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M. JUHEL

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ANTIOVERFLOW DEVICE

Filed June 22, 1928

Fig. 1.

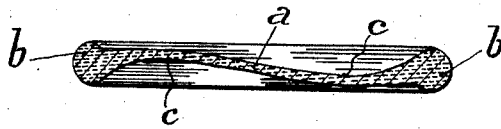


Fig. 2.

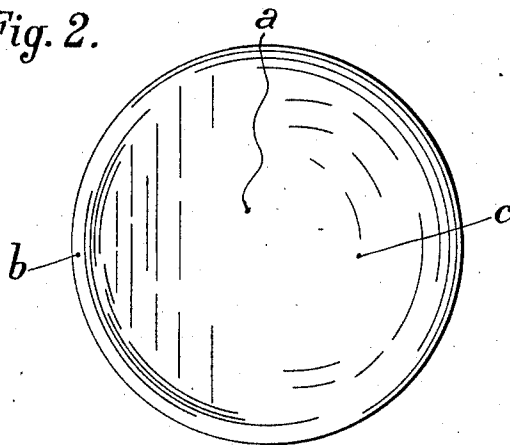


Fig. 3

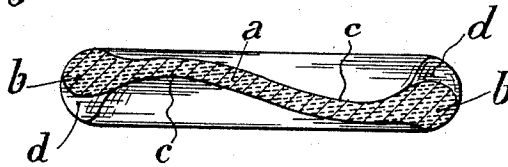
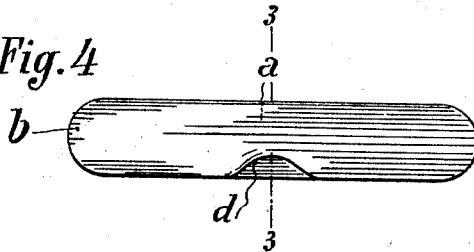


Fig. 4



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ANTIOVERFLOW DEVICE.

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The present invention relates to anti-overflow devices and, more particularly, to those of the type used to prevent overflow of milk and similar liquids when subjected to a boiling or heating operation.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide an easily cleanable, transparent structure, capable of replacing the unhygienic, opaque devices now in use.

Another object is to provide a device of special form, capable of preventing overflow of a boiling liquid more effectively than those heretofore employed.

Further objects will appear in the course of the detailed description now to be given with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Fig. 1 represents a diametrical section through one illustrative embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 represents the same device in plan;

Fig. 3 is a section through a second form of the invention;

Fig. 4 is an elevation of the device illustrated in Fig. 3.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, *a* is a septum extending across a torus *b*. Septum *a* is of S-shaped section and is formed so as to present concave portions *c* on opposite faces thereof, each concavity *c* being positioned, preferably, so that the deepest portion thereof lies in symmetrical relation to a diameter of the torus. While, hitherto, anti-overflow devices of the class herein described have been made of bare or enamelled metal because of the bumping to which they are subjected during the boiling operation, it has been found that devices such as are represented in Figs. 1 and 2 may be made of pyrex

or similar glass capable of withstanding changes of temperature, the bumping being diminished sufficiently to avoid any possibility of breakage.

The device shown in Figs. 3 and 4, differs from the one shown in Figs. 1 and 2 in providing depressions *d* which are placed so as to permit escape of vapors collecting in concavity *c*.

The anti-overflow device hereinabove described operates substantially in the same way as those now on the market. Torus *b* provides ballast for preventing a sudden upward movement of the disc, while concave surface *c* guides the vapors outwardly. Since the disc is made of glass, it may be polished or even sterilized, and since it is transparent permits the contents of the casserole upon which it is placed to be seen.

What I claim is:—

1. An anti-overflow device comprising a disc having thickened peripheral portions and a septum extending between said peripheral portions, said septum presenting an S-shaped section in some plane passing through the disc.

2. An anti-overflow device comprising a disc presenting an S-shaped section in some plane passing through said disc.

3. An anti-overflow device comprising a circular disc having peripherally thickened portions and a septum extending between said peripherally thickened portions, said septum presenting an S-shaped section in a plane passing through some diameter of the disc, said disc having further a radial depression formed in the peripheral portion thereof.

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