

No. 716,862.

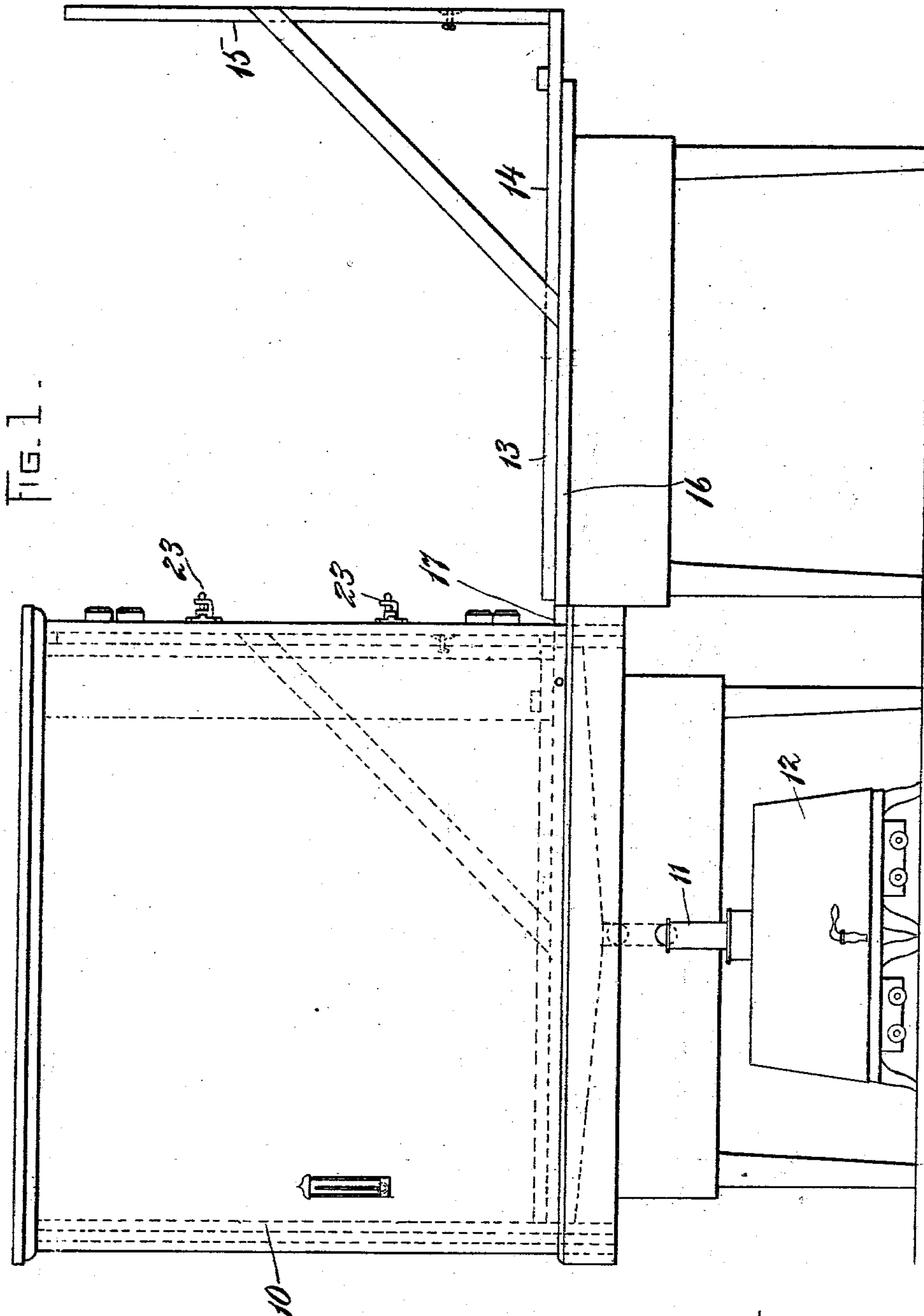
Patented Dec. 30, 1902.

