(No Model.)

G. W. LEWTON.

WATER HEATER.

No. 385,276. Patented June 26, 1888.

Fig. 1.

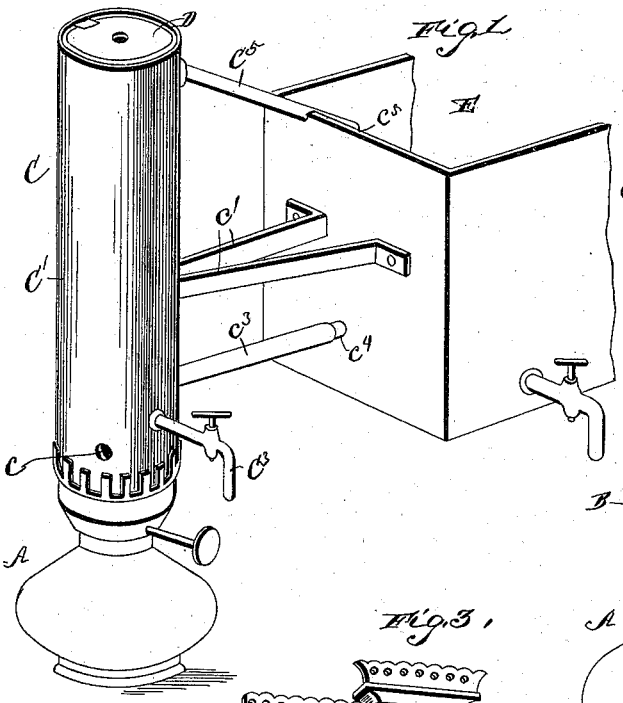


Fig. 2.

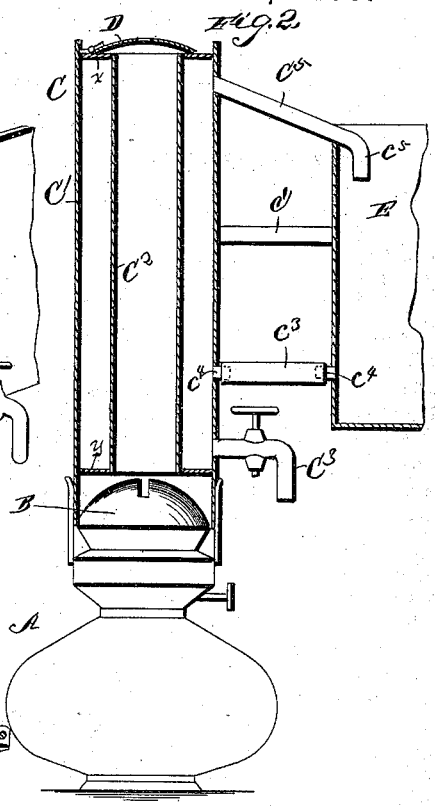
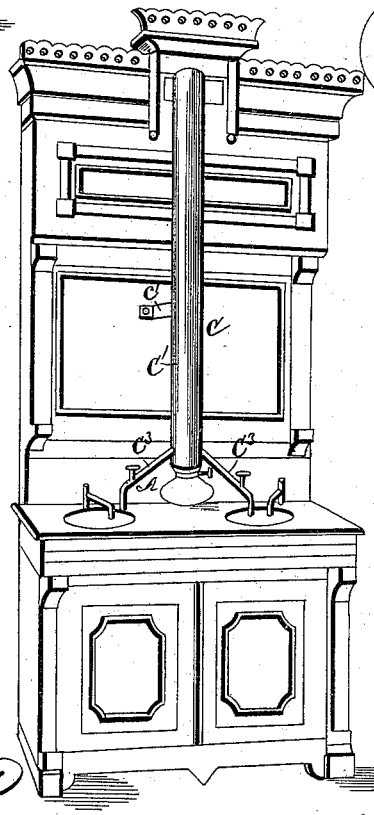


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
C. L. Taylor,

Inventor,
Geo. W. Lewton.

By his Attorneys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE WILLIS LEWTON, OF CENTRE POINT, IOWA.

