

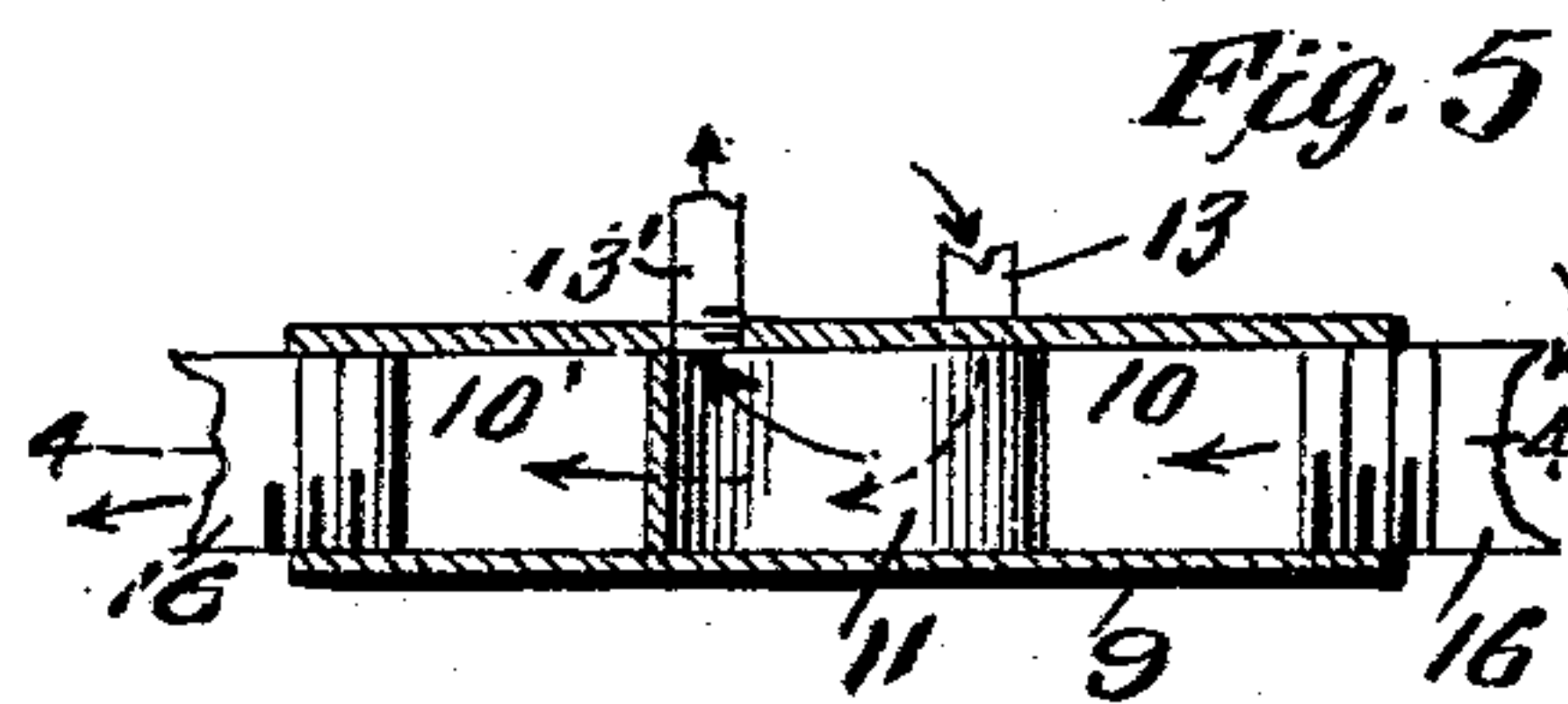
