

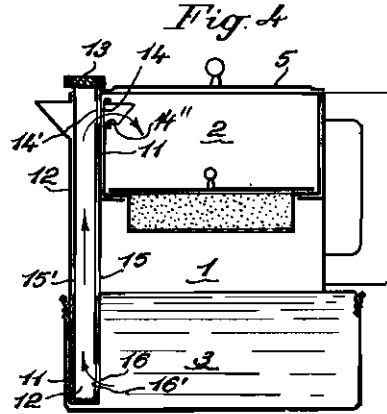
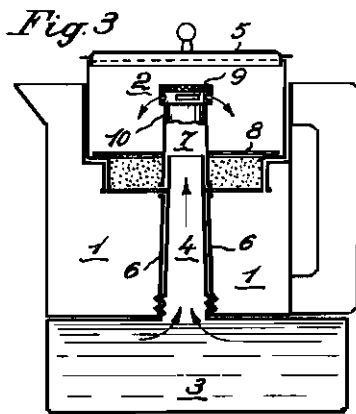
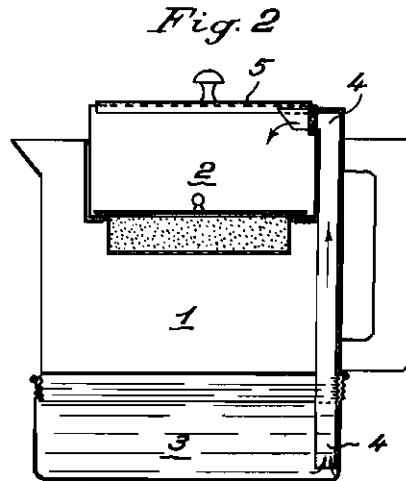
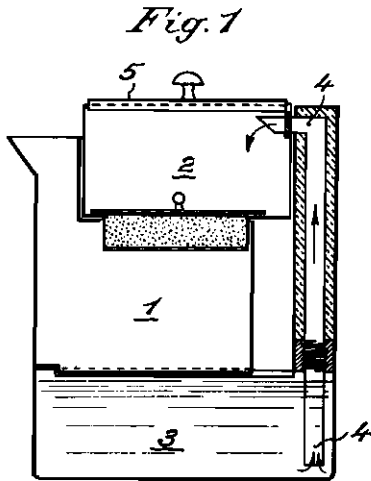
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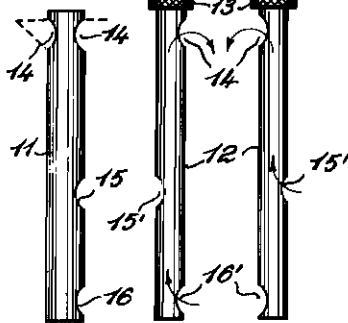
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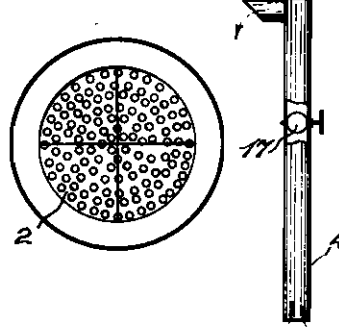
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*Fig. 5 Fig. 6 Fig. 7*



*Fig. 8 Fig. 9*



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# ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

## FILTER-MACHINES FOR COFFEE

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vested in the Alien Property Custodian

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As well known the coffee obtained with the system of steam or boiling water pressure (so-called express coffee) contains a minimum of caffeine oil (roasted coffee) and a maximum of noxious elements. This is owing to the lively and violent pressure of steam or boiling water producing an excessive extracting action on the delicate grain of the coffee. The consequence is a troubled drink of a scarce fragrance and a hard taste.

The coffee is a drink which has conquered the taste of the public not on account of its content of caffeine, tannic acid and calcarious residues but only owing to the value of its fragrance constituted by the caffeine oil.

In fact coffee without caffeine is drunk with great satisfaction and the unconsciousness of the most clever expert, but coffee is not drunk on account of its antihygienic content of tannic acid, nor coffee would be drunk after subtracting the caffeine oil.

It is consequently justified to think that the great prevalence of this substance on the others which are not wanted in the coffee determines the best quality of the latter and the perfection of the system chosen and used for its preparation.

In the different modifications of the coffee-machine according to the present invention the water does not operate by pressure but only by gravity. By permeating through the layers of coffee, not by a lively, violent, forced action, consequently insufficient to produce the excessive extraction, above mentioned, of noxious substances, the water is only capable of absorbing the only aromatic substances so that a drink is obtained of brilliant colour, conspicuous fragrance and pleasant taste.

In the accompanying drawings the invention is schematically illustrated and utilized with different forms of realisation of machines and exactly:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal section of a machine whose water discharging tube is disposed within the handle.

Fig. 2 is a similar view with the water discharging tube disposed on one of the sides of the receptacle.

Fig. 3 is a section of another form of realisation in which the water discharging tube is placed in the middle.

Fig. 4 is a section view of another form of realisation comprising a turning tube functioning as a valve.

Figs. 5-6-7 show the details of the fixed and turning tube, the latter seen in the water discharge and distribution of coffee.

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the charging receptacle for powdered coffee with subdivisions to prepare a minimum of coffee in a machine of a larger content, and finally

Fig. 9 is a view in elevation of a tube for discharging water comprising a regulating valve.

With reference to the accompanying figures the coffee machine comprises two main receptacles and accessory parts: reference number 1 indicates the receptacle above the coffee machine; 2 indicates the receptacle containing the powdered coffee charge; 3 is the underlying part functioning as a water boiler; 4 is the tube conveying the boiling water from the receptacle 3 to the receptacle 2; 5 is the cover.

As illustrated in Fig. 3 the tube 4 is solidary to the receptacle 3 and engages a cavity 6 provided in the middle of receptacle 1, the upper end of this tube ending in the interior of a counter tube 7 fixed on the upper filter 8. Said counter tube continues into the interior of receptacle 2 and ends with a head 9 in which there are provided the holes 10 for the exit of the discharging water.

In the Figures 4-5-6 the tube 4 is contained in another tube 11 fixed to the receptacle 1; within this latter there is lodged the tube 12 functioning as a valve and provided with and acted on by a knob 13. The tubes 11 and 12 are provided with corresponding openings 14-15-16 and 14', 15', 16'. These tubes are closed at their bottom. In Figures 4 and 6 there is illustrated the tube 12 in the water discharging position of the receptacle 2 while in Fig. 7 the tube is illustrated turned into the position for the distribution of coffee.

According to the invention the water of the receptacle 3 flows through the tube 4 and ascends by pressure to the receptacle 2 and acts by gravity and not in a boiling state in extracting process of the coffee by permeating the layers of powdered coffee and falling down again under the form of liquid coffee to the bottom of the receptacle 1.

The receptacle 1 may be united to receptacle 3 not only by means of a screwed coupling but also through engagement or any other adapted means. The tube 4 (Fig. 9) may be equally provided with a small valve 17 for regulating the quantity of water to be admitted into receptacle 2 in the case a small quantity of coffee is to be prepared in a machine of a greater capacity and to this object the charging receptacle for the powdered coffee may be subdivided as shown in Fig. 8 or said receptacle may be constructed in convenient proportions to be used in the place of the normal one.

Furthermore the machine may assume different shapes and be constructed of metal, glass, porcelain or of another convenient material whatever.

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