J. H. BJORKHOLM AND N. NESS.

ELECTRICALLY HEATED SHAVING CUP.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 20, 1915.

1,319,559.

Patented Oct. 21, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

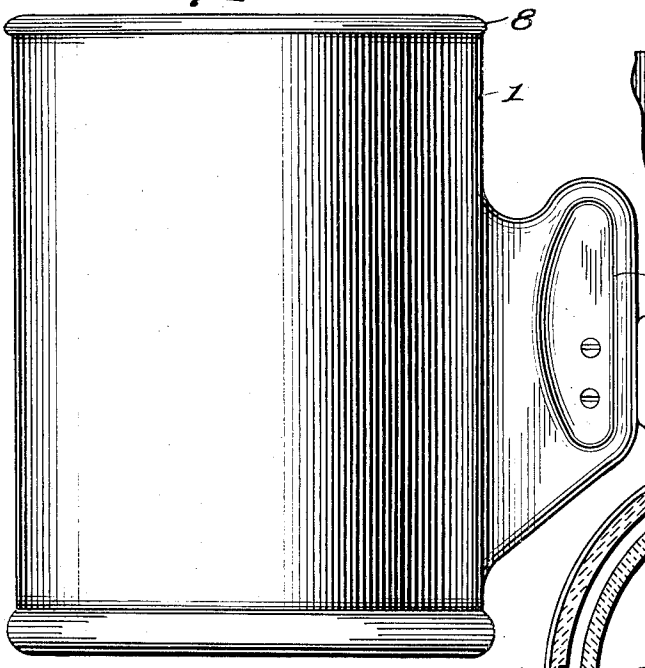


Fig. 3.a

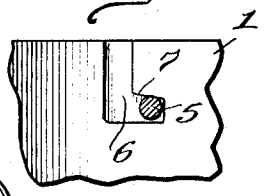
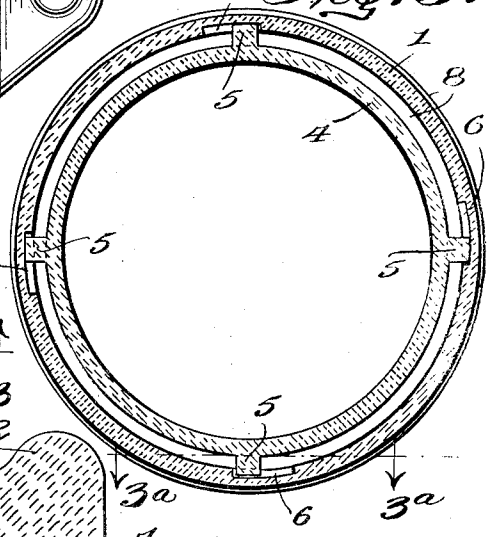


Fig. 3.



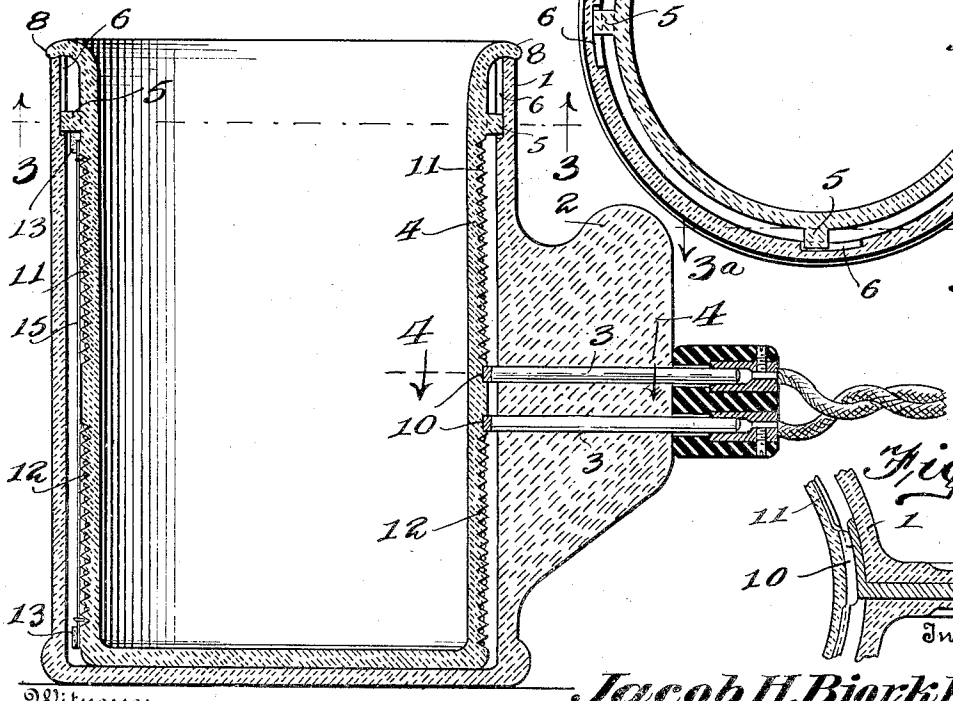


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
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Fig. 2.

