

No. 624,924.

Patented May 16, 1899.

W. F. GRAF.
COFFEE POT.

(Application filed Nov. 28, 1898.)

(No Model.)

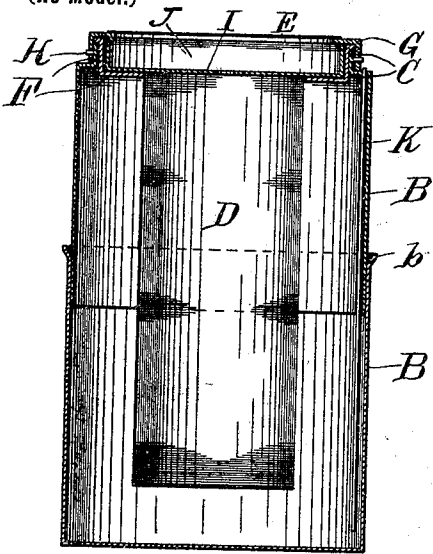


Fig. 2.

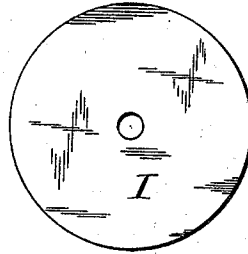


Fig. 4.

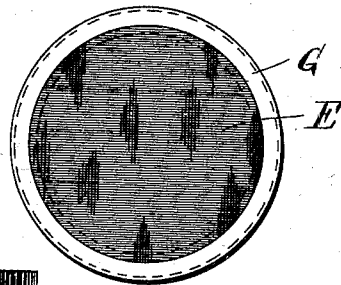


Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

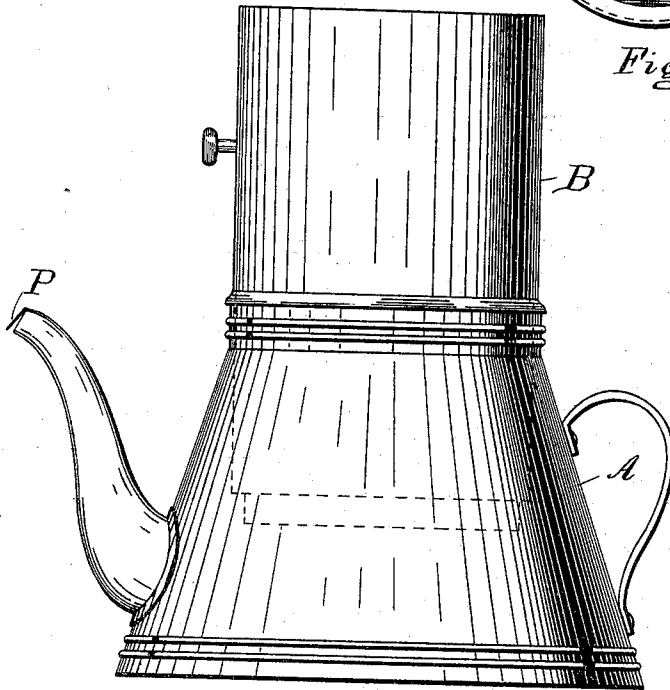


Fig. 1.

Witnesses.

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COFFEE-POT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 624,924, dated May 16, 1899.

Application filed November 28, 1898. Serial No. 697,612. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. GRAF, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Coffee-Pots, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a coffee-pot which shall be simple in its construction and operation and by which the contents of coffee may be readily subjected to a second scalding, whereby the full flavor and aroma are extracted.

It consists of a double pot provided with an interior receptacle for the coffee-grounds, said receptacle being made in the form of a strainer, so as to permit the water to pass through the coffee-grounds, and so arranged that by inverting it the liquid will again pass through the coffee for a second scalding, as will be more fully hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the coffee-pot complete. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of what I have called the "scalding." Fig. 3 is a plan view of a disk of wire-gauze provided with a circular peripheral flange. Fig. 4 is a simple disk of tin or sheet metal, whose use will be hereinafter explained. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the lock for attaching parts together.

In Fig. 1, A represents an ordinary coffee-pot entirely open at the top for the reception of what I have called the "scalding."

In Fig. 2, B B represent the walls of a vertical cylinder, made in two parts, with a bead or flange *b*. This cylinder, however, may be made in one part, if so desired. The upper end of this cylinder is provided with a horizontal and vertical flange C C for convenience in attaching the parts.