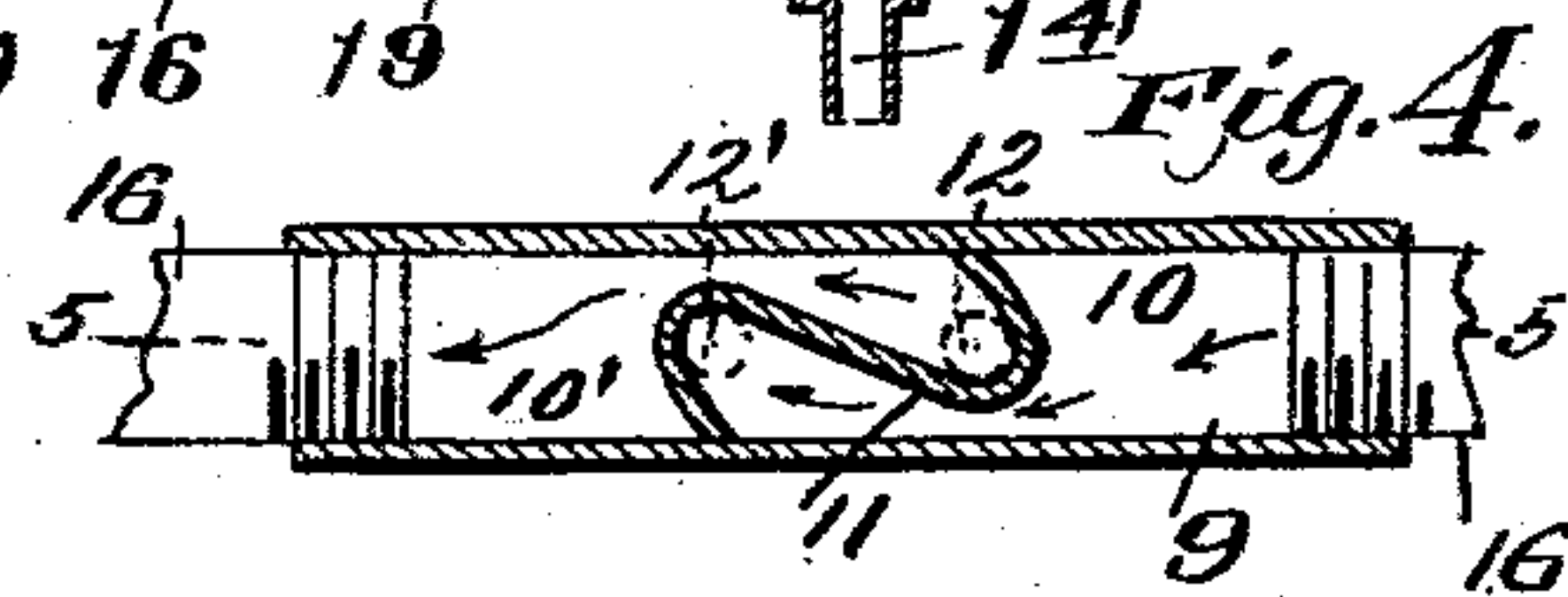
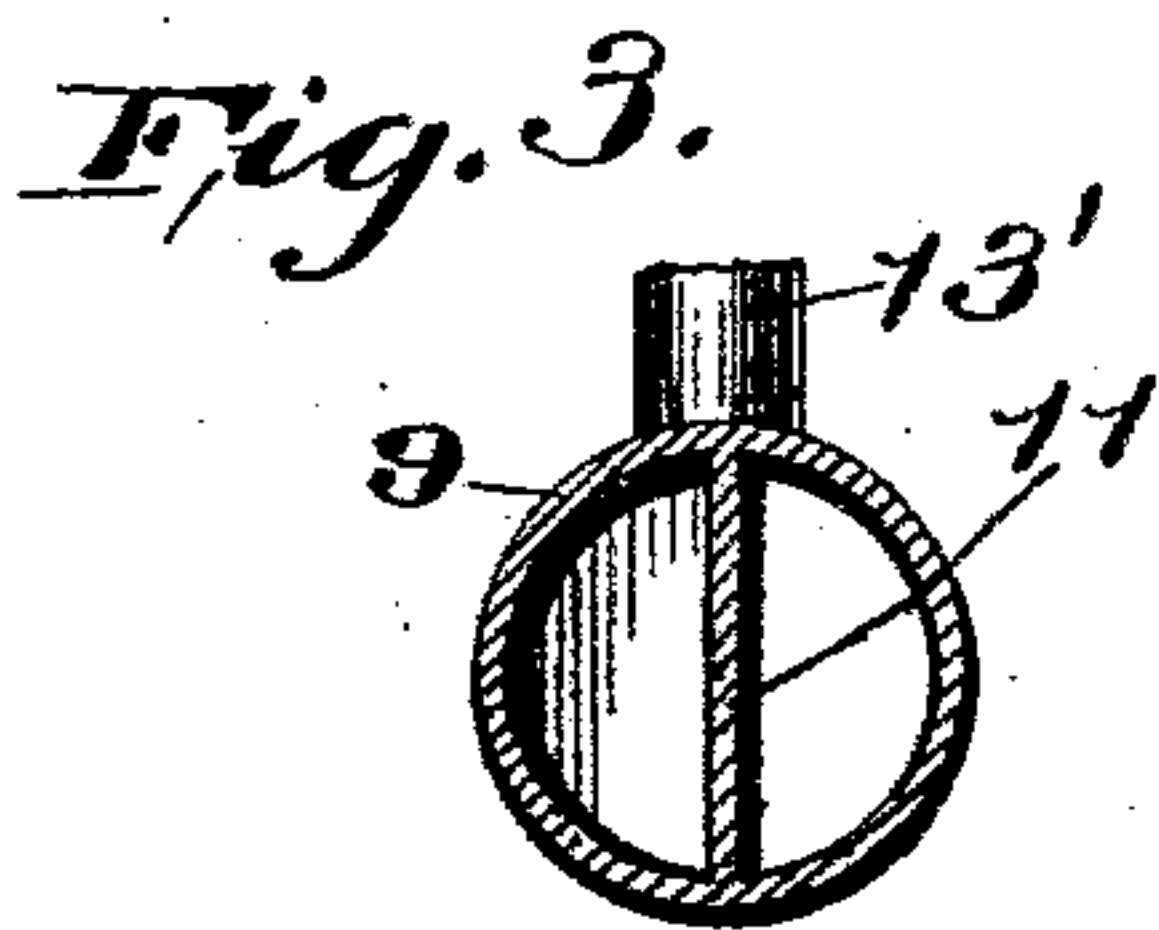
