No. 762,972. PATENTED JUNE 21, 1904.

W. J. WOODCOCK.

ICE FREEZING PLATE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1902.

NO MODEL.

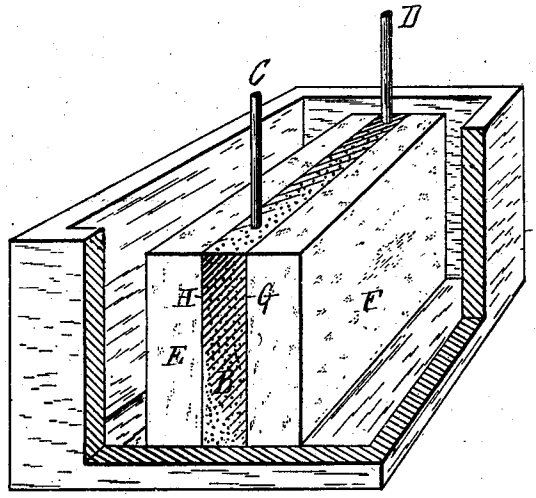


Fig. 1

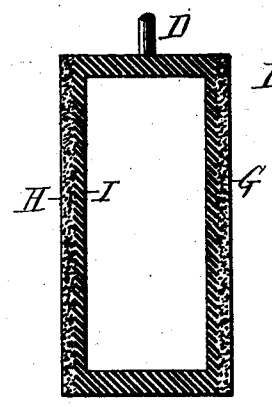


Fig. 3.

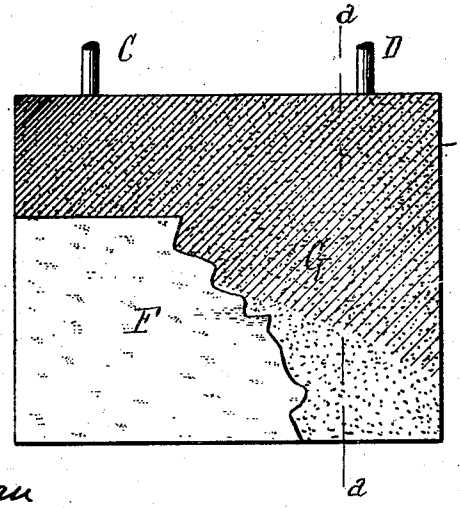


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 762,972. Patented June 21, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD J. WOODCOCK, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO WOODCOCK PLATE ICE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

ICE-FREEZING PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,972, dated June 21, 1904.

Application filed November 10, 1902. Serial No. 130,656. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD J. WOODCOCK, of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ice-Freezing Plates, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to the manufacture of plate-ice.

The invention consists in a freezing-plate constructed of one material having its ice-receiving surface more elastic than its inner portion and capable of yielding to circumferential strain due to the expansion and contraction of the ice formed thereon.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a freezing-tank, showing my improved plate and ice formed thereon. Fig. 2 is a face view of said plate, showing the ice partly removed. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the plate on the line *a a* of Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A is a suitable tank adapted to hold the water to be frozen. B is the freezing-plate, standing on its edge therein and provided with inlet-pipe C and outlet-pipe D for the refrigerating connections. The plates of ice E and F are formed upon the surfaces G H of said plates. In order to allow of expansion and contraction of the ice under variations of temperature, I construct the plate B throughout of any suitable yielding or yielding and elastic material, such as rubber, making the surfaces G H more yielding or elastic than the body portion I.

When ice is formed at temperatures below 0° Fahrenheit upon the surface of a freezing-plate, it undergoes much expansion. So, also, after it is formed variations in temperature cause both contraction and expansion of the ice-plate. The effect of this change in dimensions is, if not provided for, to cause the ice to crack and become unsalable. My present invention prevents this disadvantageous result, because the yielding or elastic surface of the plate is free to yield to surface strain, and thus to be expanded or contracted conjointly with and by the ice formed or forming upon it.

I claim—

1. A freezing-plate constructed of one material, having its ice-receiving surface more elastic than its inner portion and capable of yielding to surface strain due to expansion and contraction of the ice formed thereon.

2. A freezing-plate constructed of rubber, the said rubber being relatively harder in the body portion of said plate than in the ice-receiving surface thereof and the said surface being capable of yielding to surface strain due to the expansion and contraction of the ice formed thereon.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLARD J. WOODCOCK.

Witnesses:
WM. H. SIEGMAN,
I. A. VAN WART.