No. 751,118. PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

C. THIERSCH.

HEATING LAMP.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

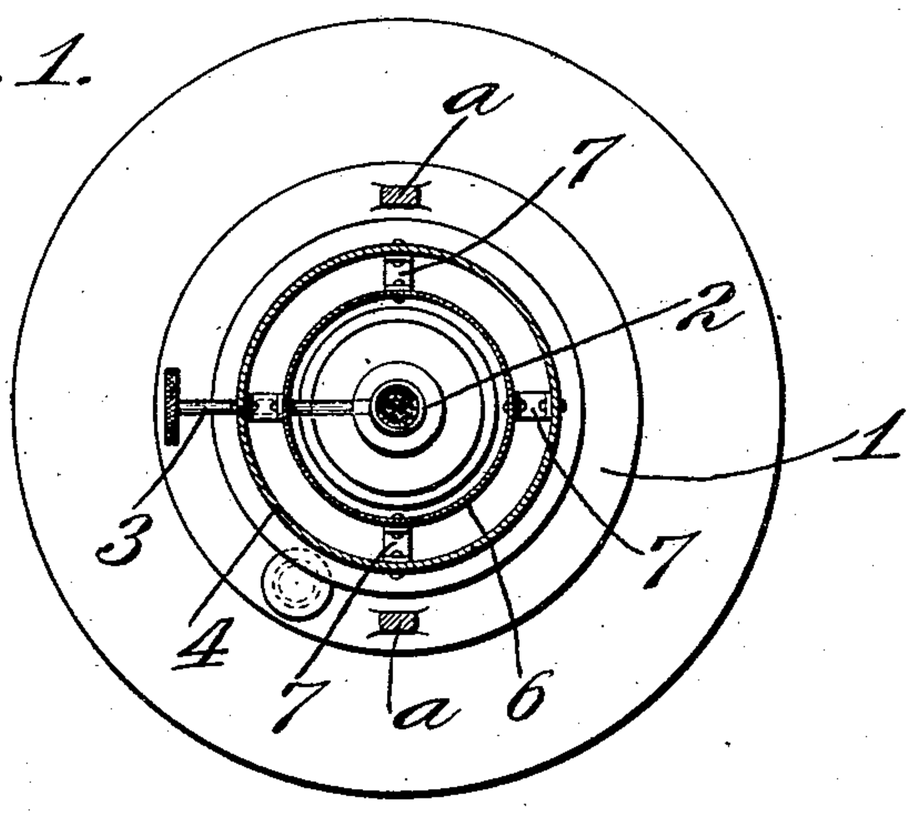


Fig. 2.

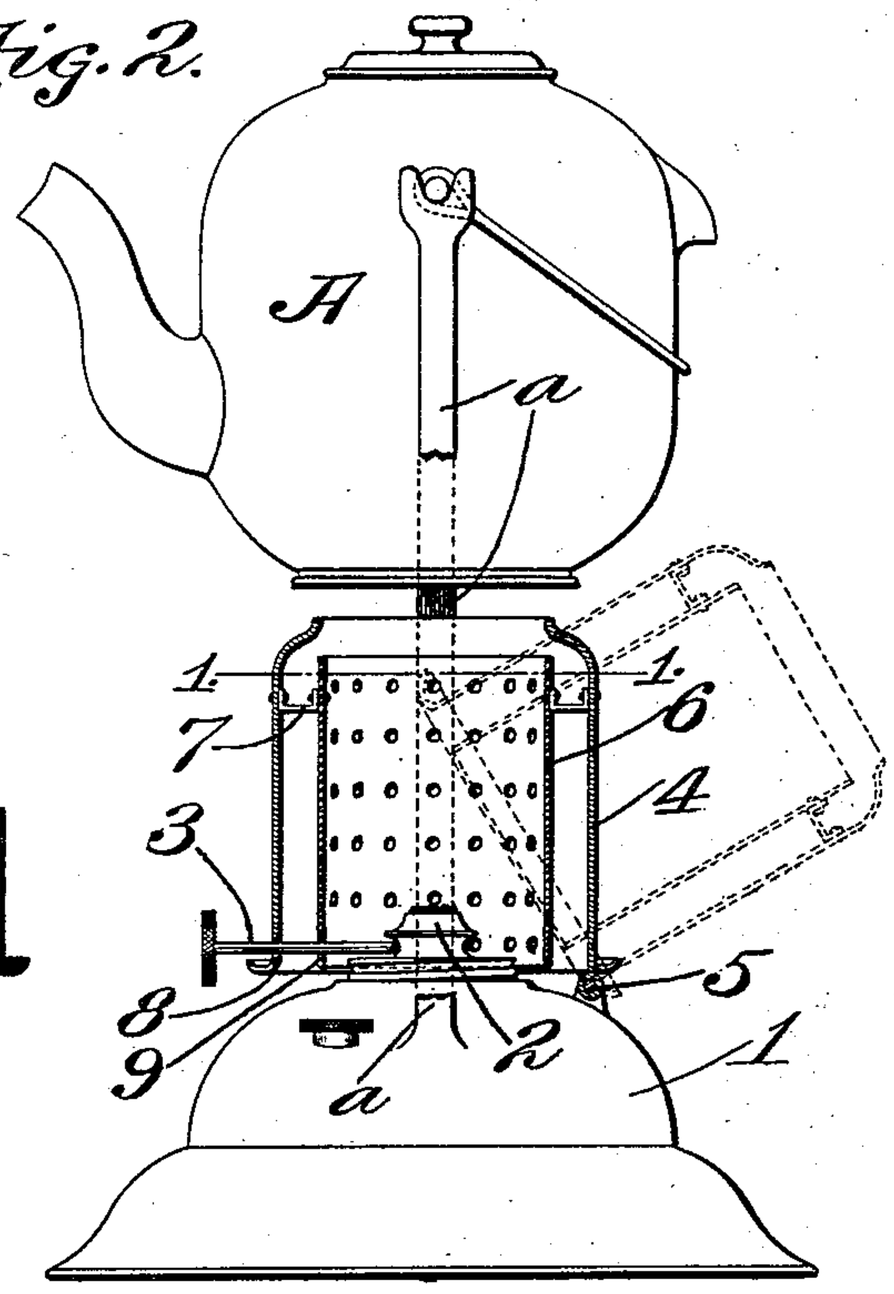
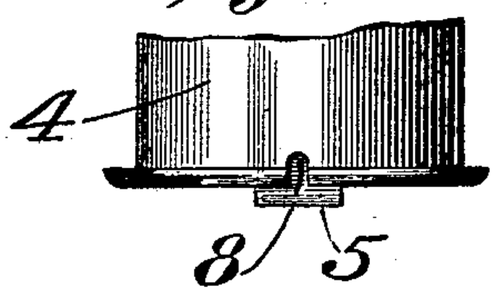


