

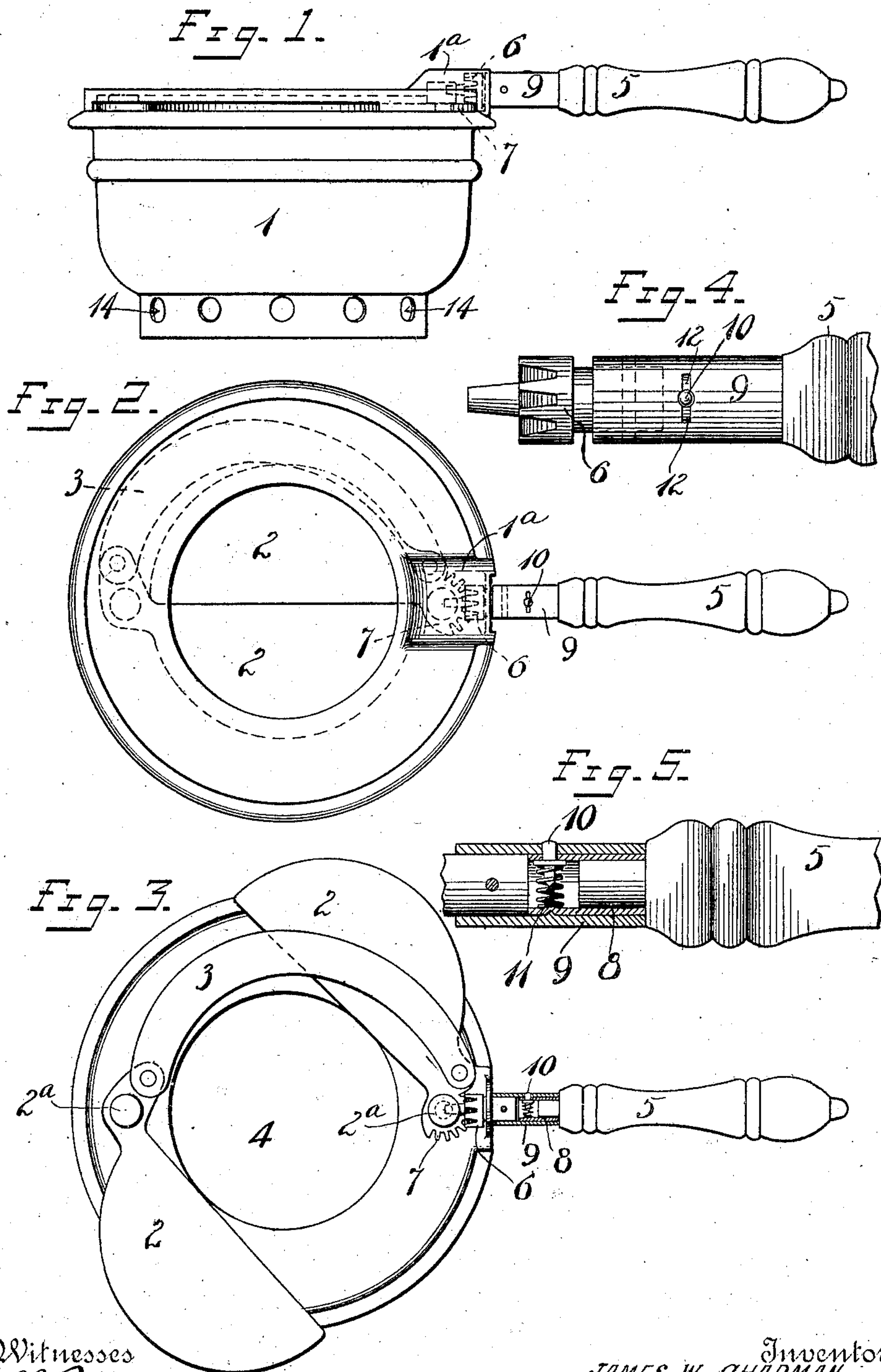
No. 850,401.

PATENTED APR. 16, 1907.

