W. T. PHEGLEY.
Evaporating-Pan.

No. 203,556. Patented May 14, 1878.

Fig. 1.

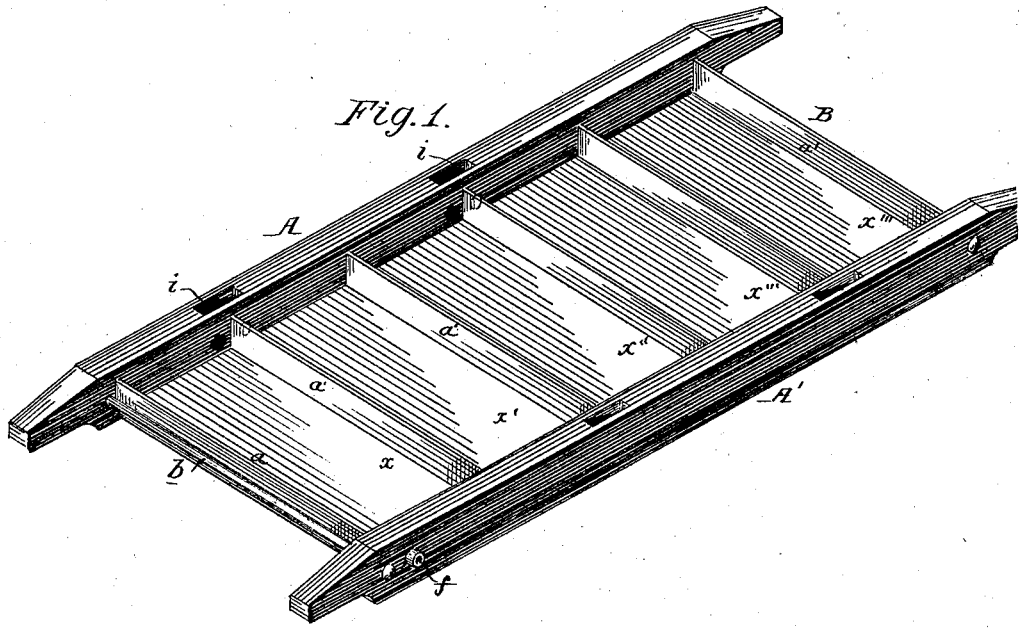


Fig. 2.

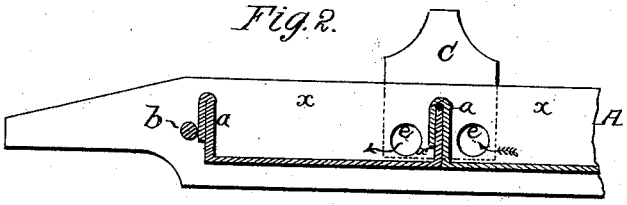
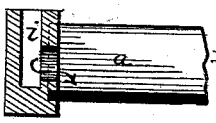


Fig. 3



Attest:

Fred Benjamin.

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Inventor

Wm T. Phegley

By his attorney

Charles E. Foster

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. PHEGLEY, OF BLOOMFIELD, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN EVAPORATING-PANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **203,556**, dated May 14, 1878; application filed January 12, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. PHEGLEY, of Bloomfield, Greene county, Indiana, have invented an Improved Evaporating-Pan, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is an evaporating-pan constructed as fully described hereinafter, so as to insure greater durability, reduce the cost of manufacture, facilitate the transfer of the juice from one compartment to another, and prevent the scum from being carried with the juice.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved pan, and Figs. 2 and 3 detached sectional views.

The pan consists of the side bars A A′ and intermediate metal sheets, each having two flanges, *a a′*, the flange *a* of one sheet being folded over the flange *a′* of the next sheet, as shown in Fig. 2. Each bar is recessed to receive the edges of the sheets, against which the bars are caused to bear firmly by screw-bolts *b*, which further secure and brace the parts, so as to form a rigid structure.

The flanges *a a′* divide the pan into compartments *x x′*, &c., which do not communicate directly with each other. Each compartment, however, communicates, through an opening, *e*, with a recess, *i*, in one of the bars, the openings of adjacent compartments being in the same bar on opposite sides of the flanges *a a′*.

The juice, in passing from one compartment to the next, flows from the first compartment through the opening *e* into the recess *i*, and from the latter through the other opening, *e*, into the next compartment, from which it flows through openings in the opposite bar into the succeeding compartment, and so on. In thus passing, the scum is removed from the fluid, which passes into each compartment cleanly skimmed and in a clear condition.

By folding the flanges one over the other, as shown, and inserting the edges of the plates in recesses in the bars, and then bolting the whole together, a very rigid and durable structure is obtained.

When it is desired to cut off the communication between any two of the pans, a block or gate, C, is inserted in the adjacent opening *i*, thereby closing each of the openings *e*.

It will be seen that by the construction above described, a pan may be made without solder, with tight joints, rigid and durable, and most effective in permitting the transfer of the juice without withdrawing the scum, and easily cleaned.

I am aware that perforated side bars have been used, the liquor flowing into receptacles at the sides of the bars; but such receptacles are apt to leak and to be knocked off, while the mortises are not open to these objections, and permit the use of the gates C.

I claim—

1. An evaporating-pan having compartments *x x′*, side bars A A′, mortised to form recesses *i*, communicating with the compartments through openings *e*, as specified.

2. The combination of the compartments *x x′*, bars A A′, having recesses *i* and openings *e*, with gates C, adapted to the recesses *i*, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM T. PHEGLEY.

Witnesses:

EMERSON SHORT,

WM. H. BURK.