

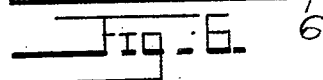
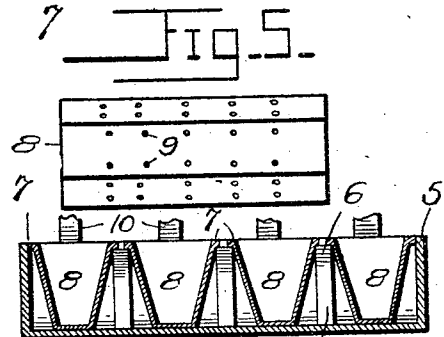
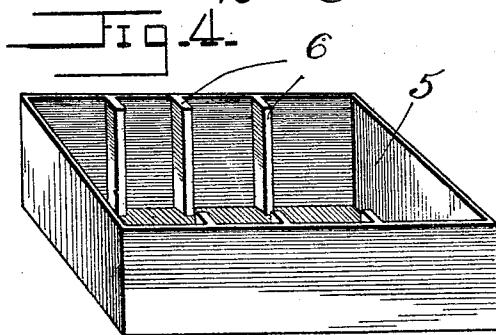
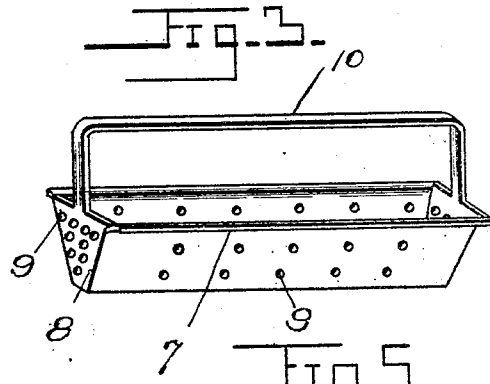
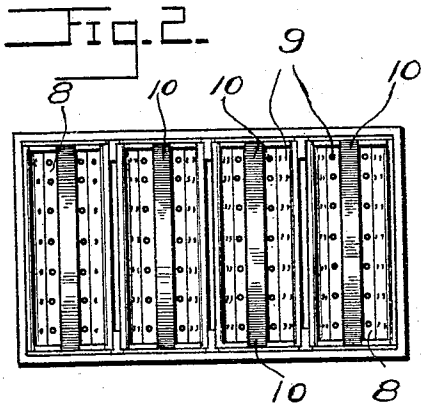
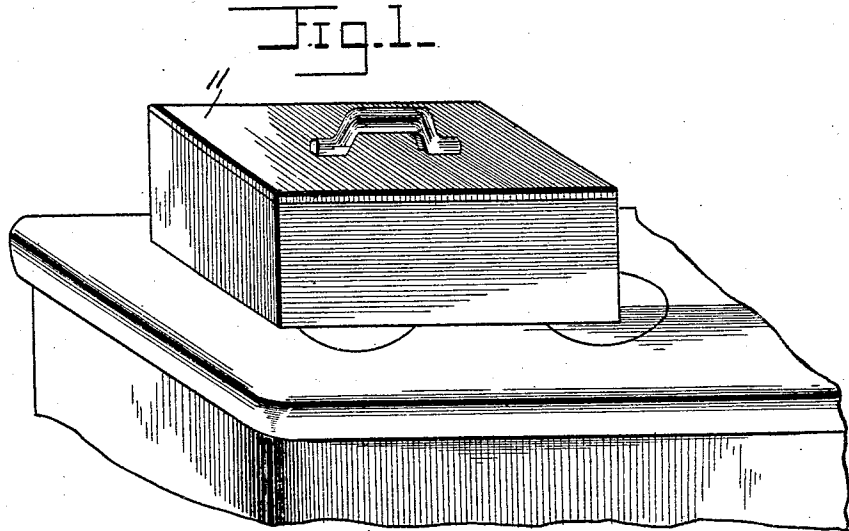
D. H. MOORE.

EGG COOKER.

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941,265.

Patented Nov. 23, 1909.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID H. MOORE, OF BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA.

EGG-COOKER.

941,265.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 23, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID H. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bakersfield, in the county of Kern and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Egg-Cookers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to culinary articles, and more particularly to the type known as egg cookers.

