

(No Model.)

S. G. BALDWIN.

CREAMING CAN.

No. 362,812.

Patented May 10, 1887.

Fig. 1.

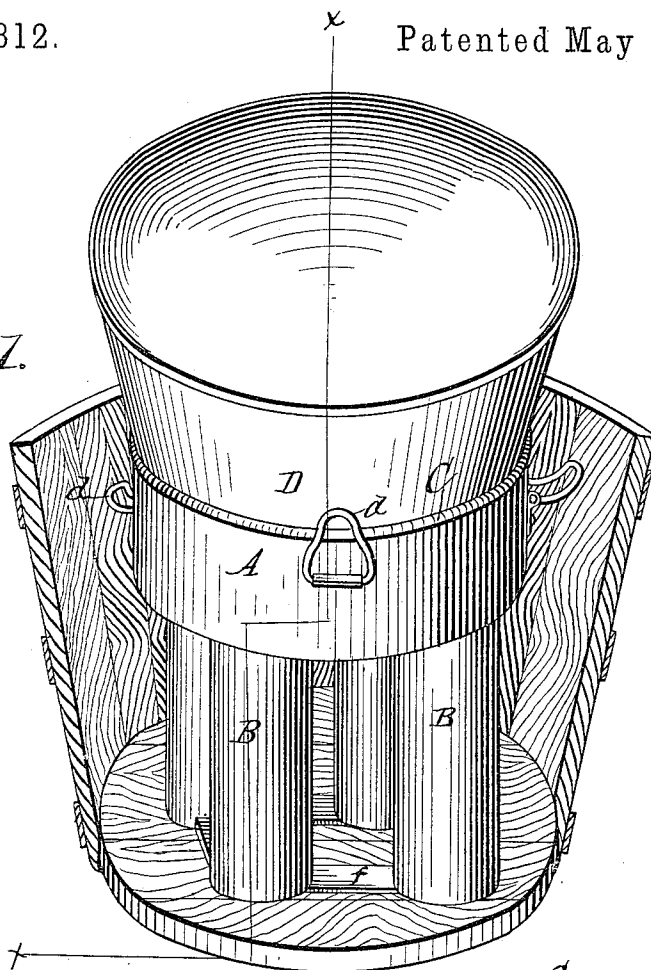
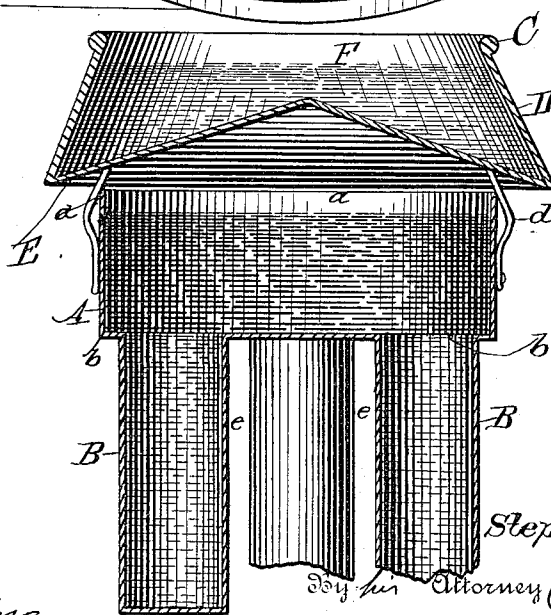


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
Wm. J. Pannel
J. R. Harding

Inventor
Stephen G. Baldwin
By his Attorney *J. C. Duff*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN G. BALDWIN, OF MARION, INDIANA.

CREAMING-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,812, dated May 10, 1887.

Application filed July 30, 1886. Serial No. 209,516. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN G. BALDWIN, of the city of Marion, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Creaming-Cans; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to a combined milk-cooling and cream-gathering vessel, and has for its object to provide a device which will facilitate the accomplishment of these objects, and at the same time will be cheap in cost, durable in use, and simple in its construction.

It consists in certain details of construction, arrangement, and combinations of parts, which I shall now proceed to fully describe, and the specific points of novelty in which will be designated in the appended claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device shown within an ordinary jar or vessel for holding the water. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the device on line *xx*, Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference mark the same parts in both the figures of the drawings.

