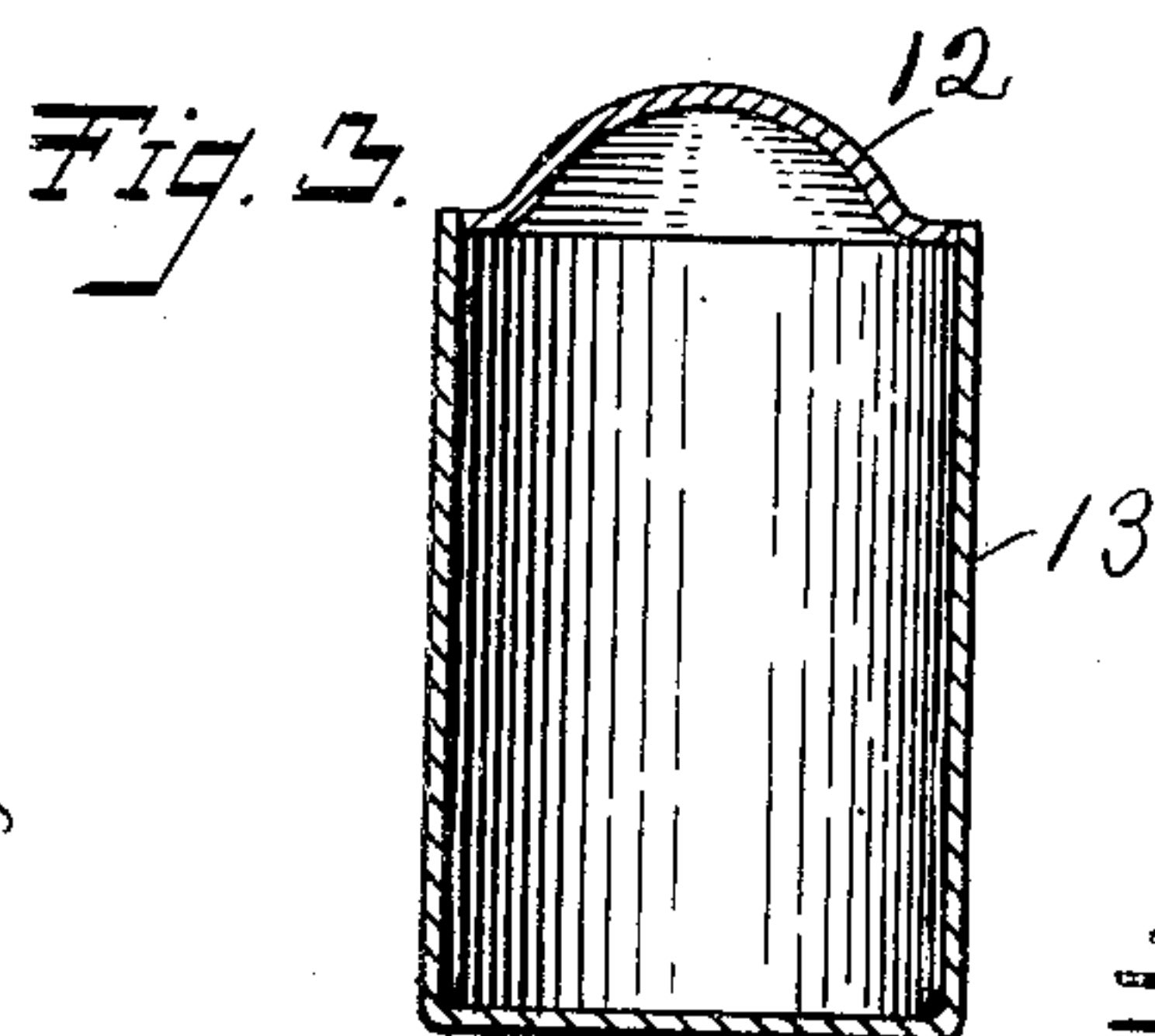
