

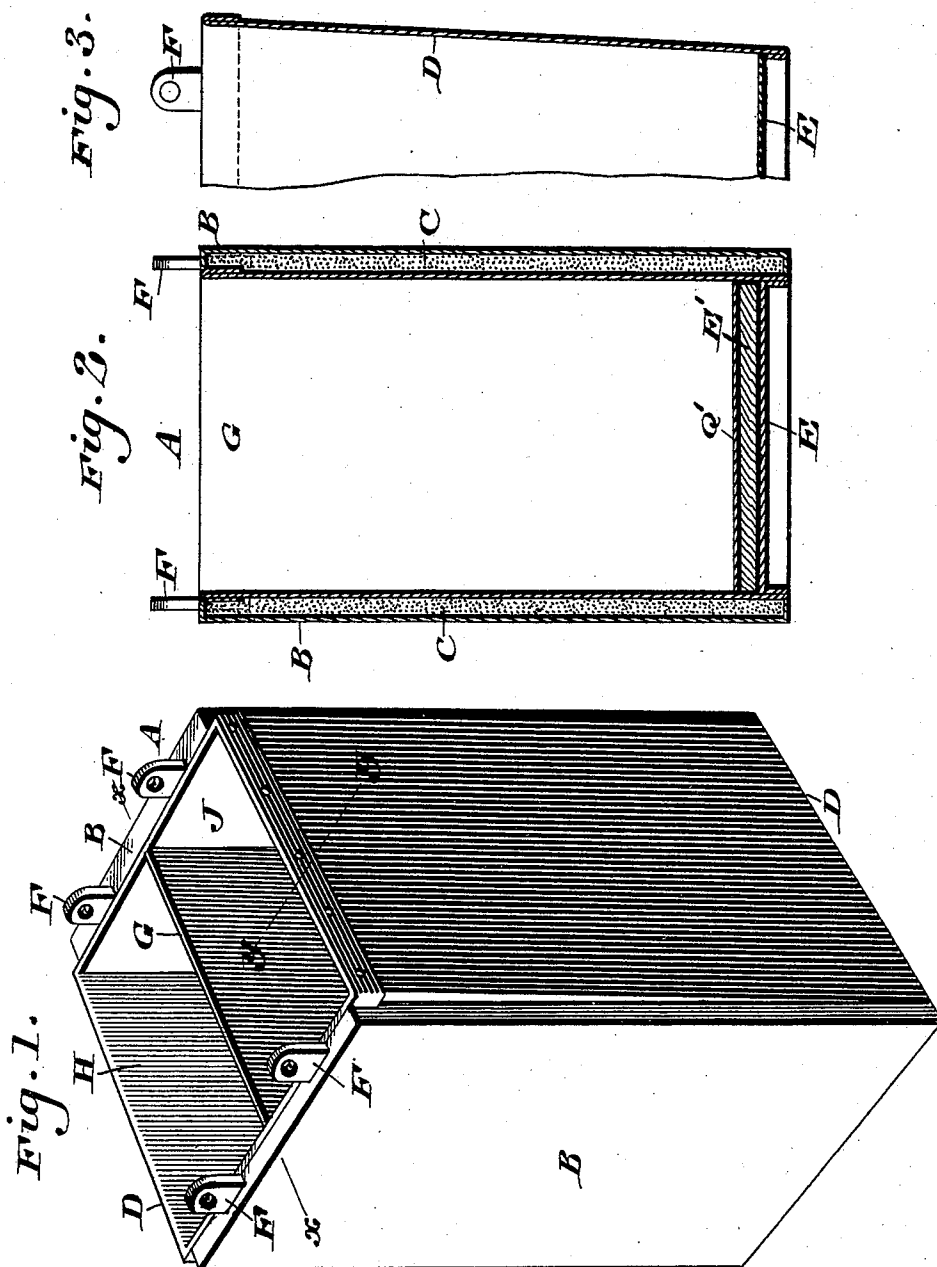
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. A. HUNT.
ICE CAN.

No. 582,289.

