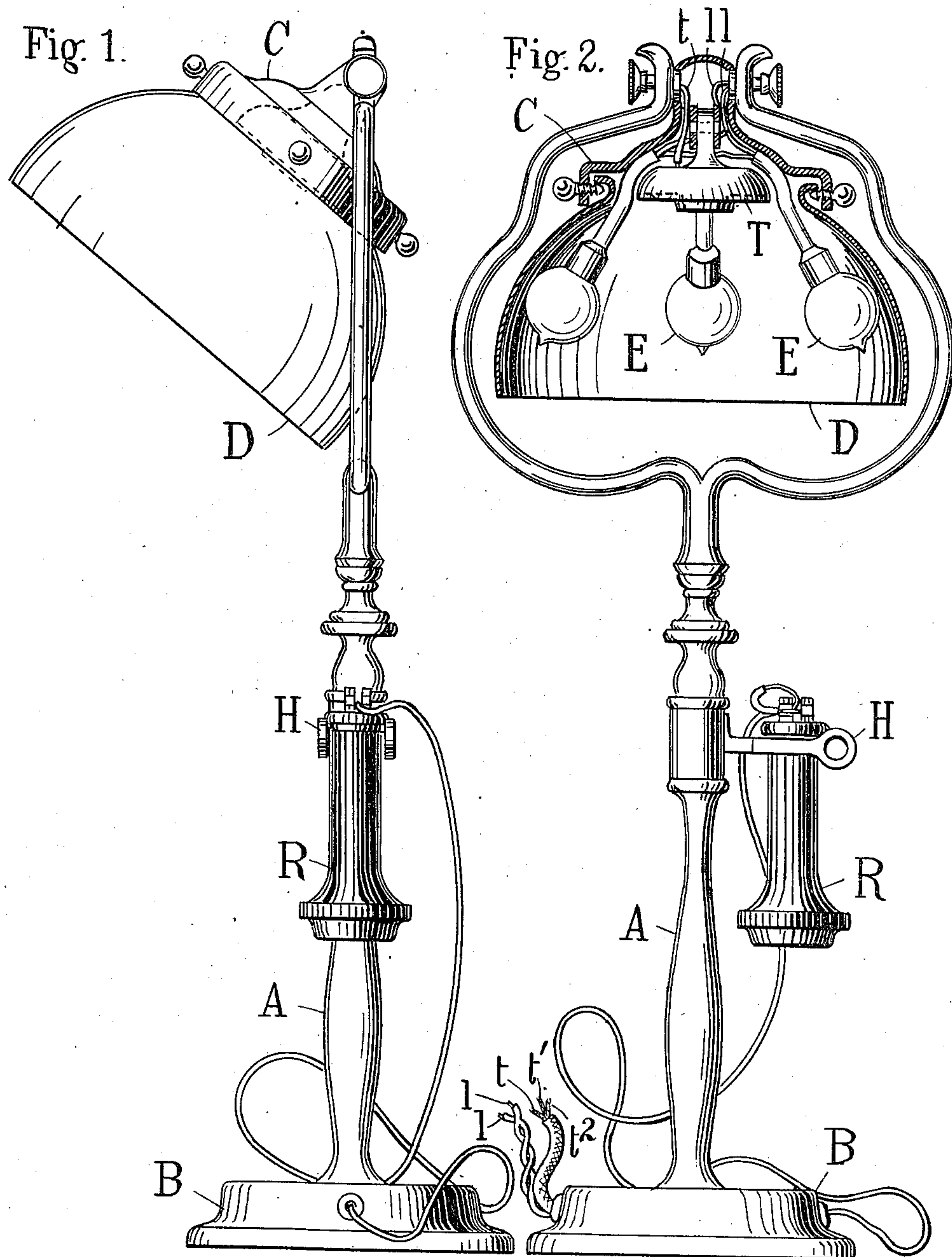


F. J. KERBEL.
 COMBINED TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC LAMP.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 27, 1908.

996,770.

Patented July 4, 1911.