G. J. BURNS.
STEAMING CABINET.

(Application filed May 1, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES:

Adeline C. Ratigan
E. Batchelder

INVENTOR:

George J. Burns
By Wright, Brown & Quincy
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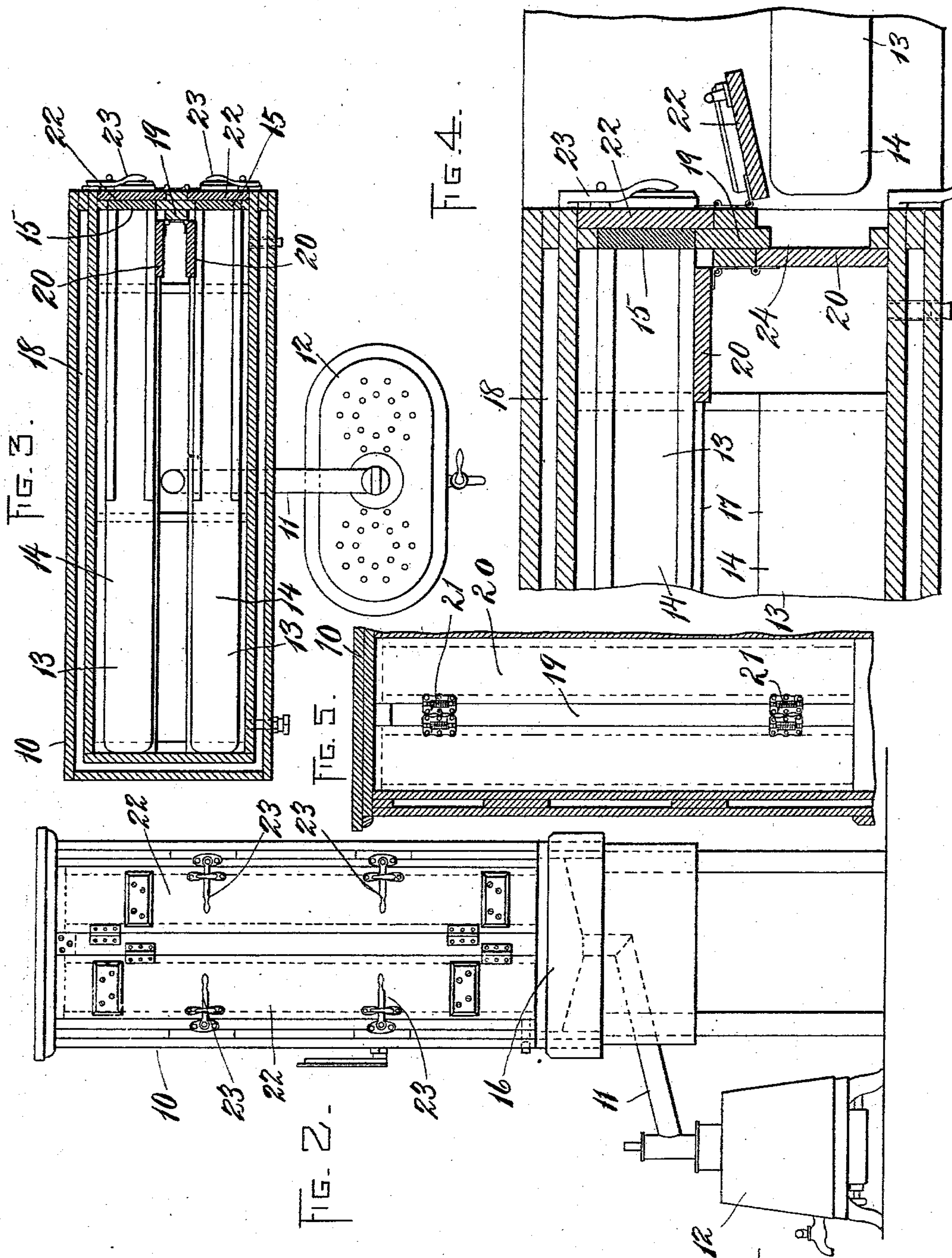
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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. BURNS, OF AYER, MASSACHUSETTS.

STEAMING-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 716,862, dated December 30, 1902.

Application filed May 1, 1902. Serial No. 105,536. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE J. BURNS, of Ayer, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Steaming-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to steaming-cabinets for steaming various kinds of goods; and its object is to prevent undue cooling of the steam-filled interior of the cabinet when the goods are inserted and removed, such cooling being a detriment in itself and also producing condensation and wet steam, which wets the goods and is wasteful of the fuel for producing the steam.

According to my invention I provide means, as hereinafter described and claimed, whereby the interior of the cabinet need be open but a very brief time when the goods are put in and taken out, thereby preserving the interior at a nearly uniform temperature, keeping the steam dry and economizing in the use of fuel.