Patented May 11, 1897.



WITNESSES:

P. F. Tagher.
L. Douville.

INVENTOR

Howard A. Hunt

BY

Edward J. Sweeney

ATTORNEY.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. A. HUNT.
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Fig. 6.

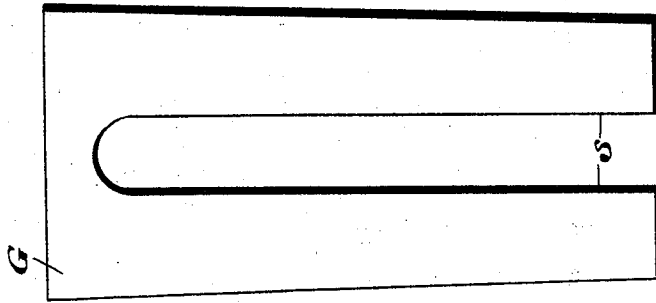


Fig. 5.

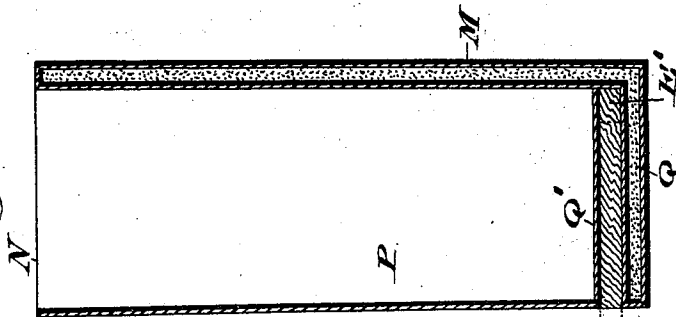
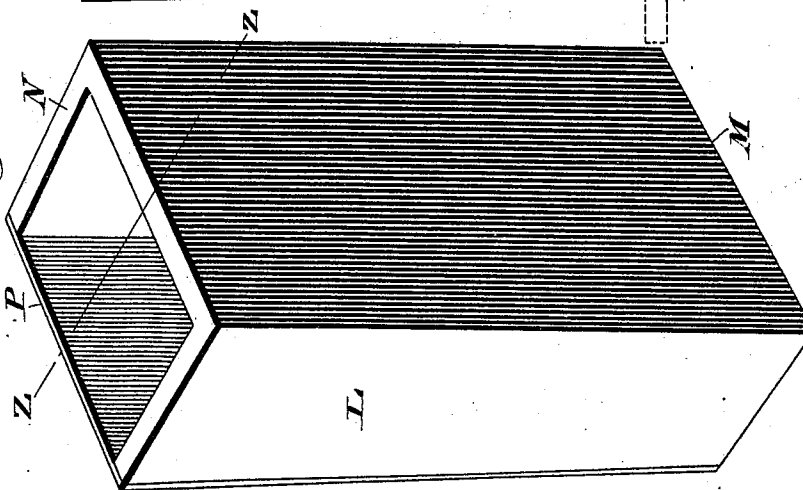


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

C. H. Ogles.
C. H. Grant.

INVENTOR

Howard A. Hunt
BY *John A. Dierckheim*
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOWARD A. HUNT, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ICE-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,289, dated May 11, 1897.

Application filed February 24, 1896. Serial No. 580,306. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOWARD A. HUNT, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ice-Cans, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

It has been found by experiment that when a body of water or other liquid is frozen in the process of making artificial ice the impurities contained in said water are forced to the center of the frozen mass and thus rendered difficult of removal; but I have found in practice that by employing a substantially centrally located partition in the freezing-can and insulating the sides to which said partition is secured and applying the freezing mixture to the adjacent sides, which stand substantially parallel to said partition, all the impurities are forced toward the latter and collect adjacent thereto, thus producing a transparent body of ice; and to this end my invention consists of a novel construction formed of the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter referred to.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a freezing-can for ice-machines embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a section on line *xx*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a partial section on line *yy*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of a single can employed which is insulated on three of its sides and bottom. Fig. 5 represents a section on line *zz*, Fig. 1. Fig. 6 represents an elevation of a modified form of the partition removed, showing the longitudinal slot therein.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the freezing-can embodying my invention, the same consisting of the sides B, which are hollow and may be of rectangular or other shape, thereby forming a chamber or jacket which is filled with insulating or non-conducting material C, which may be wool felt or other similar material.