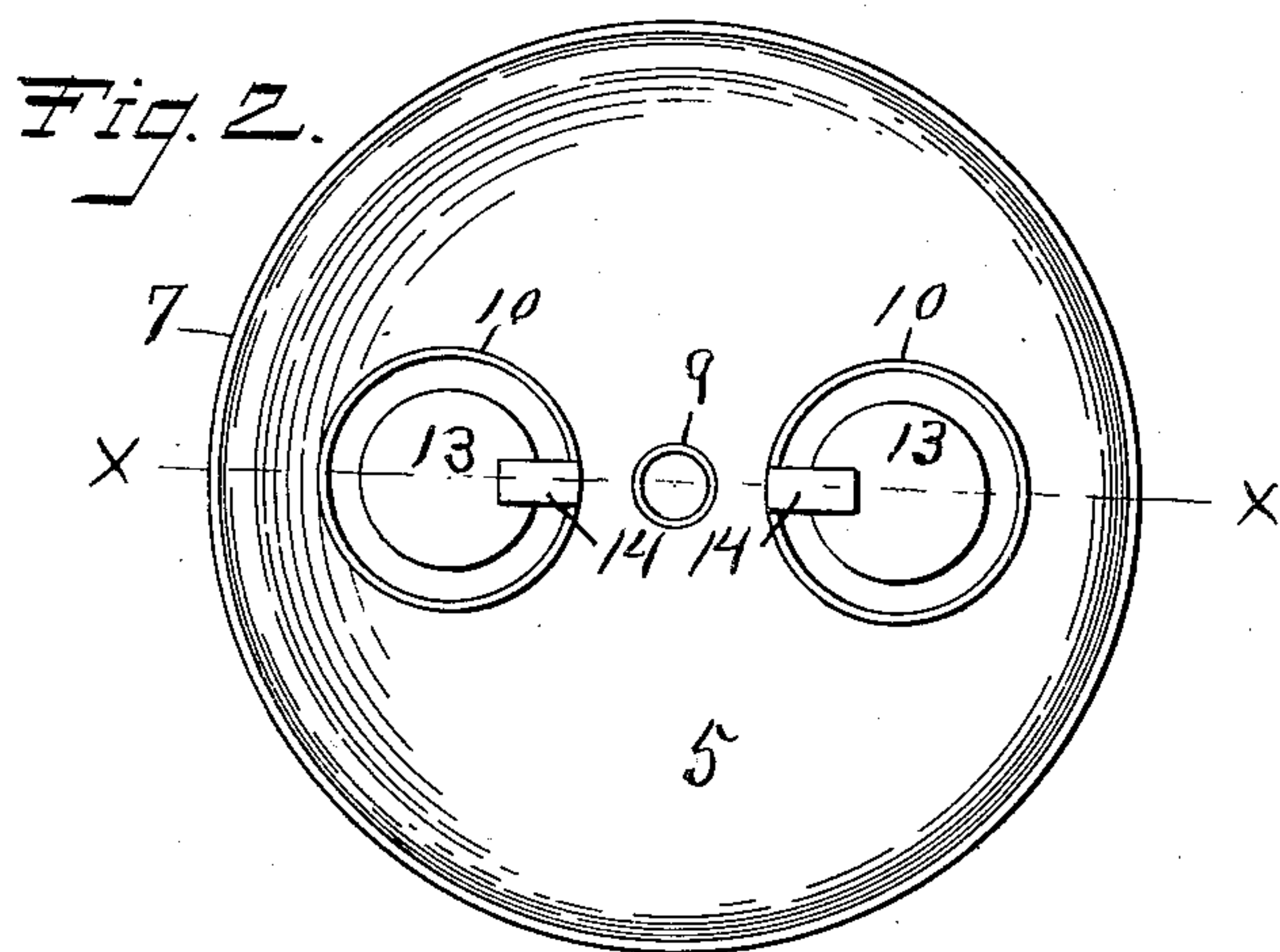
