

No. 849,613.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

D. S. HOLLEY.
BEVERAGE MAKING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1906.

Fig. 1.

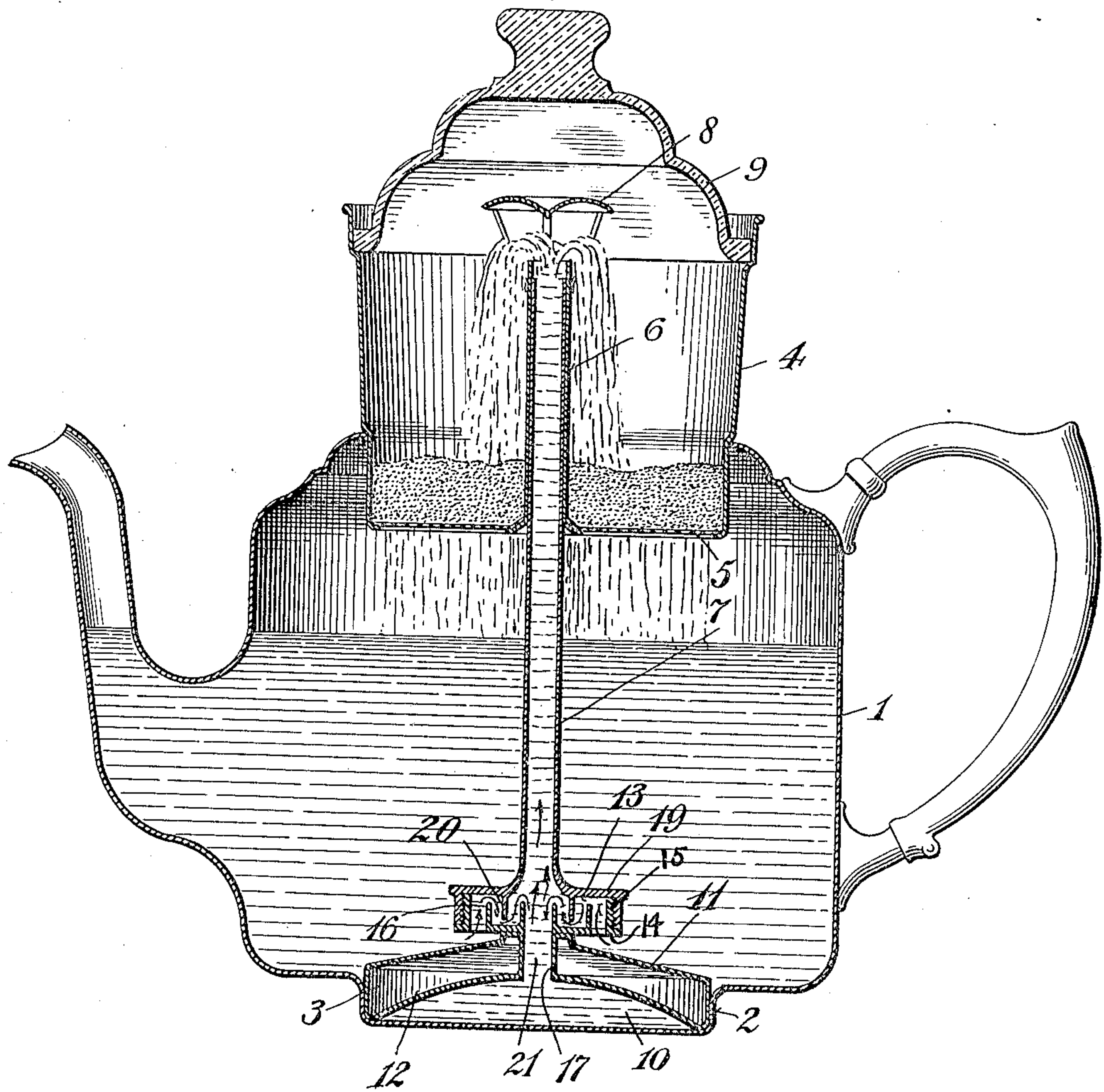
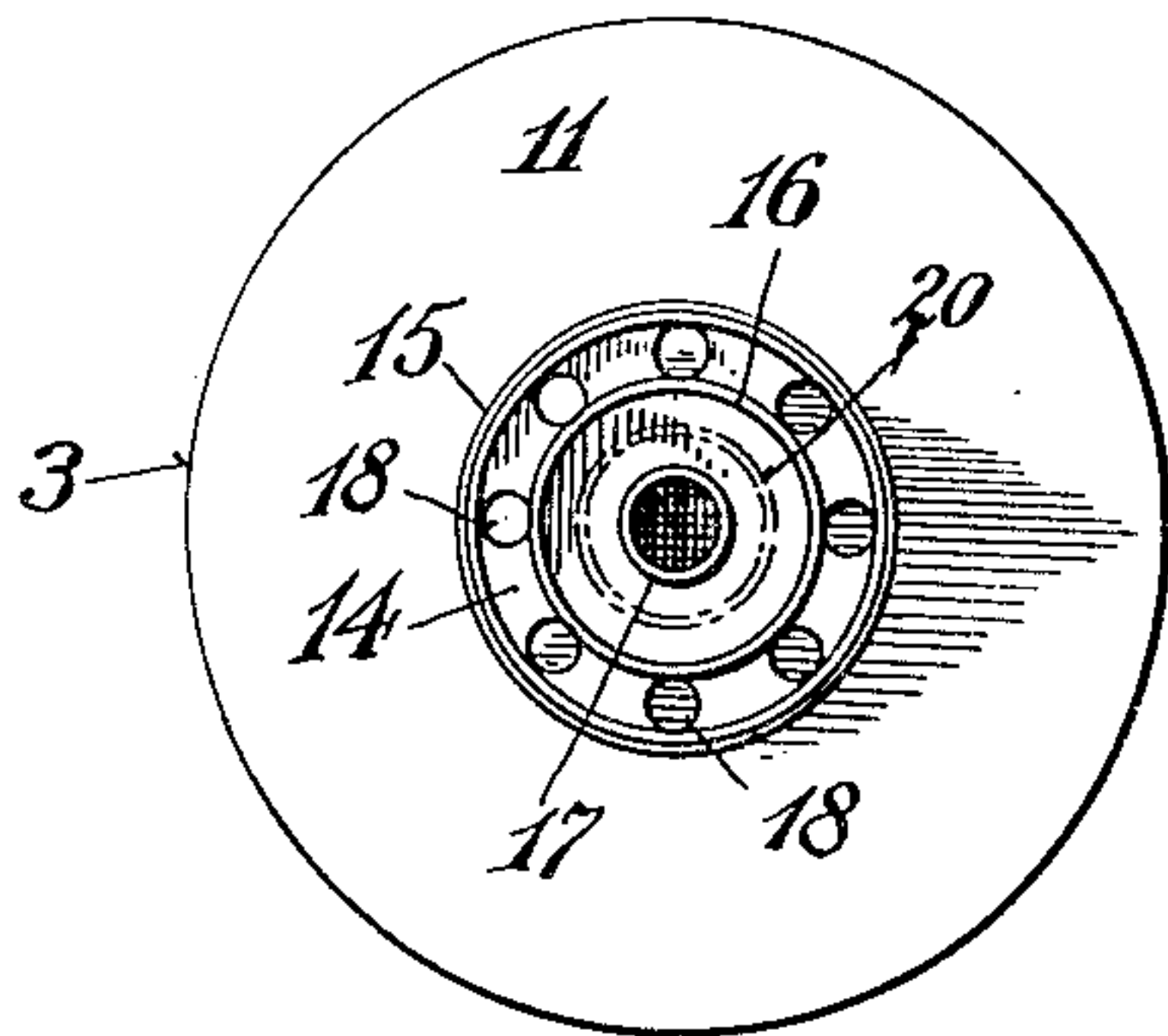


