

Dec. 19, 1922.

H. GINGRAS.
HEATING BAG.
FILED APR. 17, 1922.

1,439,094.

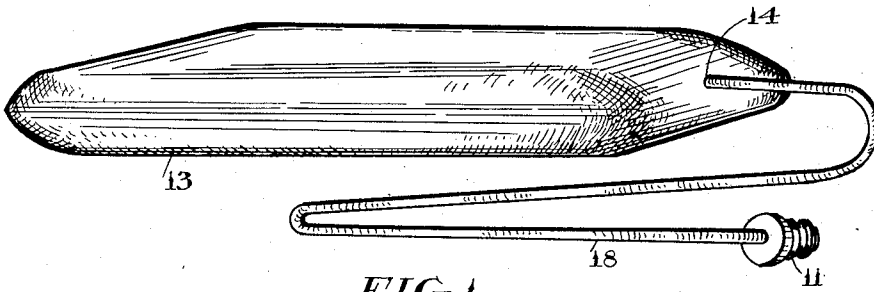


FIG. 1

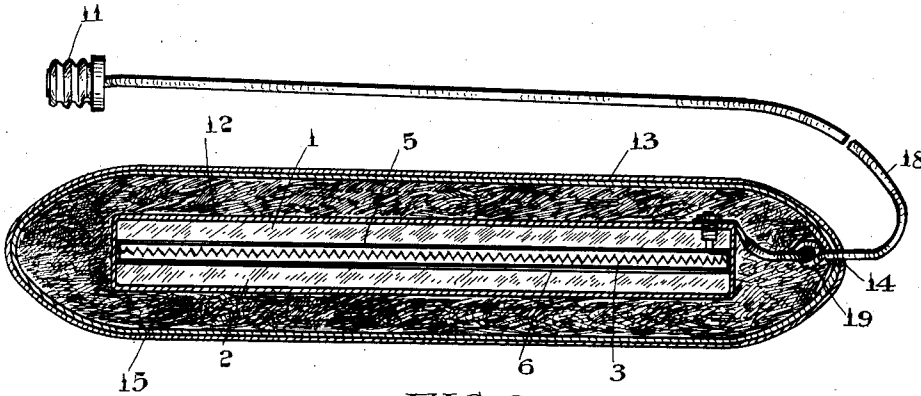


FIG. 2

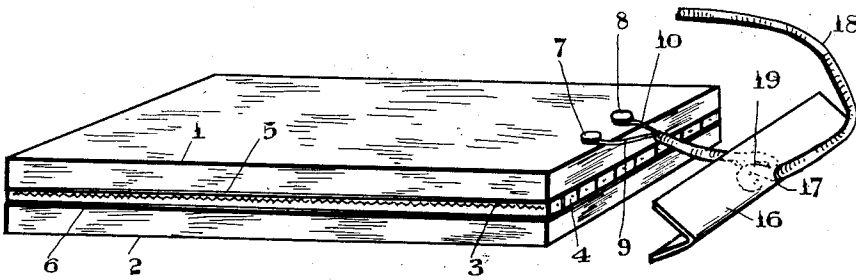


FIG. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRI GINGRAS, OF QUEBEC, QUEBEC, CANADA.

HEATING BAG.

Application filed April 17, 1922. Serial No. 553,866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRI GINGRAS, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and residing at 956 St. Valier Street, in the city of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Heating Bag, of which the following is the specification.

The invention relates to heating bags, as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially of the novel features of construction pointed out broadly and specifically in the claims for novelty following a description in detail of the preferred form of the invention.

The objects of the invention are to retain the heat in a bag used for invalids in sick rooms and convalescing homes or for feet or hand warmers in vehicles or other out of door places and originally deriving its heat from electric current; to furnish a bag that can be heated up to a high temperature without in any way injuring the material and generally to provide an electrically heated bag of a durable nature and efficient in use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bag complete.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal sectional view.

Figure 3 is a perspective detail of the soapstone core.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the various figures.

Referring to the drawings, the core is formed of the slabs 1 and 2 of soapstone or like porous heat retaining material and these slabs are preferably rectangular in shape.

The coils 3 and 4 between the plate 5 and the insulation 6 form the heating element, which is placed between the slabs 1 and 2, thus making a perfectly flat heating surface on both sides to offer the greatest area possible in heating the stones.

The heating coils 3 and 4 are connected through the posts 7 and 8, wires 9 and 10 and plug 11 to the house, hospital or vehicle lighting or heating electric circuit and this heats the stones thoroughly.

The stones are tightly wrapped in the asbestos paper envelope 12 and this package is enclosed in the asbestos cloth bag 13 having a wire orifice 14 at one end, the space between the bag 13 and envelope 12 being tightly stuffed with shredded asbestos 15.

The shield 16 of fibre is moulded to angular shape in cross section and extends along the end of the bag inside as a lining and has a wire hole 17 through which the combined wires 9 and 10 project in the cord 18 knotted at 19 to stop it inside the shield 16 and avoid pulling on the stones 1 and 2 and posts 7 and 8 and thereby loosening the electrical connection.

In use the bag is first attached through the plug to an electric circuit and allowed to heat up. It may then be removed from its electrical connection and taken to any part of the building, or elsewhere and of course it will retain its heat for a considerable period of time.

In order that the bag shall be more comfortable in use a slip cover encases the asbestos cloth and is made of mercerized cotton, silk, or any material other than rubber as the latter will not endure for any length of time the high temperatures required to maintain the heat for a lengthened period after it has been removed from its connection with the electric current.

What I claim is:

In a heating bag, an electric heating element formed of plates and coils therebetween suitably insulated, flat soapstone slabs mounted on said plates, posts extending through said stones to said element, wires from said posts to a common cord having a suitable stop, a fibre shield mounted on said cord outside said stop, an asbestos paper envelope wrapping said stones, a cover enclosing said wrapped stones and said shield, shredded asbestos stuffing between said stones and said cover and shield, and a connector plug at the end of said cord.

Signed at Canada, this 3rd day of April, 1922.

HENRI GINGRAS.