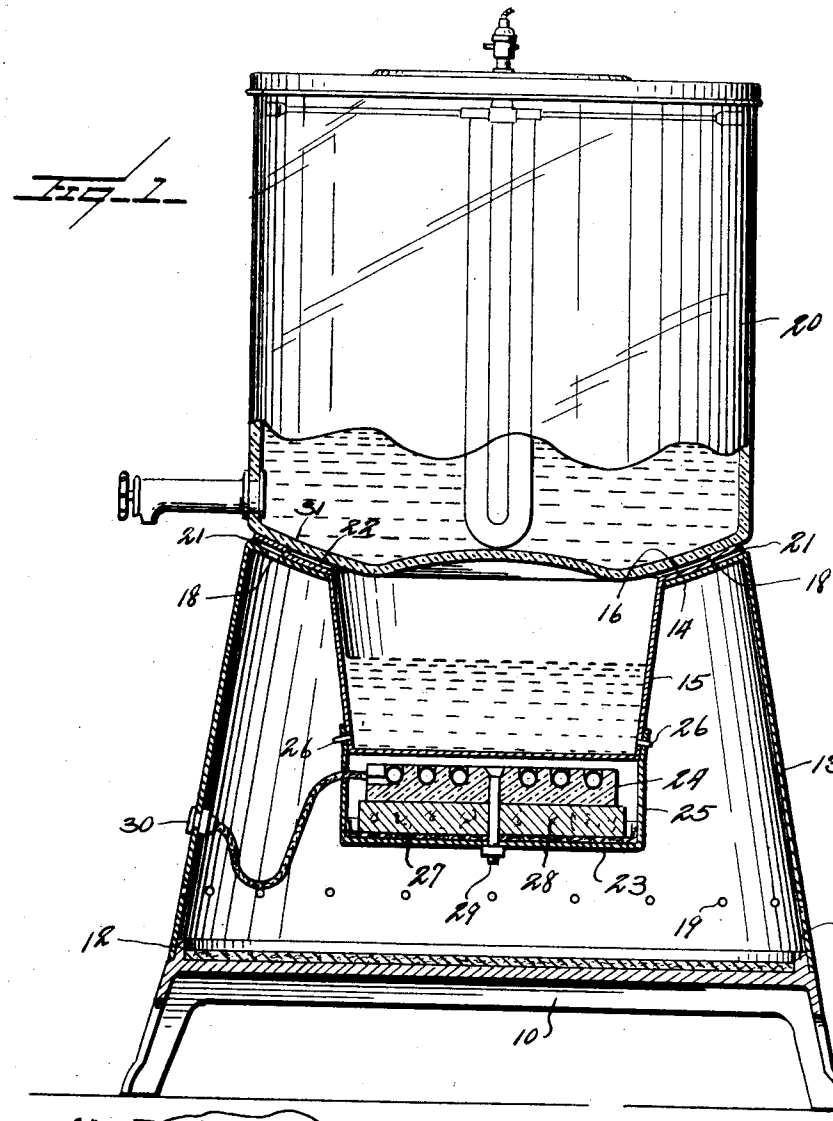
July 23, 1929. H. E. HUTCHISON 1,722,221

DISPENSING CONTAINER

Filed Jan. 17, 1928

Fig. 1.



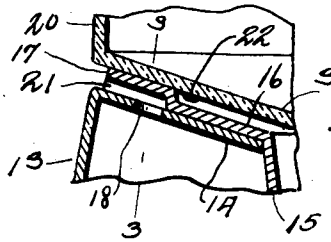
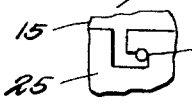


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.



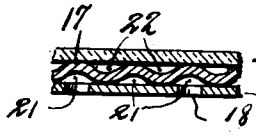


Fig. 3.

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Patented July 23, 1929. 1,722,221

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARLEY E. HUTCHISON, OF HOTCHKISS, COLORADO.

DISPENSING CONTAINER.

Application filed January 17, 1928. Serial No. 247,399.

This invention relates to dispensing containers and more particularly to a device of this character for use with substances which have a tendency to thicken in cold weather, such as honey, molasses, and the like.

An important object of the invention is to provide a base structure which may be conveniently produced and which will embody means for heating the container proper.

A further and more specific object of the invention is to provide a base structure having means for heating water to produce steam for heating the container seated upon the base, the structure being such that any steam escaping from the base and passing upwardly about the sides of the container is so distributed that it will not form objectionable wet spots upon the container or cause a collection of an excessive amount of moisture thereon.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which may be readily and cheaply manufactured, will be durable and efficient in service, and a general improvement in the art.

These and other objects I attain by the construction shown in the accompanying drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention and wherein:—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through a dispensing container constructed in accordance with my invention;

Figure 2 is an enlarged detail sectional view;

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary elevation showing the connection between the water pan and the heater support.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, the numeral 10 generally designates a stand having supporting legs 11 and provided upon its upper surface with an upstanding flange 12, which is in spaced relation to the outer edge of the upper wall of the stand. The base comprises an annular wall 13 adapted to seat at its lower end upon the upper surface of the stand exteriorly of this flange. The annular wall 13 has at its upper end an inturned flange 14, which inclines downwardly.

