Jan. 23, 1934. L. M. BLAISE 1,944,821

PERFUME DIFFUSER

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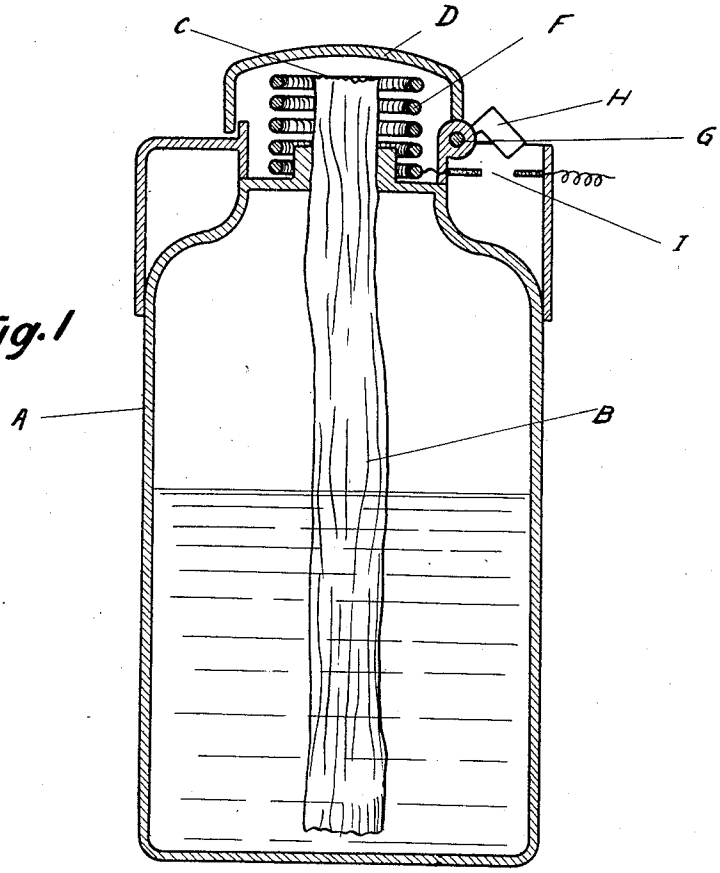



Fig. 1

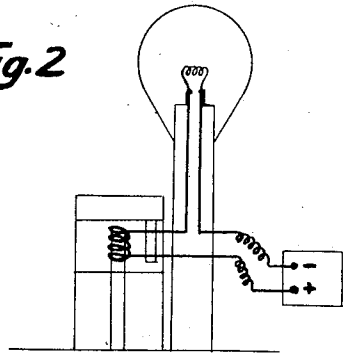


Fig. 2

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## PERFUME DIFFUSER

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3 Claims. (Cl. 167—3)

My invention concerns a perfume diffuser which requires neither a flame nor an electric lamp. The principle of the perfume diffuser according to my invention consists in the utilization of a heating electric resistance which produces evaporation at a comparatively high and fixed temperature, the evaporation being therefore intense and independent of the ambient temperature.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide an apparatus of that kind in which, through a special device, evaporation is automatically started when the stopper which serves to obturate the apparatus is brought into the opened position, no manipulation of any sort being required; inversely, when the stopper is closed, evaporation is stopped through the switching off of the electric current.

Preferred embodiments of my invention will be hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawing, given merely by way of example, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a sectional view showing an embodiment of my invention; and

Fig. 2 shows another embodiment of my invention.

A vessel A (Fig. 1) contains the perfume. An absorbent wick B dips therein. The upper part C of said wick is electrically heated, either by a resistance F wound around it, or by means of a woven resistance which is incorporated in the wick itself. A stopper D serves to obturate the apparatus.

It will be seen that stopper D carries a contact H and may rotate around its hinge G. When the stopper is in the opened position, contact H closes the circuit of the lead wires connected to resistance F at I, so that, simultaneously, the heating is established, evaporation is produced, and the vapors are given off.

Inversely, the current is switched off by bringing stopper D into the closed position.

It is quite evident that hinge G may have a vertical or a horizontal axis, while stopper D might be flat and slide in its own plane while producing the same results.

Obviously, resistance F will be determined according to the feeding of the circuit and to the capacity of evaporation which it is desired to obtain for the apparatus.

When connected to a low voltage circuit, the apparatus requires no accessory organ, but with a higher voltage, it becomes necessary, in order to avoid too voluminous a spiral resistance, to provide, for instance, a damper, an external resistance, a lamp, or the like. It then becomes an easy matter to imagine an application of the device according to my invention, viz, its combination with a lamp which supplies light while serving, on the one hand, as a damper and as a resistance, and, on the other hand, as a signal to indicate when the evaporation apparatus is in operation (Fig. 2).

However, said lamp being in series with the resistance, a serious drawback would result from that arrangement, viz, the stopping of the evaporation subsequent to the closing of the lid would cause the extinguishment of the lamp, and inversely, the extinction of the lamp would result in stopping the evaporation while it might be desired that the lamp alone be in operation.

In order to obviate the above drawback, it will suffice to provide lid D, not with a circuit breaker such as H, but with a contact device which will short circuit resistance F without cutting off the current. Moreover, it will be necessary to provide a switch on the circuit. In this manner, it will be possible, when the lid is closed, to light the lamp without causing the resistance to be heated. Then, by opening the lid, the resistance will become heated, whereas the lamp will remain alight.

Inversely, it becomes possible, by closing the lid, to stop the evaporation while keeping the lamp alight, and then to extinguish the lamp in its turn.

Due to its low value, the resistance utilized for the heating can have no material action on the intensity of the light.

While I have disclosed what I deem to be preferred embodiments of my invention, it should be well understood that I do not wish to be limited thereto as there might be changes made in the arrangement disposition and shape of the parts without departing from the principle of my invention as comprehended within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A perfume diffuser comprising in combination, a vessel, a wick dipping in said vessel, an electric resistance surrounding the upper part of said wick and normally operative continuously throughout the period of diffusion, whereby said upper part of the wick is maintained at a temperature independent of the ambient temperature, a circuit for said resistance, a stopper for obturating said vessel to prevent diffusion when in closed position, and means, operatively connected to said stopper for closing said circuit when said stopper is in the opened

position, and opening said circuit when said stopper is in the closed position, whereby the operation of the apparatus is automatically controlled by the opening and the closing of the stopper.

2. A perfume diffuser of the type described comprising in combination, a vessel, a wick dipping in said vessel, an electric resistance surrounding the upper part of said wick and normally operative throughout the period of diffusion, whereby said upper part of the wick may be maintained at a temperature independent of the ambient temperature, a circuit for said resistance provided with a gap, a stopper hinged to the upper part of said vessel and adapted to prevent diffusion when in closed position, and a contact member connected to said stopper adapted to fill said gap when the stopper is in the open position, whereby the opening and the closing of the stopper automatically control the operation of the apparatus.

3. A perfume diffuser according to claim 1 further comprising in combination a lamp inserted in the circuit of the resistance, and means for independently controlling the lamp for illuminating purposes irrespective of the position of the stopper, said means being so arranged that the lamp will be inserted in the circuit of the resistance in moving the stopper to open position.

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