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L. A. TACTIKOS.

HEATER.

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1,389,397. Patented Aug. 30, 1921.

Fig. 1.

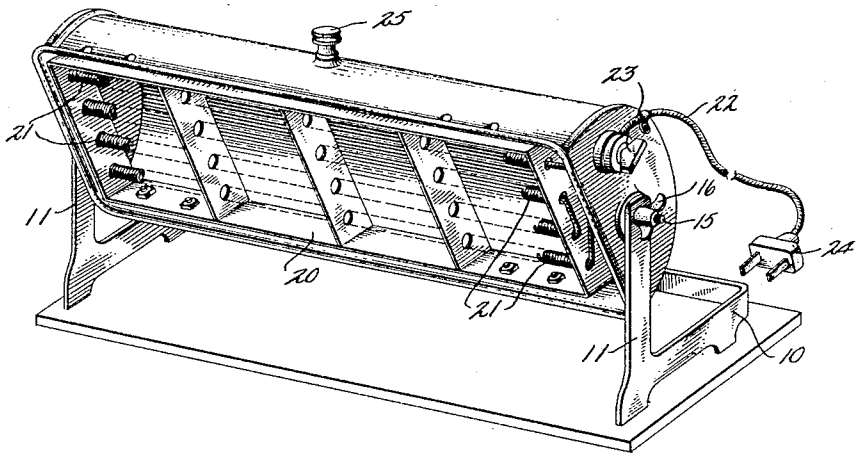
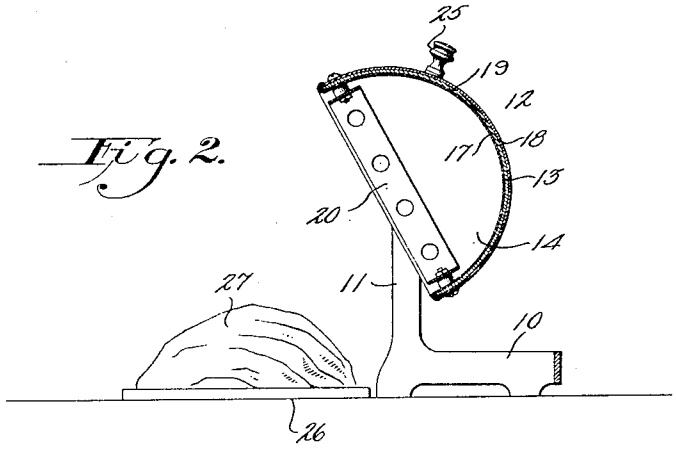


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HEATER.

1,389,397. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 30, 1921.

Application filed January 23, 1920. Serial No. 353,510.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS A. TACTIKOS, a citizen of Greece, and resident of Greenwich, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Heater, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to electric heaters and particularly to a batch warmer for confections.

It is well known to those skilled in the art, that candy or confection batches harden very quickly after their removal from the heating agent and it is therefore necessary to provide means for constantly heating the batch while working the same.

It is therefore one of the principal objects of the present invention to produce a heater especially designed for warming confection batches, the same including means for regulating the degree of heat and controlling the projection of the heat rays to concentrate them upon the batch while working the same.

Another object of the invention is to provide a portable heater of the class described, employing a minimum number of parts in order to render the manufacture and production simple and inexpensive.

A further object of the invention is to provide a heater of the character described which is provided with adjustable means whereby the area of the heat rays may be increased or decreased according to the size of the confection batch to be operated upon.

With these and other objects in view, which will be more readily apparent hereafter, reference is made to the following description, claims and accompanying drawings forming a part of this application.