Fig. 2.



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BEVERAGE-MAKING DEVICE.

No. 849,613.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DWIGHT STOORS HOLLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Forestville, county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Beverage-Making Device, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use. 5
the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to a beverage-preparing device, and particularly to the class of utensils used for the purpose of making coffee. 15

One of the objects of the invention is to provide an efficient means for impregnating a liquid with the aromatic and other desirable properties of the material from which the beverage is to be made. 20

In the class of devices known as "coffee-machines" or "coffee-percolators" the generic features include some means for causing a flow or spray of mixture to drip or to be fed over the material from which the beverage is to be made, so that the material which is in the percolator or receptacle above the beverage-retaining receptacle may be thoroughly acted upon and its good qualities be associated with the liquid. 25
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It is the purpose of my invention to improve this class of devices, and I have illustrated one embodiment of my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view through a coffee-machine constructed in accordance with my invention; and Fig. 2 is a view in plan of the interior of the secondary chamber carried by the base which assists in forming the heating-chamber of the machine. 35
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In carrying out my invention I may employ a liquid-receptacle 1, of any preferred form; but this liquid-receptacle will preferably have an offsetting part 2 at its bottom to receive the removable base 3, to be more fully described hereinafter. 45

Within the receptacle 1 may be placed a holder or percolator 4 to receive coffee or other suitable material, and said holder may consist in part, at least, of some reticulated material to provide openings 5; through

which the liquid may drip or otherwise pass into the receptacle 1. The upstanding tube 6, carried by the holder 4, is to be fed through the port 7, through which the heated water may pass, and this water may be deflected in a spray by coming in contact with the baffle or hood 8, carried by the tube or sleeve 6. The holder 4 may be closed by a cover 9, and this cover may be conveniently made of suitable transparent material—as, for example, glass—to provide for an inspection of the discharge end of the tube 8. The base 3 may be of such conformation as to fit in the recess 2, and the bottom of said base 3 may be concave to provide for a heating-chamber 10. If desirable, this heating-chamber may be insulated from the liquid in the receptacle 1 by providing a wall 11, approximately parallel with the base, to form an air-space 12, although this double-walled space may be found not to be desirable under all conditions. 55
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Above the chamber 10 is a secondary chamber, (designated by the reference-numeral 13,) and this secondary chamber is illustrated in the drawings as having a floor 14, with an upstanding threaded flange 15 and a plurality of concentric flanges 16 and 17, respectively. The floor 14 of the chamber 13 is provided with a plurality of openings 18. (See Fig. 2.) The chamber 13 is provided with a cap 19, having an annular flange 20 depending therefrom and alternating with the flanges 16 and 17, and this flange 20 is concentric with the tube 7, which projects from said cap 19. By reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the flange 17 surrounds a discharge opening or port 21, through which communication may be had with the heating-chamber 10, and it will also be observed that the port 21 and the port 7 are in alinement with each other and that the flange 17 terminates short of the inlet portion of the port or tube 7, which latter port is preferably flared or bell-shaped at its inlet end to more effectually receive the heated liquid whose temperature has been raised in the heating-chamber 10. Attention is also directed to the fact that by providing the alternately-arranged flanges which serve as baffles the surrounding liquid is trapped within the tortuous passages formed by these alternately-arranged baffles 75
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or flanges. Therefore it will follow that if a proper quantity of liquid is forced in the receptacle 1 enough liquid will enter the chamber 10 to fill it. As the bottom of the chamber 10 will be placed adjacent to the source of heat, only that portion of the liquid in the chamber 10 will become heated. As the liquid becomes heated it will have a tendency to rise, and as a liquid seal will be formed between the baffles in the secondary chamber the heated liquid will pass through the tube or port 7 and become distributed over the material in the holder 4. As soon as pressure is relieved within the port 21 and adjacent to it the liquid seal will be destroyed and a fresh supply of liquid will be permitted to pass through the openings 18 along the tortuous passage formed by the baffles, and thus through the port 21 into the chamber 10. As soon as the second supply is heated it will pass through the tube 7 in the manner heretofore described, so that the intermittent filling and discharging of the heating-chamber 10 will continue so long as heat is applied to the bottom of the chamber 10 and so long as there is sufficient liquid in the receptacle 1. The successive passing of the liquid over the material in the holder 4 will be effective in causing the liquid to be impregnated with the aromatic properties of the material therein and of causing the liquid to partake of any of the properties adapted to be given off by said material, and after the process has proceeded to a suitable degree the liquid may be poured off through the spout 22. It will be observed that the same port 21 which serves as the exhaust-port from the chamber 10 serves as an inlet-port for said chamber and that said port becomes alternately the inlet and outlet port and that the liquid seal is alternately effected and destroyed during the operation of the machine.

While I have described and illustrated what appears to me to be the best form of my invention, I would have it understood that I do not limit myself to the exact details of construction, but reserve the right to make such changes and alterations as may suggest themselves from time to time without departing

from the spirit or subject-matter of the invention as recited in the accompanying claims.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with two chambers, one of which is a heating-chamber and the other a feeding-chamber, alining ports in communication with said chambers, the feeding-chamber having openings adapted to communicate with the source of liquid-supply, and baffles within the feeding-chamber to trap the feed liquid and prevent the escape of the liquid from the heating-chamber except through the alining ports.

2. The combination with a heating-chamber and a feeding-chamber, of means for permitting one of said chambers to communicate with the other, the feeding-chamber being adapted to communicate with a source of liquid-supply, a baffle within the feeding-chamber to trap the feed liquid and prevent the escape of the liquid from the heating-chamber back through the feeding-chamber, and a discharge-port in communication with the heating-chamber.

3. The combination with a heating-chamber having a discharge-port and a source of liquid-supply for the heating-chamber, of means for permitting liquid from the source of supply to enter said heating-chamber and for preventing the heated liquid from passing back into the source of liquid-supply, said means providing a liquid seal during the passage of the liquid from the heating-chamber through the discharge-port.

4. The combination with a heating-chamber and a source of liquid-supply therefor, of a discharge-port in communication with said heating-chamber and a feeding-chamber in communication with said heating-chamber having oppositely-disposed baffles to trap the feed liquid and prevent the escape of the liquid from the heating-chamber except through its discharge-port.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DWIGHT STOORS HOLLEY

Witnesses:

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