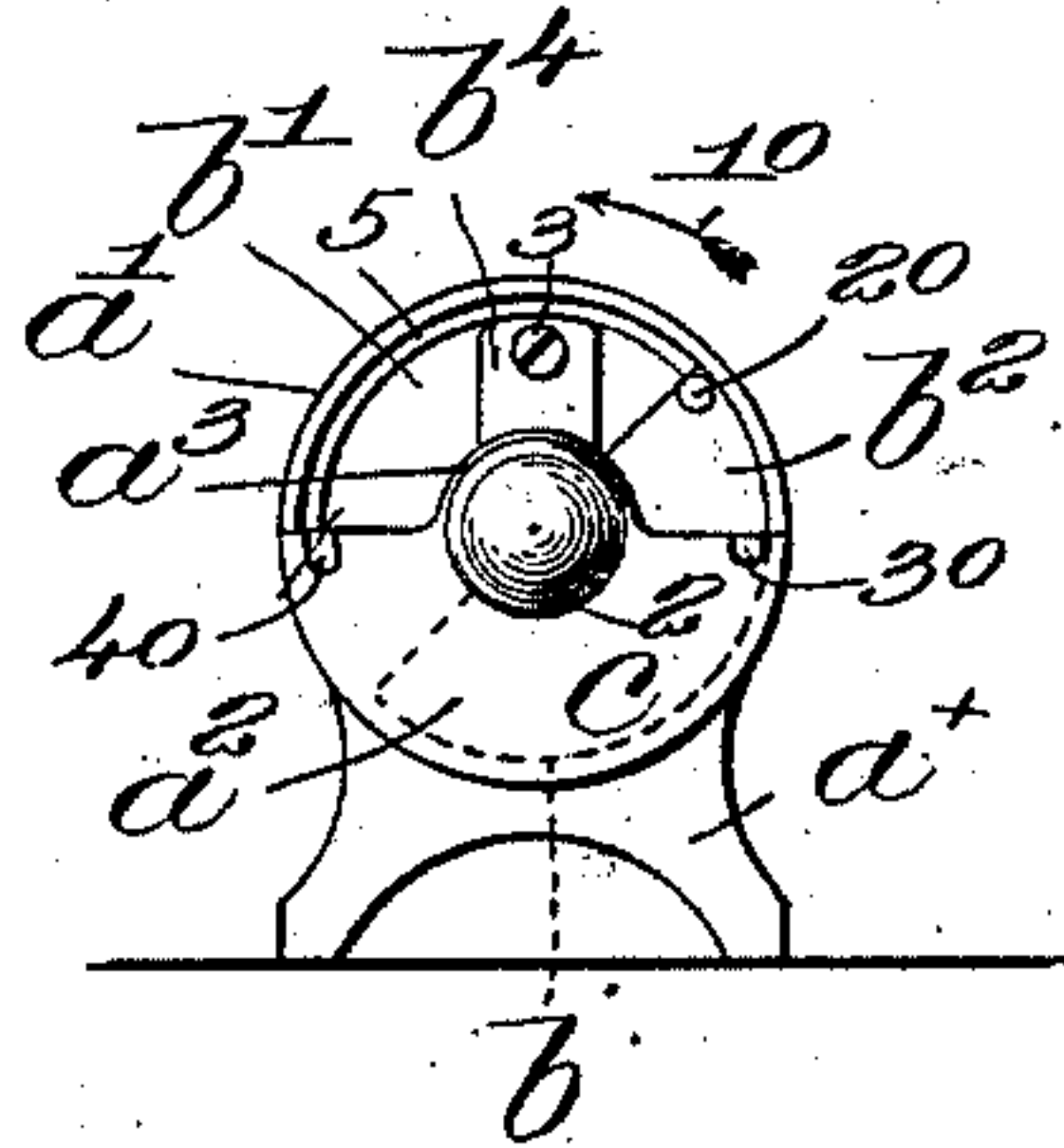


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## HEATER FOR CURLING-TONGS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 692,037, dated January 28, 1902.

Application filed October 11, 1901. Serial No. 78,285. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. STIMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Heaters for Curling-Tongs, &c., of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like characters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of a simple, convenient, and portable heater for heating curling-tongs, &c., which is compact, durable, and readily put into operative condition or closed for transportation.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a heater embodying my invention ready for use. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a right-hand end view of the heater, the burner thereof being partly turned on its axis; and Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line  $x x$ , Fig. 1, looking toward the right.

In the present embodiment of my invention the heater comprises, essentially, semicylindrical members, one mounted to rotate within the other concentrically, said members being connected by axial pivots between their ends, the outer member constituting a combined supporting-stand and casing, while the other member, adapted to contain suitable absorbent material for alcohol or other combustible liquid and having a foraminous cover, constitutes the burner.

