Oct. 8, 1929. F. W. ALLEN 1,730,491

STEAM PRESSURE COOKER

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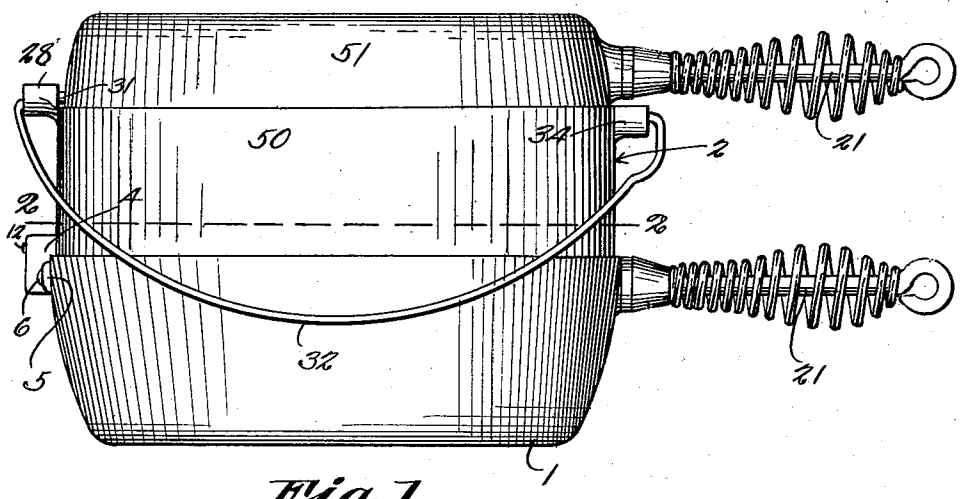


Fig. 1.

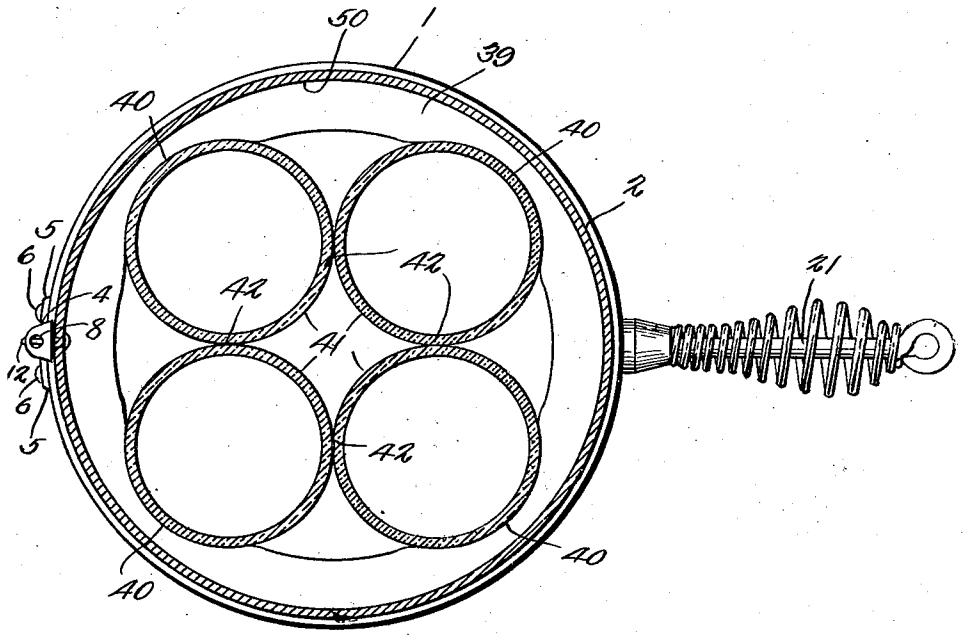


Fig. 2.

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Fig. 3.