Witnesses:

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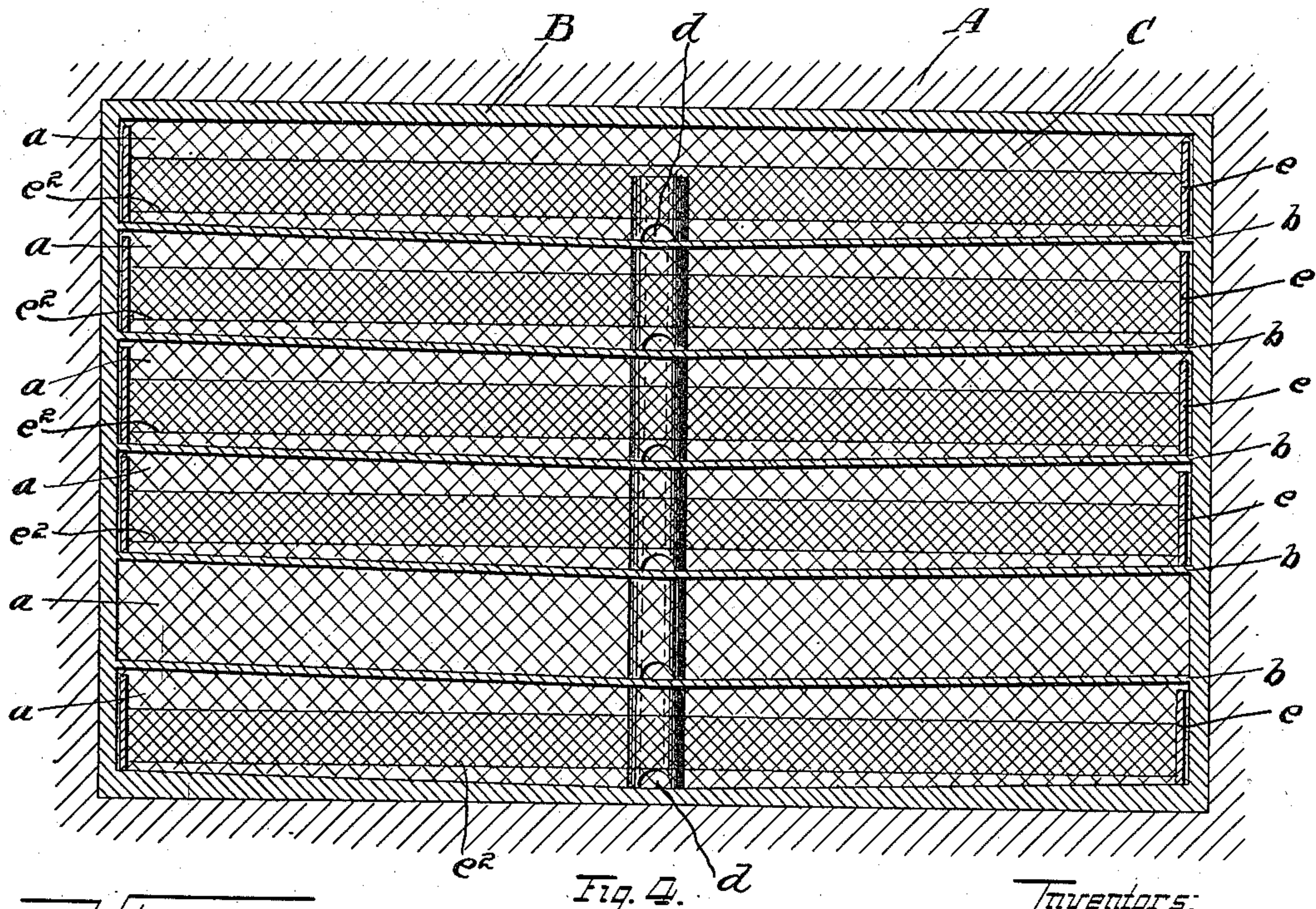
