

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. B. C. BURPEE.

COFFEE ROASTER.

No. 311,955.

Patented Feb. 10, 1885.

FIG. 2

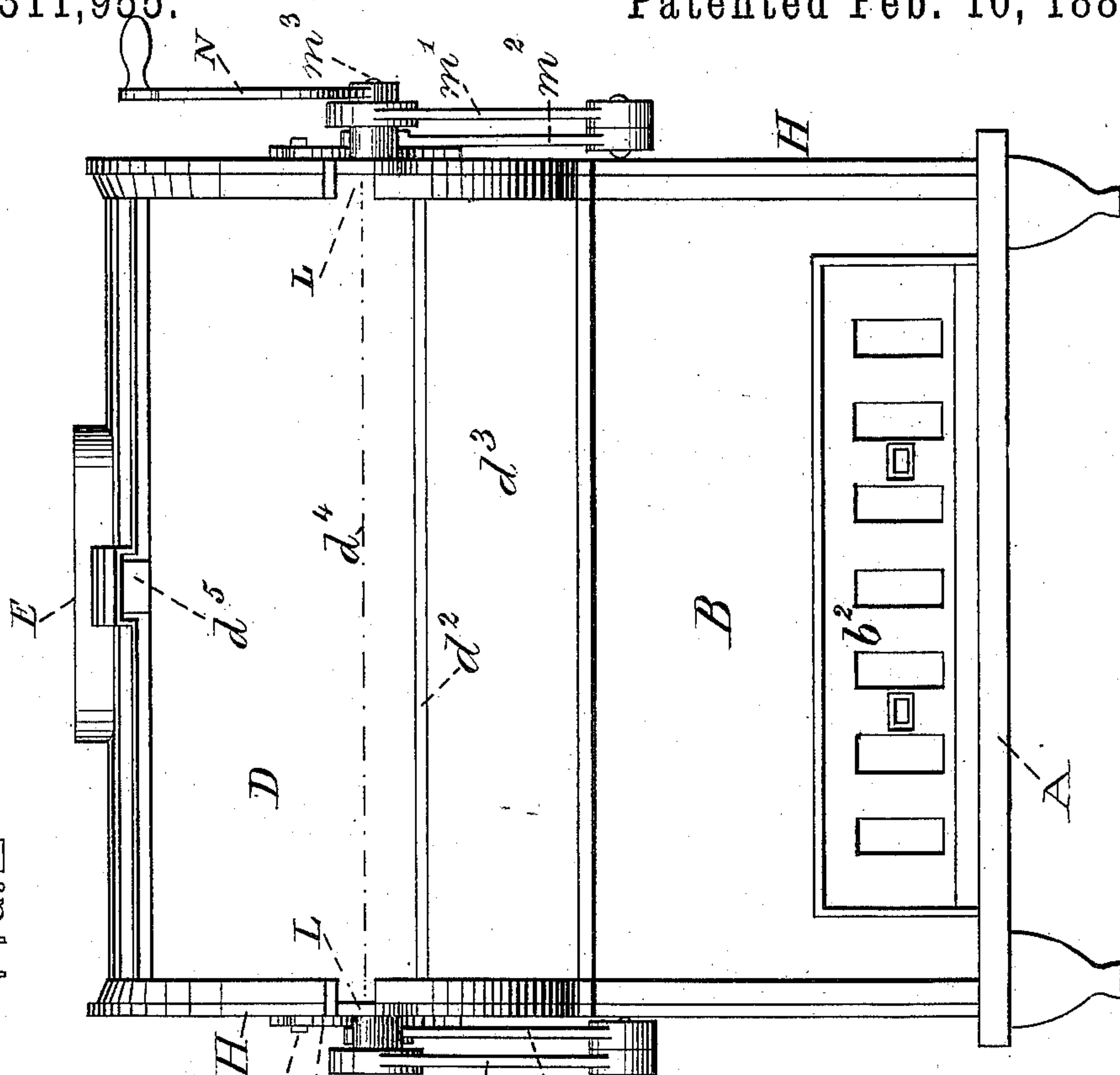
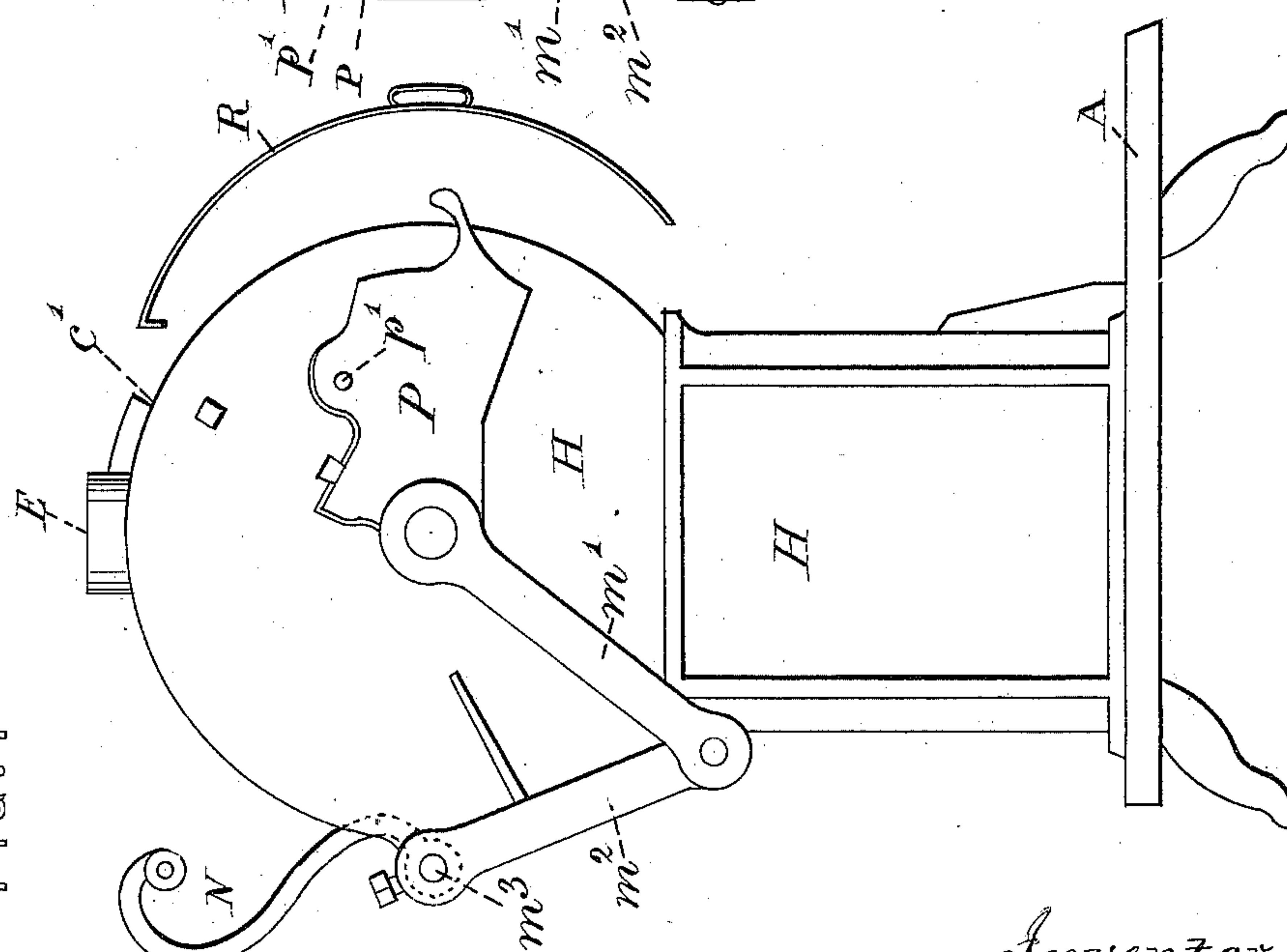


