

R. P. BEIL.
Ice-Cream Freezers.

No. 144,053.

Patented Oct. 28, 1873.

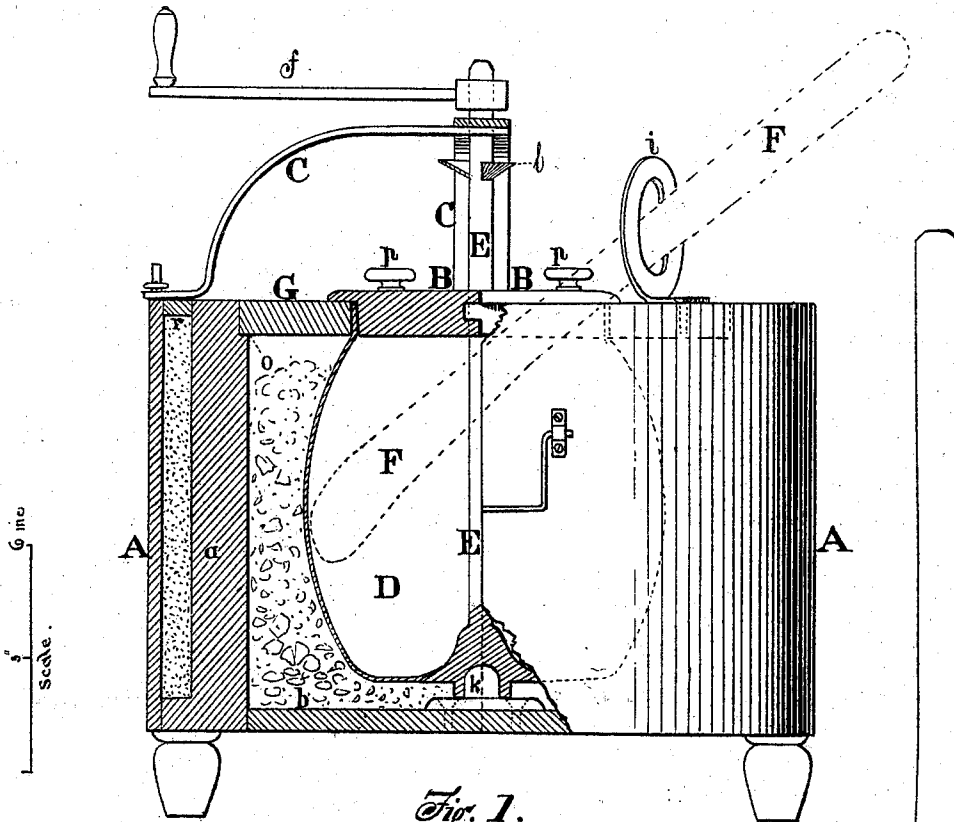


Fig. 1.

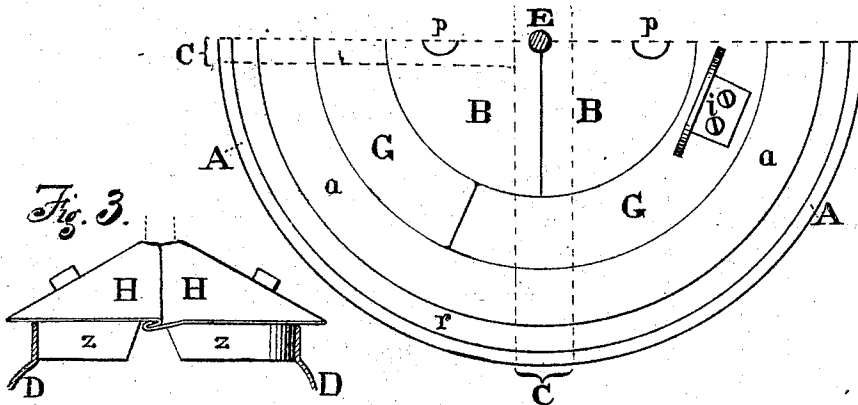
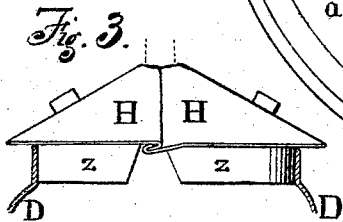


