C. SPENCER.

LID FOR COOKING UTENSILS.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1911.

1,017,183. Patented Feb. 13, 1912.

Fig 1

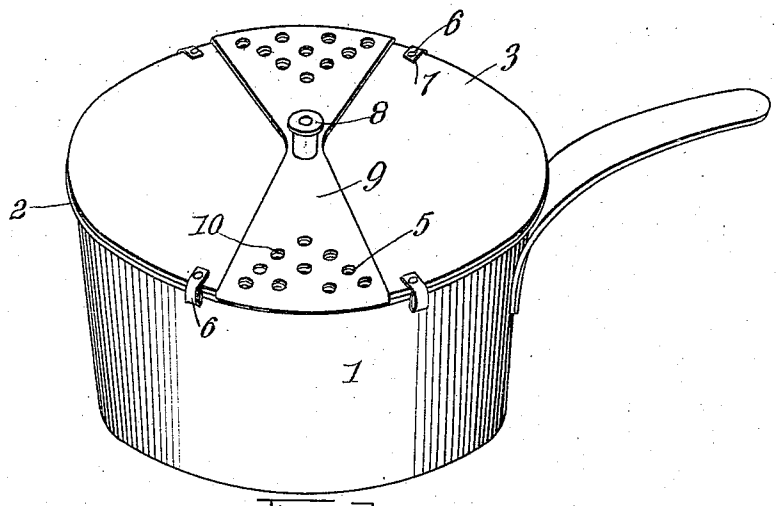


Fig 2

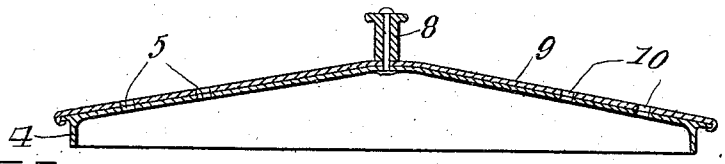


Fig 3

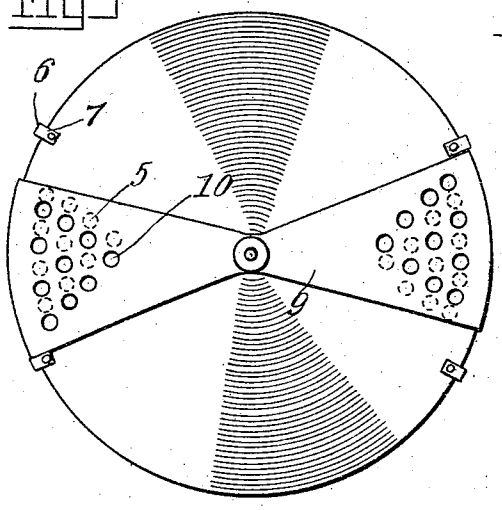
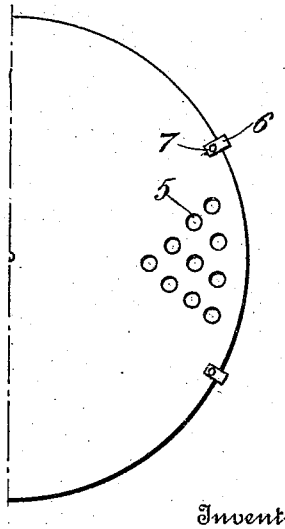


Fig 4



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LID FOR COOKING UTENSILS.

1,017,183. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 13, 1912.

Application filed May 16, 1911. Serial No. 627,411.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORDELIA SPENCER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Loyalton, in the county of Sierra and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lids for Cooking Utensils, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to covers for utensils, and the primary object of the invention is to provide a cover or closure for a cooking utensil, which is provided with means whereby the same will effectively be sustained upon the said receptacle; the said closure being formed with a plurality of steam outlet openings and being further provided with a movable member having registering openings, and which is adapted to be actuated by the handle of the closure to bring the said openings into or out of register with the openings of the closure.

With the above objects in view and others which will be more apparent as the nature of the invention progresses the improvement resides in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawing accompanying this specification there has been illustrated a simple and preferred embodiment of the improvement, it being understood, however, that showing therein is merely illustrative and that changes in the minor details of construction as to size, shape, proportion, material, etc., within the scope of the appended claim, may be made if desired.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a utensil provided with the improved closure. Fig. 2 is a central transverse sectional view through the closure. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the closure showing the plate swung to cover the steam outlet openings of the closure and also showing the manner of limiting the movement of the said plate in this direction. Fig. 4 is a detail showing in plan one of the sides of the closure, the plate being removed.

In the drawing the numeral 1 designates an ordinary cooking utensil. This utensil is formed at its mouth with the usual bead or flange 2.

The numeral 3 designates the closure for the utensil. The closure may be of any desired form and constructed of any desired material and the same has its lower face provided with a flange 4, which is adapted to fit within the mouth of the utensil. Arranged upon the top of the closure at diametrically opposite points is a plurality of perforations 5, the same adapted to serve as an outlet for the steam from the utensil.

The utensil is provided with a plurality of engaging fingers, preferably four in number, as illustrated by the drawing and designated by the numerals 6. These fingers are each preferably constructed of a single piece of resilient material having their downturned portions bulging inwardly toward the flange 4 of the closure, so as to engage beneath the head or flange of the said closure. The upper portions of the said engaging fingers, designated by the numerals 7, are secured to the top of the closure in any desired manner and by reference to the figures of the drawing it will be noted that the said upper portions 7 are arranged adjacent the perforations 5 of the said closure.

The numeral 8 designates the pivoted handle for the closure. This handle is arranged approximately central of the said closure and has secured to the outer face thereof, a plate 9. The plate 9 preferably has its opposite edges overlying the top of the closure opposite the flange or bead thereof, the said ends corresponding in contour with the periphery of the closure. This plate 9 is formed upon its upper faces with a plurality of openings 10, the latter corresponding in number with the perforations 6 of the closure. The said openings 10 are adapted to register with the perforations of the closure when the handle is rotated to swing the plate in one direction. The openings 10 are brought out of register with the perforations 5 when the handle is rotated in the opposite direction. The movement of the handle of the plate in either direction is limited by the upper portions 7 of the engaging fingers 6, so that the operator has merely to turn the handle in either direction to permit the exit of steam from the utensil or to retain the steam within the utensil.

From the above description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the simplicity of the device and the advantages thereof, as well as its utility, will, it is thought, be perfectly apparent to those skilled in the art to which such invention appertains without further detailed description.

Having thus fully described the invention what is claimed as new is:

The combination with a utensil having its mouth provided with the usual bead, of a closure for the opening, said closure having its inner face formed with a flange, the top of the closure being provided with a plurality of engaging fingers, each of said fingers being constructed of a single piece of resilient material and each of the said fingers being bent upon itself to provide a downwardly extending loop which is adapted to engage with the sides and beneath the bead of the utensil, said closure being provided with a plurality of oppositely arranged perforations, a pivoted handle for the closure, a plate connected with the handle, said plate being provided with openings corresponding with the number of the perforations of the closure, and the engaging fingers adapted to serve as stops to bring the openings of the plate into register with the perforations of the closure when the handle is turned in one direction, and to cover the perforations of the closure when the handle is rotated in the opposite direction.

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

CORDELIA SPENCER.

Witnesses:
LENA LEBAN,
MAY MOWER.