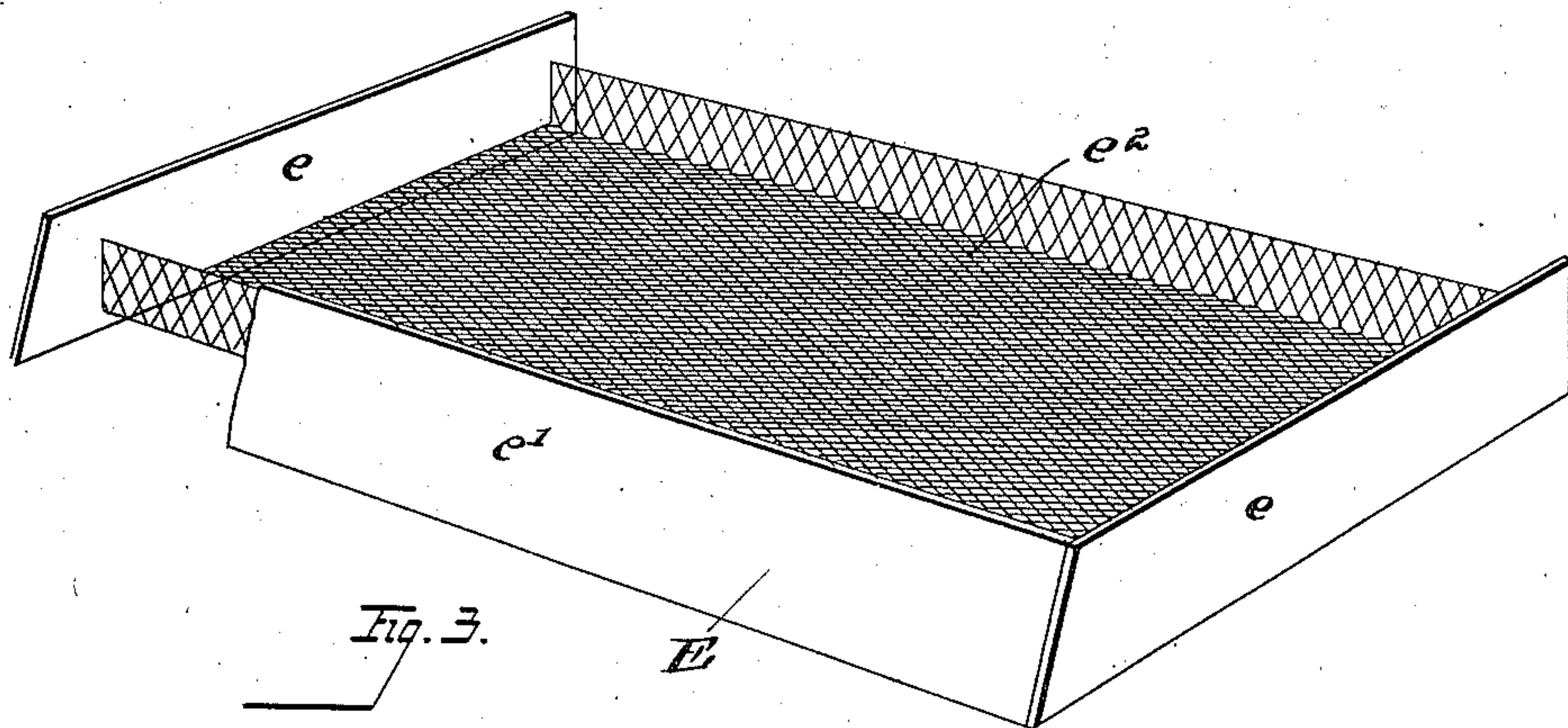
APPARATUS FOR DRYING AIR.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1910.

