(No Model.)

T. B. C. BURPEE.

COFFEE ROASTER.

No. 334,742. Patented Jan. 26, 1886.

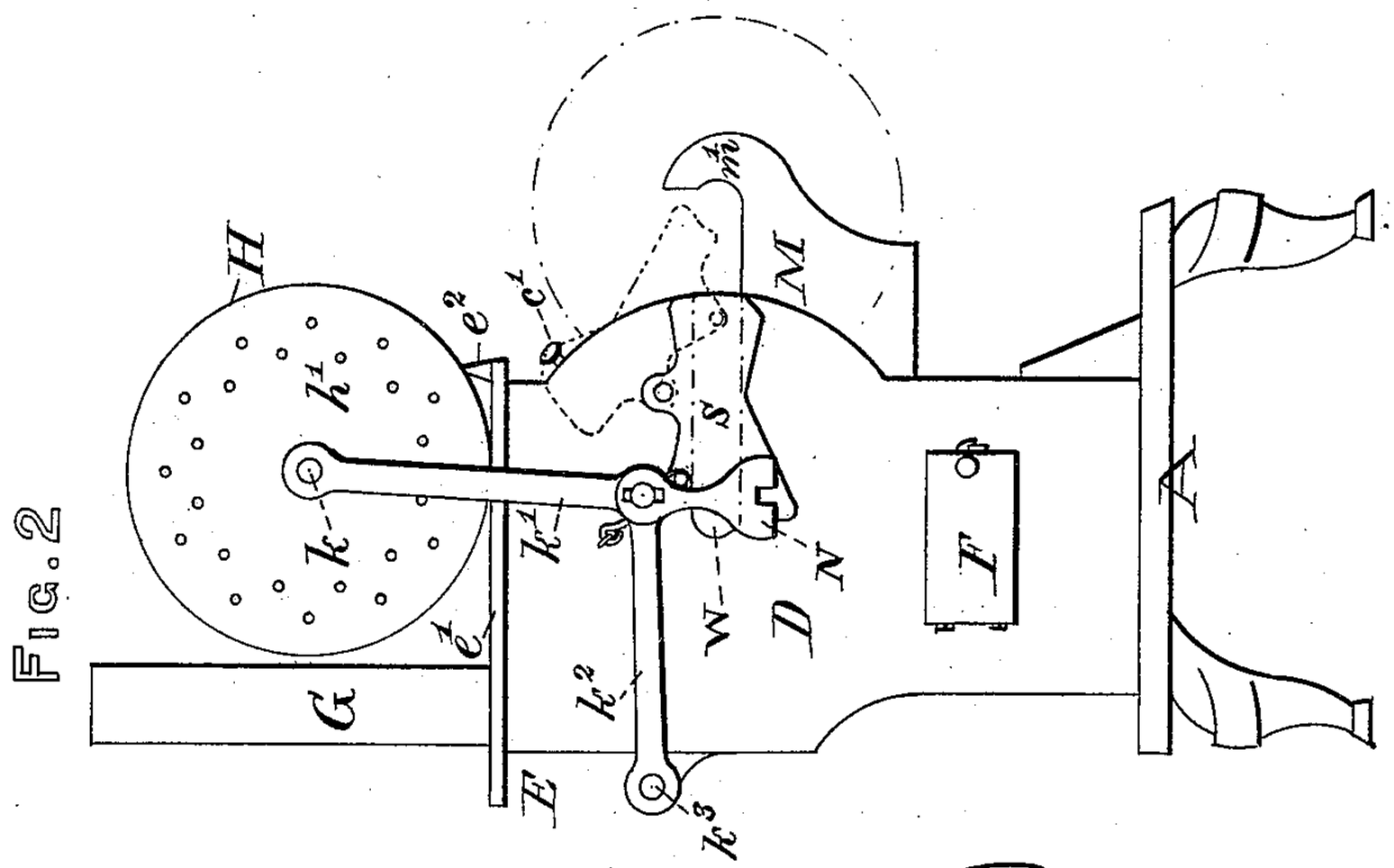

FIG. 2

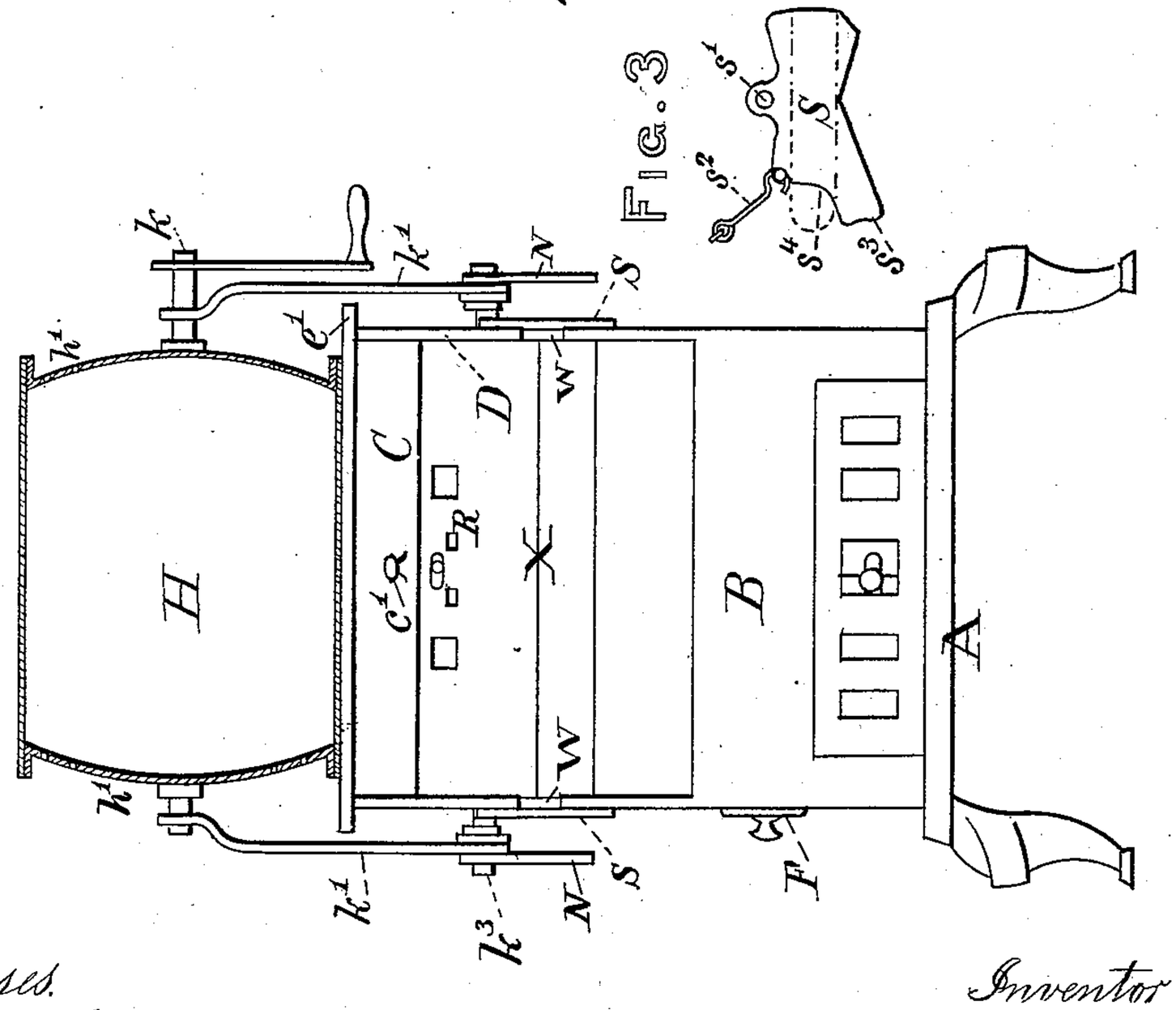

FIG. 1

FIG. 3

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

COFFEE-ROASTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,742, dated January 26, 1886.

Application filed June 24, 1885. Serial No. 169,683. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

This invention is an improvement on that patented to me on February 10, 1885; and it consists in elongating the slide which supports the coffee-roaster when it is removed from the furnace-chamber; in lengthening top of the stove where the coffee may be dried previous to roasting; in perforating the curved ends of the coffee-cylinder for the better circulation and exit of smoke and steam from the cylinder; in making the ends of the coffee-cylinder curved and perforated; in providing a damper in the circular cover by which the smoke can pass to the chimney, and in the form and operation of a shutter covering the end slots.

In the accompanying illustrations, Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the coffee-cylinder in section. Fig. 2 is an end view of the machine.

A is the base of the stove; B, the fire-chamber; C, the movable circular door sliding in grooves in the end plates, D. Between this door and the hood or top casing, E e', the products of combustion escape to the chimney G through an opening at the rear, formed by the sliding door when it is drawn downward in front. The top e' of the hood is flat and provided with holes for culinary purposes.

H is the coffee-cylinder, standing on the flat top of the hood. There are two lugs, e^2, cast on the top to prevent the cylinder from rolling off. The cylinder has its side perforated and also has rounded perforated ends h', which give greater capacity than flat ends and more outlet for the coffee-steam. The cylinder is supported and turned by the center journals, k. To these journals are hung links k' k^2, alike at each end. The latter, k^2, are keyed upon the shaft k^3, which passes at the back of the hood, and by turning the shaft k^3 the coffee-cylinder is moved squarely in and out of the slot W. The links k' k^2 are sufficiently long to permit the journals k to slide to the end of the support M, from which position the cylinder may be lifted to the top of the machine without uncoupling the links k' k^2. In this position the fire can be lighted, and while it is drawing up, the coffee in the cylinder is drying preparatory to being placed in the hot-air chamber.