It has for one of its objects to provide a device of the kind specified which will prepare for eating a number of eggs cooked to varying degrees of hardness as desired.

Another object is the provision of a cooker provided with a number of trays which may be lifted separately from the boiler, and the water contained in said trays be drained into the boiler.

A further object is the provision of a boiler equipped with means for promoting the circulation of the boiler water through the trays.

With these and other objects in view, the preferred embodiment of my invention resides in that arrangement and construction of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and embraced within the scope of the appended claim.

In said drawings—Figure I is a perspective view of the invention. Fig. II is a plan view of the same. Fig. III is a detailed perspective of one of the trays. Fig. IV is a similar view of the boiler. Fig. V is a bottom plan of a tray, and Fig. VI is a vertical section of the boiler showing the position of the trays therein.

In carrying out the invention I arrange within a suitable boiler, a plurality of trays which are adapted to hold the eggs to be cooked. The boiler is so constructed that the trays will be held separated therein and in such position that the body of water within the boiler will, when sufficiently heated, circulate through each tray. The principle of providing a number of trays in a cooker of this kind is to render it possible to cook a number of different orders at one time, which will greatly facilitate the work in a restaurant, kitchen, and the like.

The boiler (5) is preferably metal and substantially quadrilateral in contour, having on the opposed inner faces of two of its

sides a series of equally spaced and vertically disposed projecting ribs (6). The latter are preferably formed integral with the respective sides and extend in parallel vertical planes from the bottom of the boiler to a point adjacent the upper edge of the side from which they project, as clearly shown in Figs. I and VI.

The trays may be of a substantial V-shape, as shown in the accompanying drawings. When in use the trays are placed within the boiler (5) between the spaces formed by the ribs (6), it being understood that the length of each tray is of a size to extend across the boilers, as shown in Fig. II.

By referring now to Figs. II, III and VI it will be seen that the longitudinal edge of each tray is turned outwardly and at right angles to the vertical plane of the tray so as to form a lip or flange (7) which is designed, when the tray is within the boiler as shown in Figs. II and VI, to bear upon the upper edge of one of the vertical ribs (6). From what has been specified it is obvious that the space between any two of the ribs (6) is somewhat less than the distance between the outer edges of the flanges so that when the trays are within the receptacle or boiler their bottoms will bear upon the bottom of the boiler while the lower face of the flange will bear upon the upper ends of the ribs. Each tray is provided with a handle (10), the terminals of which are secured to the upper edges at the centers of the end walls (8) of the tray. This construction permits any tray to be lifted out of the boiler when its contents are cooked without disturbing the remaining trays, or endangering the hands of the operator by the heated water. It will be observed by referring to Figs. II to V, inclusive, that the bottom, opposite ends and sides of each tray are provided with a plurality of openings (9), which permit the water within the boiler to enter into the tray when the latter is immersed, and allow the same to drain out when the tray is removed.

It can be seen that the upper end of each of the ribs (6) is all that contacts with the face of the tray owing to the slope of the side walls of the latter and it is obvious that the body portion of the rib must have a separate function, otherwise it would be useless to construct the ribs to their present length. As already stated the walls of the

trays are provided with openings to admit the water contained in the boiler, and when in use it is designed that one end of the boiler will be exposed to the hottest portion
5 of the cooking range, and as the water at this end will be heated first, circulation will begin. It is during this circulation that the body portion of each rib performs its function of deflecting the circulating water and
10 tending to increase its velocity over what it would ordinarily be without the employment of the ribs. Thus it can be seen that the water body will have a more uniform temperature owing to its increased rapidity
15 of circulation and the process of what is known as "timing eggs" more effectively accomplished.

What I claim as new is:—

In a device of the character described, the combination of a boiler provided on two of
20 its opposite sides with regularly spaced-apart, inwardly-projecting, vertically-arranged supporting and deflecting ribs, and a plurality of substantially V-shaped, perforated trays adapted to be retained in
25 spaced relation by said ribs, and being provided with flanged upper edges adapted to be seated upon the ends of said ribs.

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

DAVID H. MOORE.

Witnesses:

H. P. SISSOR,
E. H. WHITE.