G. E. SAVAGE & J. W. CHAPMAN.
CHAFING DISH.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 31, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

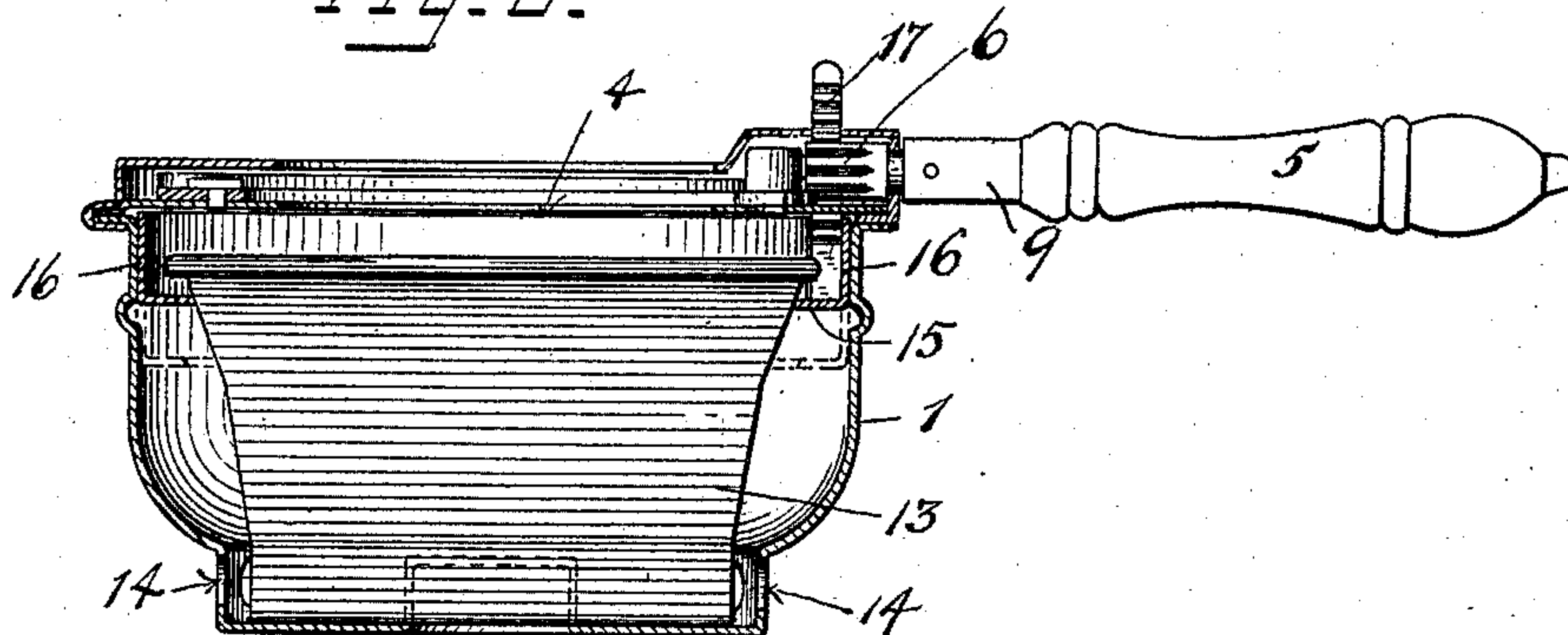


Fig. 7.