The numeral 15 generally designates a water pan having at the upper edge of its side walls an outstanding annular flange 16 preferably having the same inclination as the flange 14 of the base wall 13. The outer end of the flange 16 is provided with radial corrugations 17. The flange 16 seats upon the flange 14 and the inner ends of the corrugations 17 substantially align with an annular series of ventilation openings 18 formed in the flange 14. The wall 13 has adjacent its bottom a further annular series of ventilation openings 19 through which air enters the base to pass upwardly and outwardly through the openings 18. The container 20 employed seats upon the flange 16 of the water pan and more particularly upon the peaks of the corrugations 17. It will be noted that these corrugations provide between the under surface of the flange 16 and the flange 14 channels 21 through which the ventilating air may pass and between the flange 16 and the container 20 provide other channels 22 which are in communication at their inner ends with the interior of the pan 15 and at their outer ends with the atmosphere.

The numeral 23 indicates a support for an electrical heating element 24, which support has at its side an upstanding flange 25, which has a bayonet slot engagement with the outer wall of the water pan 15, as indicated at 26. Superimposed upon the support is an asbestos pad 27 upon which rests an asbestos or other porous brick 28 upon the upper surface of which the heating element 24 is actually disposed. A bolt 29 extending through the body of the heating element, brick 28, pad 27 and support 23 holds the heating element in proper position. When in applied position, the upper surface of the heating element is immediately beneath the pan 15. The pad 27 serves to prevent heat radiated by the heating element from being transmitted to the interior of the base in wasteful quantities. The wall 13 of the base has a plug 30 mounted therein for the reception of an electrical attachment for the heating element. The container employed is preferably of such type that the bottom wall 31 thereof slopes inwardly and downwardly from the point of its engagement with the corrugations 17 for a short distance.

In the use of the device, upon the application of heat, the water contained in the pan 15 will boil, the steam rising to contact against the bottom of the container to heat

the same. This engagement with the container will tend to condense the steam, causing the water therefrom to precipitate again into the tank 15. In event of the formation of an excessive amount of steam so that this steam passes out through the channels 22, these channels will spread the steam to prevent a jet of an appreciable size appearing at any point. Water from steam condensing upon the flange 16 or upon the bottom of the container inwardly of the corrugations 17 will return to the pan 15 for reuse.

It will be found that in employing a construction of this character that it is unnecessary to frequently replenish the water supply due to the fact that practically all of the steam is condensed and when condensed, returned to the interior of the pan.

Since the construction hereinbefore set forth is capable of a certain range of change and modification without materially departing from the spirit of the invention, I do not limit myself to such specific structure except as hereinafter claimed.

I claim:—

1. In dispensing apparatus for viscous fluids, an annular wall, a water pan having an out-turned flange supported from the annular wall, a receptacle superimposed upon the flange, the flange having radial corrugations engaging the receptacle to maintain the same in spaced relation to the remainder of the flange, and means for heating said water pan.

2. In dispensing apparatus for viscous fluids, an annular wall, a water pan having an out-turned flange supported from the annular wall, a receptacle superimposed upon the flange, the flange having radial corrugations engaging the receptacle to maintain the same in spaced relation to the remainder of the flange, and means supported from the water pan for heating said water pan.

3. In dispensing apparatus for viscous fluids, an annular wall, a water pan having an out-turned flange supported from the annular wall, a receptacle superimposed upon the flange, the flange having radial corrugations engaging the receptacle to maintain the same in spaced relation to the remainder of the flange, a support having a bayonet slot engagement with the lower end of the water pan and an electrical heating element carried by the support.

4. In dispensing apparatus for viscous fluids, an annular wall having at its upper end an inwardly extending downwardly inclining flange, a water pan having an outturned and upwardly inclining flange seating upon the flange of the annular wall, the flange of the water pan having adjacent its outer edge radial corrugations, a receptacle superimposed upon the flange of the water pan and seating upon the peaks of the corrugations, and means for heating said water pan.

5. In dispensing apparatus for viscous fluids, an annular wall having at its upper end an inwardly extending downwardly inclining flange, a water pan having an outturned and upwardly inclining flange seating upon the flange of the annular wall, the flange of the water pan having adjacent its outer edge radial corrugations, a receptacle superimposed upon the flange of the water pan and seating upon the peaks of the corrugations, and means for heating said water pan, the flange of the annular wall having a series of openings therethrough in substantial alignment with the inner ends of the corrugations, the annular wall having adjacent its lower end a second series of openings.

6. In dispensing apparatus for viscous fluids, an annular wall having at its upper end an inwardly extending downwardly inclining flange, a water pan having an outturned and upwardly inclining flange seating upon the flange of the annular wall, the flange of the water pan having adjacent its outer edge radial corrugations, a receptacle superimposed upon the flange of the water pan and seating upon the peaks of the corrugations, a support having a bayonet slot engagement with the water pan and a heating element upon said support and adjacent the bottom of the pan.

7. In dispensing apparatus for viscous fluids, an annular wall having at its upper end an inwardly extending downwardly inclining flange, a water pan having an outturned and upwardly inclining flange seating upon the flange of the annular wall, the flange of the water pan having adjacent its outer edge radial corrugations, a receptacle superimposed upon the flange of the water pan and seating upon the peaks of the corrugations, means for heating said water pan, the flange of the annular wall having a series of openings therethrough in substantial alignment with the inner ends of the corrugations, the annular wall having adjacent its lower end a second series of openings, a support having a bayonet slot engagement with the water pan and a heating element upon said support and adjacent the bottom of the pan.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

HARLEY E. HUTCHISON.