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
J. H. Weisbrod.
G. A. Pennington

Inventor:
Curt Thiersch,
by Bakewell Kinnwall
Attys.

No. 751,118. Patented February 2, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CURT THIERSCH, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HEATING-LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,118, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed October 22, 1903. Serial No. 178,104. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CURT THIERSCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Heating-Lamps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view on about the line 1 1 of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is an elevation, partly in section, one of the supporting-posts for the teapot being broken away and the guard or shield being shown by dotted lines in an open position; and Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of the guard.

This invention relates to improvements in heating-lamps, the primary object being to provide a lamp with a simple and convenient guard or mantle for the flame whereby the heat is prevented from becoming dissipated and is directed to the article desired to be heated,

To this end and also to improvement generally upon devices of the character indicated the invention consists in the various matters hereinafter described and claimed.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, in which the invention is shown as applied to a lamp having supports *a* for a teapot or the like A, 1 indicates the base of the lamp, 2 is the burner of said lamp, and 3 is the rotatable wick-controlling shaft or stem, these parts being of usual and well-known construction.

The flame-guard or mantle embodies an outer cylindrical shell 4, which is open at its top and bottom, and is at its bottom hinged to the lamp-body 1, as shown at 5, this hinge connection being upon the side of the lamp-body diametrically opposite that upon which the said wick-controlling shank or stem 3 extends and the bottom edge of the said outer shell 4 being above the lamp-body and out of contact therewith. Within said outer shell and also extending about the burner 2 is an inner cylindrical shell 6, whose bottom edge is above the lamp-body 1 and out of contact therewith, said shells being preferably connected to each other by means of strips of metal 7, riveted or otherwise secured to both shells and located near the top of the inner shell. The inner shell is preferably perforated,

Both the inner and the outer shells are provided with slots 8 and 9, respectively, in which the said stem or shank 3 is adapted to be received, the said shells resting at one side upon the shank or stem when the guard is in operative position, as shown by full lines in Fig. 2.

Such being the construction of the present device, it will be apparent that the guard being in operative position air to support combustion enters the guard at the space between the lower edge thereof and the lamp-body, some of said air going directly to the flame from the burner 2 and some of the incoming air passing upwardly between the said shells, a portion of this air which passes upwardly between the said shells entering the inner shell through its perforations, and thus coming to the flame as partially-heated air. The upper end of the guard is only a short distance below the teapot A or other body to be heated, so that the flame and the heated air are directed upon the body to be heated and the heated air is not permitted to become dissipated. The column of air rising between the inner and outer shells serves to keep the outer shell cool, and thus prevents heat being radiated from said outer shell, and thereby wasted. As the wick-controlling stem is received in the slots 8 and 9 of the shells, said stem serves to support said shells, as previously indicated, and the shells serve to steady the stem and to protect the same against bending.

While the present invention is here illuslustrated as applied to a heater for a teapot or coffee-pot, it will be of course understood that any other suitable vessel, such as a chafing-dish, might be substituted for the teapot shown in the drawings. The present device concentrates the heat upon the desired point, and thus produces much more rapid heating than can be accomplished when the flame is unguarded, a consequent saving in fuel being also effected.

I am aware that minor changes in the con-

struction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts of my device can be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without in the least departing from the nature and principle of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with a heating-lamp comprising a body portion, a burner, and a wick-controlling stem for said burner, of a guard about said burner and comprising an outer tubular shell having a slot opening upon its lower edge and receiving said wick-controlling stem, hinge connection between said shell and said body portion of said lamp upon the side of said burner opposite said stem, an inner, perforated, tubular shell about said burner and having a slot opening upon its bottom edge and receiving said wick-controlling stem, one of said shells resting upon said stem, said shells being spaced from each other at their top and bottom and having their bottom edges spaced from said body portion of said lamp, and supports extending between said shells and connected thereto; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 17th day of October, 1903.

CURT THIERSCH.

Witnesses:

GEORGE BAKEWELL,

GALES P. MOORE.