(No Model.)

W. W. MONTAGUE & W. G. DOUGALL.

DINNER PAIL HEATER.

No. 589,667. Patented Sept. 7, 1897.

Fig. 2.

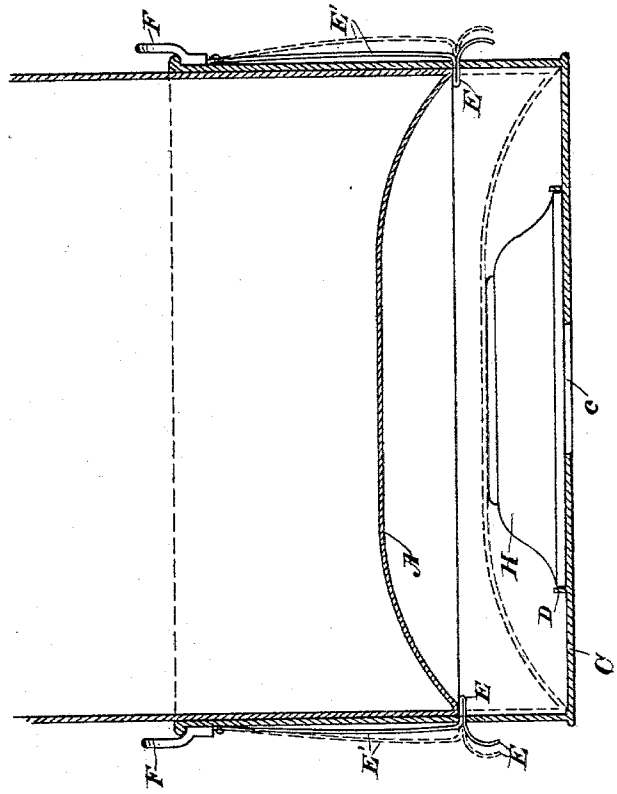
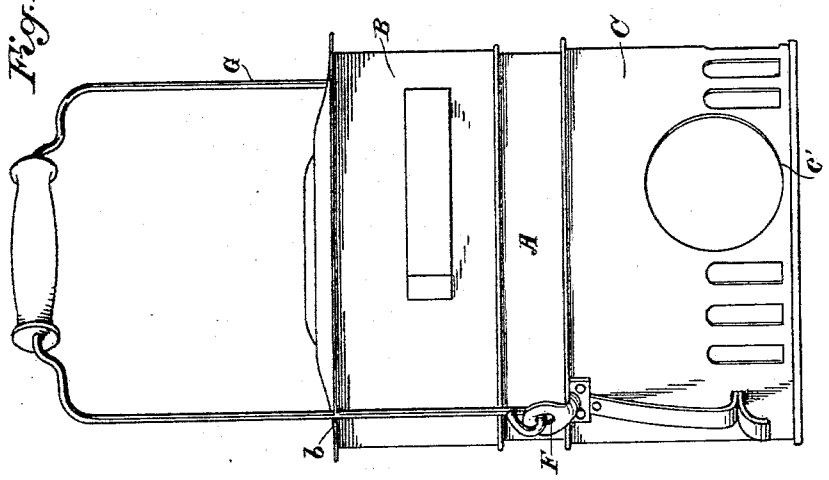


Fig. 1.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILFRED W. MONTAGUE AND WILLIAM G. DOUGALL, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

DINNER-PAIL HEATER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,667, dated September 7, 1897.

Application filed April 20, 1897. Serial No. 632,925. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILFRED W. MONTAGUE and WILLIAM G. DOUGALL, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Dinner-Pail Heaters; and we hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention relates to a device which is especially useful for laborers and workmen who are obliged to carry lunches or dinners.

It consists in the construction and combination of devices hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a view of our dinner-pail. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the lower part of the pail.

The object of our invention is to provide a cylindrical outer casing into which the bottom of the pail may be telescoped and entirely closed, said casing having handles extending up alongside the pail and latching into the cover, so that the whole device may be carried thereby. The cylindrical casing is provided with draft-openings aronnd the lower edge, an opening at one side by which access can be obtained to the interior, and it has spring-latches fixed upon opposite sides and adapted to hold the pail in an elevated position, so that the heat of the lamp may be applied to warm the contents of the latter. The lamp is of a flat disk pattern, and we have shown means for securing it centrally in the bottom of the casing with a means for easily removing it when desired.

The bottom of the pail serves as an extinguisher for the lamp and forms a cap to prevent the escape of the alcohol with which the lamp is charged.

A is a pail of any suitable dimensions and of the style usually employed for carrying lunches or dinners, having a series of trays adapted to fit one within the other and to hold different parts of the lunch and having a cover B, the cylindrical sides of which extend down a considerable distance over the top of the pail A, so as to preserve its contents.

The bottom of the pail may be made of tin, copper, or any suitable material and is made concavo-convex, the concaved side being presented downwardly.

C is a cylindrical casing of an interior diameter slightly larger than the exterior diameter of the pail A, so that the latter may telescope or slide into the casing with its lower end entirely inclosed thereby.

In the bottom of the casing is fixed an annular rim D, and within this the lower edge of the flat disk lamp H is fitted sufficiently tight to keep it from being shaken or dropped out of place. As the sides of this lamp are convex or tapering upward from the bottom there is no means of taking hold of it to lift it out of its place. We have therefore made a central hole c in the bottom of the holder through which the finger can be inserted to push the lamp up when it is desired to take it out. The top of the lamp is made of wire-gauze in the usual form of this class of lamps, and when the bucket has been set into the cylindrical casing the bottom fits closely upon the top of the lamp, and this prevents evaporation of the alcohol or other fluid which may be employed in the lamp.

When the pail is to be heated, it is raised up a short distance above the lamp and is held in position by means of lugs E, projecting through the sides of the outer casing and having elastic extensions E′, the upper ends of which are riveted or fixed in the casing so as to allow the lower ends to move sufficiently to withdraw the lugs when it is desired to withdraw the pail to the bottom of the casing. The lower ends of these springs are made with outwardly-projecting thumb-pieces E^2, the whole being formed by folding the lower end of the spring, as shown, so that these projecting pieces E^2 are convenient to the operator, who can thus withdraw both lugs simultaneously and allow the pail to drop to the bottom, when it extinguishes the lamp.

The cylindrical casing is preferably formed with perforations around the bottom to admit air and has a hole c' of some size at one side through which the lamp may be lighted. Lugs F are fixed upon opposite sides of this casing, and into these lugs the bail G is hooked in the usual manner.

The bail is long enough to extend up along-

side the pail, and its elasticity allows it to engage with notches *b* upon the opposite sides of the cover of the pail, which notches retain the bail in its vertical position when the pail is being carried, and the whole is supported within the lower cylindrical casing. The outer casing may also be used independently as an alcohol-lamp or "ætna," so-called, for other purposes.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

An improved dinner-pail-heating attachment, consisting of an open-topped casing into which the bottom of the pail is adapted to slide telescopically, a heater within the casing, means for supporting the bottom of the pail above the heater and allowing the pail to descend and extinguish the heater, a swinging bail fitted to said casing and extending up alongside the pail, and the pail-cover having notches into which the arms or members spring into contact whereby the device is retained in a vertical position when being carried.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
WILLIAM G. DOUGALL.

Witnesses:
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