

(No Model.)

T. MAKEMSON.
EVAPORATING PAN.

No. 384,772.

Patented June 19, 1888.

Fig. 1.

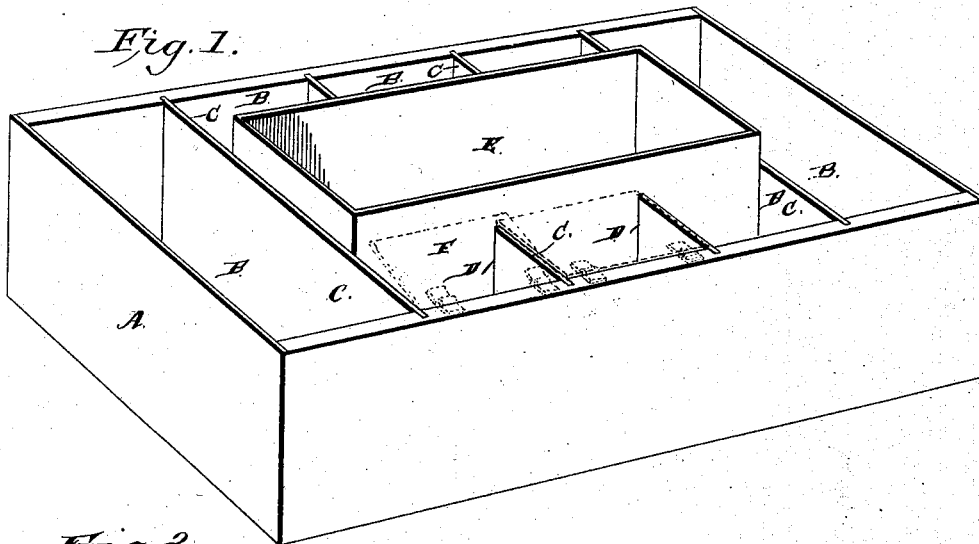


Fig. 2.

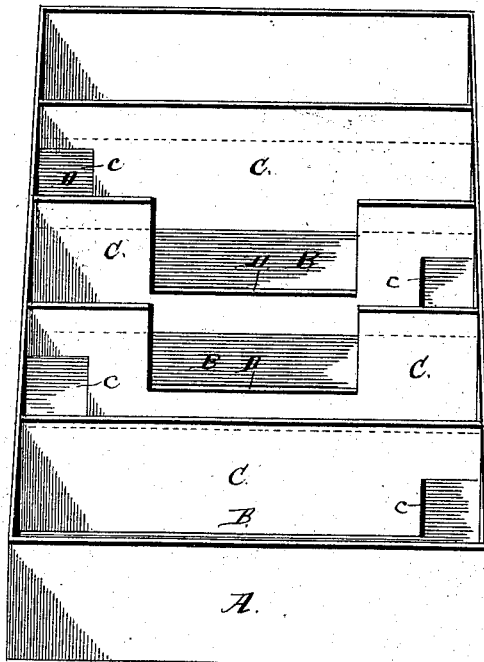
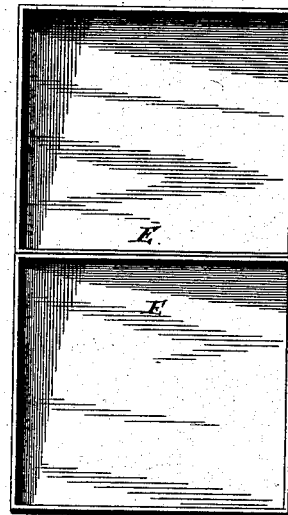


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,

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By *his* Attorneys,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS MAKEMSON, OF MOUND CITY, KANSAS.

EVAPORATING-PAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,772, dated June 19, 1888.

Application filed April 12, 1888. Serial No. 270,450. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS MAKEMSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mound City, in the county of Linn and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Evaporators, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in evaporators that may be of any convenient size and construction to be used for general cooking purposes on stoves, but which are specially adapted to reduce molasses, sorghum, and similar sirupy liquids; and it consists in the construction and novel combination of parts, hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of an evaporator embodying the invention. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of the evaporator with the inner pan or boiler removed. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the inner pan when formed in two sections.

The object of the invention is to perform the latter part of the reduction, when the liquid has become thick and viscous, and is therefore liable to burn, in a central or inner pan the sides and bottom of which are in contact only with the supports that sustain the said inner pan and the thinner liquid in process of reduction in the outer surrounding pan. To further this object, the evaporator is constructed as follows:

In the drawings, A designates the outer pan, having the ends and bottom of sheet metal and the sides either of metal or wood. When the device is used in connection with a stove, the sides must be of metal, else they might ignite. The said pan is divided into the compartments B by the transverse partitions C, which compartments intercommunicate through the openings *c c*, situated alternately in opposite ends of the partitions and adjoining the bottom of the pan. The end partitions are complete with the exceptions of the said openings; but the intervening partitions are cut away downward from their upper edges, to form the rectangular aligned open spaces D D, which serve as a seat for the central or inner pan, E, the ends of which rest against the inner surface of the end partitions and its sides against the side edges of the spaces D, so that the said pan is firmly sup-

ported in all directions. The pan E rises a suitable distance above the surrounding pan, the compartments of which may, if desired, be covered by the lids F, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

When the liquid in the outer pan has been reduced to a thick and viscous condition, it is removed to the inner pan, the bottom of which is in contact only with its supports and the hot thinner liquid in the surrounding pan, so that it cannot become burned during the remainder of the reduction.

The inner pan, F, is of the same sheet metal constituting the bottom, ends and partitions of the outer pan. The inner pan may be replaced by two or more pans, which can be more conveniently handled than a single pan. (See Fig. 3.)

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of the outer pan divided into communicating compartments by transverse partitions having open spaces cut in their upper edges, with the inner pan seated in said open spaces, rising higher than the outer pan, and having its bottom and sides in contact with its supports only, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the pan A, having its sides of wood and its bottom and ends of metal, the transverse metal partitions having the openings *c* alternately at their opposing ends, the intermediate partitions having their upper edges cut away to form aligned rectangular spaces D, and the end partitions being complete but for the openings *c*, with the inner pan seated in the spaces D and having its sides resting against the edges of said spaces and its ends resting against the inner faces of the end partitions, as specified.

3. The combination of the outer pan having the partitions C, provided with the alternately-opposite openings *c* adjoining the floor of said pan, and the open spaces D in their upper portions, with the inner pan seated in the spaces D, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS MAKEMSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. SIGGERS,
R. J. MARSHALL, Jr.