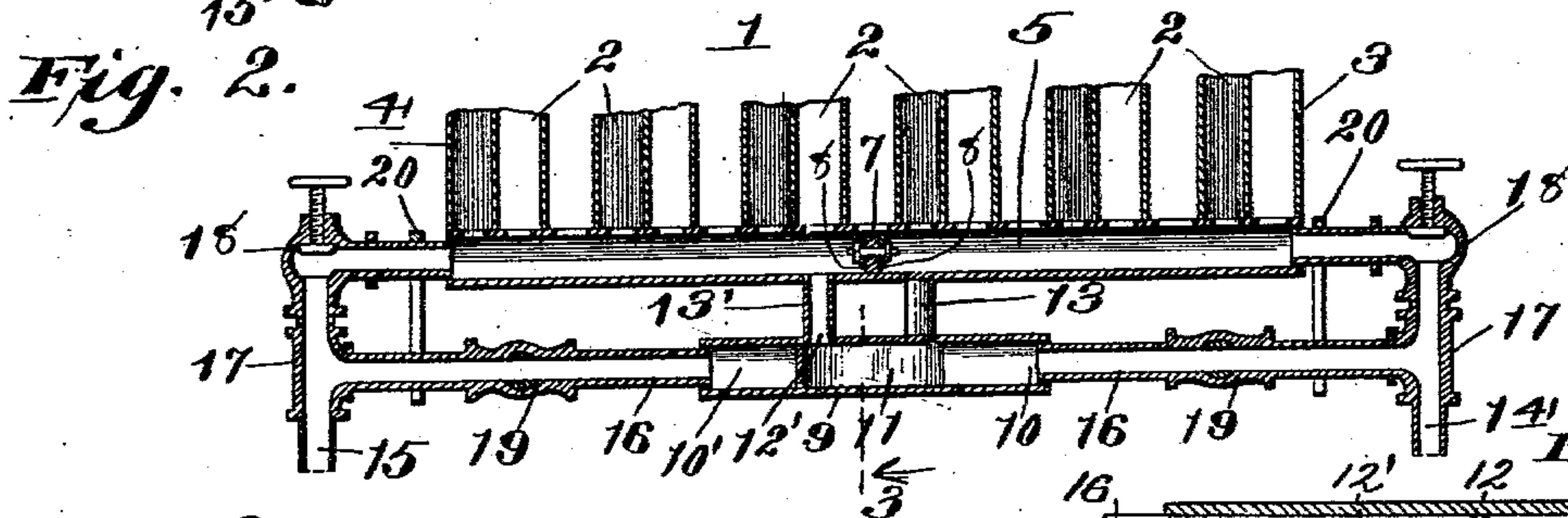
