(No Model.)

E. PERDELWITZ.

MACHINE FOR INFUSING COFFEE.

No. 368,232. Patented Aug. 16, 1887.

Fig. 1

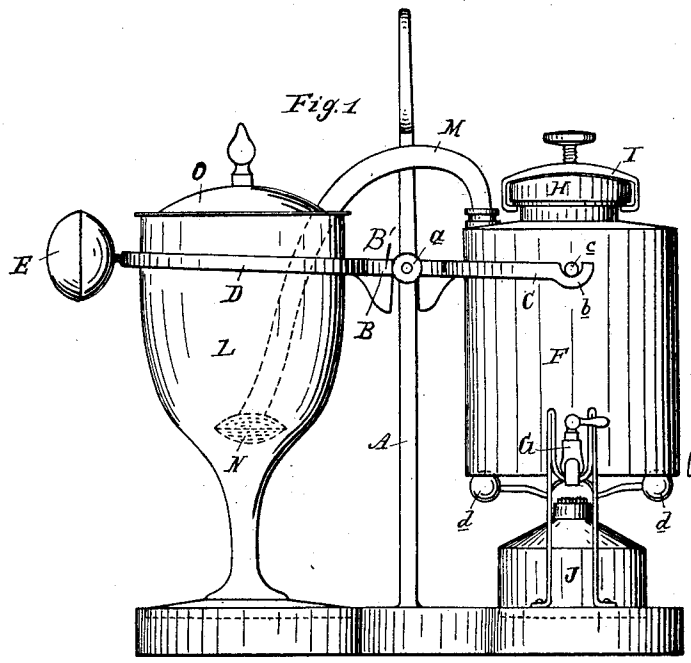


Fig. 3

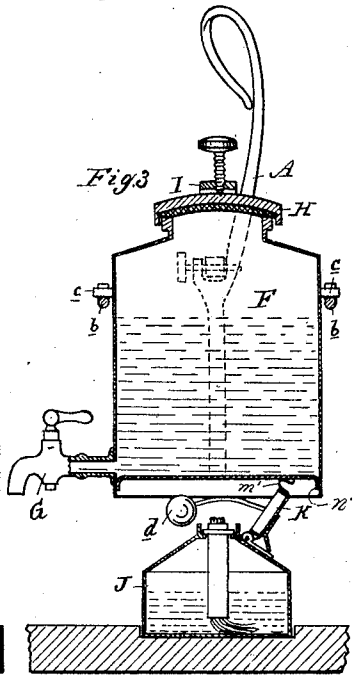


Fig. 2

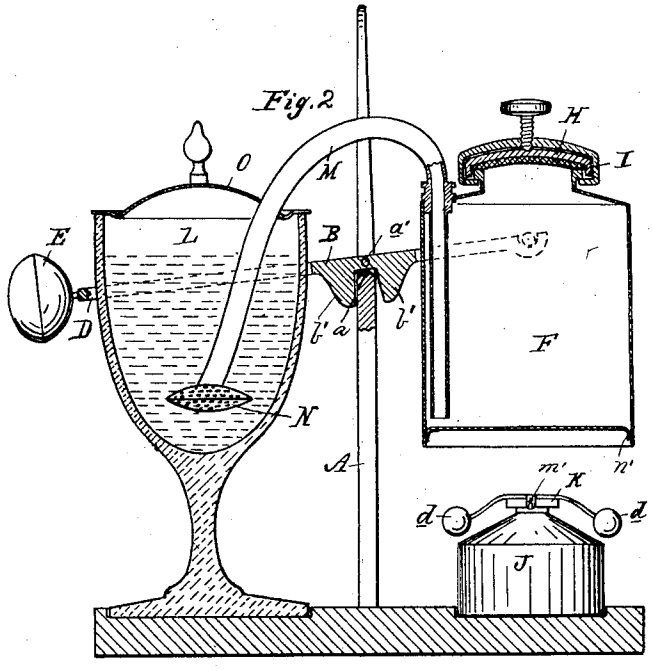
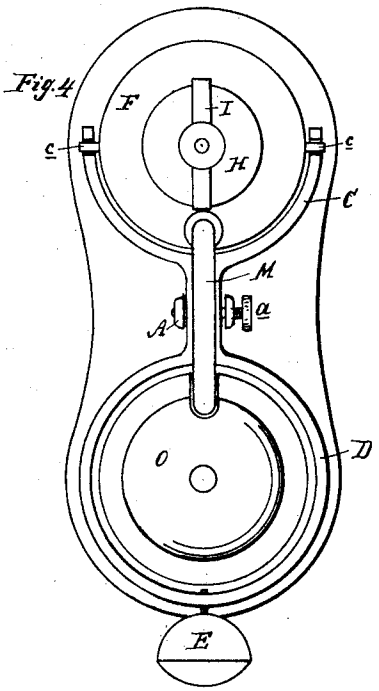


Fig. 4



Attest:

John Schuman.