In the drawings;

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the heater.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section view therethrough illustrating the use of the same.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference, which denote like parts throughout the several views, 10 designates a supporting frame having spaced parallel uprights 11 provided with alined apertures. A housing 12 is provided and includes a semi-cylindrical rear wall 13 and end walls 14, the latter being provided with outwardly extending trunnions 15 which are received by the apertures in the uprights 11 for supporting the housing to permit of rotation thereof with respect to the supporting frame. Means for securing the housing in any of its adjusted positions with respect to the supporting frame is provided and said means as here shown comprises a wing nut 16 threadedly engaged with one of the trunnions whereby the same may be impinged against the upright to secure the trunnion and the housing against relative movement with respect to said upright. The walls of the housing are preferably constructed from inner and outer metallic layers 17 and 18 between which is confined a suitable heat resisting layer 19 of asbestos. The frame 20 is disposed within the housing and supported thereby, said frame being designed to carry the heating elements 21 which are in the form of resistance coils arranged in connection with a suitable source of electrical energy through the medium of the conductor wire 22. A regulating switch 23 is arranged on one of the end walls of the housing to regulate the degree of heat desired. The opposite end of the conductor is provided with the usual plug 24. A handle 25 is provided on the housing 12 in order to permit of the adjustment of the housing.

In use of the device the heater is arranged upon the supporting surface 26 upon which the batch 27 is worked and the regulating switch 23 turned on to produce the requisite degree of heat necessary. As the batch is worked and becomes smaller the degree of heat is increased and the batch moved closer to the heater. As it is moved toward the heater it is necessary to project the rays downward and this is accomplished by loosening the wing nut 16 and turning the housing 12 by grasping the handle 25. The construction of the housing is such as to concentrate the rays upon the batch in order to derive the maximum benefit from a minimum amount of heat. As the housing is turned to project the rays downward, it will of course be understood that the area over which the heat rays are projected is materially decreased and this feature is especially desirable for the reason that the batch cools as it is worked and becomes smaller.

While there has been illustrated and described a single and preferred embodiment of the invention, it is understood that the same is merely illustrative and that no limitation is necessarily made to the precise de-

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tails of construction as changes and alterations falling within the scope of the claims may be resorted to when found expedient.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. In a heater for confection batches, a semi-circular housing and reflector, a rectangular frame supported within the mouth of said housing, heating coils carried by said frame, means for adjustably supporting the housing to permit of the projection of the heat rays therefrom in various angular directions, said means comprising a base having spaced uprights provided with alined apertures, trunnions extending from the end walls of said housing and received by said apertures, and means carried by one of the trunnions adapted to co-act with one of the uprights for retaining the housing in its adjusted positions.

2. In a heater for confection batches, a semi-circular housing and reflector consisting of inner and outer metallic walls, a layer of heat resisting material confined therebetween, a rectangular frame supported in the mouth of said housing, heating coils carried by said frame, and means for adjustably supporting the housing to permit of the projection of heat rays therefrom in various angular directions, said means comprising a base having spaced uprights provided with alined apertures, trunnions extending from the end walls of said housing and received by said apertures, and means carried by one of the trunnions adapted to co-act with one of the uprights for retaining the housing in its adjusted positions.

3. In a heater for confection batches, a base of U-shaped formation having end uprights and an open side, a substantially semi-circular hollow heat reflector having end walls pivoted in said uprights for angular adjustment on a horizontal axis so as to dispose the open side of the reflector at different inclinations, and a series of heating coils across the front of the reflector having means of connection with a source of current and provided with means to regulate the degree of heat required.

4. In a heater of the class described, a base having an open side and end uprights, a heat reflector having end walls pivoted to said uprights and provided with means for holding the same in different angular positions on a horizontal axis, said heater being of semi-cylindrical formation and provided with an open side, a rectangular frame in the reflector and having a series of transverse vertical connectors provided with a series of apertures in horizontal alinement, heat resistance coils mounted in said apertures and carried by the ends of the frame, a switch controlling said heating elements to regulate the degree of heat required and having connection with a source of electrical energy, and means for adjusting the reflector angularly.

5. In a heater of the class described, a semi-circular housing having end walls and an open side, said housing comprising inner and outer metallic walls, a layer of asbestos or other heat resisting material confined between said metallic walls, variable heat resistance coils at the open side of the housing, a handle at the top of the housing intermediately of the ends thereof, and means to support the housing at the ends thereof so as to face downwardly at varying angles.

LOUIS A. TACTIKOS.