FIG. 1



Witnesses
John R. Conrad
John F. Grant

Inventor:
Thomas B. C. Burpee
per *Edw. Brown*
attorney

(No Model.)

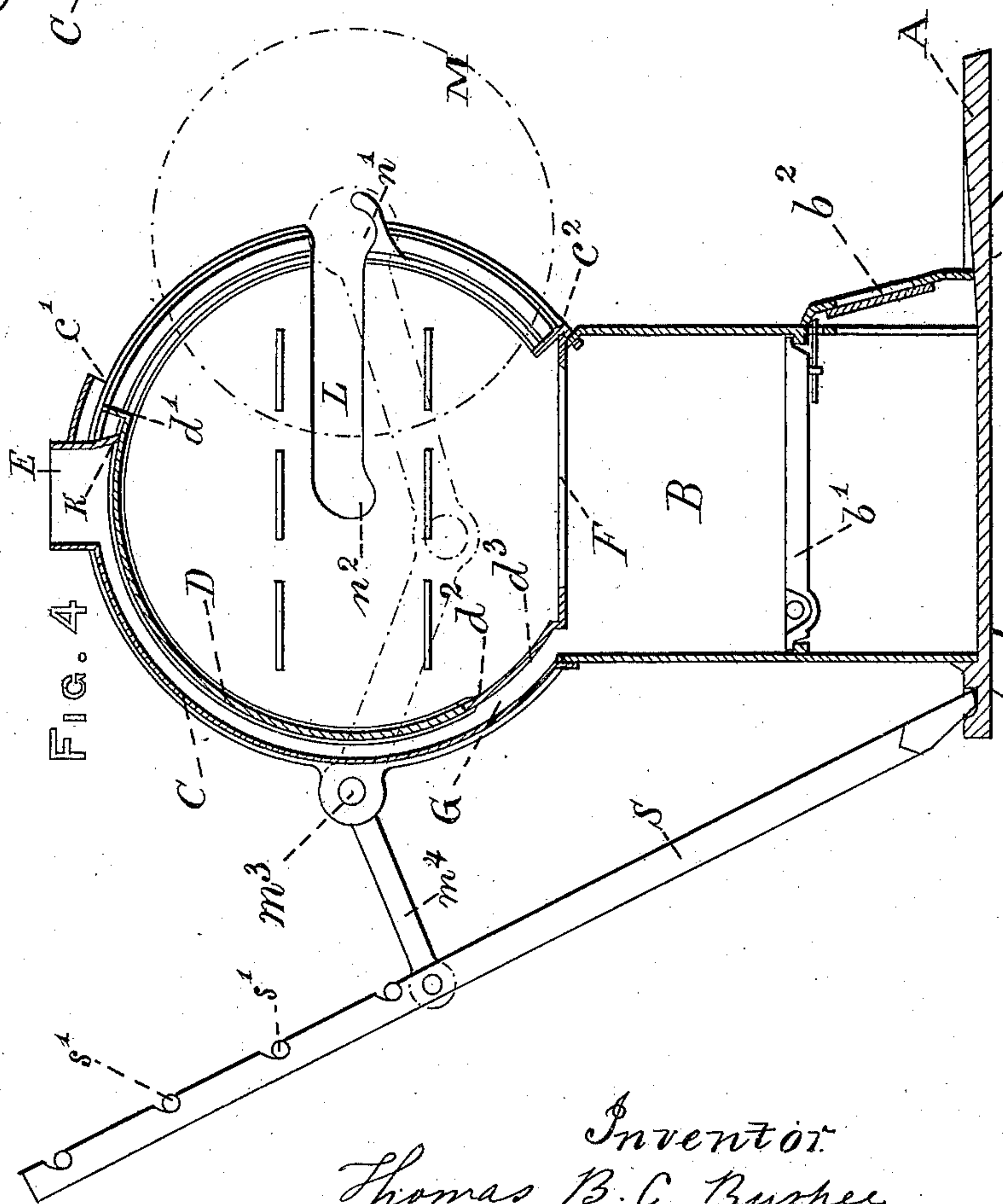
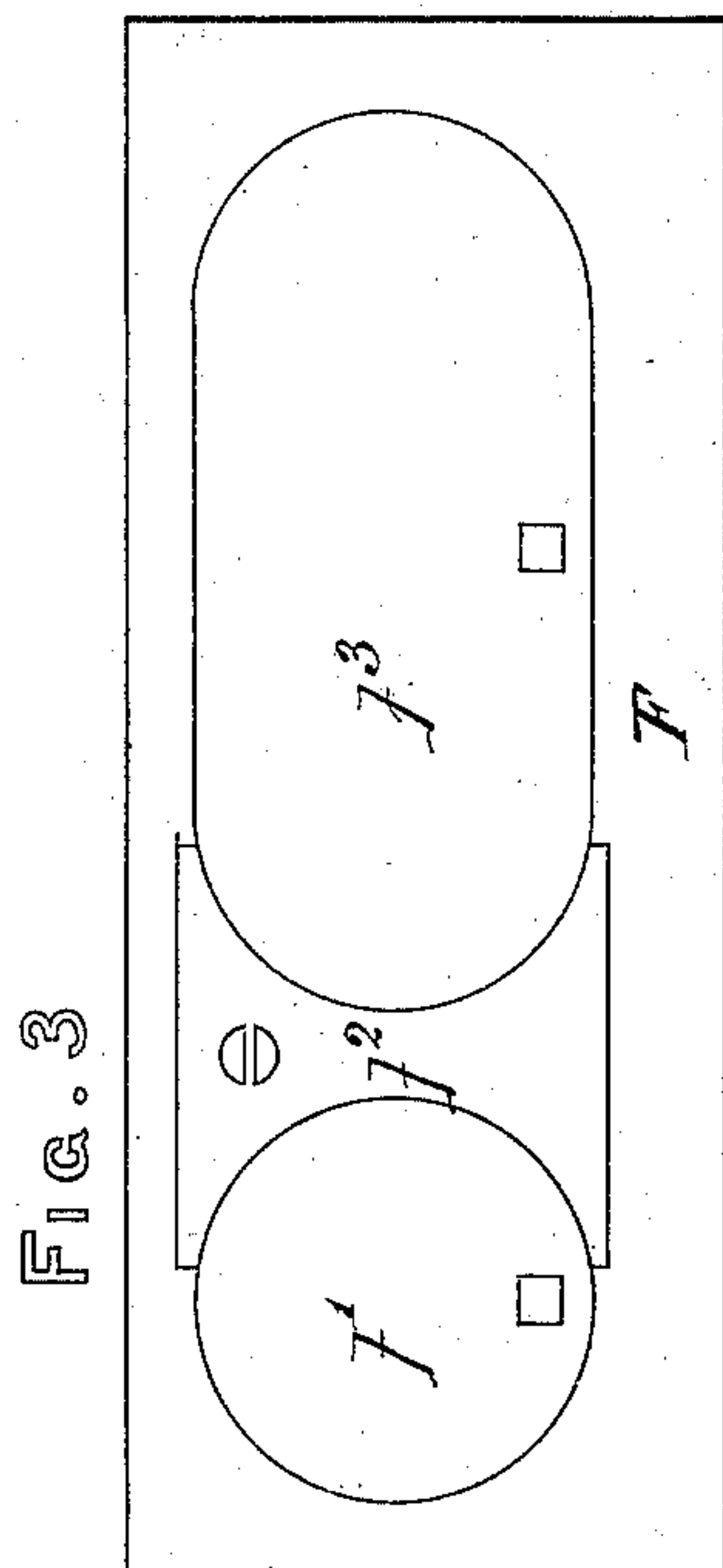
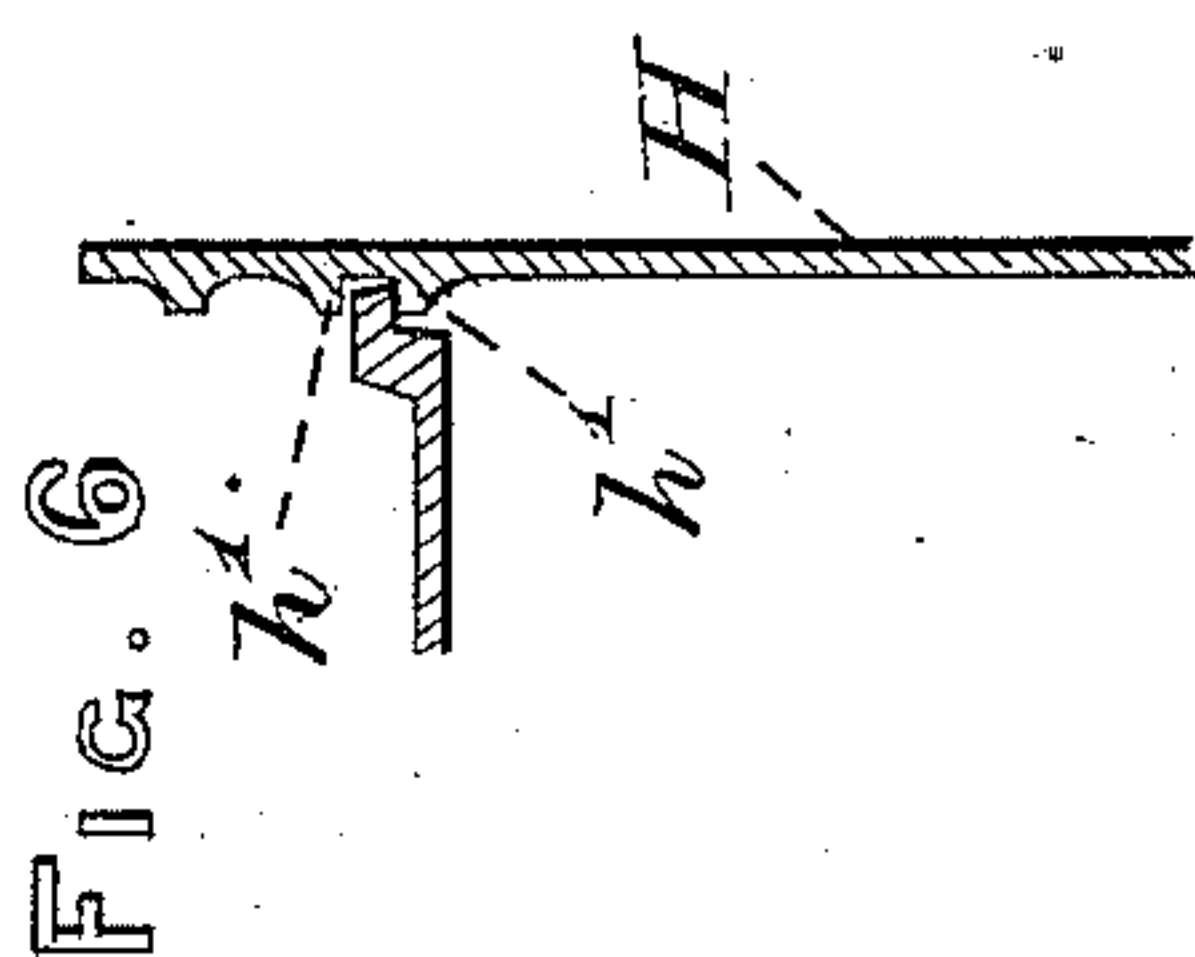
