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C. DOHERTY ET AL

2,256,973

ICE FORMING CAN

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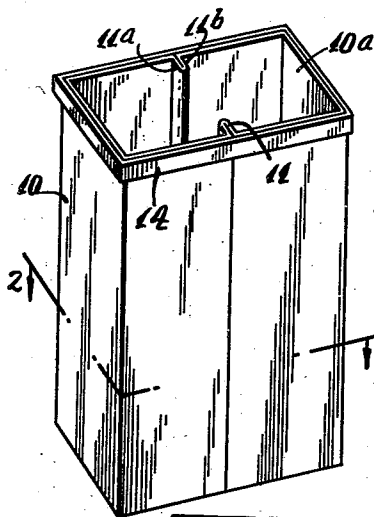


Fig. 1.

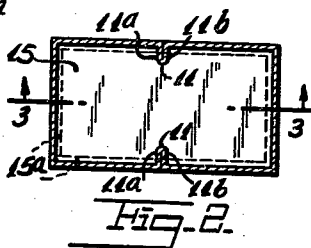


Fig. 2.

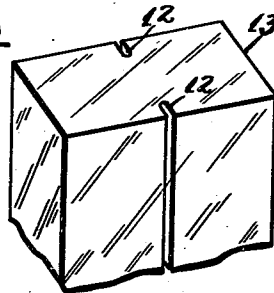


Fig. 4.

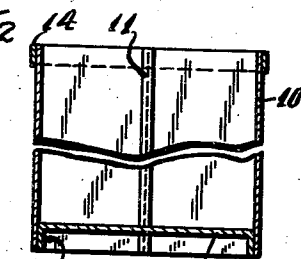


Fig. 3.

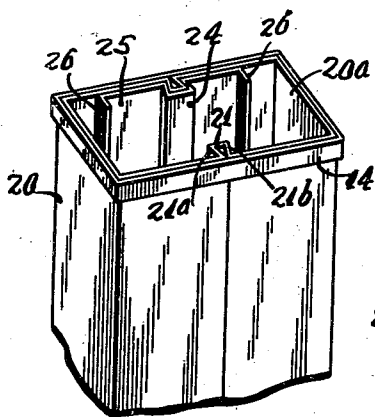


Fig. 5.

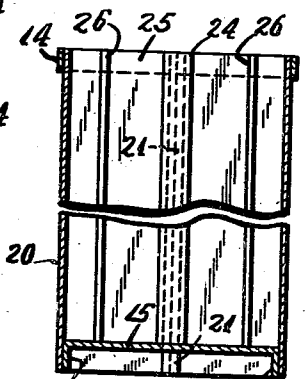


Fig. 6.

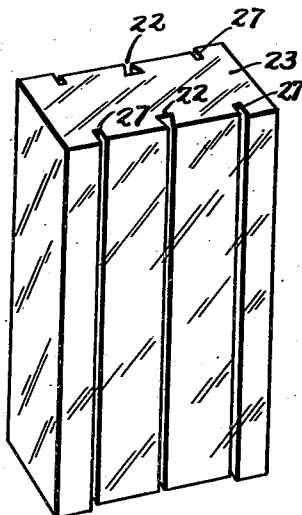


Fig. 7.

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ICE FORMING CAN

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3 Claims. (Cl. 62-108)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in an ice forming can.

The invention has for an object the construction of an ice forming can which is characterized by a rectangularly shaped can for forming a cake of ice and having an open top, and flange members or elements extending longitudinally on the inner faces of the walls of the can for forming grooves in a cake of ice produced in the can to guide ice picking and breaking the cake into smaller parts.

Still further the invention proposes to arrange the flange members or elements on the front and rear faces along the center line of the can so that the cake of ice may be readily divided in half.

Another object of the invention resides in the specific way in which the flange members or elements are formed.

Still further the invention proposes to reinforce the ice forming can in a novel manner.

Another one of the objects of the invention resides in the provision of plates removably mounted on the flange members and themselves arranged with flange members or elements adapted to form additional grooves in the cake of ice to assist in further dividing the ice cake.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawing forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an ice forming can constructed in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view taken on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of a cake of ice produced in the ice forming can.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of an ice forming can constructed in accordance with a modification of this invention.