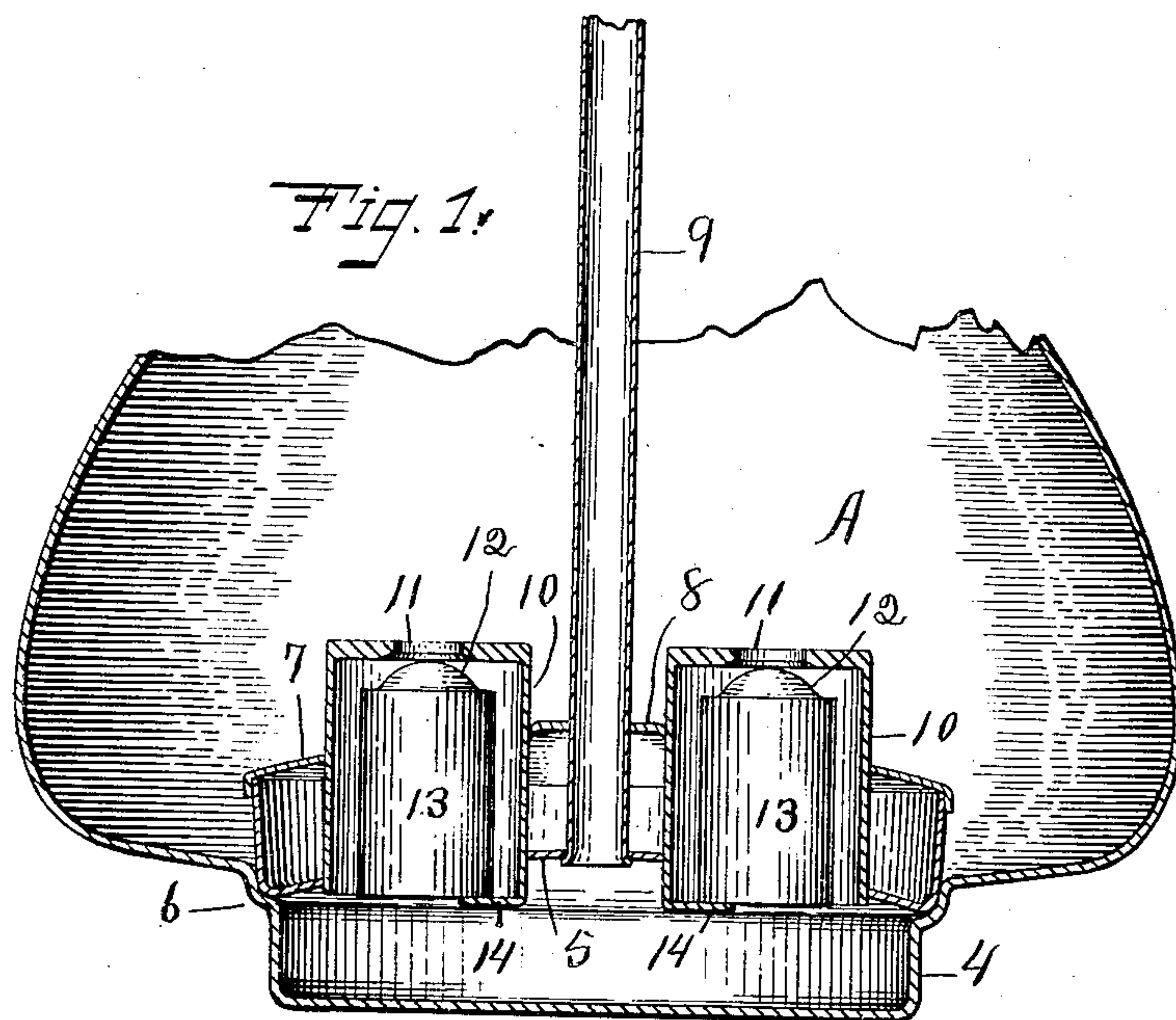