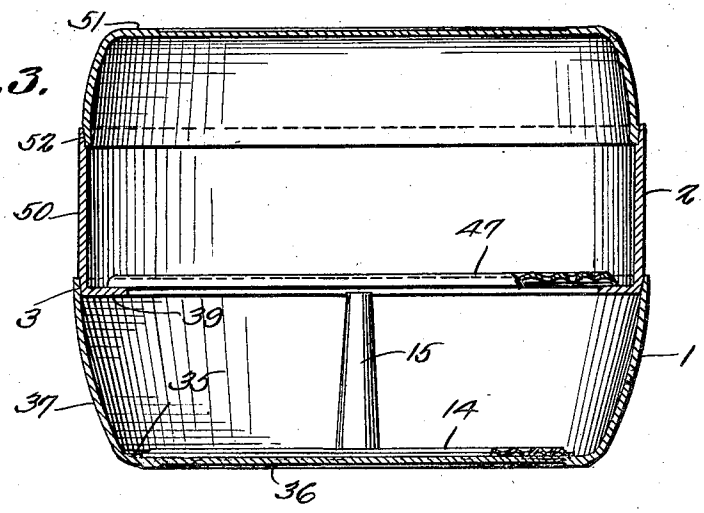
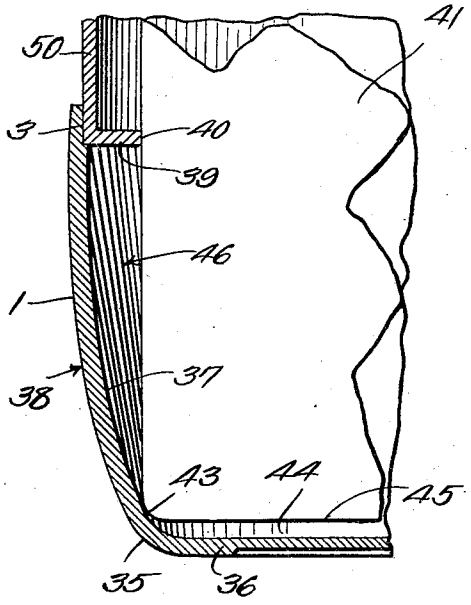


Fig. 5.



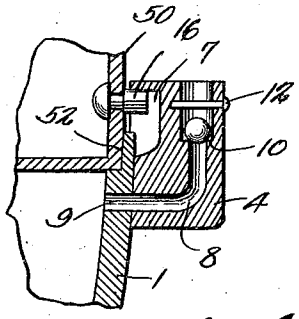


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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STEAM PRESSURE COOKER

Application filed February 7, 1928. Serial No. 252,514.

The device forming the subject matter of this application is a cooking utensil, and one object of the invention is to improve the means whereby cans are held in spaced relation to the sides and to the bottom of the utensil, when the utensil is used in connection with the canning of fruit, vegetables, and the like.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 shows in side elevation, a device constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a section taken about on the line 2—2 of Figure 1, the bail being omitted;

Figure 3 is a vertical transverse section of the utensil;

Figure 4 is a fragmental section showing the vent valve;

Figure 5 is an enlarged sectional view illustrating how the cans are held in place during the operation of cooking canned goods, in the operation of canning, or otherwise.

The utensil forming the subject matter of this application comprises a cup-shaped base 1, and an inverted cup-shaped closure 2 mounted on the base, the closure fitting within the base, with a steam-tight ground joint 3.

The closure 2 is a composite structure, embodying a ring 50, which may be called an intermediate ring, and an inverted cup-shaped cap 51, the cap 51 fitting within the ring 50, with a steam-tight ground joint, which is shown at 52. In a more specific description, it is the ring 50 of the closure 2 which has the steam-tight ground joint 3 with the cup-shaped base 1.

The numeral 4 designates a lug having lateral ears 5, the lug 4 being mounted on the outer surface of the wall of the base 1, and extending above the upper edge of the wall of the base, securing elements 6 connecting the ears 5 of the lug 4 with the side wall of the base 1. That portion of the lug 4 which extends above the upper edge of the base 1 is supplied on its inner surface with a socket 7. There is an angular vent passage 8 in the lug 4, the vent passage extending upwardly through the upper surface of the lug, and extending inwardly, into communication with an opening 9 formed in the side wall of the base 1. Intermediate its ends, the vertical portion of the vent passage 8 has a seat 10, wherewith coacts a ball valve 11, retained in the vertical portion of the passage 8, for movement, through the instrumentality of a stop pin 12, located in the vertical portion of the passage 8, and mounted at its ends in the lug 4. If desired, a perforated false bottom 14 may be located in the base 1, the bottom being corrugated, and having an upstanding central spout 15, the function of which is understood readily. The closure 2, and, more particularly, the ring 50 thereof, is supplied with an outstanding finger 16, which, being received in the socket 7 of the lug 4, affords a means whereby the base 1, and the ring 50 of the closure 2 are held together detachably. No claim is herein made to the structure last-above described and shown in Figure 5 of the drawings, because it is covered by a claim in my Patent No. 1,627,005. Handles 21 are mounted on the base 1 and on the cap 51.

