(No Model.)

E. BUTLER.

FREEZING CAN FOR ICE MACHINES.

No. 511,120. Patented Dec. 19, 1893.

FIG. 1.

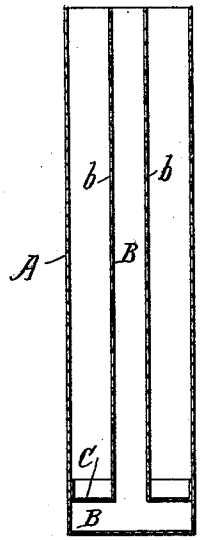


FIG. 2.

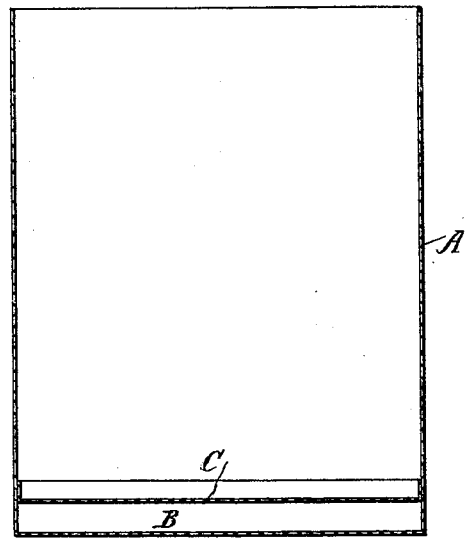
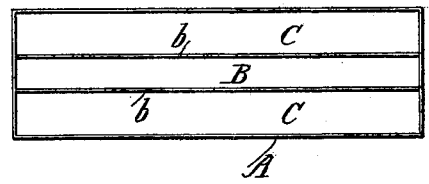


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

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FREEZING-CAN FOR ICE-MACHINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,120, dated December 19, 1893.

Application filed August 4, 1893. Serial No. 482,384. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELBRIDGE BUTLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Conshohocken, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Freezing-Cans for Ice-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to freezing cans for ice machines; and it consists in the novel construction of the same as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section through the can. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the can, from above.

A is the can which is made of thin sheet metal, of rectangular form, and adapted to be placed in the brine tank of an ice machine.

In cans as ordinarily constructed the freezing of the water commences all around the sides, and when a solid block of ice is formed it has a central core of imperfect ice. This core consists of ice mixed with bubbles of air, gas and the various impurities of the water. In order to prevent the formation of this central core of impure ice, a central air chamber is formed in the can. This air chamber has sheet metal sides *b* which extend across the can longitudinally.

C is a false bottom to the can so that the air chamber B extends all over the bottom of the can.

When the can is in the brine tank the ice commences to form against its sides and ends, and continues to form until the water is frozen clear through from the outside, and all the air bubbles and impurities are driven against the sides *b* of the air chamber.

When the blocks of ice are removed from the can, the impure ice on the surface of the blocks either melts away or may be shaved off.

What I claim is—

1. A freezing can provided with a central air chamber extending vertically across the can and separating its water space into two ice chambers having their outer sides exposed to the action of the refrigerant substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A freezing can provided with a central air chamber extending vertically across the can and over its bottom surface, thereby separating the water space of the can into two ice chambers having their outer sides exposed to the action of the refrigerant, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A freezing can of rectangular form provided with two vertical and longitudinal plates and a false bottom, said plates and bottom forming a central air chamber, extending from the top to the bottom of the can and separating its water space into two ice chambers having their outer sides exposed to the action of the refrigerant substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ELBRIDGE BUTLER.

Witnesses:
JOHN ELLIS,
JOHN H. DAGER.