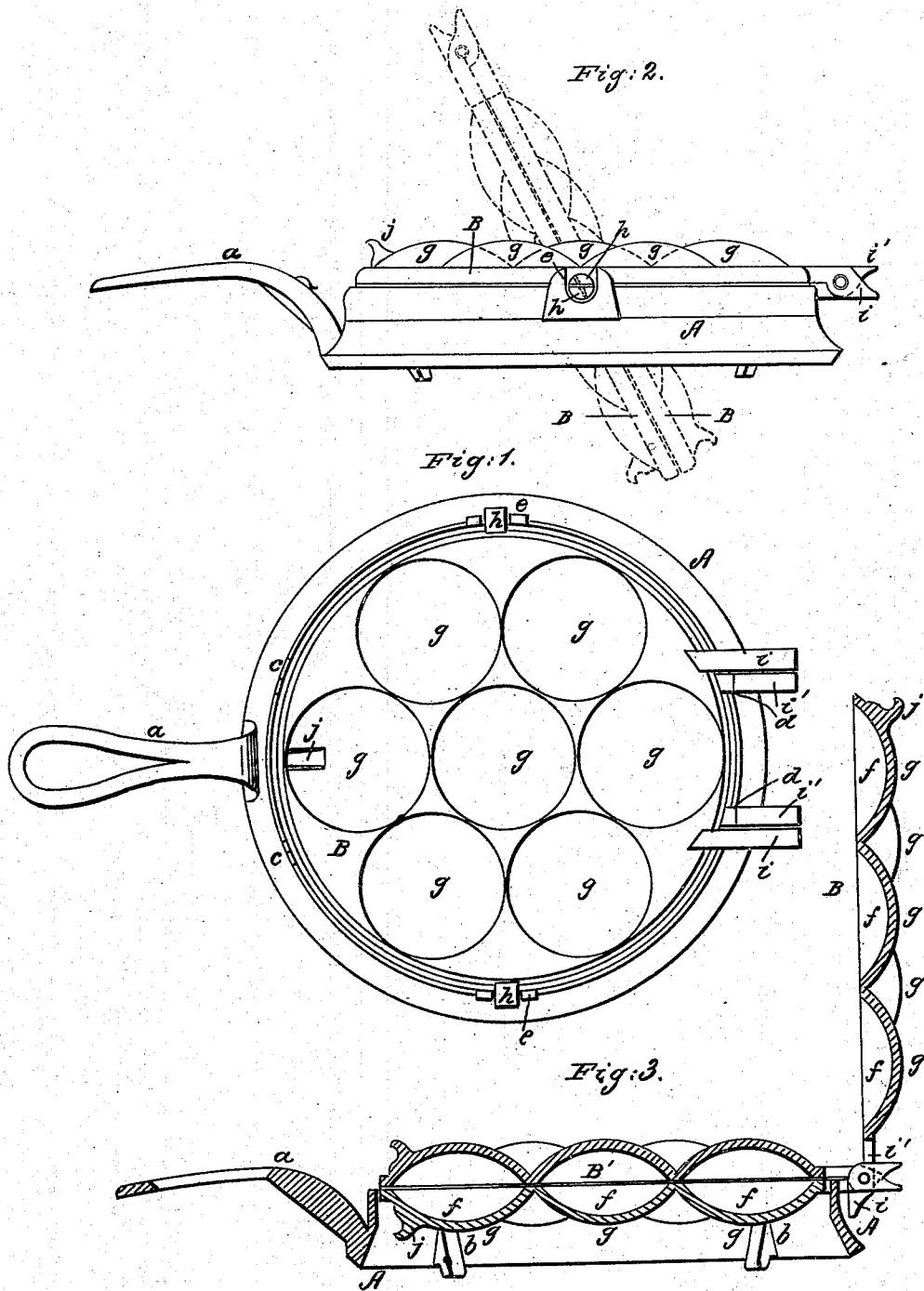


W. LOUCKS.
Egg Cooker.

No. 48,190.

Patented June 13, 1865.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WESLEY LOUCKS, OF SCHOHARIE, NEW YORK.

