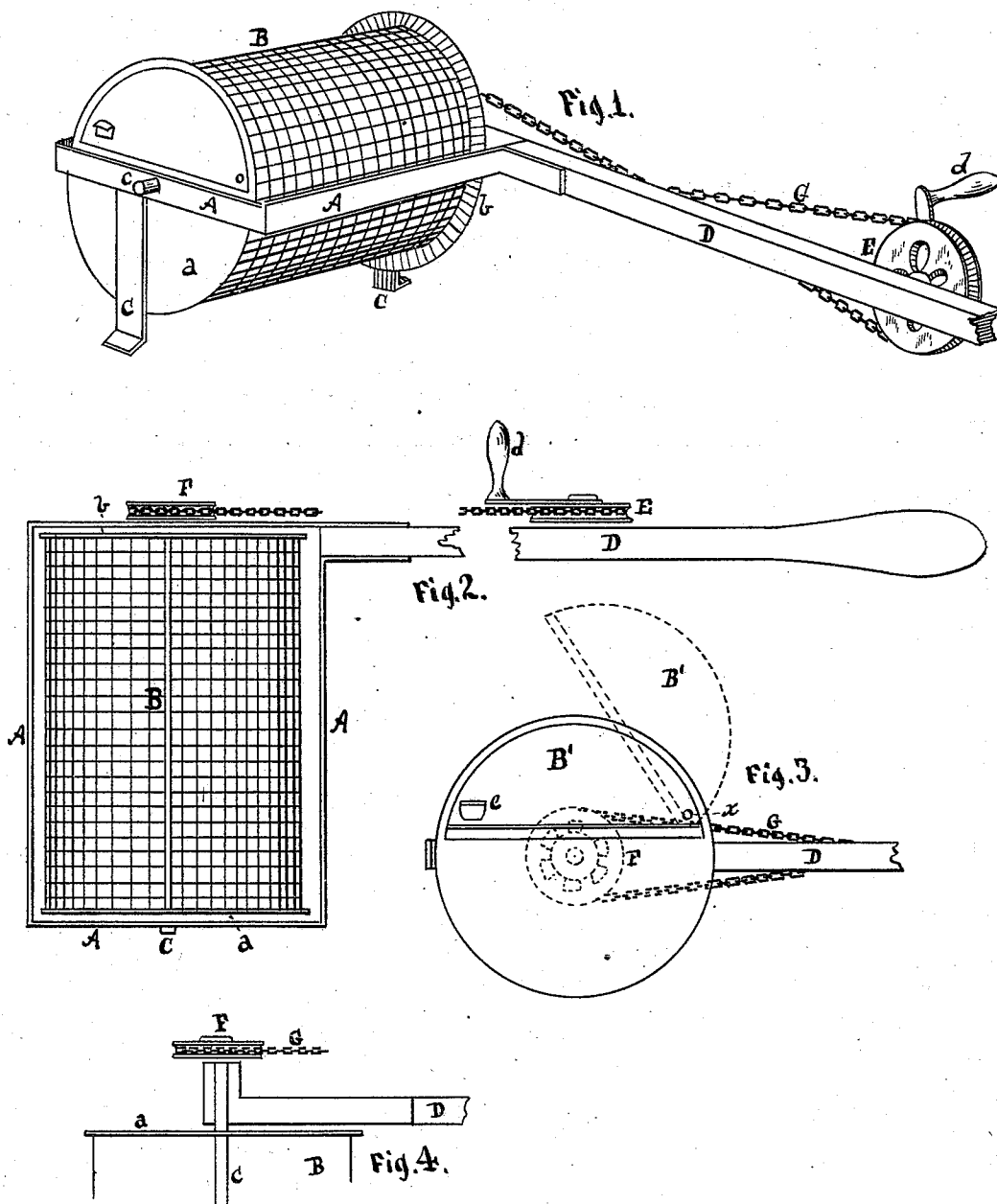


C. O. PECK.
CORN-POPPER.

No. 174,150.

Patented Feb. 29, 1876.



Witnesses, { Geo. Thompson
Chas. J. Benson

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Atty. Belknap
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES O. PECK, OF PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORN-POPPERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 174,150, dated February 29, 1876; application filed January 17, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES O. PECK, of Pittsfield, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Corn-Poppers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the improved device. Fig. 2 is a view, from above, of the same. Fig. 3 is a view of the same from the door end of the cylinder.