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J. H. BJORKHOLM AND N. NESS.

ELECTRICALLY HEATED SHAVING CUP.

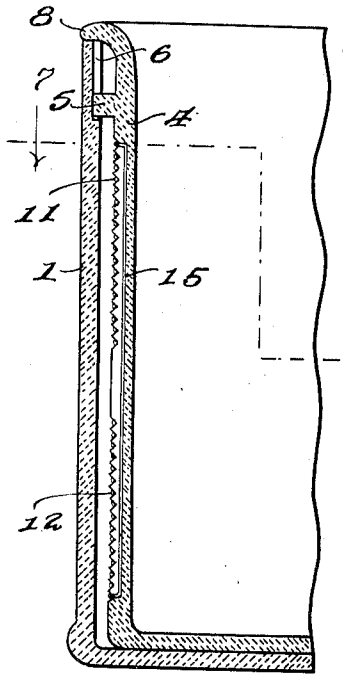
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.



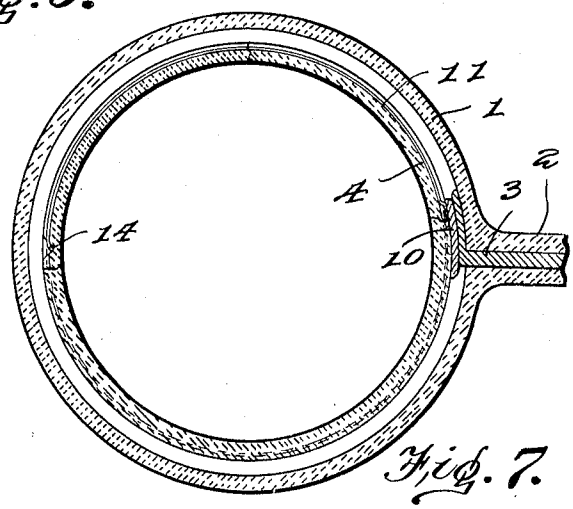


Fig. 7.

Fig. 5.

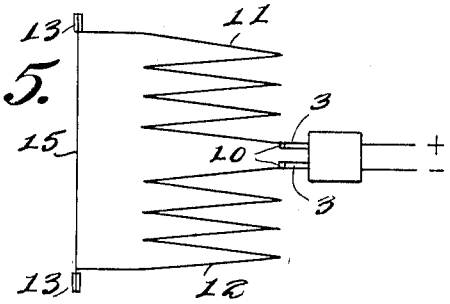


Fig. 8.

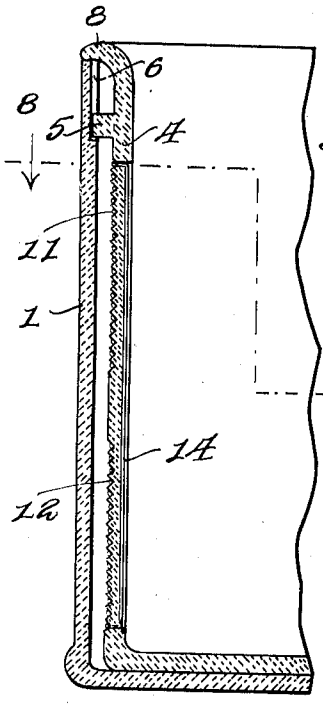
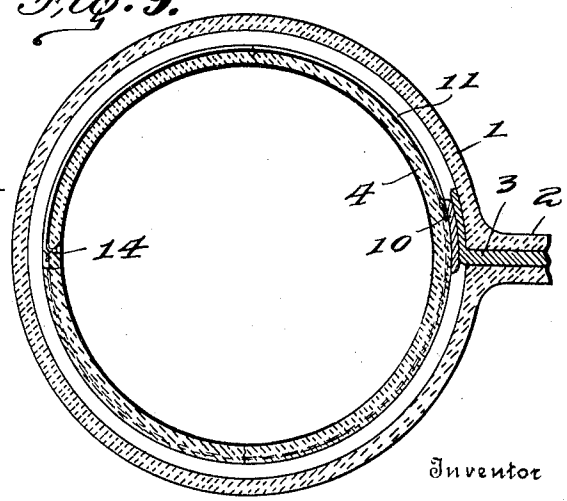


Fig. 9.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB HJALMAR BJORKHOLM AND NILS NESS, OF ASTORIA, OREGON.

