

M. CURTIN.  
Steam-Cooking Apparatus.

No. 209,464.

Patented Oct. 29, 1878.

Fig. 1.

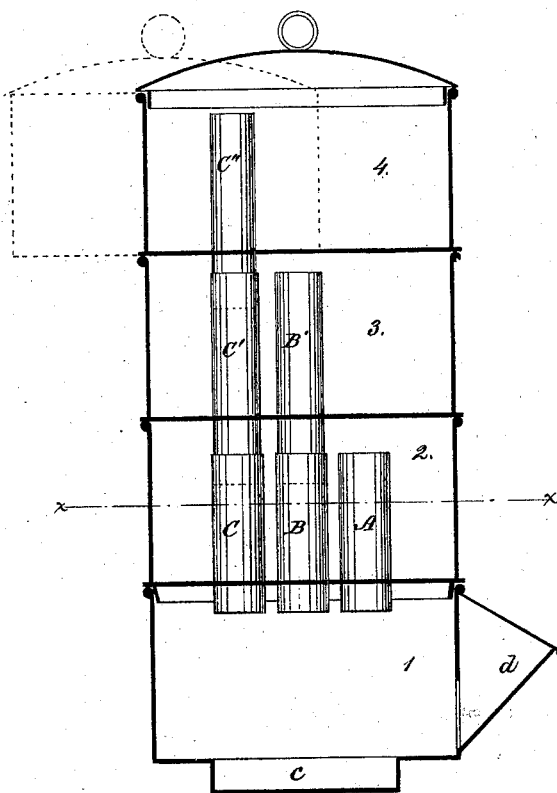
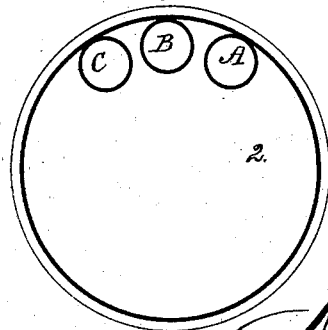


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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MARTIN CURTIN, OF HOUSTON, TEXAS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM-COOKING APPARATUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 209,464, dated October 29, 1878; application filed June 1, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARTIN CURTIN, of Houston, in the county of Harris and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Steam-Cooking Apparatus; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention is an improvement in the class of culinary apparatus in which the heat of steam in pipes or tubular jackets is made to cook food without the direct action of fire by radiation, conduction, or convection.

My invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter described, whereby the sections of my improved apparatus are supported one above another, and the upper ones are adapted to be swung or turned laterally to allow inspection or removal of the food placed therein.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved cooking apparatus. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

The apparatus is composed of a series of hollow sections, 1 2 3 4, which are superposed, so as to form a vertical structure, and they have a number of tubes connected therewith, as hereinafter described. The uppermost section, 4, has a detachable cover, and the lower section, 1, has a cylindrical base projection, *c*, (similar to an ordinary boiling-pot,) which is intended to be of such diameter that it will enter a stove-hole. The lower section, 1, is a boiler or steam-generator, water being introduced into it at the side *d*. The tube A is fixed in the bottom of the second section, 2. The next tube is constructed in two parts, B B', and the third tube in three parts, C C' C''.

The lower part, B, of the tube next to A is fixed in the bottom of section 2, and the upper part, B', in section 3. The several parts C C' C'' of the third or longest tube are fixed in the bottoms of sections 2 3 4 respectively.

The tube A conducts the steam from the boiler 1 into section 2, the tube B into section 3, and the tubes C C' C'' into section 4. Thus each section is independent of the others, and no flavor or odor can be communicated from one to the other.

The upper sections, 3 4, have no base flange or projection, but each rests directly on the one below, and is held in place thereon by means of the tubes—that is to say, the tubes B' C' enter tubes B C, respectively, and hold the section 3 in place on section 2, while the tube C'' enters tube C' and holds section 4 on section 3; yet section 4 may be turned to one side, as shown by dotted lines, Fig. 1, the tube C'' acting as a pivot and the tube C' as a socket for the same. The section 3 may also be turned laterally on section 2; but in such case the former 3 requires to be first raised to remove both tubes B' C' from tubes B C, and then replaced, so that but one of the tubes, B' or C', shall enter a socket-tube, B or C, and thus serve as a pivot.

By turning or swinging the sections laterally the contents of each may be conveniently examined without entirely uncovering them unless desired. The removal of the contents is also facilitated by the same construction.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the boiler 1 and sections 2 3 4, (the latter two having no base flange or projection,) of the tube A and tubes B B' and C C' C'', all constructed and arranged as shown and described, whereby certain parts of the two longer tubes may serve as pivots on which the upper sections may be turned laterally, as specified.

MARTIN CURTIN.

Witnesses:

N. P. DOLIN,  
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