

No. 745,699.

PATENTED DEC. 1. 1903.

G. WATSON.
HEATING ATTACHMENT FOR LAMPS, &c.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 20, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

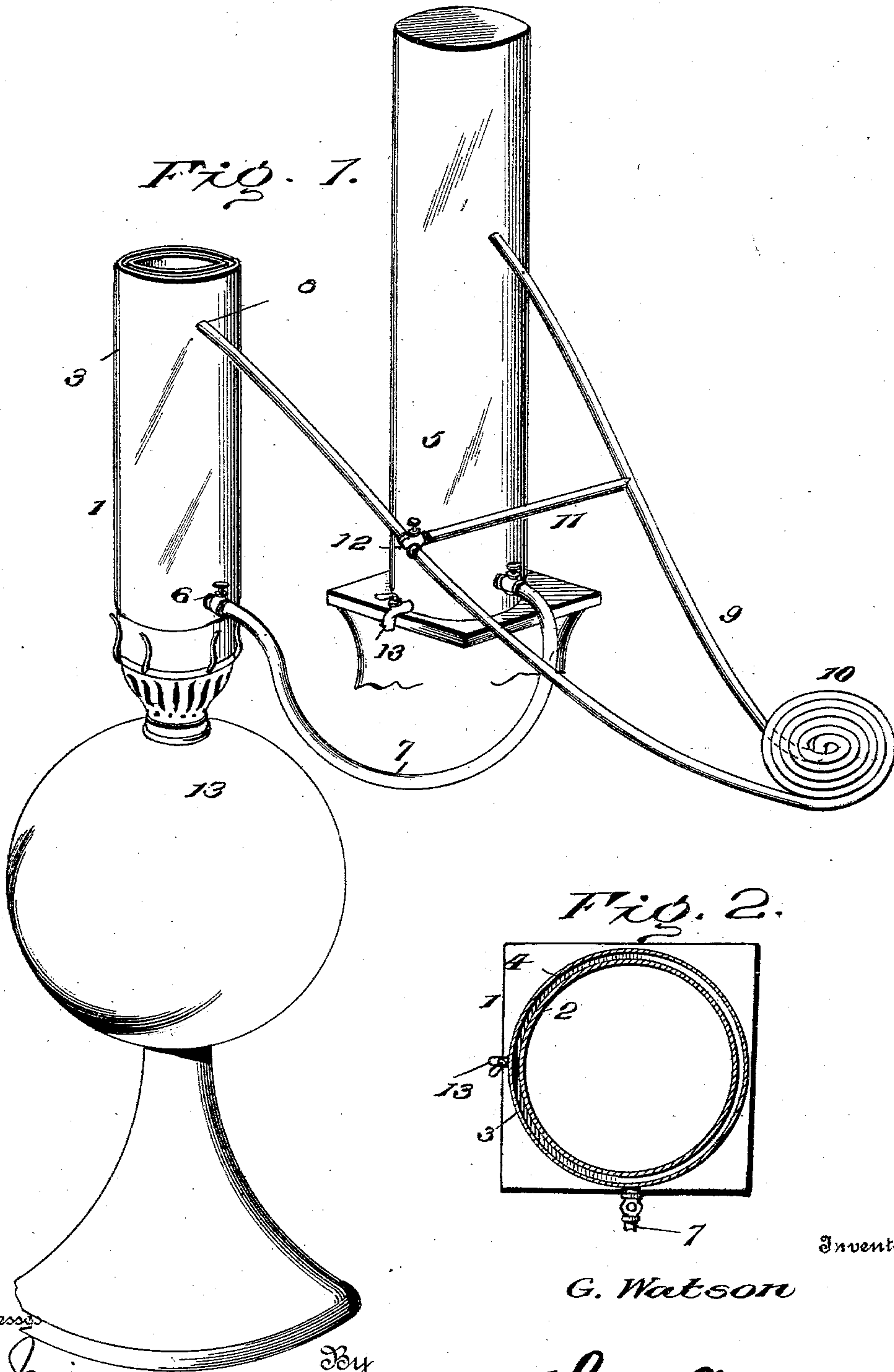
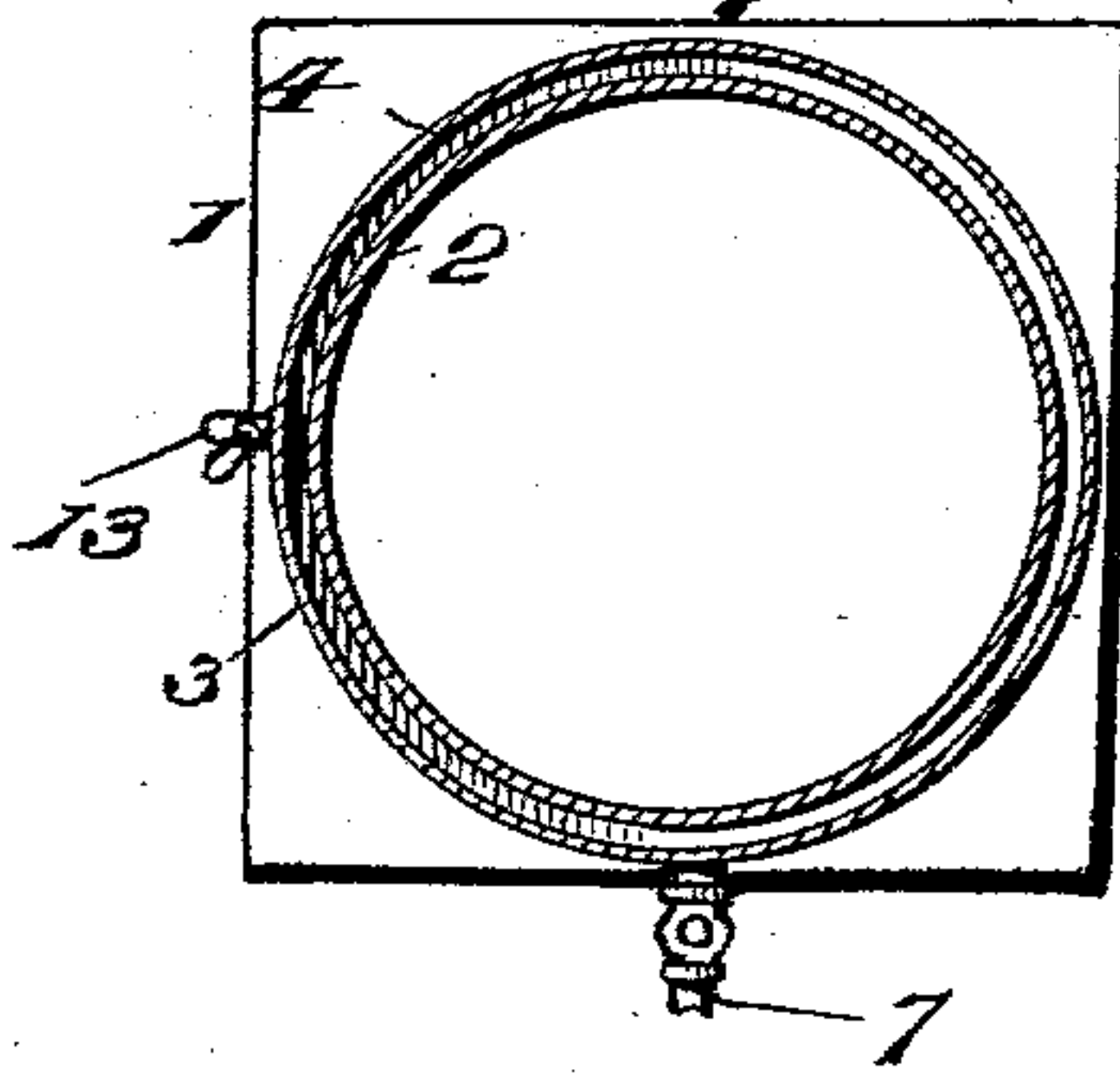


