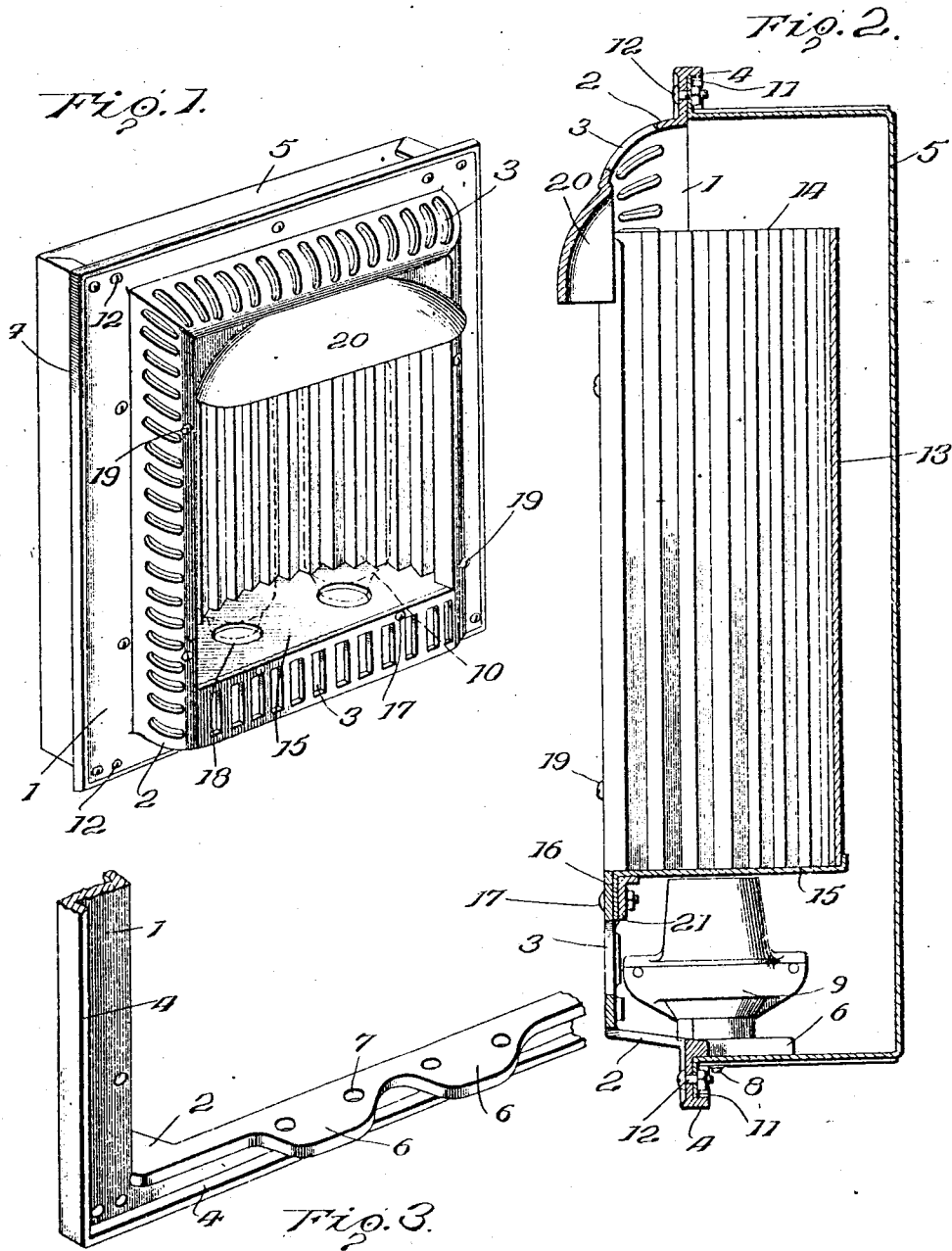


G. E. SHARPE.
BATH ROOM HEATER.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 28, 1912.

Patented May 13, 1913.

1,061,332.



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BATH-ROOM HEATER.

1,061,232.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 13, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. SHARPE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Steubenville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bath-Room Heaters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a heater intended more particularly for use in bath rooms and adapted to be set into the tiled wall of the room, and so constructed as to receive and support one or more electric bulbs, the heat from which will be thrown into the room.

The invention seeks to provide a heater of the stated type which will be simple in its construction and which will permit a circulation of air therethrough whereby the temperature of the room may be quickly raised to the desired degree.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings and will be hereinafter first fully described and then more particularly pointed out in the claims following the description.

In the drawings; Figure 1 is a perspective view of a heater embodying my present improvements; Fig. 2 is a central vertical transverse section of the same; Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of a portion of the lower part of the frame.

In carrying out my present invention, I employ a main frame or face plate 1 which is substantially an open rectangle having a forwardly projecting hood 2 formed around the edges or sides of the opening therein, said hood being provided with slots or openings 3 throughout its extent which will permit air to pass through the frame and will also impart an ornamental appearance thereto, as will be readily understood and will be hereinafter more particularly set forth.

