No. 752,344. PATENTED FEB. 16, 1904.

S. A. JONES & F. W. DOWNHAM.

CREAM CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 17, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

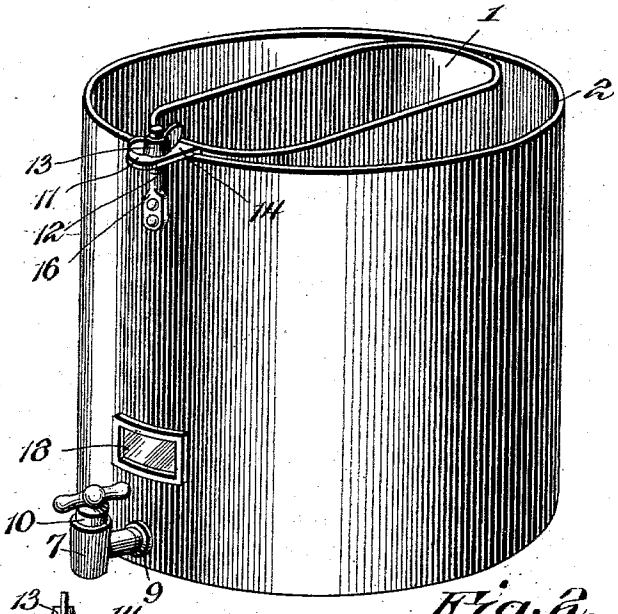


Fig. 2.

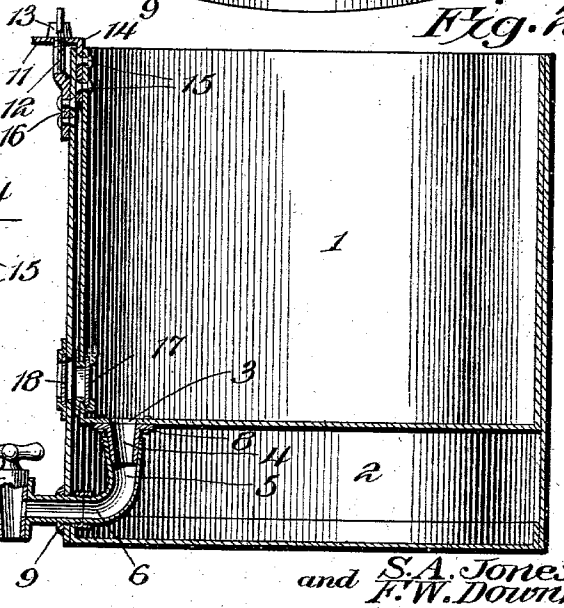


Fig. 3.

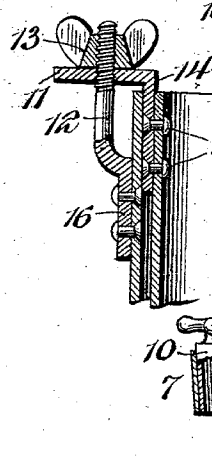
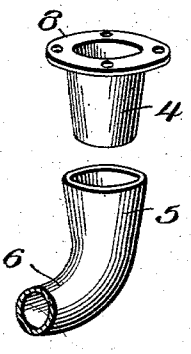


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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No. 752,344. Patented February 16, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL A. JONES AND FLETCHER W. DOWNHAM, OF DESHLER, OHIO.

CREAM-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 752,344, dated February 16, 1904.

Application filed July 17, 1903. Serial No. 166,002. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL A. JONES and FLETCHER W. DOWNHAM, citizens of the United States, residing at Deshler, in the county of Henry and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Cream-Can, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in cream-cans.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of cream-cans, more especially the means for connecting the inner can or receptacle with the outer can or receptacle and the means for establishing a communication between the inner can or receptacle and the spigot or faucet of the outer can or receptacle, and to enable a perfectly water-tight joint or connection to be quickly effected without the use of washers, gaskets, screws, or other fastening devices at such joint or connection.