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

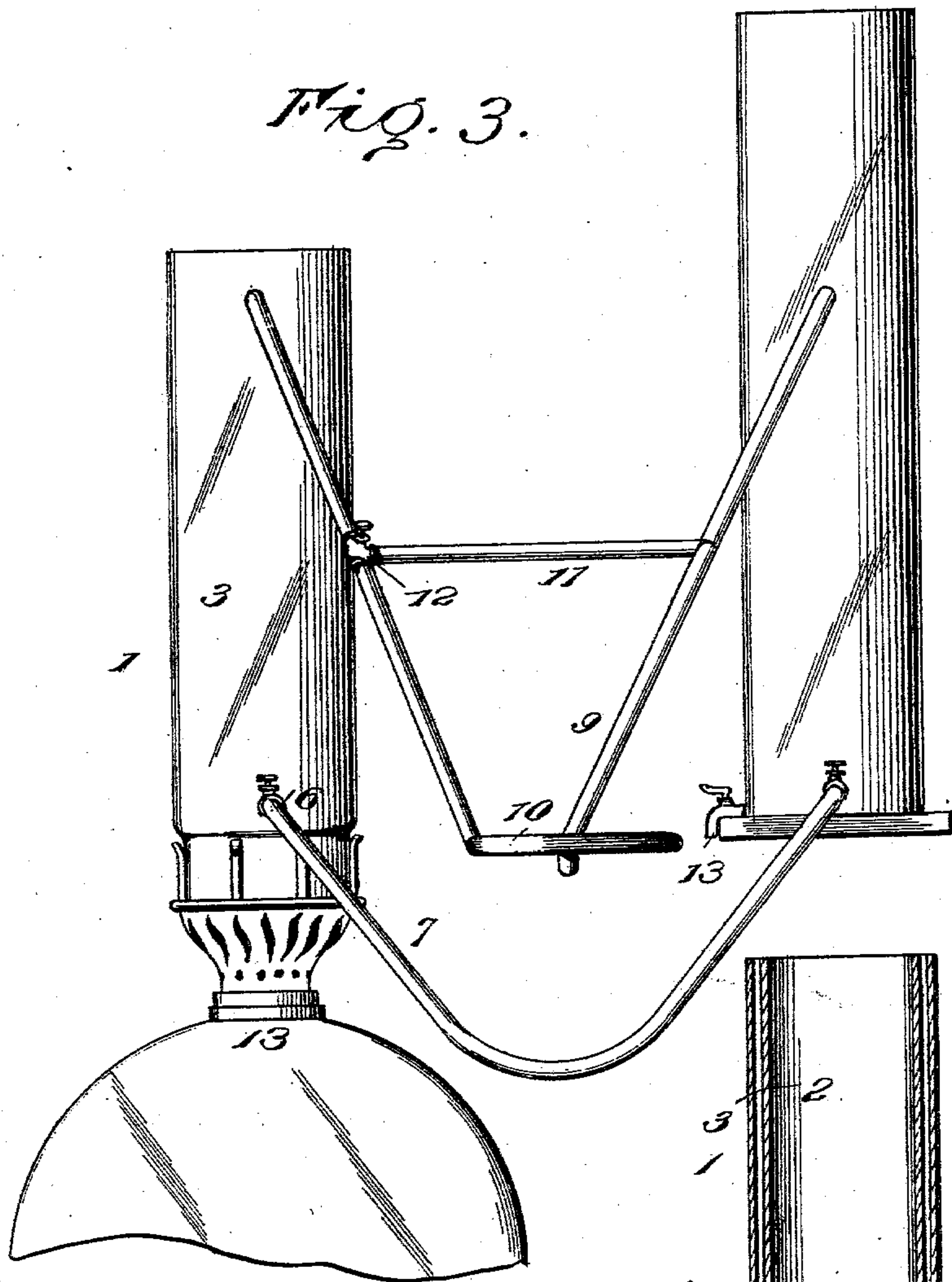