D is a cylinder or strainer, smaller than the outer cylinder, made of porous material, the lower end being closed, but of the same material, the upper end being open, and around the upper end are flanges F, though, of course, the cylinder D might be made of larger diameter and the necessity for the horizontal portion of flange F obviated, the outer or upper end of the flange being horizontal and rest-

ing upon the upper end of the vertical flange C, so as to hold the cylinder D suspended within the cylinder B. To close the upper end of this cylinder D, as well as of the scalding B and retain the parts in place and at the same time form a space J, I place over it the disk E, Fig. 3. This disk is provided with an exterior flange G, with a downward extension, so as to fit over and embrace the neck of the scalding B. When the scalding is inverted, the space J permits any grains that might collect in and tend to clog the opening in disk I to pass through.

H is a pin or projection on the outside of the vertical flange C, forming the neck of the scalding, and in the flange G is provided a slot *g*, which engages with the pin H and locks this top disk in place.

I represents the disk shown in Fig. 4, with a single comparatively small opening at or near its center. In Fig. 2 I have shown the disk I in place when in use. By the use of this disk I the outward flow of the water in the scalding B when the same is inverted will be retarded and produce a slow seepage and a more thorough percolation of the scalding-water through the entire body of the ground coffee, thereby more effectually extracting the substance of the coffee and making a stronger beverage.

It will of course be understood that in place of the one opening in the disk I, as shown, a number may be made, but located so as to confine the passage of the liquid through the central part of the disk, and thus insure the thorough percolation of the liquid through the coffee. In order to hold this disk I immediately against the cylinder D, a vertical flange may be put thereon of a size sufficiently large to come up against the cap or disk E, thereby holding it immovably against the top of cylinder D.

The cylinder D, Fig. 2, being filled with the coffee-grounds and the disk I not being in place, but the other parts all being arranged as shown in Fig. 2, scalding-water is poured into the top, which flows down through the cylinder D and its contents and passes out into the body of the scalding. The scalding-water having been poured over the coffee and seeped through it and the disk E and disk I having been put in place thereon, the scalding

is then inverted and the upper end is inserted into the coffee-pot A. This will naturally cause the liquid contents of the scalding to flow back again through the cylinder D and into the coffee-pot A, when it is ready for use. The flow of the liquid contents from the scalding into the pot A, especially when using disk I with a small opening, would not take place or continue to any extent when using a pot whose spout is provided with a valve or flap, as the air which will necessarily be in the pot A, not having any means of escape, will entirely stop or hinder the flow of the liquid from the scalding into the pot A unless means are provided for the proper escape of the air from the pot A. It is for this purpose that I provide pipe K, opening at the top of scalding B and running down and opening near the bottom on the inside of the scalding, as seen in Fig. 2. This pipe K permits the air in the pot A to pass up through it and into the scalding on top of the liquid, thereby permitting its uninterrupted flow into the coffee-pot A. The coffee-pot may then be placed on the stove to be kept sufficiently hot and the coffee may be served from the pot, as is represented in Fig. 1, or the scalding may be removed and an ordinary lid put on the coffee-pot.

P is a valve at the mouth of the spout to retain the steam and vapors, and if the coffee-pot begins to get too hot and generate too much vapor it will open and signify the condition.

I have described this as a coffee-pot and as intended for that use; but it will be understood, of course, that it may be used in making tea or other similar articles where the flavor and aroma are to be extracted and absorbed by water.

I am aware that it is not new to use a double coffee-pot in which the coffee-grounds are

contained in a receptacle upon the inside; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described scalding, adapted to be invertedly supported upon a main reservoir A, comprising a vessel B, a porous receptacle or strainer D contained within the vessel B and open at its top to receive the coffee and arranged to permit the water to pass through the coffee and receptacle into the vessel B, a removable disk I constructed to fit over the open end of the vessel B and receptacle D and perforated only at or near the middle point of the open end of the receptacle D, and a strainer-cap E removably secured over the disk, whereby in use the water will be passed through the coffee and porous receptacle into vessel B when the scalding is in one position and back through the receptacle D, coffee and perforation in disk I into the main reservoir when invertedly seated upon the reservoir, substantially as shown and described.

2. The herein-described scalding comprising the vessel B constructed to be invertedly supported upon a main reservoir A and having the vertical flange C, the porous receptacle or strainer D contained within the vessel B and having the vertical flange F with a part resting on flange C, a strainer-cap E having a flange G resting upon flange F and also provided with a downwardly-extending flange surrounding flange C, and means for securing said downwardly-extending flange to the vertical flange C, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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