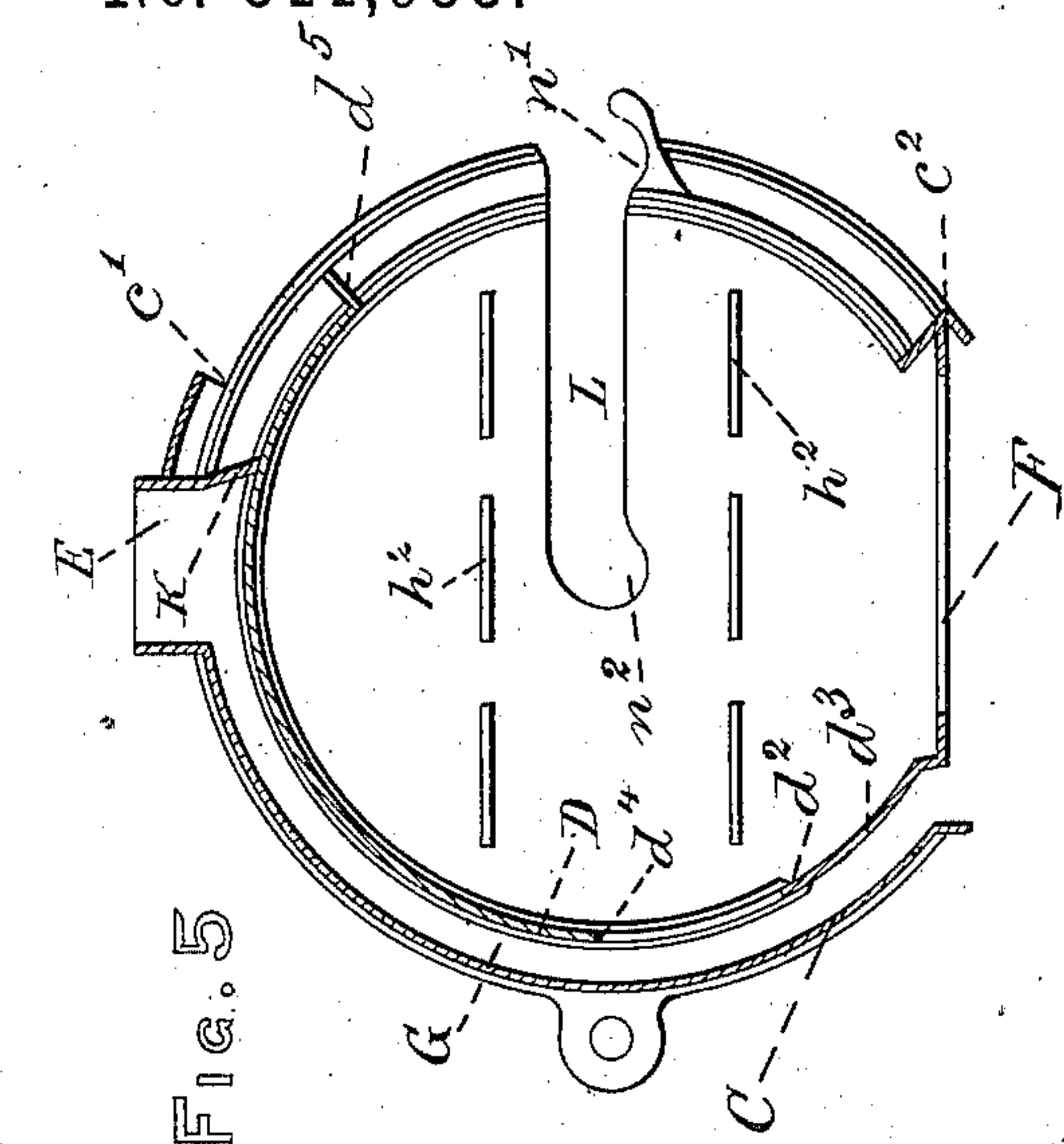
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