Referring to the drawings, in the present embodiment of my invention the stand  $a$  is shown as a semicylinder of convenient length, preferably made of sheet metal and having externally secured to it supporting feet or brackets  $a^x$ , by which the apparatus is sustained firmly and in proper position with the open top of the stand uppermost when the apparatus is in use. One of the ends, as  $a'$ , is shown as circular, and the other end  $a^2$  is substantially semicircular, having a central enlarged portion  $a^3$  for a purpose to be described.

The trough-like burner  $b$ , also made of sheet metal, is herein shown as semicylindrical and has a closed circular end  $b'$ , secured in a circular extension 5 of the burner, and the substantially semicircular closure or end  $b^2$  at the other extremity of the burner is provided

with a central projection  $b^3$ , the external radius of the burner, including the ends thereof, being such that it can be placed concentrically within the stand, the longitudinal axes of the stand and burner being coincident. An axial pivot (shown in Fig. 2 as a short screw-stud  $c$ ) is rotatably mounted in the end  $a'$  of the stand and is screwed tightly into the adjacent end  $b'$  of the burner, and a second axial pivot or stud  $c'$  is rotatably mounted in the enlargement  $a^3$  of the end  $a^2$  of the stand and is screwed into the part  $b^3$  of the burner end  $b^2$ , the enlargement  $a^3$  constituting a bearing for the said stud. This stud  $c'$  is shown as enlarged and extended beyond the end of the stand to form a handle or finger-piece  $c^2$ , by means of which the burner may be conveniently rotated within the stand. Two narrow elongated strips  $b^x$ , of thin sheet metal, are bent longitudinally upon themselves, (see Fig. 4,) and between the folds a piece of wire-gauze  $g$  or other suitable foraminous material is inserted, the strips  $b^x$  stiffening the edges of the foraminous material and fitting snugly into the open top of the burner. A small bracket  $b^4$  is attached to one end of the gauze cover and secured, as by a screw 3, to the end  $b'$  of the burner, the cover  $g$  retaining in place cotton-batting, mineral wool, or other suitable absorbent material  $m$ , with which the burner is filled. A stop-pin 20 projects from the burner end  $b^2$  and is adapted to enter one or other of two notches or recesses 30 40 in the upper transverse edge of the end  $a^2$  of the stand at opposite sides of the pivot  $c'$  to limit rotative movement of the burner in both directions.

When it is desired to use the heater, the burner is turned by the handle  $c^2$  into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 to bring the foraminous cover  $g$  substantially into the plane of the open top of the stand, the stop-pin 20 at such time entering the recess 30, Fig. 3, and alcohol is poured into the burner to thoroughly saturate the absorbent material  $m$  therein. The burner can then be lighted, and curling-tongs or any other small object can be readily and quickly heated, the flat tops of the ends  $a^2 b^2$  assisting to support the same. When not in use, the burner is turned in the direction of the arrow 10, Fig. 3, until the pin 20 enters the notch 40, so that the convex



portion of the burner is exposed, the open top thereof being concealed within the stand. By making a snug fit between the burner and the interior surface of the stand the burner when  
5 so turned over forms a tight cover and the evaporation of the alcohol is prevented and any free liquid will drop into the stand and be held therein.

The apparatus is simple, effective, and  
10 cheap, it is of small compass and can be readily packed for transportation, and all of the parts are connected to form a unitary article, so that all danger of losing some one of the parts is obviated.

15 Various changes or modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

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

1. In a device of the class described, a semicylindrical burner having inclosed ends, a foraminous cover for the burner, mounted on one of the ends thereof, absorbent material  
25 within the burner, a concentric semicylindrical supporting-stand, and axial journals secured to the ends of the burner and rotatably mounted in the ends of the stand, one of the journals being extended to form an operating-handle, whereby the burner may be  
30 rotated to bring the foraminous cover into the plane of the top of the stand, or to conceal said cover within the stand.

2. In a device of the class described, a semicylindrical burner having closed ends and  
35 adapted to contain absorbent material, a foraminous cover for the burner, a concentric semicylindrical stand, axial connections be-

tween it and the burner, whereby the latter may be rotated to expose or conceal the foraminous cover, and means to stop rotative  
40 movement of the burner when turned into operative position.

3. In a device of the class described, a semicylindrical burner having closed ends and  
45 adapted to contain absorbent material, a foraminous cover for the burner, a concentric semicylindrical stand, supporting-feet for and to maintain the stand with its open top uppermost, axial connections between the ends  
50 of the burner and stand, an operating-handle for the burner, to turn it into operative or inoperative position, and means to limit rotative movement of the burner in either direction.

4. In a device of the class described, a semicylindrical burner having closed ends and  
55 adapted to contain absorbent material, a foraminous cover for the burner, a concentric semicylindrical stand, external supports on the stand to sustain the same with its open top uppermost, axial connections between the  
60 ends of the burner and stand, one of said connections being longitudinally extended to form a handle, and means to stop rotative  
65 movement of the burner with its foraminous cover in parallelism with the open top of the stand.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of  
70 two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. STIMPSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. EDWARDS,  
N. H. COTTLE.