ELECTRICALLY-HEATED SHAVING-CUP.

1,319,559. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 21, 1919.

Application filed November 20, 1915. Serial No. 62,607.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB H. BJORKHOLM, a citizen of the United States, and NILS NESS, who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, residing at Astoria, in the county of Clatsop and State of Oregon, have invented new and useful Improvements in Electrically-Heated Shaving-Cups, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shaving cups and more particularly to means for heating the same and has for its primary object to provide electrical means as the heating agent.

An object of the invention is to so position a resistance element that the heat generated thereby may be readily conducted to the liquid within the inner receptacle, or that receptacle in which the lather is made.

Another object of the invention is to form a cup of two parts, the inner part receiving the soap and supporting the resistance element with the result that the inner member may be readily removed so as to allow access to the said element.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the cup.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section therethrough.

Figs. 3 and 4 are horizontal sections therethrough.

Fig. 3ª is a section on the line 3ª—3ª of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the manner of connecting the resisting element.

Fig. 6 is a vertical section through a modified form of my invention.

Fig. 7 is a horizontal section therethrough.

Fig. 8 is a vertical section of a further modification, and

Fig. 9 is a horizontal section therethrough.

Referring to the drawings the numeral 1 designates the outer receptacle provided with an integral solid handle 2, that supports the connectors 3. These connectors project beyond the handle to receive the socket member carried by the conductor terminals. The numeral 4 designates the inner receptacle detachably supported within the outer receptacle by means of the pins 5 engaging the bayonet slots 6 formed in the inner surface of the outer receptacle. The wall 7 of each bayonet slot are inclined so that the angular flange 8 formed on the upper edge of the inner receptacle may be brought into tight engagement with the upper edge of the outer receptacle to tightly close the upper end of the space between the adjacent walls. The outer surface of the inner receptacle is provided with a pair of spiral grooves running in opposite directions from a central point. At this central point the cup or inner receptacle is provided with a pair of contacts 10, forming the terminals for the resistance elements 11 and 12 wound in opposite directions and seated respectively in the two grooves, the remaining terminals of each of the resistance elements are connected together and pass through projections 13 as shown in the form of my invention illustrated in Figs. 1 and 6, whereas in Fig. 8 the connection is made between the remaining ends of the resistance element by means of a conductor 14, passing down through the interior of the inner receptacle in close proximity to the inner surface. In the form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 6, the conductor 15 is embedded in the outer surface of the inner receptacle to a sufficient depth to space it from the resistance elements 11 and 12, while in Fig. 8 the resistance elements are embedded in a groove upon the outside of the said inner receptacle and the conductor 14 is placed within a groove upon the inside of the receptacle, so that contact between the conductor and the convolutions of the resistance element is prevented. At this point attention is called to the fact that this action is facilitated by the peripheral edges of the ribs formed by the grooves.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that when the inner receptacle is placed in the outer receptacle and the pins engage the slots, the inner receptacle will be prevented from accidental displacement and the angular flange 8 will be brought into tight engagement with the upper edge of the outer receptacle so as to prevent lodgment of moisture between the inner and outer receptacles as this moisture would cause a circuit between the convolutions of the resistance elements. This flange also prevents the heat from radiating from the resistance element. As the result of this confinement, the heat is readily conducted through the wall of the inner receptacle to the liquid in the latter.

Obviously various changes could be made in certain parts of the apparatus by one skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention and

for this reason I desire not to be limited to the exact arrangements and construction of parts as described.

What we claim is:—

An electrically heated shaving cup, comprising an outer receptacle, an inner receptacle spaced therefrom to provide a heating chamber entirely surrounding said inner receptacle, a lateral flange carried by the upper edge of the inner receptacle and engageable with the upper edge of the outer receptacle to form a closure for said chamber, laterally extending lugs carried by the inner receptacle and engageable with L-shaped grooves formed in the inner walls of the outer receptacle for spacing and holding the receptacles associated, a resistance element supported by the inner receptacle within said heating chamber and connections carried by the outer receptacle and engageable with the resistance element for connecting the latter with a source of current.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB HJALMAR BJORKHOLM.
NILS NESS.

Witnesses:
A. A. ANDERSON,
J. V. ERICKSON.