No. 835,804.

PATENTED NOV. 13, 1906.

H. C. WRIGHT.  
PERCOLATOR.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1906.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN SILVER COMPANY, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION.

## PERCOLATOR.

No. 835,804.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 13, 1906.

Application filed July 3, 1906. Serial No. 324,582.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY C. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Percolators, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in percolators; and the main object of my improvement is efficiency in operation, particularly with reference to the fountain mechanism.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation on the line X X of Fig. 2 of the fountain mechanism and so much of a percolator as is necessary to show its connection therewith, the upper parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is a reverse plan view of the fountain-base and parts carried thereby. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section of one of the valves for the fountain mechanism.

A designates the lower part of the percolator vessel, the upper part of which (not shown) may be of any ordinary construction. At the bottom of the vessel A there is a central depression 4 for a generating-chamber, which chamber or depression is substantially closed at the top by the fountain-base 5, that is seated in the upper part of this depression in any proper manner—as, for example, on the shoulder 6. The fountain-base 5 is substantially in the form of a cup that is closed by the cap or cover 7 and made liquid and air tight, so as to form an air-chamber 8 for a heat-insulator between the generating-chamber and the body of the vessel. An ordinary percolator or fountain-tube 9 extends upwardly from the generating-chamber and communicates therewith in the ordinary manner for ejecting the liquid from the chamber upwardly through the said tube. The generating-chamber communicates with the vessel for supplying the said chamber with liquid from the vessel by means of one or more barrels or cylinders 10, having each a head with a central port and valve-seat 11.

Within each cylinder is a hollow float-valve 12, made air-tight and preferably with a cylindrical body 13, while the valve proper, 12, is of a spheroidal form, as shown. The complete valve is a little shorter than the barrel or cylinder 10, so that it may move in the endwise direction within the said barrel

to open and close the parts 11. Stops 14 at the lower end of the barrels retain the valves therein. These stops may be formed in any proper manner, the stops, as shown, being in the form of lugs integral with the side of the barrel and bent into the position shown. For convenience of illustration the valves are shown centrally and upright, but with only one stop for them to rest upon, and with no liquid in the percolator they would lean over to one side. The valves being hollow, air-tight, and of thin metal will float in the liquid and always rise to their closing position when the vessel is charged and the liquid is at rest. Pressure within the generating-chamber when the chamber is subjected to the proper heat will force the liquid up through the tube and tightly close the valves, so that the tube 9 is practically the only avenue of escape. Whenever the pressure within the generating-chamber is less than the gravity-pressure of the liquid in the vessel above the valves, the valves will be depressed and fresh liquid flow through the ports 11 from the vessel into the generating-chamber to refill it, ready to have the operation here described repeated as soon as the generating-chamber is sufficiently heated.

The air-space is a non-conductor of heat and insulates the main compartment of the vessel from the generating-chamber, thereby largely confining the heat to the said chamber and making the heat therein more effective than it would be if the chamber was not thus insulated. This insulation and the valves taken together make a very effective fountain mechanism. Prior patents show valveless percolators with an insulating air-space between the main part of the vessel and the generating-chamber, and other patents show percolators without such insulating air-space and with a valve for closing the port that lets the liquid back into the generating-chamber from the main part of the vessel. The said prior art is hereby disclaimed.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a percolator, the combination of a vessel having a generating-chamber at its bottom with a fountain-base forming the top of the said chamber, a fountain-tube leading upwardly therefrom, a barrel mounted on the said fountain-base and having a port with



valve-seat at its upper end, and a hollow floating valve, confined within the said barrel and acting to close the said port.

2. In a percolator, the combination of a  
5 vessel having a generating-chamber at its bottom with a fountain-base forming the top of the said chamber, a fountain-tube leading upwardly therefrom, a barrel mounted on the said fountain-base and having a port  
10 with valve-seat at its upper end, and a hollow floating valve in the form of a cylinder with a spheroidal upper end for acting on the valve-seat of the said port.

3. In a percolator, the combination of a  
15 vessel having a generating-chamber at its

bottom with a fountain-base forming the top of the said chamber, a cover which with the said fountain-base forms an inclosed air-space for insulating the generating-chamber from the main portion of the vessel, a fountain-tube extending upwardly from the generating-chamber through the said fountain-base and air-space, a barrel extended through the said air-space and having a port and valve-seat at its upper end and a valve with-  
25 in the said barrel for closing the said port.

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Witnesses:

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