Fig. 6 is a transverse vertical sectional view of the can shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a cake of ice produced in the can shown in Fig. 5.

The ice forming can, in accordance with this invention, includes a rectangularly shaped can 10 for forming a cake of ice and having an open top 10^a. Flange members or elements 11 extend

tend longitudinally on the inner faces of the walls of the can 10 for forming grooves 12 in a cake of ice 13 (see Fig. 4) formed in the can. These grooves 12 form guides for ice picking and breaking the cake of ice into small parts.

The flange members 11 are formed by bending inwards portions of the side walls of the can 10. These inwardly bent portions have side walls 11^a and 11^b in intimate contact with each other. The can 10 is reinforced at the top with a strip of material 14 engaged about the outer top edge of the can. The can 10 has a bottom 15 with downwardly extended flanges 15^a serving as reinforcement elements for adding to the rigidity of the bottom portion of the can.

In Figs. 5 and 6 a modified form of the invention has been disclosed which distinguishes from the prior form in an arrangement whereby the can is adapted to produce cakes of ice having additional grooves to serve as guides for breaking it into smaller units. More specifically, the ice forming can comprises a rectangular shaped can 20 for forming a cake of ice, and having an open top 20^a. Flange members or elements 21 extend longitudinally on the inner faces of the walls of the can 20 for forming grooves 22 in an ice cake 23 (see Fig. 7) produced in the can.

The flange members 21 are formed by bowing inwardly portions of the front and rear walls of the can 20. However, these inwardly bowed portions have flared sides 21^a and 21^b to form a tenon. These tenons are engageable with mortice elements 24 on plates 25 extending along the inner faces of the side walls of the can 20. Each of the plates 25 has inwardly projecting flange members 26 adapted to form additional grooves 27 in a cake of ice, such as the ice cake 23 which was formed in the can.

When desired the plates 25 may be removed merely by forcing them upwards. Then the mortice and tenon connection will readily disengage. In Fig. 5 the can has been illustrated with one of the plates 25 removed but it should be borne in mind that this is merely by way of illustration. The can is intended to have two identical plates on each of the sides. In other respects this form of the invention is similar to the previous form.

The additional grooves 27 in the cake of ice assist in sub-dividing the cake into smaller predetermined portions.

While we have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of our invention, it is to be understood that we do not limit ourselves to

the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

1. A device of the class described, comprising a rectangularly shaped can forming a mold in which a block of ice or other material may be formed, dove-tailed flange members extending along opposed walls of said can to form grooves in said block of material to guide the severing of said block into equal parts, plates extending vertically along said opposed walls of said can, dove-tailed grooves formed in said plates and engaging said dove-tailed flange members for holding said plates in position, and auxiliary flange members formed on the sides of said plates to form auxiliary grooves in said block of material to guide severing said block into smaller equal parts.

2. A device of the class described, comprising a rectangularly shaped can forming a mold in which a block of ice or other material may be formed, dove-tailed flange members extending along opposed walls of said can to form grooves in said block of material to guide the severing of said block into equal parts, plates extending

vertically along said opposed walls of said can, dove-tailed grooves formed in said plates and engaging said dove-tailed flange members for holding said plates in position, and auxiliary flange members formed on the sides of said plates to form auxiliary grooves in said block of material to guide severing said block into smaller equal parts, said plates being removable by sliding upwards out of said can.

3. A device of the class described, comprising a rectangularly shaped can forming a mold in which a block of ice or other material may be formed, dove-tailed flange members extending along opposed walls of said can to form grooves in said block of material to guide the severing of said block into equal parts, plates extending vertically along said opposed walls of said can, dove-tailed grooves formed in said plates and engaging said dove-tailed flange members for holding said plates in position, and auxiliary flange members formed on the sides of said plates to form auxiliary grooves in said block of material to guide severing said block into smaller equal parts, said flange members and said auxiliary flange members being extended parallel to each other and vertically of the height of said can.

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