Inventor:

Edgar Perdelwitz.

by his Atty

Thos. L. Sprague

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR PERDELWITZ, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

MACHINE FOR INFUSING COFFEE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,232, dated August 16, 1887.

Application filed February 3, 1887. Serial No. 226,357. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR PERDELWITZ, of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Machines for Infusing Coffee; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings which form a part of this specification.

This invention is a new and useful improvement in machines for making a coffee beverage.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction of the various parts, as more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is an elevation, showing my improved machine as it appears in the first stage of its operation. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section, showing its appearance at the end of the second stage of its operation. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the boiler and its attachments. Fig. 4 is a plan.

In the accompany drawings, which form a part of this specification, A represents the standard which supports the operating parts of the machine. This is provided with a fulcrum-bearing, *a*, made removable by means of the set-screw *a'*. Upon this bearing is supported the lever B, having a fork, C, at one end, the ends of such fork having fulcrum-bearing, *b*, while the opposite end, D, is in the form of a ring, which carries a counter-balance, E.

F is a cylindrical boiler, having trunnions *c* opposite each other, like scale-trunnions, and adapted to rest upon the fulcrum-bearings in the ends of the fork. This boiler is provided with a faucet, G, and an opening in its top, which is covered by the cap H, and suitable means, like the clamp I, for securing such cap in place.

J is a lamp, to one side of the burner of which is hinged a cap, K, to which is secured an arm, upon the ends of which counterbalance-weights *d* are attached.

L is a vessel, made of any desired material, adapted to stand within the ring end of the lever in such manner as not to interfere with the oscillation of said lever, but rest upon its own base.

M is a bent pipe, one end of which reaches to the bottom of the boiler F, up through its top, and thence nearly to the bottom of the vessel L, where it terminates in a finely-perforated rose, N. Where this pipe passes through the top of the boiler it is provided with any kind of fittings that will make it practically steam-tight at that point.

O is a cover for the vessel L, having a suitable slot which will allow the pipe to pass through it. The lever B, near its center, is enlarged at B', and this enlargement is bifurcated to form lugs *b'*, one upon each side of the standard A, which lugs impinge against the said standard and thus limit the movement of said lever in either direction.

In practice the boiler is filled with water, the cap to the burner being raised so that the bottom of the boiler will rest upon it to prevent its being closed by the counterbalance-weights upon the ends of the arms attached to said cap, the ground coffee is placed in the bottom of the vessel L, and the lamp lighted. As the water comes to a boil steam is generated, the pressure of which forces the water from the boiler through the pipe M and its rose into the vessel L, when it infuses the coffee therein. When so much of the boiling water has thus been drawn out of the boiler as to so lighten it that the counter-balance E becomes the heavier, the boiler is lifted off the lamp-cap, when the weights *d* cause the cap to fall over the burner and extinguish the same. As there is now no heat applied to the boiler, what steam is left therein condenses and forms a vacuum, which draws the coffee infusion back from the vessel L. Not being controlled by atmospheric pressure, it may again come to a boil from the latent heat left in the boiler, when it is again forced through the pipe into the vessel L containing the coffee, and again, on the creation of the vacuum in the boiler, back into the boiler, thus creating a circulation which thoroughly infuses the coffee, and this is then drawn off through the faucet G,

while the coffee-grounds are left in the vessel L.

What I claim as my invention is—

The combination, with the counterbalance-lever B and the boiler F, carried by one end thereof and formed with a bottom having a depending annular flange, n', extending below said bottom, of the lamp J, arranged beneath said boiler and provided with a hinged cap, an arm secured to said cap, and counterbalance-weights d upon the ends of said arms, and a spring-catch, m', on said cap, substantially as shown, and for the purposes specified.

EDGAR PERDELWITZ.

Witnesses:
H. S. SPRAGUE,
E. J. SCULLY.