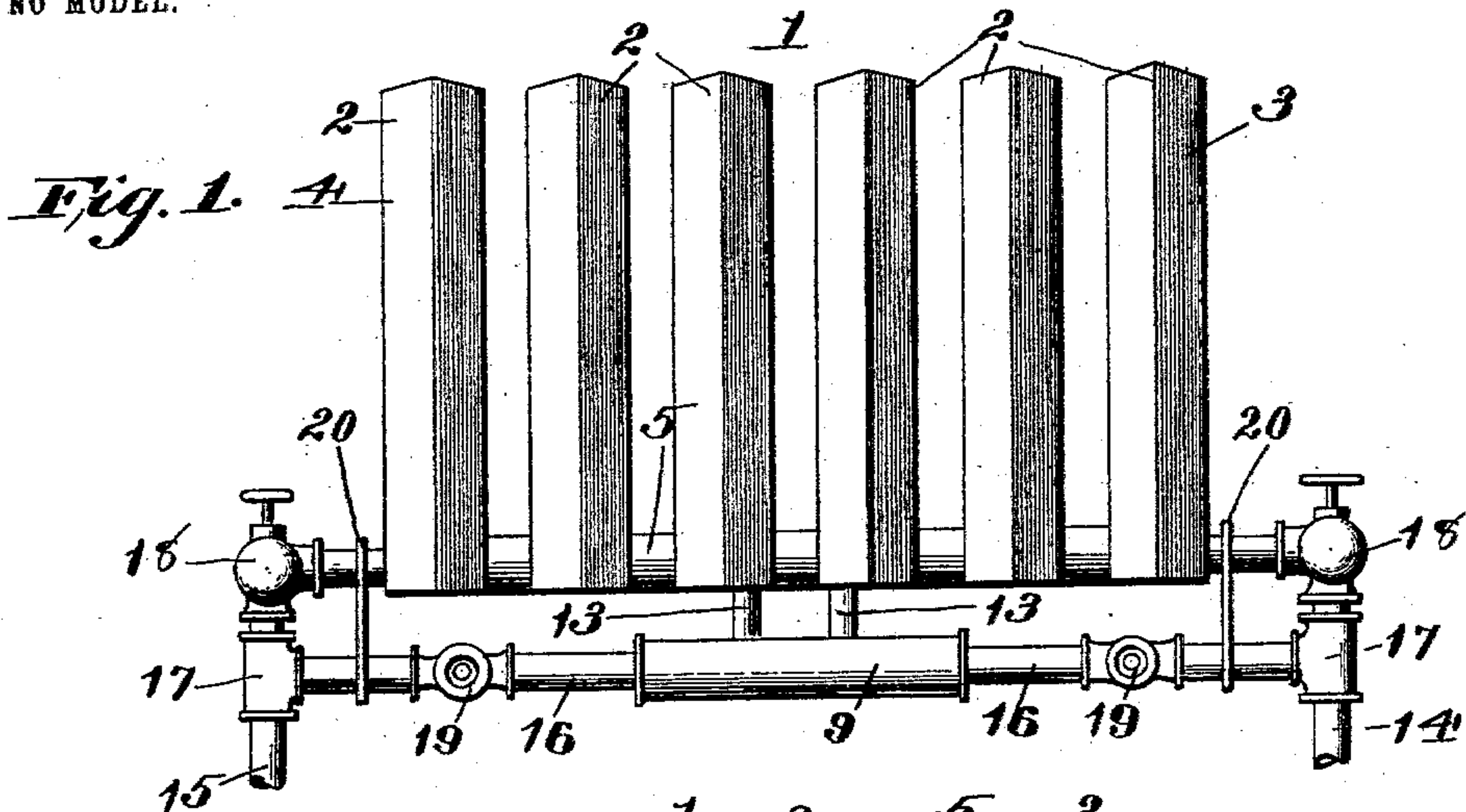
No. 743,749.