A is a milk vessel or cooler, of cylindrical or other form, having depending from the portion *a* thereof the tubes B, of cylindrical or other form, and of any desirable number, opening at their tops into the portion A, and closed at their bottom to prevent the escape of the contents. The bottom of this portion *a* is provided with a corresponding number of apertures or perforations, *b b*, to correspond with the number of tubes or lower reservoirs, which have the upper ends soldered to the edges around said perforations, in the manner shown in Fig. 2. These tubes are arranged with sufficient spaces or openings *c* between them to allow the water or cooling substance to circulate therethrough and around the said branches or tubes, and are rigidly connected at their bottom by strips of metal, *f*. At suitable intervals around the circumference of the

portion *a* of the vessel A are pivoted ears or clasps *d*, which extend above the rim of the vessel when in vertical position.

D is the cover, made of similar configuration in horizontal plane with the part *a* of the vessel, but gradually tapering or conical, presenting the appearance of a frustum of a cone, as seen in Fig. 2, or an inverted frustum, as seen in Fig. 1, said cover being provided with a concavo-convex partition or bottom, E, and on its outside at the part of its least circumference with a rib, C, over which the clasps *d* of the part *a* are adapted to lock when so required.

In Fig. 1 the lid D is used as a close cover, fitting upon the upper part or rim of the portion *a*, with the clasps *d* locked over the rim C, thus securing the cover to the can and preventing insects, dirt, &c., from reaching the milk, thus preserving it pure and clean.

In Fig. 2 the cover is shown elevated above the can, supported on the ears or clasps, which are closed against the portion *a*, and form supports for said cover. The cover is in reversed position from that shown in Fig. 1, its greatest diameter being at the bottom, the cover extending beyond the circumference of the can, the upper portion or chamber, F, serving as a reservoir for cold water, ice, or other cooling substance, while the concave portion serves as a condensing-surface for the vapor naturally arising from the milk, (and carrying off impurities,) which, instead of falling back into the can, trickles down the inclined partition and falls beyond the same.

From the foregoing the operation of the device is obvious. The milk having been poured into the can, filling the tubes and the upper portion, *a*, to near its top, the can is placed in a vessel containing water or pulverized ice of the desired depth not to run or fall over the top or rim of the part *a*, ears *d d* raised, and the top or lid placed upon said ears in the manner shown in Fig. 2. The reservoir or space formed by the tapering sides and concave bottoms of the lid is then filled with water and ice, thereby completely surrounding the vessel with a cooling substance. The condensation of vapor arising naturally from the milk collects upon the concave bottom of the

lid adjacent to the contents and trickles down its inclined sides, and is conducted over and beyond the edge of the portion *a*, and is free to drop in the water beneath. After the milk is cooled and the cream formed the lid is emptied, the ears lowered, and the cover fitted upon the vessel and clasped down, as shown in Fig. 1.

It will be obvious that the before described device may be placed in a running stream of water (as in a spring-house) without the outside vessel, the bottoms of the tubes forming a secure base therefor. Again, the form of the tubes and the portion *a* and the cover might be varied, the tubes be formed integral with the portion *a*, and the vessel made from any desirable material without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I am aware that milk-coolers have been made with depending tubes, as shown in Patents No. 104,392, June 14, 1870, and No. 263,692, September 5, 1882; that covers have been made conical in form to fit on angle-brackets, and having ventilating-tubes, as shown in Patent No. 225,672, March 16, 1880; that covers have been made with inclined bottoms, the lower edges of which are supported on lugs upon the outside of the milk-vessel, as in Patent No. 229,262, June 29, 1880. I am also aware that pans have been made with latches to lock one within the other, as shown in Patent No. 129,610, July 16, 1872; but none of these constructions do I claim.

I am not aware that there ever has been heretofore constructed a milk-can having ears that are also clasps, which, when elevated, form

supports for a cover or vessel or form a locking device to hold a cover in place, or that a cover has been made tapering and having a concavo-convex partition or bottom therein, and a rib on its exterior, at the part of its least diameter, over which the clasps of the milk-can are adapted to lock, whereby said cover can be securely locked upon the can to prevent impurities from entering said can, or reversed and supported over the can, forming a shield thereover, and a condensing-surface to collect and conduct away the moisture and noxious vapor arising from the milk in its cooling process.

Having described and clearly set forth my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a cream-setter, the combination, with the vessel A, consisting of the portion *a*, provided with depending tubes B, fastened together at their bottoms by the strips *f*, and the ears or clasps *d*, pivoted to the part *a*, and adapted to project above the vessel, of the tapering or conical cover D, provided with the concavo-convex partition or bottom E, and having the rib C on its exterior at the part of its least circumference, substantially as described, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

STEPHEN G. BALDWIN.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. DICKEN,
WARREN BIGLER.