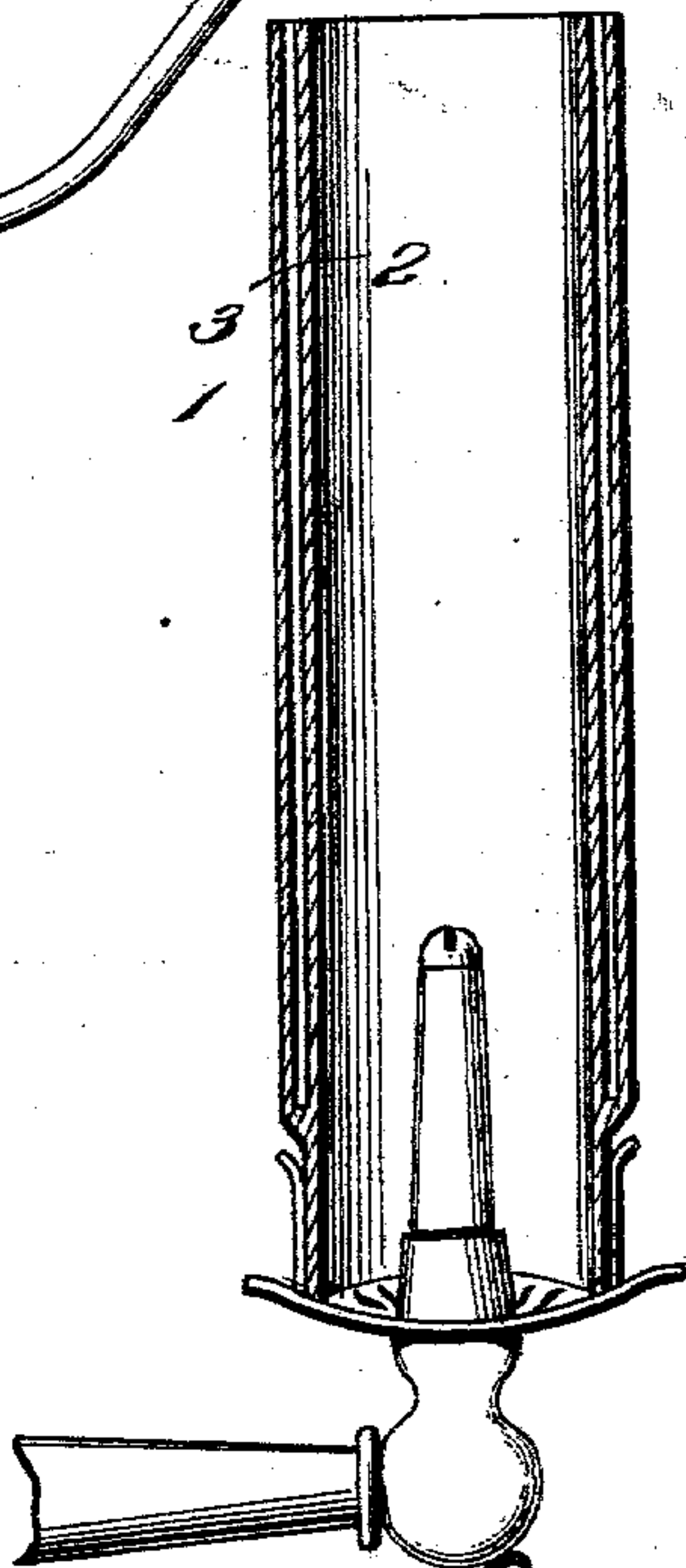


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WATSON, OF SAULT STE. MARIE, MICHIGAN.