T. B. C. BURPEE.

COFFEE ROASTER.

No. 311,955.

Patented Feb. 10, 1885.



Witnesses
John R. Bourne
John F. Grant.

Inventor
Thomas B. C. Buspee
per Edwin Brown
attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS B. C. BURPEE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COFFEE-ROASTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 311,955, dated February 10, 1885.

Application filed January 24, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS B. C. BURPEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Coffee-Roaster, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the hot-air casing which incloses the coffee-cylinder. This casing is placed over a stove. It has a circular sliding door, similar to that over an office-desk, and its parts are so constructed that by a movement of the sliding door the coffee-cylinder is completely inclosed and brought immediately over the fire in the stove. When not in use for coffee-roasting, the sliding door is moved about one or two inches, so as to form a direct draft-opening close to the top plate of the stove, in which position the stove becomes a very efficient broiler, the steam and odor being carried up the aforesaid opening; also, by the addition of a tin reflector in front, the said hot-air casing is turned into a bake-oven, thereby forming an extremely useful apparatus for hotels and large public institutions.

The construction of the machine is shown by the accompanying illustrations, in which Figure 1 is an end elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is a front elevation. Fig. 3 is a plan of the top plate of the stove. Fig. 4 is a vertical section. Fig. 5 is a cross-section through the interior. Fig. 6 shows the groove in the end plates in which works the circular sliding door.