D designates the two other sides of the can, which, it will be noted, have no insulating material applied thereto.

E designates the bottom of the can, from

which extends the upright partition G, thereby forming the compartments H and J.

F designates lugs or ears attached to the can in order to facilitate the handling of the same.

The operation is as follows: The freezing mixture contacts with the sides D, the sides B, it will be noted, being insulated, and the water or other liquid contained in the compartments H and J will not freeze from those sides, whereby the impurities contained in the liquid to be frozen will be forced during the act of freezing through each of the chambers toward the partition G and will be either found on that side of the cake of ice which is adjacent to said partition or will exist in a thin film of water adjacent said partition which may remain uncongealed. In either case the ice formed in the chambers H and J will be produced in an exceedingly pure condition.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown a single can with insulation on three of its sides L, M, and N and on its bottom Q, the side P having the insulation removed therefrom, the freezing medium being applied to said side P and the operation of freezing in other respects being the same as already described.

If desired, the partition G employed in the double can seen in Figs. 1 and 2 may be provided with an oblong slot S' therein, the function of the partition being the same as before.

It will of course be understood that the base E of the can (seen in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive) may be provided with insulation or non-conducting material, if desired, the operation in either case being the same as already described, two cakes of ice being frozen in the double can, each from one side only, thereby forming no core and expelling all taste or smell and deposits of any kind whatever, the resulting product being perfectly transparent throughout.

In the preferred embodiment of my invention I provide an auxiliary or false bottom Q' in each can and place underneath the same a movable board or shelf E', which can be drawn laterally from the can when it is desired to withdraw the ice or other congealed liquid, thus allowing free access to the bottom proper of ice-can for the direct applica-

tion of the water, which liberates the ice from the can.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that ice frozen in cans embodying my invention in the manner described will be produced with a straight grain without a core or butt, which is an improvement, for the core being composed of impurities, &c., is injurious to the duration of a block of ice, as that will be the first point where the melting begins.

The partition G is preferably made detachable from the sides, so that when the ice is loosened from said sides and is taken out of the can the partition can be removed with the ice, after which the ice may be separated from the partitions, thus making two blocks, it being readily seen that by this means the ice may be more readily removed from the cans than if the partition were stationary, and also if there was no partition the line of freezing would be radiating toward the center, while by using the partition the lines of freezing are parallel and make a much better and clearer looking piece of ice.

The object of the slot S in the partition G is to allow the circulation of water from one compartment to another and also that the cakes forming the block may be held together by the neck of ice formed in the slot and yet readily separated when desired by an ax or other suitable instrument after the can is turned down side up and the block of ice removed.

If desired, the board or shelf E' may be a case filled with insulating material interposed

and movable between the members Q' and E, comprising the bottom of the can.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A freezing-can having sides which are insulated or provided with insulating material, a removable partition adjacent said insulated sides, and a slot in said partition.

2. A freezing-can having insulated or non-conducting material applied to three of its sides and an auxiliary or false bottom, provided with an insulating material which may be removable.

3. A freezing-can, a removable partition therein, the sides of said can adjacent to said partition, being insulated or provided with non-conducting material, and a removable insulated bottom.

4. An ice-can consisting of the sides B of insulating material, and the sides D devoid of insulating material, a true bottom E, a false bottom Q', and an insulating-shelf between said true and false bottoms.

5. An ice-can consisting of a rectangular body, having two opposite sides provided with insulating material, the other two sides being devoid of insulating material, a true and a false bottom with a movable shelf between the same, a detachable partition fitting in said body, and lugs on said sides forming handles.

HOWARD A. HUNT.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
WM. C. WIEDERSHEIM.