WATER-HEATER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,276, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed June 9, 1887. Serial No. 240,794. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE WILLIS LEWTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Centre Point, in the county of Linn and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Water-Heaters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a water-heater; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts of the same, which will be more fully described hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

The object of my invention is to provide a water-heater which is convenient and simple in its construction, adapted to be used in barber-shops, hotels, and restaurants, and which is mounted in connection with a lamp burning hydrocarbon oil. I attain this object by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improvement, shown in connection with the boiler-frame and in position for usage. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the improved heater and the water-tank. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a double washstand, showing my improvement used in connection therewith.

A indicates a lamp-reservoir having any preferred form of burner, B, to which is secured a cylindrical water-jacket, C. This water-jacket C, consists of an outer tube, C′, and an inner tube, C^2 of smaller diameter than the said outer tube, an annular chamber being formed between the outer wall of the inner tube and the inner wall of the outer tube. The inner tube is shorter than the outer tube, a considerable space being left between the lower end of the inner tube and the lower end of the outer tube for the insertion of the burner B of the lamp. The upper end of the inner tube is also constructed somewhat shorter than the upper end of the outer tube, so as to form a seat for the reception of the hinged centrally-apertured cap D. The inner tube, C^2, is mounted in the central portion of the outer tube, C′, and secured to the upper and lower portion thereof by means of diaphragms *x y*, soldered in position across the upper and lower ends of the annular chamber between the said tubes or other water-tight connection, as may be desired, and by this construction a water-tight jacket or chamber is formed between said tubes. The outer tube is adapted to be placed in connection with the burner B of the lamp, an aperture, *c*, being formed in the lower portion thereof, through which the wick of the lamp may be lighted after the outer cylinder, C′, is placed on the burner B. The heat of the flame rises up through the center of the tube C^2, and heats the water contained in the annular chamber formed between the outer and inner tubes. The cap D is connected to the top of the cylinder for the purpose of preventing a sudden draft of air from extinguishing the light, and to also cause the heat from the flame to pass more slowly through the central tube by reason of a small aperture in the central portion of the said plate or cap. The cylinders C′ and C^2 will be preferably constructed of copper, and the outer tube, C′, has suitable bracket-arms, *c′*, by means of which the entire cylinder may be secured in connection with any place of securement, as may be desired. Situated adjacent to the cylinder, as just described, is a water-tank, E, which is connected to the outer cylinder, C′, and to the chamber formed between the outer and inner cylinders by means of a rubber connection, c^3, engaging with taps c^4, which connection is adapted to feed cold water into the jacket, as will be readily understood. The lower portion of the outer cylinder, C′, is provided with a spigot, C^3, by which hot water may be taken from the water-jacket when desired for use. The upper portion of the said cylinder is provided with a steam-escape pipe, C^5, provided with an elbow, c^5, which extends into the top portion of the water-reservoir, and rests in a slot formed therein to prevent the heater from slipping down and the steam be therein condensed. The cylinder is adapted to fit over the burner of the lamp in a manner similar to a chimney, as shown in the drawings, and may be constructed of different capacities, as may be desired and applicable for the use intended. The amount of oil burned is comparatively small, and the said tube being constructed of copper the water is kept at a high degree of heat with but a small flame. As shown in

Fig. 3, the number of faucets or cocks may be increased in the heater as may be desired and applicable.

My improvement is especially useful where it is desired to have a supply of hot water, and may be used in connection with wash-basins, or for any other purpose found convenient.

The novelty and utility of my improved device being obviously apparent and appreciable, it is unnecessary to further enlarge upon the same herein.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the inner tube, C^2, the outer tube, C', connected to the inner tube and forming a water-jacket therewith, an outflow-spigot at the lower end of said water-jacket, a tank, E, arranged to one side of the outer tube, taps c^4, formed on said tank and outer tube, a pipe, c^3, fitted on said taps, a pipe, c^5, leading from the upper end of the outer tube over the upper edge of the tank and into the same, and the securing-arms c', projecting laterally from the outer tube, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE WILLIS LEWTON.

Witnesses:

THEO. HAMBLIN,

J. R. GITCHELL.