A is the base-plate of the machine, B the fire-chamber, b' the grate, and b^2 the ash-pit door. Upon this stove or range a hood, C, is fixed, commencing at the top plate, F, and continuing on in a circular form to c' , a little beyond the smoke-outlet E. About one or two inches distant within this hood is a circular sliding door, D, terminating at the top just beyond the chimney at d' and at the bottom at d^2 . A fixed piece of circular casting, d^3 , continues from its lowest edge, d^2 , to the top plate, F, of the stove. Thus there is formed a closed smoke-flue, G, between the hood and the sliding door from the fire-chamber B to the chimney E. A narrow strip the width of the flue closes it at K, deflecting the smoke up the chimney. This cir-

cular sliding door D extends, as also does the hood and stove, the entire length of the machine, and each end of the door D slides in a groove formed between two ribs, h' , (shown in Fig. 6,) cast upon the end plates, H. A small handle or lip is cast on the door at d^5 , by which it is lowered or raised.

In each end plate, H, is formed a slot or groove, L, for guiding and supporting the journals n^1 of the coffee-cylinder while in position or when removing it. A slight depression, $n' n^2$, at each end of the groove detains the receptacle either within the hood or in position for emptying, which latter is shown by the dotted lines M.

Upon the journals of the coffee-cylinder, at each end, are fitted links m' , connected to links m^2 , the latter secured upon a shaft, m^3 , passing at the back of the machine. A handle, N, is also upon this shaft, by the turning of which the coffee-cylinder is drawn into or removed from the hood. These slots L are covered outside by a door, P, hinged at p' . The door is heavier at its outer end, so that by gravity it remains over and covers the slot, unless forced outward by the motion of the handle N when emptying the coffee-cylinder.

F is the top plate of the stove, (see Fig. 3,) to which are fitted the removable plates $f' f^2 f^3$.

R is a tin reflector with a hook at its top side, by which it is suspended from the edge c' of the hood. When in this position, it covers the opening in the hood from c' to c^2 , so as to form a baking-oven over the top plate of the stove. At the back of the stove I provide for a clothes-drying apparatus. A strut, S, has a toe at its lower end fitting into the base-plate. It is held in position by the link m^4 , or a similar one. There is one of these struts at each end. Notches are cut in these struts, in which are laid rods S' , upon which rods the clothing is hung to dry.

The machine is used as follows: The top plate, F, is removed from the fire. The coffee cylinder is placed in its bearings n' and filled with coffee. The links m' are placed on its journals, and by a motion of the crank N the cylinder is drawn within the hood and rests in the center bearings, n^2 . The door P follows the journal by gravity and closes the slot L.

The sliding door D is now drawn to cover the front opening completely and make a closed chamber, through which the hot gases which were previously passing up the flue G now pass direct to the chimney E. When the coffee is roasted, it is removed in a similar manner. The top plate, F, is replaced with one or more of the plates f' f^2 f^3 , and the stove can be used for broiling. (See Fig. 5.) The door D is pushed in nearly to its original position, leaving a longitudinal aperture into the flue the entire length of the stove, and one or two inches wide between d^2 and d^4 . The sharp current into this opening carries off the steam and odor from the broiling meat. The machine can now be used as an oven. The door D is placed with its lower point at d^2 to close the steam and odor inlet. The lids f' f^2 f^3 are placed on the plate F, shelves are placed upon the end ledges, h^2 , the reflector R is placed over the opening from c' to c^2 , and a baking-oven is thereby formed over the stove-plate.

I claim—

1. In a coffee-roasting machine, the combination of a stove, a hood, C, an inside sliding door or hood, D, and a flue, G, formed between them, as herein described. 25

2. The combination of a stove with an exterior hood, C, directly over the fire, an interior sliding door, D, and a removable door, R, as described. 30

3. In a coffee-roaster, the combination of the slotted end plates, H, which serve as guides and supports for the journals n^4 of the coffee-cylinder, and the shaft m^3 , connected to the journals n^4 by the links m' m^2 , operating in unison as described. 35

T. B. C. BURPEE.

Witnesses:

EDWD. BROWN,
JOHN F. GRANT.