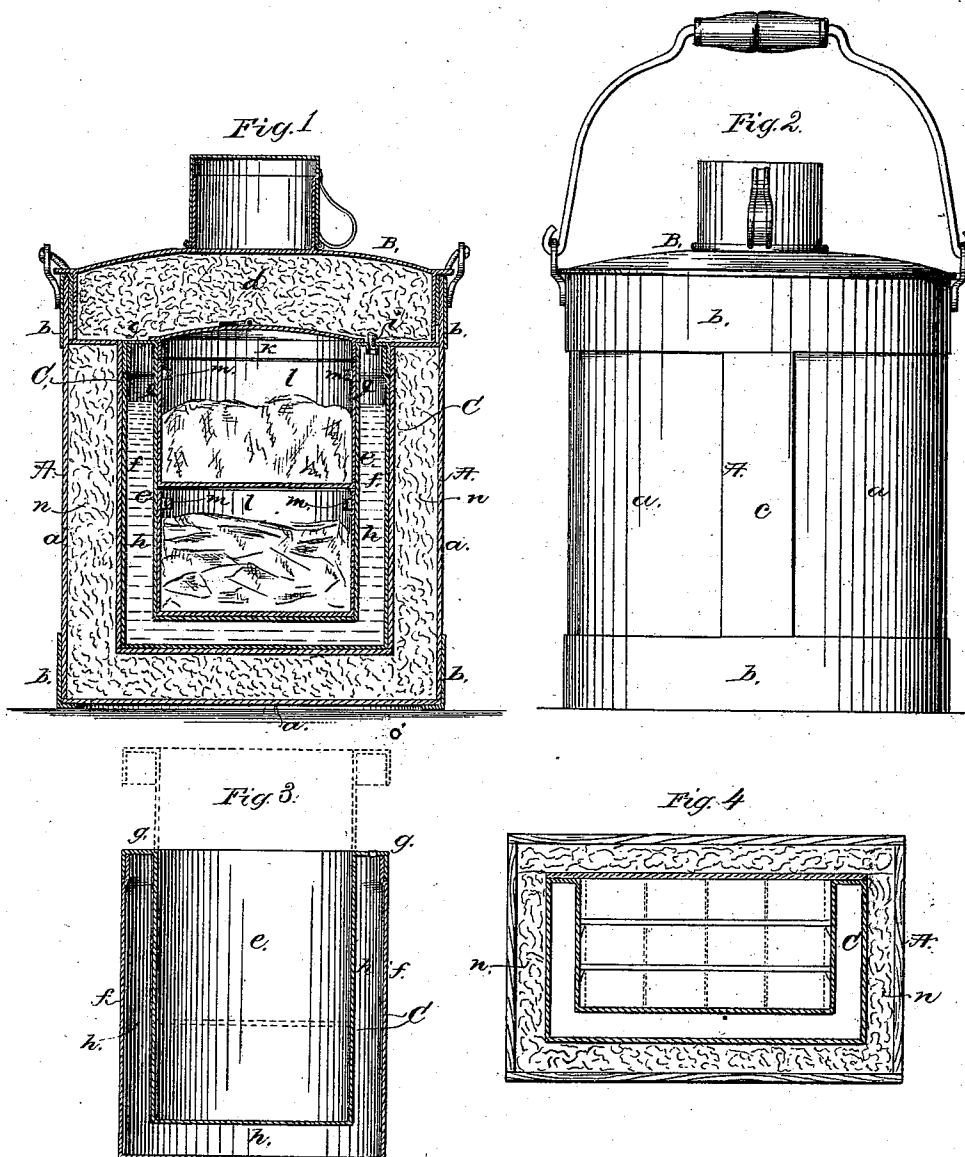


J. B. HASKELL.
Combined Cooking Can and Dinner Pail.

No. 230,274.

Patented July 20, 1880.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. HASKELL, OF STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

COMBINED COOKING-CAN AND DINNER-PAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,274, dated July 20, 1880.

Application filed February 11, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. HASKELL, of Staunton, in the county of Augusta and State of Virginia, have invented a new Improvement in Combined Cooking-Can and Dinner-Pail; 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 pails or cans which are constructed with hollow walls or in part of some material which is a bad conductor of heat for the purpose of preserving food for a considerable time at a temperature which is either above or below that of the surrounding atmosphere.