996,771.

Patented July 4, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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APPARATUS FOR DRYING AIR.

996,771.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 4, 1911.

Application filed March 11, 1910. Serial No. 548,527.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES B. KING and WILLIAM E. HUGHES, residents of Clyde, county of Sandusky, and State of Ohio, and FRANK W. HALL, a resident of Detroit, county of Wayne, and State of Michigan, citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Apparatus for Drying Air, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which we have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

Our invention relates to means for drying air which is designed to enter into and circulate through buildings such as mausoleums or the like, and particularly to those means shown and described in connection with the mausoleum structure forming the subject matter of our application for U. S. Letters Patent bearing Serial No. 527,444, filed November 12, 1909, in which it is desired to provide a circulating current of dry air.

The object of the invention is to provide means which will effect such drying operation in an economical and efficient manner.

The said invention consists of means hereinafter fully described and particularly set forth in the claims.

The annexed drawings and the following description set forth certain means embodying our invention, the disclosed means, however, constituting but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be employed.

In said annexed drawings:—Figure 1 is a vertical section of a portion of a mausoleum to which our invention is applied, showing also our said invention in vertical cross-section. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view of a part of the apparatus. Fig. 3 is a perspective broken view of one of the drawers forming a part of our invention. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the drying apparatus taken upon the plane indicated by line IV—IV in Fig. 1.

As shown in and described in the above named application, the outer wall A of the mausoleum is provided with an air-inlet opening A' which is located near the bottom thereof. This inlet opening communicates with the various ducts within the mausoleum, through which it is desired to

create a flow of dry air. In this opening is set a frame B, rectangular as shown in this particular instance, to correspond with the rectangular form of the opening, and this opening is subdivided into a series of superposed horizontal ducts *a a* by means of floors *b*. These floors, as shown, incline from the sides inwardly toward the center, so as to form a central longitudinal depressed portion running from front to rear, as shown in Fig. 4. The front ends of the floors of the ducts terminate a short distance within the opening A', as shown. The rear ends of the ducts are closed by means of wire screens C, so as to prevent the ingress of animals or prevent other communication from the exterior into the interior of the mausoleum. The rear central portion of each floor projects into a vertical stand-pipe D through openings *d d*, whereby any liquid which may accumulate on the bottom of the floor may be drawn into such pipe and be removed to a suitable point, as will be readily understood, such floors inclining slightly from the front to the rear for that purpose.

Within each duct *a* is located a drawer E, which consists of two imperforate side members *e, e*, Fig. 3, a front inclined member *e'*, together with an interior tray *e²* extending from side to side, and terminating short of the front and rear of the drawer, as shown. Into this tray is placed a suitable drying chemical, such as chlorid of lime. Each drawer is made somewhat longer than its corresponding floor, and therefore projects forwardly beyond same, as shown, to form an air-inlet opening *e³*. The rear end of the drawer being open as shown, forms an air outlet, the tray being therefore located intermediately of the inlet and outlet, so that air may pass over the tray. The latter, as shown, is removed from the bottom plane of the drawer so as to be elevated some distance above the floor, and is removed from the front and rear ends of the drawer a short distance, so that air may circulate above, below and around the ends of the tray, and hence the drying chemical. The front member *e'* of each drawer being inclined, forms a weather strip, which prevents the ingress of rain-water. When it is desired to remove the drying chemical and replenish the tray with a fresh supply, any one of the drawers may be pulled outwardly for that purpose, as shown in Fig. 1.

By means of the above described device, it will be seen that a maximum drying surface is obtained in each drawer, which drying surface is multiplied by the number of drawers employed. Such number may be varied from one to any number desired, as will be readily understood.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim, therefore, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In apparatus for drying air, the combination of a suitable duct open at one end; a protecting screen located in the other end and transversely thereof; a drawer having an inlet opening and an outlet opening, and provided upon its interior with a tray for receiving the air-drying material; said drawer being movable through the open end of the duct and provided at its outer end with a transversely located inclined front member forming a weather strip.

2. In apparatus for drying air; the combination of a suitable duct; a drawer located in such duct and movable through one end of same; and air-drying means within the drawer and supported by same; said drawer being provided with a front inclined weather strip and with an air inlet and air outlet adapted to permit air to pass through same from front to rear.

3. In apparatus for drying air, the combination of a suitable duct; a drawer with-

in said duct and having its top and bottom open and provided upon its interior with a tray for containing drying material, the rear end of said drawer being open; the front end of the drawer being inclined from the top downwardly and outwardly, whereby such front end may be caused to project from the front end of the duct so as to form an air inlet.

4. In apparatus for drying air, the combination of the wall of a building provided with an air-inlet opening; a plurality of partitions subdividing such opening into a series of superposed independent ducts; air-drying apparatus located in each of such ducts and removable therefrom; and a vertical pipe communicating with the bottom of each such duct.

Signed by us, this 4th day of January, 1910.

JAMES B. KING.
WILLIAM E. HUGHES.

Attested by—

JOHN E. MOREK,
DOLORES C. LYNCH.

Signed by me, this 27th day of December, 1909.

FRANK W. HALL.

Attested by—

HARVEY S. DURAND,
WM. SEBOLD.