The main frame or face plate 1 is provided on its inner side around all its edges with a rearwardly projecting flange 4, and against the inner face of the said plate and confined by the said flange is a sheet metal casing or drum 5, said drum being closed on its back and all its sides, so that escape of air will be prevented except through the hood. The face plate or main frame 1 is further provided at the lower edge of the opening therein with rearwardly projecting lugs 6 which extend over the bottom of the

drum 5 and are perforated, as shown at 7, for the passage of securing screws 8 which pass upwardly through the bottom of the drum and the said perforations into the sockets 9, which may be of the usual or any preferred construction, and are intended to support electric lamp bulbs, indicated at 10 in dotted lines.

The drum or casing 5 is provided along all its sides with a flange 11 fitting closely against the rear face of the main frame and the flange 4 thereon, and securing bolts 12 are inserted through the main frame and the said flange to secure the parts firmly and closely together, as shown.

A reflector 13, preferably of highly burnished sheet copper, is secured to the face plate or main frame and extends rearwardly therefrom in spaced relation to the drum or casing, and is inclosed on all sides by the said drum or casing. This reflector is of a box like form having its upper end 14 open, and having its lower end closed by a plate 15 which extends from the lower edge of the reflector to the lower edge of the opening in the main frame, and is there provided with a downwardly extending flange 16 fitting against the inner face of the main frame and secured rigidly thereto by bolts 17, as clearly shown.

In order to reinforce the structure and to prevent the bottom plate 15 being ruptured by the pressure of the securing nuts on the bolts 17, as the said plate tends to expand and contract under variations of temperature, I provide the reinforcing plate 21 which fits closely under the depending flange 16 and has its upper edge extended slightly rearwardly, as shown in Fig. 2, whereby it fits closely against the bottom plate 15 at the front edge thereof and thereby aids in supporting said plate. This bottom plate 15 is constructed with openings 18 disposed immediately over the sockets 9, so that the electric lamp bulbs 10 may pass through the said openings to engage and be supported by the sockets.

The front vertical edges of the reflector are secured by bolts 19 to the side edges of the hood and will be firmly supported thereby. A crown 20 is provided on the main frame below the openings 3 on the upper portion of the hood so as to extend across and hide the open upper end of the reflector which, if exposed to view, would detract from the sightliness of the heater.

The lamps will be wired in the ordinary manner, and a button or switch may be provided at any point in the face of the heater or any convenient space, and as these details form no part of my invention and will be readily understood by a person skilled in the art, I have deemed it unnecessary to illustrate the same.

The heater having been secured in place, when it is desired to raise the temperature of the room the electric circuit is closed, so that the current will flow into and through the lamps in the usual manner. The heat radiating from the lamps strikes the reflector and will be thrown therefrom through the open front of the heater into the room. At the same time, heated currents will rise from the reflector through the openings in the upper portion of the hood over the open upper end of the reflector, and air will pass into the lower portion of the drum or casing and flow upwardly between the reflector and the back and sides of the casing, finally passing out through the upper portion and the sides of the hood into the room. By employing a sheet copper reflector, the heat thrown out by the lamps will be quickly transmitted to the air currents flowing upwardly through the heater, and said currents will be quickly raised in temperature. It will thus be seen that by my device heating is accomplished by circulation as well as by radiation, and economy in the consumption of current will be thereby effected.

My device is composed of few parts, which are simple in their construction and arrangement, and the device may be economically manufactured. The casing or drum may be made to fit snugly in the opening provided therefor in the wall, and may, if desired, be externally covered with asbestos or other fire proof material to protect the immediately adjacent parts of the building. The front plate or main frame may be set in the wall flush with the surface of the same, or may be slightly set off therefrom, but in neither arrangement will it detract from the appearance of the room, and may be ornamented in any desired manner so as to have a finish according to the taste or wishes of the owner.

It will be noted, upon reference more particularly to Fig. 2, that the reflector extends to the forward edge of the foraminous hood and the said hood not only provides means for effecting a circulation of air around the reflector within the drum, but also brings the forward edge of the reflector in advance of the face plate so that a large reflector may be used without necessitating a large

drum and the device may, therefore, be readily fitted in a thin wall. The face plate will extend around the edges of the opening in the wall and completely hide from view the rough jagged lines resulting from the breaking of the wall in making the opening, and the flange around the edges of the face plate will serve to space the face plate from the surface of the wall sufficiently to accommodate the securing nuts and the flange of the drum. A shallow opening in the wall will accommodate the device and at the same time a large lamp may be employed.

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

1. The combination of a face plate having a central opening and provided with a forwardly projecting foraminous hood around said opening, a drum secured to the rear face of said plate around said opening, a reflector secured in the opening of said plate and extending into and spaced from the drum, and means for supporting a heating member in advance of the reflector.

2. The combination of a face plate having an opening therethrough and provided with a forwardly projecting foraminous hood around said opening and a depending forwardly projecting crown at the upper portion of said hood, a drum secured to the rear face of the face plate around said opening, a reflector secured to the forward edges of the hood and extending through the opening in the face plate into and spaced from the drum, the upper end of the reflector being above the lower edge of the crown, and means for supporting a heating member in advance of the reflector.

3. The combination of a face plate having an opening therein, a reflector secured to the face plate at the side edges of said opening, a bottom plate supporting said reflector and extending across the lower end thereof and having its front edge bent downwardly to fit against the face plate at the lower edge of the opening therein, a reinforcing bar fitted against the said bottom plate and the front down-turned portion of the same, and securing devices inserted through the face plate, the reinforcing bar, and the down-turned portion of the said bottom plate.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE E. SHARPE. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

THOMAS JOHNSON,
JOHN A. HUSTON.