N is a weighted washer with a keyway cut in it, by which the ends of links k' k^2 are easily uncoupled when it is necessary to remove the cylinder entirely away. The exit for smoke into the flue at the rear is on the line X, (shown closed in Fig. 1;) but as soon as the door C is pulled down by the knob c' an opening is formed above the line X, by which the smoke passes to the chimney. While removing the coffee-cylinder this flue-opening at X is closed, as shown, and I make a sliding damper or register, R, in the upper part of the door C, which, when opened, allows the coffee-steam to pass into the chimney instead of entering the room. The fire can be replenished through the removable plates directly over it or through the end door, F. The ear S, hinged at s', closes the slot W, in which the journal k slides. It is so made that when supported by the hook s^2 the curve s^4 holds the journals k in the center of the hood. When the cylinder is removed, the hook s^2 is released, the end s^3 falls, and the journals travel along the slide W to the stop m', at which place the journals are held by the point s^3. (See Fig. 3.)

I claim—

1. A coffee-roasting cylinder, H, within a hot-air chamber, a top, e', over the said hot-air chamber, adapted as a support for drying the coffee within the cylinder, and links k' k^2, which permit the removal of the cylinder to the top e' without uncoupling.

2. A coffee-roasting cylinder, H, within a hot-air chamber, a top, e', having stops e^2 over the said hot-air chamber, adapted as a support for drying the coffee previous or subsequent to roasting.

3. In a coffee-roaster, the slotted end plates, D, forming the ends of the hot-air chamber, the shutter S, covering the said slots and forming with the hook s^2 a stop to hold the journals k in proper position when at the center or when against the stop m' upon the projecting bracket M.

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