My invention relates to a corn-popper, so constructed as to be supported from the top plate of a stove, and revolved above the usual opening or pot-hole over the fire; and consists in the several parts and their combinations, which I will hereinafter describe.

The object of this invention is to support a popping-cylinder, that will be capable of admitting the heat to the corn within the same, above the fire, in a reliable manner, and also enable the operator to revolve the said cylinder at will more or less rapidly, as the circumstances attending the operation may require.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it in reference to the drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, the same letters indicating like parts.

In the drawings, A A represent the frame, capable of supporting and connecting the several parts of the apparatus. B is the popping-cylinder, made with a cylindrical form, of sieve-cloth, having meshes of one-eighth of an inch, more or less, or equivalent openings, that may prevent the corn escaping from within, and at the same time expose the corn to the direct action of the heat radiated from the fire.

a and b are the heads of the popping-cylinder, and are made of metal. In the head a is made an opening, closed by the door B', which, when opened, permits the corn to be introduced within the cylinder, or removed therefrom.

c is a central shaft, passing through the axis of the cylinder and heads a and b, as shown. The said shaft has bearings at its ends in the frame A A, so as to be capable of being revolved.

Two supporting-legs, C C, are secured to

the frame A A—one at each end of the same—which legs extend downward below the plane of the lower side of the cylinder, to operate as supports to the apparatus, and relieve the operator from all labor in supporting the same over the fire.

D is the handle, attached to the frame A A, by which the operator steadies the apparatus and dumps the contents from the cylinder, when desired.

Secured to the handle D, near its grasping end, is a pintle, on which is placed the pulley E, provided with a crank, d. Secured to the shaft c of the cylinder is the pulley F. An endless chain, G, connects the pulleys E and F, so that motion may be imparted to the pulley F when the pulley E is revolved by the crank d.

When it is desired to operate this apparatus, the door B' is opened and the corn is introduced within the popping-cylinder, when it is closed. The apparatus is then set over the open pot-hole of a stove, with its legs C C resting on the edge of the pot-hole or top plate of the stove, surrounding the pot-hole. The operator, steadying the apparatus by the handle D, turns the crank d, when the pulley E will be revolved, and, through the endless chain G, revolve the pulley F; attached to the shaft, secured to the cylinder B.

If the fire over which the cylinder is placed is fierce, the operator is to turn the crank d rapidly, so that the cylinder will be rapidly revolved to carry the corn up from directly over the fire by the kernels engaging with the meshes of the cylinder. If the fire is low the crank is to be revolved slowly, when the corn will be permitted to be substantially over the fire. The kernels of popped corn, being lightest, will be worked upward, while the unpopped kernels will drop below, to be exposed to the heat of the fire.

It is readily seen that the meshes of the sieve-cylinder may readily permit the heat to affect the several kernels of corn within, and agitate them in such a manner that the fire may not scorch or burn them, as would be the case were the cylinder made of plain sheet metal, incapable of effecting an agitation of the corn within.

It is also readily seen that the corn may be

preserved in its main quantity oblique with the lines of radiation of the heat from the fire to a greater or less degree, according to the rapidity with which the cylinder is revolved.

It is also readily seen that the operator is relieved from all necessity of holding the apparatus to regulate the degree of heat desired to be exerted on the corn, as the supporting-legs preserve the apparatus at a given distance from the fire, while the cylinder may be revolved with greater or less speed, as may be required.

This apparatus is simple in its construction, and may be operated by a child of ordinary intelligence with good results, as the apparatus may be held in position over the fire from its legs, and requires only to be steadied by the handle, which, by reason of its extensive length, preserves the hand of the operator from being in an uncomfortable nearness to the fire.

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

The combination of the handle D, pulley E, provided with crank *d*, pulley F, attached to shaft *c*, and endless chain G, with the frame A A, supporting-legs O O, and popping-cylinder, carried by shaft *c*, and made in its periphery with meshes or openings capable of admitting the heat of the fire direct into the chamber of the cylinder, and also engaging with the kernels of the corn, constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

CHAS. O. PECK.

Witnesses:

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