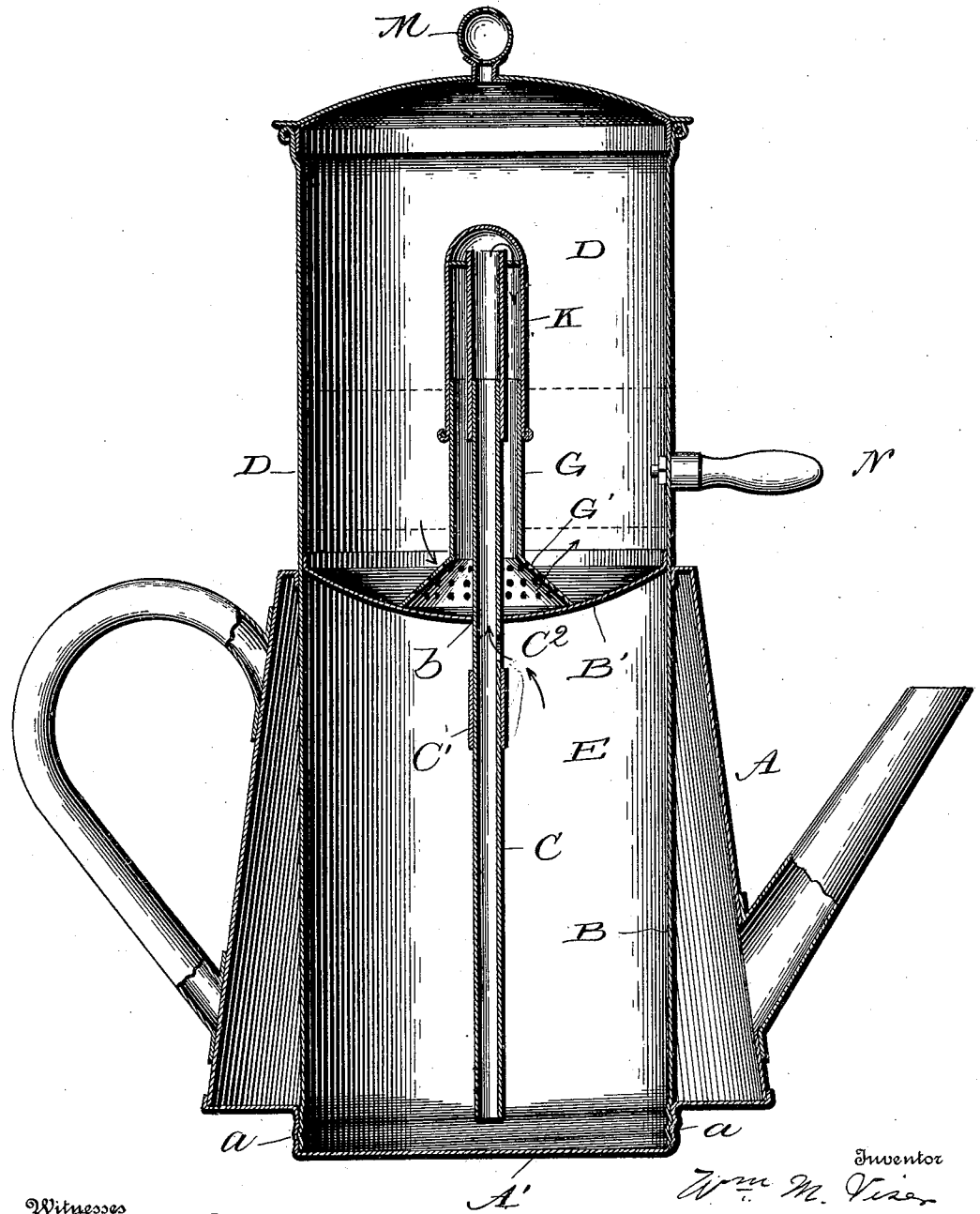
No. 627,885. Patented June 27, 1899.

W. M. VISER.

COFFEE POT.

(Application filed Oct. 15, 1898.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. VISER, OF HARRODSBURG, KENTUCKY.

COFFEE-POT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 627,885, dated June 27, 1899.

Application filed October 15, 1898. Serial No. 693,654. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. VISER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Harrodsburg, in the county of Mercer and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coffee-Pots; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which forms a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in coffee and tea-pots, and has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive pot in which a larger percentage of the strength and aroma of the coffee, free from sediment and grounds, is obtained than with processes of making coffee commonly in use and which produces the same in the shortest possible time.

More particularly, my invention consists in placing within an ordinary coffee-pot, which has been previously slightly altered so as to receive an inner receptacle, a cylindrical chamber, in the upper partitioned portion of which it is designed to place the coffee-grounds, communication being had between the upper and lower chambers, through which hot air and steam may pass, which are diffused through the coffee-grounds, and also through which passage-way communicating between the compartments of the cylinder the liquid coffee saturated with the condensed steam may be drawn into the body of the coffee-pot below in a manner which will be hereinafter more fully described in detail.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawing, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, forms a part of this application, and in which drawing I have shown a central vertical sectional view through my improved coffee-pot.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawing by letter, A designates the coffee-pot, which has a well or depressed portion A′, the side walls of which are threaded, as seen at *a*.