Of the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a steaming-cabinet constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 represents an end elevation. Fig. 3 represents a horizontal section with the cabinet closed and the goods-holders in place. Fig. 4 represents a detail horizontal section, on an enlarged scale, showing one of the goods-holders removed. Fig. 5 represents a view, looking from the inside, showing one of the inwardly-opening doors and its spring-closing means.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

Referring to the drawings, 10 designates a cabinet or chamber supplied with steam through a pipe 11 by a boiler 12, the steam filling the interior of said cabinet and coming in contact with the goods, which are held in two L-shaped racks or holders 13, having horizontal and vertical sides 14 and 15, respectively, and adapted to be slid into and out of the cabinet 10. When the racks are out, as represented in Fig. 1, they rest on a table 16, whose surface is flush with the floor 17 of the steaming-cabinet. 18 is an air-insulating space surrounding three sides of the cabinet. I have shown two goods-holders 13, with their corresponding doors; but it is ob-

vious that any greater or less number of holders and doors may be provided as required.

Hinged on the end wall or jamb 19 of the cabinet and arranged to swing inwardly are two inner doors 20 20, normally closed by springs 21, but adapted to be displaced inwardly by the rounded ends of the holders 13 as the latter are moved into place. Outside of the inner doors 20 and having doorways alined with the doorways of the inner doors are two outer doors 22 22, hinged to swing outwardly and provided with fastening devices 23 23. Between each inner and outer door is a space 24 of the same shape and size as the outer end wall 15 of the goods-holder 13 and adapted to be filled by said end wall when the holder is in place.

When a holder 13 is to be inserted in the cabinet, the corresponding outer door 22 opens, as indicated in Fig. 4, and the holder is slid into place, its inner end engaging the inner door 20 and swinging the latter open. When the holder is in place, its side edge holds the door 20 open and its end wall 15 fills the space 24, so as to prevent the access of outside air and the condensation of the steam, which is maintained at a pressure in the cabinet but slightly above that of the atmosphere. During the short time that the holder is being moved into place the interior has but little time to cool off, so that the temperature drops but little and practically no condensation takes place. As soon as the holder is in place the outer door 22 is closed and fastened. This effectually seals the interior of the cabinet, which is not intended to be tightly sealed by the end wall 15, (although it might be so,) said end wall preferably having a loose fit in the space 24, so as to be easily inserted and removed, but filling said space sufficiently to effect its purpose of preventing any appreciable access of cold air to the interior of the cabinet while the outer door 22 is being manipulated.

I claim—

1. In a steaming-cabinet, the combination of a steaming-chamber, an inwardly-opening door therefor, and a goods-holder movable into and out of said chamber through the doorway and arranged to hold open said door when in the chamber.

2. In a steaming-cabinet, the combination

of a steaming-chamber, an inwardly-opening door therefor, means for yieldingly closing said door, and a goods-holder movable into and out of said chamber through the doorway and arranged to hold open said door when in the chamber.

3. In a steaming-cabinet, the combination of a steaming-chamber, an inwardly-opening door therefor, and a goods-holder movable into and out of said chamber through the doorway and arranged to hold open said door when in the chamber, said goods-holder having provisions for closing the chamber when occupying the same.

4. In a steaming-cabinet, the combination of a steaming-chamber, an inwardly-opening door therefor, means for yieldingly closing said door, and a goods-holder movable into and out of said chamber through the doorway and arranged to hold open said door when in the chamber, said goods-holder having provisions for closing the chamber when occupying the same.

5. In a steaming-cabinet, the combination of a steaming-chamber, an inner inwardly-opening door, an outer door, and a goods-holder movable into and out of said chamber through the doorways and arranged to hold open said inner door when occupying the chamber.

6. In a steaming-cabinet, the combination

of a steaming-chamber, an inner inwardly-opening door therefor, an outer outwardly-opening door, and a goods-holder movable into and out of said chamber through the doorways and arranged to hold open said inner door when in the chamber.

7. In a steaming-cabinet, the combination of a steaming-chamber, an inner inwardly-opening door therefor, means for yieldingly closing said inner door, an outer door, and a goods-holder movable into and out of said chamber through the doorways and arranged to hold open said inner door when occupying the chamber.

8. In a steaming-cabinet, the combination of a steaming-chamber, an inner inwardly-opening door therefor, an outer outwardly-opening door, said doors when closed being separated by a space, and a goods-holder movable into and out of said chamber through the doorways and having a wall substantially filling said space, said goods-holder being arranged to hold said inner door open when occupying the chamber.

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

GEORGE J. BURNS.

Witnesses:

ADELINE C. RATIGAN,
E. BATCHELDER.