(No Model.)

M. J. DIXON & J. W. WALLACE.

ICE CREAM CAN.

No. 321,954. Patented July 14, 1885.

Fig. 1.

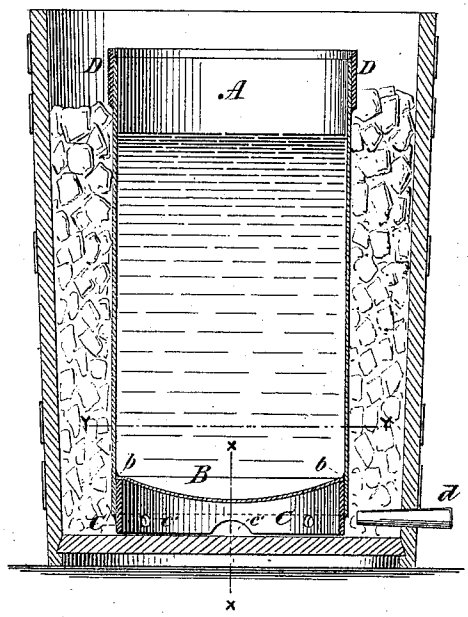


Fig. 2.

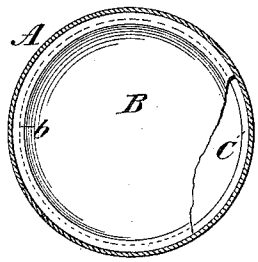
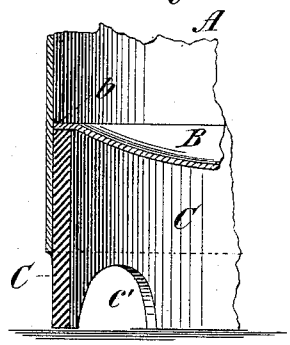


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL J. DIXON, OF NEW YORK, AND JOHN W. WALLACE, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

ICE-CREAM CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,954, dated July 14, 1885.

Application filed May 26, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MICHAEL J. DIXON and JOHN W. WALLACE, citizens of the United States, and residents, respectively, of the city of New York and the city of Brooklyn, of the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ice-Cream Cans, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists in certain improvements in the construction of ice-cream cans, which greatly add to their durability and convenience in use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section a short distance from the bottom; Fig. 3, an enlarged detail of Fig. 1.

Ice-cream cans as usually made are put into tubs with ice and salt, and the bottom of the can (having no protecting rim of heavy iron) sits directly upon the ice, and thus the bottom, and especially its edges or joint with the cylindrical body of the can, are speedily worn out by rubbing upon the ice and salt. When so much worn as to leak, it is customary to cut off the bottom, and also a short length of the cylinder, and put on a new bottom. This is not only expensive, but it materially lessens the capacity of the can, so that a can which originally contained, say, one or two gallons, would contain considerably less each time it was cut off and supplied with a new bottom. The water in the tub is let off by means of a tapering wooden plug driven through the side of the tub near the bottom, and it frequently happens that this plug is driven against the common can so hard as to start a leak. By our improved construction we avoid these disadvantages.

In the drawings, A is the cylindrical body of the can.

B is the bottom of the can, which is soldered to the inside of the cylinder a short distance above the lower edge at the place marked *b*.

C is the strengthening bottom rim. This rim C is a hoop of heavy iron, and is slipped into the lower end of the cylinder A up to the bottom B, and is sweat or soldered in its place, as shown in the enlarged view, Fig. 3. Near the lower part of rim C are several perforations or scallops, *c'*, for the free movement or passage of the melted water or small pieces of ice.

D is a strengthening-rib of hoop-iron surrounding the top edge of the body A of the can.

In Fig. 1 our tub is shown in an ice-tub such as is generally used with ice-cream cans, the ice and salt being placed between the can and tub. A wooden tapered plug, *d*, is to be driven through a hole just above the bottom of the tub, to draw off the water.

It will be seen that the strong bottom rim, C, receives most of the wear and strain in use and protects the bottom B and its seams and permits the easy movement and passage of the water and ice under the bottom through the openings *c'*. It will also be noticed that if plug *d* should be driven too hard it would strike against the strong rim C and not be able to perforate the body of the can or start any leak.

As there is no liability to the injury of the body of the can by the plug, nor to the corners of the can by being worn or ground off by churning the can in the tub, it is easy to unsolder an old bottom and rim and replace new ones without cutting off a piece of the body.

When the bottom of the ordinary can comes in contact with the bottom of the tub, the cream near the bottom is badly frozen and is "caky" or "icy" instead of being "snowy," as it ought to be. This is because the freezing is not done as quickly as when there are ice and water under the bottom of the can. This trouble is avoided by our construction, which keeps the bottom of the can away from the bottom of the tub, and maintains a circulation of ice and water between the bottom of the can and the bottom of the tub.

An essential part of our improvement is the perforation of the bottom rim, C.

We claim as our invention—

An ice-cream can composed of body A, bottom B, and the perforated or scalloped rim C, constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names, in presence of two witnesses, this 25th day of May, A. D. 1885.

MICHAEL J. DIXON.
JOHN W. WALLACE.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS,
B. JOHN HARTE.