

(No Model.)

J. S. BEEMAN.

DEVICE FOR REMOVING PARAFFIN FROM ARTICLES.

No. 574,516.

Patented Jan. 5, 1897.

Fig. 1.

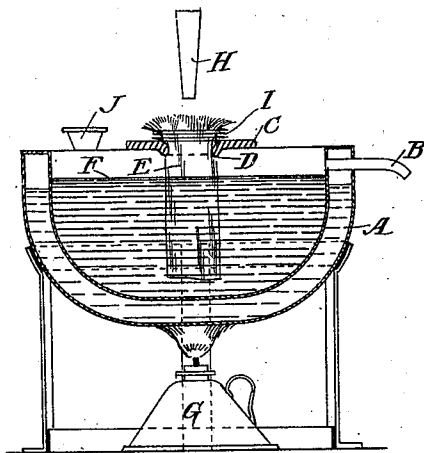
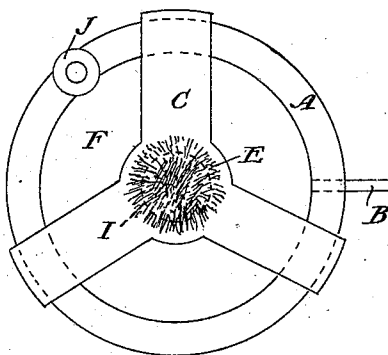


Fig. 2.



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DEVICE FOR REMOVING PARAFFIN FROM ARTICLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,516, dated January 5, 1897.

Application filed February 19, 1896. Serial No. 579,961. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH SAMUEL BEEMAN, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of Riversdale Road, Camberwell, in the Colony of Victoria, have invented certain new and useful Devices for Removing Superfluous Molten Paraffin or Like Substance from Articles which have been Dipped Therein, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to devices for removing surplus molten paraffin - wax or like substances that are more or less solid when cold and are rendered more liquid when heated, and when I herein use the word "paraffin" I mean it to include all the above-mentioned and similar substances.

My invention is applicable to articles that are dipped into molten substances, but has special applicability to paper holders or mouthpieces for cigarettes. Under the present system of manufacture these latter are dipped in molten paraffin and then either shaken or subjected to a blast of air to free them from any surplus paraffin.

My invention is an improvement on these methods, and when I hereinafter use the word "holder" I mean it to include all articles from which a surplusage of paraffin is to be removed.

My invention enables the surplus molten paraffin or like substance to be easily, economically, and profitably removed; and it consists in the use of a heated medium called an "absorber," said medium being of a fibrous nature, having power of absorption or attraction and power of giving up any liquid attracted to it or absorbed by it, that is, after the manner of a siphon or tube, the latter when it is held vertically or nearly vertically under and against the drop of liquid to be removed, such as blotting-paper, linen, flannel, wool, cotton, wick, or analogous fabric, and, in a lesser degree, feathers or a bundle of metal rods or tubes, so arranged that upon the articles carrying the surplus molten paraffin touching the heated medium the said surplus paraffin passes from the article to the heated medium and is saved for future use.

In order that my invention may be the more easily understood, reference may be made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of one form of a suitable apparatus embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1.

In the drawings similar letters denote similar parts.

In the figures a receptacle or bath A, by preference a water-jacketed bath for receiving paraffin, is provided, said receptacle being sometimes furnished with an overflow B. Resting upon the top of bath A and at a convenient height (about the level of the paraffin F, hereinafter described) is an absorber-holder C, preferably of metal and countersunk toward the center, in which is a hole D, through which the absorber (in this case a wick E) passes, said wick being sometimes surrounded for part of its length by a special spring I, said spring I being for the purpose of insuring good contact with the holders H when the latter are pressed upon the wick E. F shows the paraffin either alone or floating on water. For the purposes of illustration this form of apparatus is something like an oil-lamp, the paraffin or water and paraffin being kept heated by the lamp G. The heated paraffin ascends the wick E and thus keeps the wick moist, and at the same time the heat keeps the holder C and spring I hot. Upon the holder H, carrying the surplus paraffin, touching the absorber (in this case a wick E, constructed, by preference, of cotton or wool) the surplus passes over to wick E and thence downward and is collected in bath A or until it joins the paraffin F, thence, if convenient, overflowing by pipe B into any convenient receptacle. Should, however, through the pressure of cigarette-holder H upon wick E any paraffin be caused to lodge upon holder C and spring I, then upon the holder H being lifted the paraffin runs down wick E into the basin.

It is obvious that if the bath A is heated without any liquid F being in it the above apparatus will still act, as the air contained in bath A will, upon the bath being heated, communicate heat to wick E and holder C. In

this case it may sometimes be necessary to moisten wick E with paraffin before starting to use the apparatus.

5 Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

In combination, the tank, the absorber-

holder at the top thereof, the absorber and the spring I surrounding the absorber at its exposed end, substantially as described. 10

Signed this 27th day of December, 1895.

JOSEPH SAMUEL BEEMAN.

Witnesses:

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