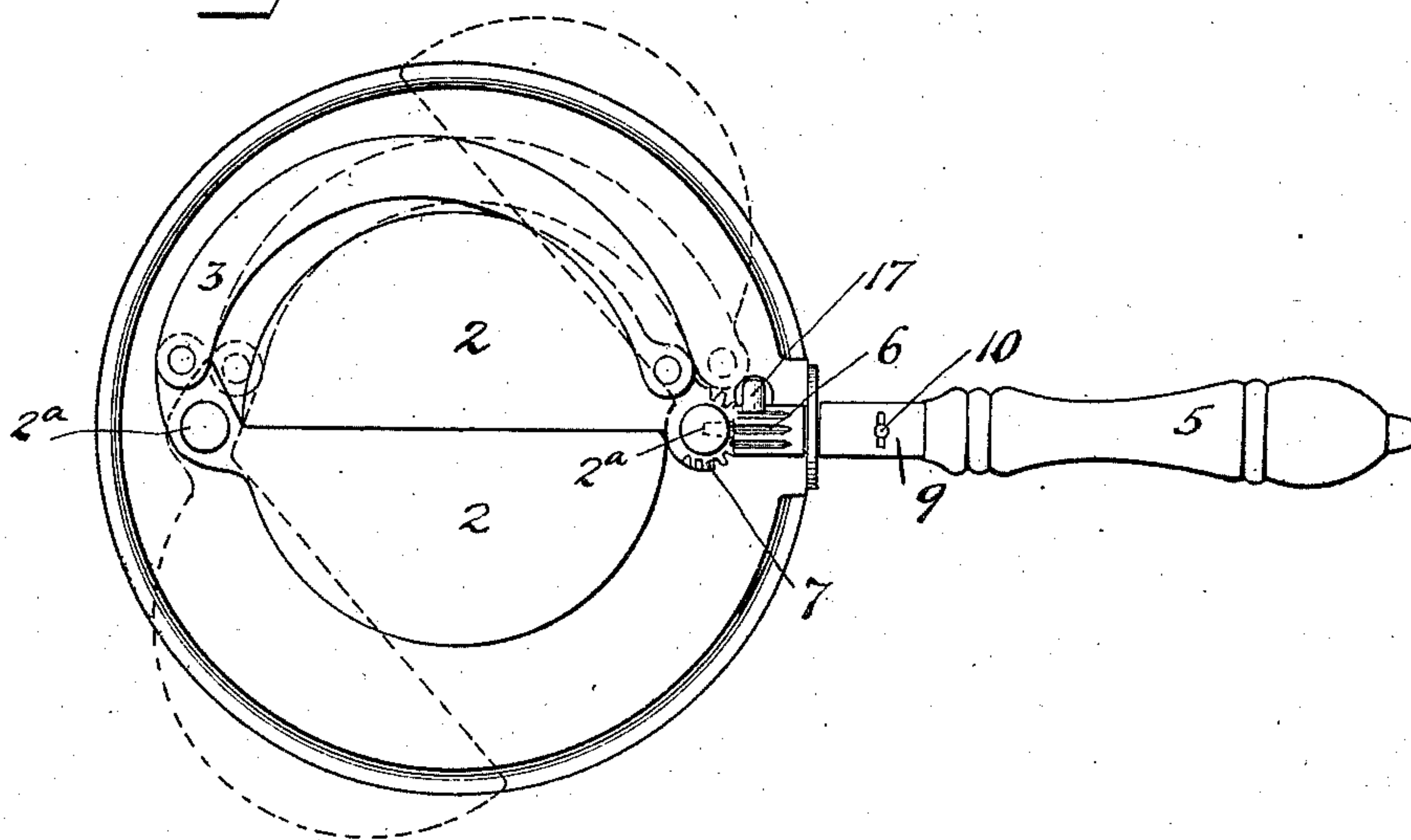
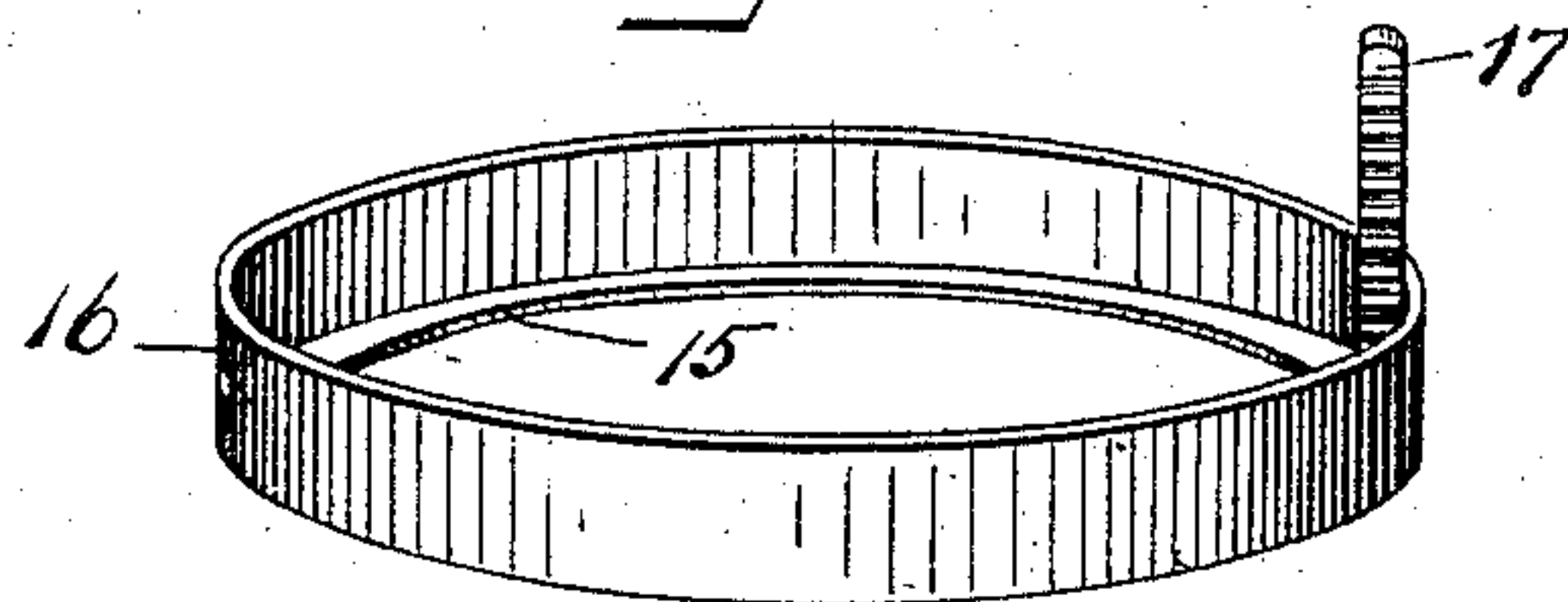


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. SAVAGE AND JAMES W. CHAPMAN, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT,
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CHAFING-DISH.

