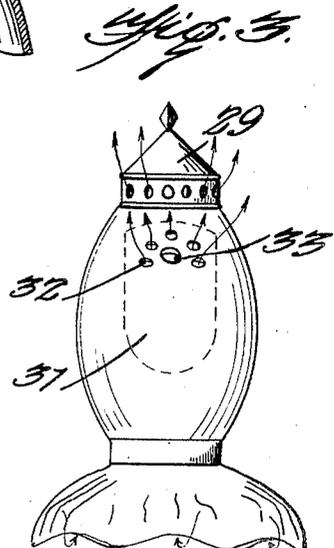
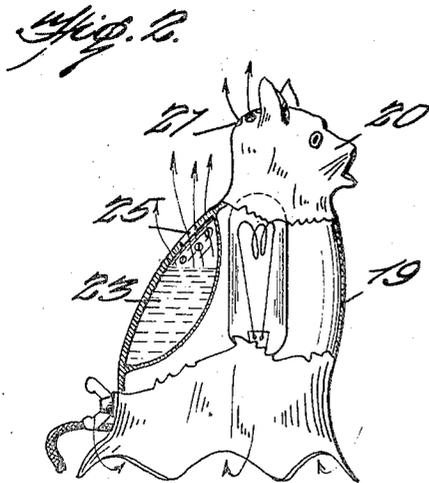
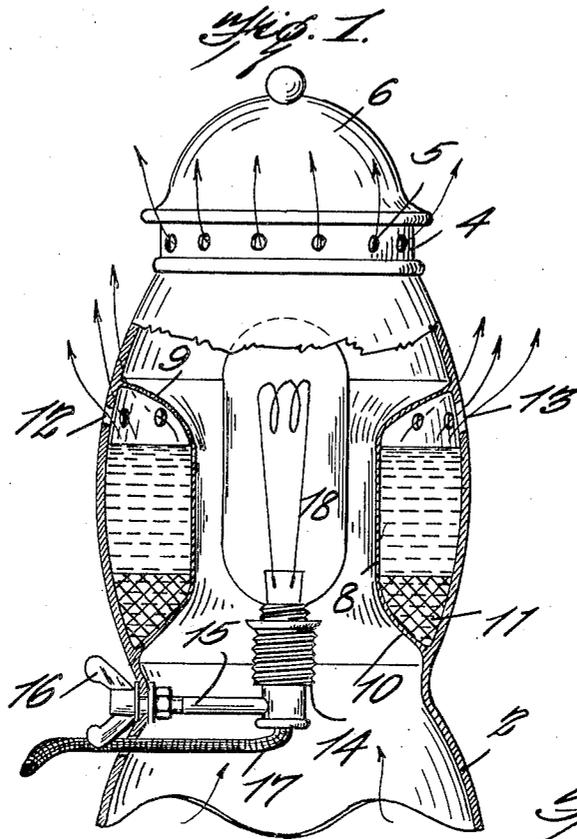


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S. ROSENTHAL  
EVAPORATOR

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## EVAPORATOR.

Application filed May 5, 1927. Serial No. 189,051.

This invention relates to an evaporator designed particularly for the use of perfume and also utilizable in a more or less degree as a lamp or source of illumination, whereby the article may become highly desirable for use on a dressing table or the like.

The principal object of the invention is the provision of a transparent container adapted to house an interior source of illumination, with an interior receptacle designed to contain perfume or the like which, under evaporation incident to the heat from the source of illumination, discharges such volatile product into the immediately surrounding air.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a view in elevation, partly in section, showing the improved evaporator.

Figure 2 is a similar view showing a slightly modified form.

Figure 3 is an elevation of the evaporator in a further modified form.

The improved evaporator comprises, in the preferred form, a substantially oval casing 1 having a somewhat flaring lower skirt portion 2, with the lower edge of the latter undulating to provide openings 3 between the lower edge of the skirt and the surface on which the evaporator is resting. The upper edge of the casing is reduced in the form of an annular band 4 formed with perforations 5 and above the band is secured an ornamental top or cap 6.

Within the main length of the casing 1 there is arranged a receptacle 7 preferably through an annular wall 8 concentric or substantially concentric with the wall of the casing, which wall at its upper and lower ends, as at 9 and 10, is extended laterally to form the receptacle 7 wholly independent of and closed against the interior of the casing. The lower portion of the receptacle 7 may, if desired, be provided with absorbent material 11 and the wall of the casing which forms the outer wall of the receptacle 7 is formed with an annular series of perforations 12, one of which, as 13, may be enlarged to form a filling opening.

An ordinary incandescent light socket 14 is supported in the center of the casing proper, preferably at the juncture of the casing and skirt, this socket being supported on a hollow rod 15 mounted in one wall of the skirt and through which extends a member operated by a wing nut 16 for controlling

the usual switch in the socket. The detail of the switch control is not important and is not illustrated, it being understood that the function of the wing nut 16 is merely to close and open the usual socket switch. The circuiting wires 17 extend through an opening in the skirt and are connected to the socket in the usual manner, and an incandescent lamp 18 of appropriate size is placed in the socket in the usual manner.

Perfume is placed in the receptacle 7 to the desired extent, and as the walls of the receptacle and of the casing are transparent or translucent, that is constructed of glass, porcelain or other similar material, it is apparent that the light will be transmitted through the walls to an appreciable extent, permitting the evaporator to serve to some extent as a lamp. The heat from the incandescent lamp will tend to some slight evaporation of the perfume in the receptacle 7 and the volatile product will escape through the openings 12 into the surrounding atmosphere. The structure is maintained at an appropriate degree of heat through the outlet afforded the heated air through the openings 5, the openings 3 at the bottom of the skirt permitting an inflow of cool air to prevent overheating the structure.

It is obvious that the casing 1 may be constructed in various forms, as for example in Figure 2, the casing here indicated at 19 is shaped to more or less simulate the body of an animal, the upper portion, indicated at 20, simulating the head of the animal. The openings for the escape of heated air at 21 are formed in the head and the bottom portion of the casing has the usual air inlets 22. In this form, the perfume receptacle, similar to the receptacle 7 in the preferred form, is indicated at 23 and is formed by a single wall 24 connected at its upper and lower ends to a portion of the casing wall and spaced therefrom to provide the receptacle. The vapor outlets 25 are formed in the wall of the casing at the top of the receptacle.

Figure 3 shows a slightly different form in which the casing, here shown at 26, is substantially similar to that shown in Figure 1, having the skirt 27, air inlets 28, cap 29 and heated air outlets 30. In this form, the perfume receptacle, indicated at 31, is exactly similar to the perfume receptacle of Figure 2, having the vapor outlets 32 and filling opening 33.

Of course, the forms shown in Figures 2 and 3 are constructed to receive an incandescent lamp and made up of transparent or translucent material.

5 What I claim to be new is:

A perfume evaporator, comprising a transparent casing formed with air inlets at the bottom, a cap at the upper end of the casing formed with air outlets, a transparent  
10 wall arranged inwardly of and extending entirely around the casing between the inlet and outlet openings to form a receptacle, the upper portion of the wall being flared out-

wardly toward the casing, the inwardly extending wall forming a central passage, the casing having a series of openings formed adjacent the flared upper portion of the wall, the latter deflecting the fumes from the receptacle to the openings, a support within the casing below the inner wall, and a lamp  
15 located in and wholly free of contact with the wall of the central passage and mounted on the support.  
20

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

SALLIE ROSENTHAL.