EGG-COOKER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 48,190, dated June 13, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WESLEY LOUCKS, of Schoharie, in the county of Schoharie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Kitchen Utensil, which I call an "Egg-Cooker;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of my egg-cooker; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same; and Fig. 3, a vertical central section thereof as it appears when open to receive the eggs, or for the purpose of allowing the eggs to be removed after being cooked. The red lines in Fig. 2 illustrate the movement of the egg-cooker on its axis or bearings, and the red lines in Fig. 3 illustrate the movement of one half of the egg-cooker on its hinge-joint, or the opening and closing operation of the respective halves of the egg-cooker.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate corresponding parts.

My invention consists in the egg-cooker hereinafter described, as a new article of manufacture, the same enabling the frying of several eggs at one time and on both sides, without the necessity of turning them with a knife or other like implement, it also keeping the eggs separate from one another, and likewise admitting of the ready removal of the cooked eggs and the insertion of a new lot without the necessity of readjusting the egg-cooker to its starting position or condition.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings.

A is a conic or flaring ring-support, cast with a handle, *a*, and legs *b b*, as represented. In the upper edge of this support four notches, *c c d d*, are cast, those *c c* being very nearly opposite those *d d*. These notches are rectangular in form. At right angles to these notches there are cast in the upper edge of the support two other notches, *e e*, one of which is diametrically opposite the other. The notches *e e* are rounding at their bottom; and as these notches are to support the journals of another part of the egg-cooker, the metal about them is made thicker and extended upward a short dis-

tance above the edge of the ring-support A, as represented.

B B' are two circular plates with several concave circular depressions in their faces, and with convex circular projections on their outer surfaces, as indicated by the letters *f g*. These depressions are separated from one another, as represented, and when the two faces of the plates are brought snugly together, full, oval, or elliptic shaped chambers for the eggs are formed, as represented in Fig. 3 by the black and red lines.

On each plate, at opposite points, semi-cylindric journals *h h* are cast, as shown; and on each plate at right angles to these journals hinging-ears *i i'* are also cast. The ears *i* extend back and upward, while the ears *i'* extend back and downward, as represented. The upward-extending ears are set closer together than the downward-extending ones, and just stand within the same, as represented. Each plate on its outer surface, and at a point near their circumference and opposite the point where the hinging lugs or ears are located, is furnished with a finger-piece, *j*, as represented. The two plates thus constructed are pivoted together by passing pivots or pintles through the respective pairs of ears *i i'*, as represented. When the plates are pivoted together and laid upon one another the half-journals *h h* form full cylindric journals, as represented in Fig. 2. These journals fit in the notches *ee*, while one set of the ears of one plate rest in one set of the notches *cc* and *dd*. When the two plates are swung round on their journals and the upper plate becomes the lower plate, the other pair of ears or lugs of the upper plate fall into the other set of the notches *cc* and *dd*. After the eggs are cooked, or in order to insert the eggs to be cooked, the plate which is on top is thrown up on its hinge-connection, as shown in black lines in Fig. 3. When the plate is thus thrown up the extensions of the ears or lugs serve as stops or stays to prevent it from falling over too far. They also retain the plate in its adjusted position, rendering it unnecessary to apply the hands to it after the adjustment has been effected.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the eggs can be cooked on one side, then inverted to be cooked on the other, and after being cooked can be taken out separately, it

only being necessary to adjust the plate to the position shown in Fig. 3, and put a knife or other implement under each egg and lift it out of its cell. The eggs being removed, a new lot may be introduced before the plate which was thrown up is brought down.

The egg-cooker herein described is adapted by means of its legs or feet to fit the holes in a range or stove, and is supported by the metal which incloses said holes, as will be evident.

I am aware that it is not new to make cup-shaped depressions or cavities in a single plate or utensil adapted for frying or cooking eggs, therefore I make no claim to such a single plate or utensil. I am also aware that the prin-

ciple of revolving an apparatus in which to fry or broil meats is not new, therefore I make no claim to such principle. I am not aware, however, that an egg-cooker which is constructed as I have shown, and adapted for frying eggs on both sides, as set forth, has ever been manufactured or known; and, therefore,

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The within-described egg-cooker, as a new article of manufacture.

WESLEY LOUCKS.

Witnesses:

DURYEE BEEKMAN,
CALEB CARPENTER.