No. 850,401.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 16, 1907.

Application filed May 31, 1905. Serial No. 263,109.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE E. SAVAGE and JAMES W. CHAPMAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Meriden, New Haven county, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chafing-Dishes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to improvements in chafing-dishes, and particularly to an improved controlling means for the lamp and to a removable handle for the lamp or pan.

Figure 1 illustrates an alcohol-lamp, such as employed with a chafing-dish which embodies our invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof, the shutters being closed. Fig. 3 is a similar view, the shutters being open and the handle connection shown in section. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail view showing the handle connection. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of said handle connection. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the lamp with a damper attachment. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the same lamp, the top plate being removed. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the damper.

1 is a pan or receptacle such as ordinarily employed in a chafing-dish lamp.

2 2 are the shutters by which the size of the flame may be controlled. These shutters are pivoted at 2^a 2^a and are connected, by means of a link 3, in such a manner that the movement of one is transmitted to the other, so that the shutters will be simultaneously moved toward or away from each other for the purpose of varying the size of the central top opening 4, from which the flame is emitted.

5 is a handle.

6 is a gear at or near the inner end of the handle.

7 is a segmental gear adjacent to the pivotal bearing of one of the shutters.

1^a is a protective covering or hood for the gears, whereby not only are the gears protected, but the article rendered more graceful in appearance.

By rotating the handle 5 the gear 6, meshing with the gear 7, imparts a swinging movement to one of the shutters, which is transmitted to the other, as above mentioned. By this means the position of the shutters may be readily varied.

The handle proper is fitted at its forward end with a ferrule 8, which is a permanent part thereof. This ferrule 8 is arranged to neatly fit into a sleeve-like socket 9.

10 is a latch guided in the ferrule 8 and moving laterally thereof.

11 is a spring by which the latch 10 is normally pressed into the locking position.

In the socket 9 is a perforation adapted to the latch 10. This perforation when round has, preferably, notches at opposite sides thereof, as indicated at 12 12, Fig. 4. These notches afford clearance room, whereby the user may readily depress the latch 10 by means of the finger-nail until the ferrule 8 may be readily withdrawn from the socket 9.

13 is the reservoir containing the wick and burning fluid. The pan 1 is spaced apart from the wick-reservoir and air-holes 14 14 provided to feed the flame from below.

15 is an annular damper which is adapted to coact with the sloping sides of the reservoir and shut off the draft from below.

16 is a flange which is guided within the casing or pan 1.

17 is a rack in mesh with pinion 6, by which the damper is lowered or opened when the shutters 2 2 are opened and closed when they are closed.

Obviously the lock or latch 10 may be modified in a variety of ways; but we have shown the preferred construction. The handle 5 is applicable either to the lamp or to the dish proper, such as used in chafing-dishes. It is necessary that whatever be the construction of the latch it shall be of such construction that it will prevent rotation of the ferrule 8 within the socket 9, so that when used with the lamp the rotary motion of the handle will be transmitted to the gear 6 and rack 17, and so that when used with the dish should the latter be more heavily loaded on one side than the other it will not turn when the user lifts it from the chafing-dish stand, for if such were the case there would be danger of spilling the contents and it would not be within the power of the user to handle the dish with safety.

What we claim is—

1. A lamp, comprising a reservoir having a tapering outer surface, a casing surrounding said reservoir and spaced apart there-

from to form an air-passage having an inlet near the bottom and an outlet at the top, and a valve or damper ring vertically adjustable in said passage.

- 5 2. A lamp, comprising a reservoir, a casing spaced apart from said reservoir and having an air-inlet near the bottom and an outlet at the top, with a passage between the inlet and outlet, a pair of shutters at the top of the
10 reservoir, means of connection between said shutters, one of said shutters being pivoted and having teeth arranged around one side of its pivotal axis, a valve or damper for said
15 air-passage, a toothed rack movable with said valve, a rotatable handle, a pinion ro-

tatable therewith and engaging the valve-rack and shutter-teeth.

3. A lamp comprising a reservoir, a casing surrounding said reservoir and spaced apart therefrom to form an air-passage, one of said 20 parts having a tapering surface, said air-passage having an inlet near the bottom and an outlet at the top, and a valve or damper ring vertically adjustable in said passage.

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