The improvement consists, first, in constructing the outer portion of the can or pail of gutta-percha or other suitable material, and a tin or other sheet-metal frame, which partly incloses and serves to protect it; second, in combining with such or equivalent outer portion of the can or pail an inner can which is made of two separable parts and double walled, for the purpose of holding liquid and solid food. Such can is particularly intended for holding hot coffee, soup, &c. It surrounds the chamber containing the solid food, and thereby aids in keeping warm, and even in cooking, the latter. It therefore constitutes an important feature of my invention.

In accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical central section, and Fig. 2 a side view, of my improved pail. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the inner can or receptacle for hot coffee or other liquid, the dotted lines showing its parts separated. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of a modification.

The outer portion or cylinder A of my can or pail is constructed of one or more sheets, *a*, of gutta-percha or other light material which is a poor conductor of heat, and of a tin or other sheet-metal frame, which consists, mainly, of the top and bottom rings *b b* and vertical connecting-strips *c*. By such combination of materials and the construction specified I secure the desired qualities of lightness, durability, and non-conductivity.

The cover B of cylinder A is constructed of sheet metal or other suitable material and provided with a lining, *d*, of felt or other equivalent

substance. The inner can, C, consists of two parts or cylinders, *e f*, which are separated at all points save at the top, where they are connected by means of a sort of annular flanged cap, *g*, which is an integral or permanent portion of the inner can, *e*, and fits closely over the edge of the outer can, *f*. In other words, the inner can, C, is hollow-walled; but its two parts *e f* may be easily detached from each other when required for the purpose of cleaning them. The space *h* between the walls *e f* constitutes a receptacle for liquid, such as coffee, tea, or water, the same being poured in and discharged through an opening in the cap *g*, which is provided with a detachable plug, *i*. Said can C is provided with a cover, K, and contains a number of shallow trays or pans, *l*, for holding solid food. These trays are placed one on another, and have inwardly-projecting ears or handles *m*, to facilitate their removal. The can C fits snugly into the cylinder *n*, of non-conducting material, which is attached to or may form an integral portion of the outer pail or can, A—that is to say, the thick cylinder *n*, of non-conducting material, may be formed in one piece with the sheets *a* of gutta-percha, or separate therefrom, as desired; but when made separate they will be suitably attached to each other.

It is obvious that the outer part or cylinder, A, will preserve the temperature of the contents of the inner or hollow-walled can, C, for a long time, by reason of its incapacity for conducting heat rapidly; and, further, that the space *h* between the walls *e f* of such inner can, C, affords an additional barrier to passage of heat inward or outward. If, for example, such space *h* be filled with hot liquid, and solid food be placed in a hot state in the trays *l*, said food will be kept hot for a long time. Contrariwise, if the space *h* be filled with cool liquid, or, better still, with crushed ice, the contents of vessel *e* will be kept at a low temperature for a corresponding period.

The chief use to which I propose to devote my invention is a dinner cooking-pail for workmen and others who require to take meals away from home. In such case the trays *l* will be filled with meat, vegetables, &c., which may be but partly cooked, and the hollow wall of the can C filled with hot coffee. If this be

done, say at six a. m., the workman will find at noon that the solid food is hot and completely cooked, and the coffee also as warm as required for drinking. Thus he is provided with
5 a warm dinner without any trouble or expense, and time is economized in preparing it in the morning, since it does not require to be completely cooked at that time.

Another use to which the invention may be
10 applied is as a case for transporting fruit, &c. If, for example, baskets of strawberries be substituted for the trays *l*, and pounded ice or even cold water be placed in the receptacle *c*, then the fruit will be kept in a cool state for a
15 long time, so as be delivered in good condition at the end of a long trip in summer-time.

The use of the can for shipping ice-cream is another example of its utility.

It may also be employed for transporting
20 and preserving temperature of cream, beer, &c.

I am aware the outer portion of a pail has been formed of gutta-percha or other poor con-

ductor of heat and bound or incased in sheet metal at top and bottom. Such construction 25 I do not claim.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination of the sheet-metal frame formed of the two annular parts *b b* and the vertical strips *c*, which connect them with the
30 gutta-percha part *a*, as shown and described.

2. The combination of the inner can or liquid-receptacle, *C*, having a hollow annular body provided with the valved opening in its top, and the outer portion or cylinder, *A*,
35 formed of gutta-percha, and an inclosing or projecting metal frame, all as shown and described, for the purpose specified.

3. The can *C*, formed of the outer cylinder, *f*, and the inner cylinder, *e*, having a flanged cap,
40 which fits closely on part *f*, but is detachable therefrom, as shown and described.

JOHN BACHMAN HASKELL.

Witnesses:

E. LOUIS IDE,
GEO. P. BAKER.