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Alm. Cannon
John Clarendon

Rudolph P. Beil
by E. Thurlow, his atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

RUDOLPH P. BEIL, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **144,053**, dated October 28, 1873; application filed August 9, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH P. BEIL, of the city of Peoria, in the county of Peoria, in the State of Illinois, have invented an Improvement in Ice-Cream Freezers; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, in which like letters of reference refer to like parts, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical central section of one-half the apparatus, and vertical elevation of the remainder; Fig. 2, a plan of one-half of the same, the braces C C and winch being removed; Fig. 3, elevation of the tin covers in position, temporarily occupying the places of the covers B B; Fig. 4, view of the stirrer F with cross-section of blade.

This invention relates to a peculiar construction and combination of devices, as will be hereinafter more fully explained and pointed out in the claim.

A A, in the drawings, represent a circular tub, of wood or other appropriate material, made with double walls A a, about two inches apart, to hold any good non-conductor of heat. In the bottom b and center of the tub is pivoted the shaft E of a rotary cream-receiver, D, which is attached to it, and which has a bearing in the arched braces C above, which latter are placed high enough to give ready access to the freezer, and made removable to take out the cream-receiver when necessary. The braces C C C, which clasp the upper end of the shaft E, are temporarily attached to the tub A by pins, or similar devices. The shaft terminates above in a winch, f, and below the bearings of the shaft in the braces C is set a cup, l, to catch any oil that may drip from said bearing. The lower bearing of the shaft, which has a socket to receive it, is a nipple, k, attached to the bottom b of the tub A. The freezer or cream-vessel D is covered temporarily during the placing of ice, salt, &c., in the tub A by two half-covers, H H, having overlapping joints at their junctions and a vertical rim, z z, which enters the mouth of the vessel D. Together these form a conical roofing to the vessel D at such times, and reject ice, salt, &c., which might otherwise take a

wrong direction. (See Fig. 3.) B B are permanent covers, which occupy the same place as these last, H H, and are semicircular in shape, with a hole for the passage of the shaft E between them, and tongued and grooved at their junction with each other, each having a button, p p, above to lift them. These covers are retained from falling into D by a circular flange on their upper circumference. Between these covers and the top of the tub A a is fitted a cover or covers, made in two segments, G G, which rest in a groove, o, in the upper edge of the wall a. The interior edges rest upon the shoulder of the vessel D. From the surface of one of these segments projects a ring or loop, i, or similar device through which to pass an oar-shaped stick, F, or similar stirrer for separating the frozen cream from the sides of the freezer or vessel D as fast as formed.

The operation of this apparatus is as follows: During the placement of the refrigerators in the tub A a, the tin covers H H, Fig. 3, are set upon the mouth of the vessel D to keep the cream intact. When this operation is completed the covers H H are removed, and the space between the vessel D and tub A a is covered by the segmental covers G G, which fit into the shoulder o of the tub and against the shoulder of the vessel D. The cream having been placed in this latter vessel, the covers B B being laid aside and the stick F inserted through the ring i, the cream-vessel D is rotated, and the lower end or broad blade of the stick, by proper management of the operator, continually removes the frozen cream from the sides of the vessel to facilitate the freezing process, which, when completed, the stick is removed, and the covers B B, which are tongued and grooved at their junction, and flanged at their circumference, are placed within the mouth of the vessel D, and the contents of the whole apparatus are now covered and secured from surrounding influences by comparatively effective non-conductors. Similar to the double walls A a of the tub, the bottom of the latter may be effectively provided with similar walls.

I claim—

In a revolving ice-cream freezing apparatus

having double walls A *a*, the cream-vessel D having the shaft E attached to the bottom, and provided with socket to receive the nipper *k*, in connection with braces C and covers B, H, and G, provided with loop *i* to receive the scraper F, all constructed and arranged to operate as shown and set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing improvement in ice-cream freezer I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of July, 1873.
RUDOLPH P. BEIL.

Witnesses:

ALEX. CAMERON,
JOHN CLARENDON.