B is a cylindrical chamber with open lower end and exteriorly threaded to engage with the threads *a* in the well A′. This cylindrical chamber is preferably of a diameter to fill the opening in the top of the coffee-pot snugly and has a central concaved partition B′, with a central aperture *b* therein, through which the inner tubing C passes. This tubing has open ends, the lower end of which opens near the bottom of the coffee-pot and slightly above the bottom of the well therein, while its upper end extends, preferably, half-way up through the chamber D, above the concaved partition B′. If desired, the portion of the tube in the lower chamber below the partition B′ may be made separable, whereby it may be easily taken apart. Mounted on the tubing below the partition B′ and in the compartment E is the sliding collar C′, which when pushed up on the tube may cover the aperture C^2 in the tube. Mounted about the portion of the tube which extends above the said partition B′ and resting on said partition is the casing G, the lower end of which is funnel-shaped and perforated, as seen at G′, and telescopically held on the upper ends of said casing and tubing is a cap K, having an inner tubing fitting over the stationary tubing, as shown.

In the cover of the cylinder-chamber is a whistle M of ordinary construction, such as is adapted to operate by the passage of air or steam through the same, and secured to a band passed around and secured to the cylindrical chamber is a handle N, provided for the purpose of screwing and unscrewing the cylinder from the lower well portion of the coffee-pot, when desired.

In operation one way of making the coffee is by placing a small quantity of water in the coffee-pot, preferably a little more than sufficient to fill the well therein, after which the cylindrical chamber or infusing apparatus is screwed in the well by turning the handle N, thus forming a steam-tight joint. The threaded connection may be dispensed with, if desired, and a close fit of the lower end of the cylindrical chamber and the well made, which, with the water about the joint, will produce a sufficiently tight joint. The tubing C is rigidly secured to the chamber and the collar C′ pushed down, exposing the aperture leading into the side of the tubing through which the air and steam are allowed to pass. The coffee, finely ground, is placed into the chamber or

compartment D, above the partition B′, and the telescoping cap K is drawn up to its highest limit. Hot boiling water is then poured on the grounds in sufficient quantity to make the desired amount of coffee. Then the apparatus is set upon a stove, and as the water in the bottom of the pot begins to heat air and vapor will pass off through the tube C at its top and down through the passage-way between the tubing above the partition B′ and the casing G through the perforations G′ into all parts of the coffee, passing off in bubbles at the top and escaping through and sounding the whistle. This process continues until all of the air is expelled from the coffee-pot or the lower compartment of the cylindrical chamber and the water in the pot begins to boil. The steam then passing up into the compartment D is diffused through the perforations into the coffee and is therein condensed. The whistle ceases to sound, indicating the complete condensation of the steam in the liquid coffee and also that the process is completed. The pot may then be removed from the fire. The steam in the lower compartment condenses on cooling, which draws the liquid coffee up through the passage-way between the inner tube and the casing G and down into the lower compartment through tubing C.

When from any cause an imperfect vacuum, which will sometimes occur in practice, is formed in the lower part of the cylindrical chamber, the liquid coffee in the upper compartment will not be drawn up to the top of the tube C, which would allow of its escape down through the tube. When this happens, the top of the cylindrical chamber may be removed and the telescoping cap may be driven down with any suitable instrument until the top of the cap comes below the surface of the coffee in the upper compartment, after which the coffee will pour over the upper end of the tube C and run down into the lower compartment, and the tube and casing, forming a siphon, will cause all of the coffee to be drawn off, after which the cylindrical chamber may be removed and the coffee will remain in the pot free from grounds ready for serving.

Another process of making coffee by my apparatus is by pouring a quantity of water into the coffee-pot sufficient to make the desired amount of coffee. Then placing the infusing apparatus in the pot, place the coffee, finely ground, into the upper compartment around the perforations in the casing G without any water. Place the pot on the fire. As the water begins to heat hot air will pass with vapor through the small orifice in the sliding collar C′, left there for this purpose, into the tube C, up through the tube, and be diffused by the perforations through the coffee-grounds, thus heating and opening the pores preparatory to receiving hot water later on. This is a very important step in the preparation of the coffee—the heating of the grounds before water is applied—as more of the strength and aroma of the coffee are obtained. After the water begins to boil in the pot it is forced by the pressure of the steam up through the tubing C and into the upper compartment, where it mingles with the grounds, steeping them thoroughly and forming the richest infusion of coffee that is known in the art. When the pot is removed from the fire, the vacuum formed by the condensing steam in the lower compartment will draw the coffee through the perforations, straining the same, and it will pass into the coffee-pot below.

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

1. In a coffee-pot, the combination with the pot the cylindrical compartment-receptacle fitted steam-tight therein a partition in said receptacle, the open-ended tube communicating between the two compartments of the receptacle, a perforated funnel-shaped casing disposed over the upper end of said tube and a sliding collar on the tube regulating an aperture therein, as set forth.

2. In a coffee-pot, the combination with the pot, the cylindrical compartment-receptacle fitted therein a partition in said cylindrical receptacle and having screw-threaded connection with a well in the bottom of the pot, a tube with open ends, communicating between the compartments of the receptacle, and the perforated casing over the upper end of the tube, as set forth.

3. In a coffee-pot, the combination with the pot, the cylindrical receptacle having threaded connections with the side wall of a well in the bottom of the pot, a concaved partition-wall transversely through said receptacle, an open-ended tube passing through said partition, a perforated casing about the tubing immediately above the partition, and an adjustable cap over the end of the casing and tube, as set forth.

4. In a coffee-pot, the combination of the pot, the cylindrical receptacle fitted therein with partition, the open-ended tube communicating between the compartments of the receptacle, the casing about the upper end of the tube, the lower end of said casing being funnel-shaped and perforated, the telescoping cap working over the upper ends of the casing and tube, and the collar fitted over an aperture in the tube below the partition, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

WILLIAM M. VISER.

Witnesses:
W. T. WASHINGTON,
W. D. JAMES.