

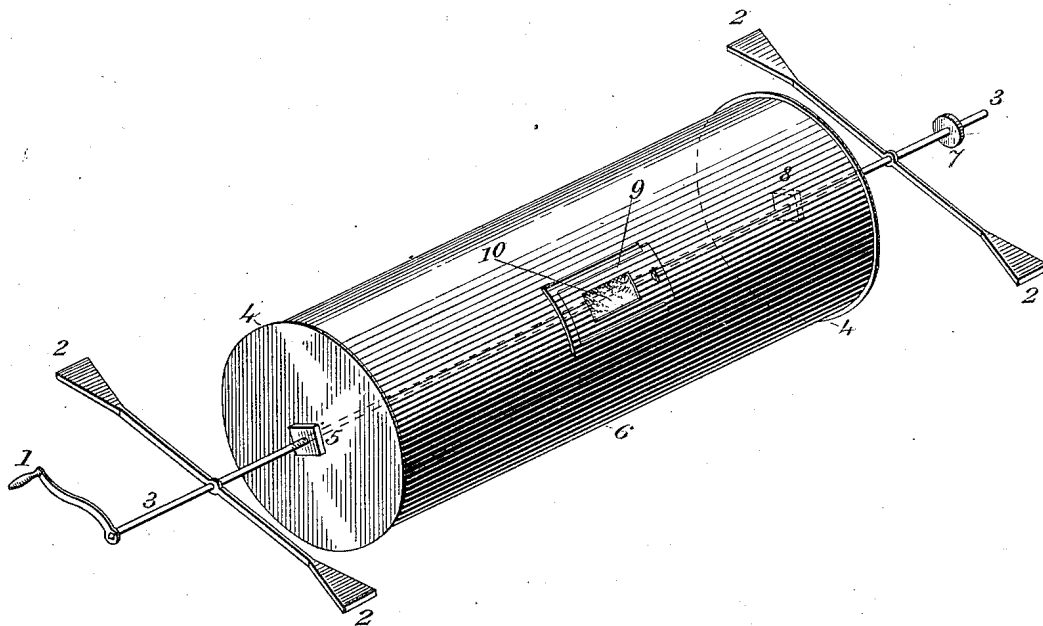
(No Model.)

J. W. REES & J. J. SMITH.

COFFEE ROASTER.

No. 285,929.

Patented Oct. 2, 1883.



Witnesses:
Adam Zellerher
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. REES AND JOHN J. SMITH, OF PENNSBOROUGH, W. VA.

COFFEE-ROASTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,929, dated October 2, 1883.

Application filed February 13, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, J. W. REES and J. J. SMITH, citizens of the United States, residing at Pennsborough, in the county of Ritchie and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coffee-Roasters; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in coffee-roasters; and the object of our said invention is to provide a coffee-roaster with means of supporting and operating it in the oven of a common cook-stove, or in an open fire-place or grate, whereby the coffee, while roasting, can be examined without opening the roaster, thus preventing the entrance of cold air, which would retard the roasting process, and also preventing the escape of the aroma of the coffee.

This invention consists of a new construction and arrangement of the different parts of the roaster, and in the manner of inspecting the contents of the same, as will be hereinafter more fully shown and described.

In the drawing, which is an external view of our improved cylindrical roaster, 6 represents the cylinder designed to contain the coffee. The same is intended, ordinarily, to be placed in the oven of any cook-stove, where it is held in position by the ends of the shaft 3, which passes through the cylinder. These ends, when the roaster is used in a stove-oven, are designed to pass through and be supported by openings in the opposite doors of the oven, and at one end is a crank, 1, by which the cylinder is revolved and its contents equally subjected to the heat.

2 2 represent cross-arms, through which the shaft passes loosely. They are near each end of the cylinder, and by them the cylinder may be supported on rests or cleats within the oven, to allow the doors to be opened, or similarly supported in an ordinary fire-place or over a grate.

The cylinder 6 is constructed of sheet-iron,

having the ends or heads 4 pierced to permit the passage of the shaft 3, and it is provided with a hinged or sliding door, 9, at one side, for introducing and removing the contents; and within this door is a window, 10, formed of a sheet of mica or isinglass or similar transparent material, through which the condition of the contents can be inspected without opening the door.

5 is a nut or washer on the shaft, passing against the end of the cylinder to prevent lateral sliding and the escape of the heat, and 7 is a similar nut or shoulder near the end of the shaft, to prevent the shaft slipping too far through the oven-door.

The end of the shaft which receives the crank projects some distance, through one of the oven-doors, and the crank is loosely attached, so as to be readily removable, in order to withdraw the cylinder from the oven.

8 is a nut or washer with screw-thread on the shaft at the inner end of the cylinder to tighten and prevent the cylinder turning on the shaft when the latter is revolved, and it also serves, like the nut or washer 5 at the other end of the cylinder, to prevent the escape of heat from the cylinder.

The condition of the coffee within the cylinder may be examined from time to time through the plate 10, of mica or isinglass, without opening the door, thus preventing the ingress of cold air, which checks the process of roasting, and thereby injures the quality of the contents, and also prevents the escape of the aroma of the coffee.

Turning the nut 8 on the screw-thread locks the cylinder on the shaft by pressing the head of the cylinder against the nut 5, which is rigidly attached to the shaft and prevents the cylinder turning on the shaft, and also prevents heat escaping at the openings in the heads of the cylinder.

We are aware that a transparent window has heretofore been used in a coffee-roaster, and therefore we do not broadly claim such device.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a coffee-roaster, the combination of the cylinder 6, having the perforated heads for

the passage of the shaft, with the shaft 3, provided with the crank 1, and securing-nuts 5 and 8, and stop 7, the horizontal cross-rests 2 and 2, attached to the shaft 3, and the door 9, having a transparent mica or isinglass window for the inspection of the contents, all substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH WALKER REES.
JOHN JAMES SMITH.

Witnesses:

ADAM FLESHER,
JOHN M. COLLINS.