HEATING ATTACHMENT FOR LAMPS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,699, dated December 1, 1903.

Application filed August 20, 1902. Serial No. 120,405. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WATSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sault Ste. Marie, in the county of Chippewa and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Heating Attachments for Lamps and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for heating poultices or the like or small quantities of liquid, such as is oftentimes necessary for use in sick-rooms or other places where such devices would supply a desideratum. A device of this character is most frequently required in the sick-room, however, the present inefficient substitute for same being to hold a pan or like receptacle above the flame of the lamp or burner, and thus accomplishing the heating. The disadvantages of the above are of course obvious and need not be pointed out.

This invention, generally speaking, aims to accomplish the heating result by causing a constant flow or circulation of warm water through a coil or coils of tubing, the latter being applied to the substance to be heated, imparting thereto the warmth required for the purpose.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof, and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and drawings hereto attached.

While the essential and characteristic features of the invention are susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the water-holder. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the device. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the water-holder as applied to a gas-fixture.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

In carrying out the invention, which, as before premised, may be applied either to a lamp or any ordinary form of burner giving out heat, a water-heater 1 is provided. This

heater comprises a compartment with inner and outer walls 2 and 3 connected together at the lower portions thereof, and the whole is adapted to be substituted for the chimney of the lamp being thus heated. The compartment 1 is kept constantly filled with water, (designated 4,) which is supplied from the water-reservoir 5, which may be of any construction which may be found most suitable in the production and manufacture of the device. It is preferred that the heater 1 be made of metal, though this is not essential, the material from which it is made also depending upon the preference of the inventor. An inlet-opening 6 at the lower portion of the heater 1 is connected to the reservoir 5 by a tubing 7, which may be either flexible or not, as desired. The tubing 9, which connects the outlet-opening 8 of the water-compartment of the heater with the reservoir, is coiled at a point intermediate its ends, the said coils 10 being placed within the rubber bag or sack containing the poultice or water or that which is to be heated. It will be understood that any kind of receptacle may be used to hold the matter to be heated, the construction shown being used merely to illustrate one application of the invention.

The water in the operation of the device is supplied to the heater 1 through the inlet 6, leading from the reservoir, and is heated in the compartment thereof, passing out through the outlet-opening 8 and through the coils 10 of the tubing, heating same as it passes back on its return to the reservoir. A constant circulation of the water between the reservoir and the heater 1 maintains the coils in their heated condition, as will be easily comprehended.

A supplementary connection comprising the tube 11 is provided to prevent the heated water from passing through the coils when it is desired that they be allowed to cool or their use in heating is no longer needed.

A valve 12 coöperates to perform the above, causing the water to flow through the said tube 11 when the valve 12 is turned off. It will be seen that this connection allows for constant heating of the water, even though it is not passing through the coils 10, since the circulation continues, this being an essential advantage.

When it is no longer desired to use the device, the lamp 13 may be turned out or the heater 1 removed and the ordinary chimney substituted. In the modified construction 5 coils are formed in both of the tubes connecting the water-compartment to the reservoir, this latter construction giving a greater heating-surface.

The valve 12 is located at the junction of 10 tube 11 with the tubing 9 and is of such formation as to shut off the flow through the coils 10 without disturbing the circulation through the tube 11, which is essential to prevent explosion. The flexible tubing 9 may 15 be replaced by a metal connection when the water in the reservoir 5 is to be heated for drinking purposes or use in the preparation of food. A cock 13 is applied to the lower 20 portion of the reservoir for drawing off the water when required.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

In combination, a water-heater, a reservoir, a tube connection between the lower portions of the heater and reservoir, a tube 9 connect- 25 ed at its ends with, respectively, the upper portions of the said heater and reservoir, a coil in the length of the last-mentioned tube, a tube 11 for cutting the coil out of circuit and connecting the branches of the tube 9, and 30 a valve for establishing circulation through either tube 11 or the said coil, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE WATSON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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