PATENTED NOV. 10, 1903.

W. C. PEASE.
RADIATOR.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 15, 1900.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. PEASE, OF SOUTH ELIOT, MAINE.

RADIATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,749, dated November 10, 1903.

Application filed September 15, 1900. Serial No. 30,178. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. PEASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Eliot, in the county of York and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Radiator, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to radiators, and has for its object a radiator provided with means for dividing it into sections, thereby regulating the temperature of a room by increasing or decreasing the area of the radiating-surface.

With this object in view my invention consists in the improved construction and novel arrangement of parts of a radiator and the attachments thereto, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, in which the same reference-numerals indicate corresponding parts in each of the views in which they occur, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a radiator provided with my attachment. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view through a portion of my attachment. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail sectional view drawn on the line 4 4 of Fig. 5, said section being taken at a right angle to the view shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4.

In the drawings, 1 represents the radiator of any preferred construction, comprising the usual series of vertical pipes 2, and these pipes are divided into two sets 3 and 4. This division is effected by placing in the horizontal feed-pipe 5 a wall or plug, which is shown as a lead gasket 7, clamped between two disks 8. The gasket 7 is located about midway the ends of the pipe 5 and prevents the free circulation of water through the entire length of the pipe.

The main portion of my attachment consists of a cylinder 9, and in the central portion of the cylinder is an irregular wall 11 dividing it into two chambers 10 and 10', the construction of the divisional wall 11 being such that the inner end of the chamber 10' extends over the inner end of the chamber 10.

A short vertical pipe 13 leads from the pipe 5 on the side of set 3 of the pipes to the cylinder and opens into the chamber 10' at its inner end by the opening 12. A similar pipe

13' leads from the pipe 5 on the opposite side of the disk 7 and opens into chamber 10 by the opening 12'. The radiator has the usual supply-pipe 14 and discharge-pipe 15, and the ends of the cylinder are connected to these pipes, respectively, by the pipes 16 and T-couplings 17. The pipes 14 15 have the usual valve 18 adjacent each end of the radiator and controlling communication between the pipes 14 and 15 and the pipe 5. Each pipe 16 is provided intermediate its ends with an ordinary plug or other form of valve 19. Clips 20 serve to support the pipe 16, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The operation of my attachment is as follows: Assuming that all valves are closed and that steam or hot water is to be admitted into the set of pipes 3, open the right-hand valve 18 and left-hand valve 19 and the steam (or water) will pass through pipe 14 into pipe 5 on the right-hand side of the disk 7 and into all of pipes 2 opening into that portion of pipe 5, through pipe 13 into chamber 10', through the left-hand pipe 16, out through pipe 15. Again, assuming that all valves are first closed, by opening valve 19 on the right-hand side and valve 18 on the left, steam would pass through pipe 16 in the chamber 10 through the opening 12' and pipe 13' into the left-hand side of the radiator. By opening all four valves steam would go to all parts of the radiator.

From the above description it will be seen that the radiating-surface can be decreased or increased at will and, further, that either end of the radiator can be heated—a feature of importance in many offices, where a desk is often located near one end of a radiator, with the result that it is at times too warm at that particular desk with the steam turned on, but not warm enough in other parts of the room for the steam to be turned entirely off. With my attachment the steam could be confined to that end of the radiator farthest from the desk mentioned.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with the radiator, of a plug arranged in the feed-pipe, intermediate the ends of the radiator, a cylinder divided into two chambers, a pipe leading from one

end of the radiator to the chamber in the opposite end of the cylinder, a similar pipe leading from the opposite end of the radiator to the opposite chamber of the cylinder, and
5 valve-controlled pipes leading from the cylinder to the supply and discharge pipes of the radiator, respectively.

2. The combination with the radiator and its supply, feed and discharge pipes, of a plug
10 in the feed-pipe, a cylinder divided by an irregular wall into two chambers, the inner portion of one chamber extending beyond that of the other, the pipe leading from the

right-hand side of the feed-pipe, to the left-hand chamber, a pipe leading from the left-hand side of the feed-pipe to the other chamber, a valve-controlled pipe leading from the right-hand chamber to the supply-pipe, and a valve-controlled pipe leading from the left-hand chamber to the discharge-pipe, as and
15
20 for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM C. PEASE.

Witnesses:

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