The ring 50 of the closure 2 has oppositely disposed lugs 28 and 34. There is a laterally projecting stud 31 on the cap 51 of the closure 2, and the stud 31 is adapted to be received in the lug 28, to aid in holding the cap 51 assembled with the ring 50, when the lower edge of the cap 51 is seated inside of the ring 50, as disclosed in Figure 3 of the drawings. The numeral 32 designates a bail the ends 33 of which are mounted pivotally in the lug 28, and in the lug 34.

The base 1 has an inclined part 35 which connects the bottom 36 of the base with the side wall 37 of the base. The side wall 37 of the base 1 is not in the form of a true cylinder, but has a slight flare, convexity, or bulge, as it extends upwardly, this convexity or flare being shown specifically at 38. The lower end of the ring 50 of the closure 2 is supplied with an inwardly extended flange 39. This flange 39 has a plurality of concaved seats 40 on its inner edge. When the necessary number of receptacles 41, which may be cans or fruit jars, are placed in the seats 40, with their circumferences in contact, as shown at 42, the lower ends of the receptacles 41 will be in contact, as shown at 43, with the inclined part 45 of the base 1. The result is that the lower ends of the re-

ceptacles 41 will be held spaced, as shown at 44, from the bottom 36 of the base 1, and water and steam can get under the receptacles 41, to bring about a cooking of the material in the receptacles, and at the same time, the receptacles will not jump up and down, and knock about, as would be the case if the steam were continually forming with the bottoms 45 of the receptacles 41 in direct contact with the bottom 36 of the base 1. In this connection it is to be observed that because the side wall 37 of the base 1 is bulged as at 38, there is an ample space, as at 46, between the side wall 37 of the base 1, and the cans or receptacles 41.

As indicated in Figure 3 of the drawings, a perforated false bottom 47 may be mounted on the flange 39. The false bottom 47 may be used either with or without the false bottom 14, but when the cooking operation is carried out in connection with the receptacles or cans, the false bottom 14 and the false bottom 47 are not used.

The cooking utensil hereinbefore described comprises a cup-shaped base 1, an inverted cup-shaped cap 51, and a ring 50 disposed between the base 1 and the cap 51. The base 1 and the ring 50 are provided with detachable interengaged elements 16—7 which hold the base 1 and the ring 50 together, at one side of the receptacle, the ring 50 and the cap 51 being provided with detachably interengaged elements 30—31 which hold the ring and the cap together at said side of the receptable. The handles 21 which project from the base 1 and the cap 51 are located approximately 180° remote from all of the aforesaid interengaged elements 16—7 and 30—31, the handles 21 being so spaced that they can be grasped simultaneously, to hold the base 1, the ring 50, and the cap 51 together, at the opposite side of the receptacle from the aforesaid interengaged elements.

What is claimed is:—

1. A cooking receptacle provided with a side wall, a bottom, and an inclined part connecting the side wall with the bottom; the receptacle being provided with an inwardly projecting flange having seats for the reception of a cluster of contacting receptacles, the seats and the flange constituting means for holding the receptacles in contact with the inclined part of the receptacle, but out of contact with the side wall of the receptacle, and out of contact with the bottom of the receptacle.

2. A cooking utensil comprising a cup-shaped base, an inverted cup-shaped cap, and a ring disposed between the base and the cap, the base and the ring being provided with detachably interengaged elements which hold the base and the ring together at one side of the utensil, the ring and the cap being provided with detachably interengaged elements which hold the ring and the cap together at said side of the utensil, and handles projecting from the base and from the cap, the handles being located approximately 180° remote from all of the aforesaid interengaged elements, the handles being so spaced that they can be grasped simultaneously to hold the base, the cap, and the ring together at the opposite side of the utensil.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

FRED W. ALLEN.