A further object of the invention is to enable the inner can or receptacle to be quickly applied to and removed from the outer receptacle and to effectually prevent the members of the joint or connection from becoming accidentally separated.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details of construction within the scope of the claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cream-can constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail sectional view illustrating the construction for connecting the top of the inner can or receptacle with the outer receptacle. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the joint or connection between the inner can or receptacle and the faucet or spigot.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates an inner approximately elliptical can or receptacle arranged within an outer cylindrical can or receptacle 2 and designed to contain milk, the outer receptacle being designed to contain water or any other cooling medium for reducing the temperature of the contents of the inner receptacle for cooling the same and for effecting a separation of the milk and cream in the usual manner. The inner milk can or receptacle is provided in its bottom with an opening 3, and it has a tapering tube or nipple 4 depending from it at the said opening and adapted to fit into an upwardly-extending socket 5 of an approximately L-shaped arm 6 of a faucet or spigot 7. The depending tapering nipple or tube is provided at its upper end with an outwardly-extending annular flange 8, which is suitably secured to the lower face of the bottom of the milk-can, and the said nipple or tube 4 has a ground outer face for engaging a ground inner face of the socket 5, whereby a water-tight joint or connection is effected without the use of a washer or gasket and without employing a screw or other fastening device for engaging the joint formed by the tapering tube or nipple and the vertical socket. The L-shaped arm pierces the front wall of the outer can or receptacle at a point below the bottom of the inner can or receptacle, and it may be constructed of sections and be mounted on the outer can in any desired manner. It is provided with a collar or flange 9, which fits against the exterior of the outer can, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The spigot or faucet, which may be constructed in any desired manner, is provided with a suitable valve-plug 10, having a handle at its upper end and provided with a passage adapted to register with the bore or opening of the L-shaped arm. The body of the valve-

plug is preferably hollow, as shown, and an aperture is formed in one of the walls and is adapted to be turned into and out of register with the opening or passage of the L-shaped arm.

In order to maintain the depending nipple firmly and positively in engagement with the socket and to prevent the inner can or receptacle from being floated out of engagement with the socket when it is empty and while the outer can contains a liquid, the inner can is connected with the outer can at the top at a point above the connection between the nipple and the socket by a combined pressure and locking device. This device consists of a horizontal arm or member 11, a vertical rod or screw 12, and an adjusting-nut 13. The horizontal arm or member consists of an L-shaped plate 14, having a vertical portion interposed between the inner face of the outer can or receptacle and the outer face of the inner can or receptacle and secured to the latter by rivets 15 or other suitable fastening device and forming a solid bearing portion for the said inner can or receptacle, whereby the same is maintained in an upright position when it is adjusted. The rod or screw 12 has a threaded upper portion to receive the nut 13, and it is provided with a lower attaching portion 16, and it is bent outwardly at the upper end thereof to offset the rod or screw from the outer can or receptacle. The rod or screw extends above the upper edges of the cans or receptacles, and the horizontally-projecting portion of the L-shaped plate 14 is also located above and out of contact with the upper edge of the outer can or receptacle in order that the pressure created by the adjustable device may operate upon the connection at the bottom of the inner receptacle and hold the members of the connection in engagement with each other.

The inner and outer receptacles are provided at their lower portions with transparent plates or panes of glass or other transparent material for enabling the contents of the inner receptacle to be examined to ascertain when in separating cream the milk has been entirely drawn off. These plates or panes 17 and 18 may be mounted in any desired manner, as will be readily understood.

It will be seen that the joint or connection at the bottom of the inner milk can or receptacle is absolutely water-tight without employing a gasket or fastening device thereat and that the inner can may be readily placed in position within the outer can and removed therefrom without manipulating any interiorly-arranged fastening device. Furthermore, it will be clear that the adjustable connection at the top of the inner and outer cans or receptacles is located directly above the bottom joint and that the pressure created by the adjusting device operates on the members of the said joint to prevent the same from being accidentally separated. Also it will be clear that the inner can or receptacle cannot when empty be accidentally floated out of engagement with the rigid upwardly-extending socket of the outer can or receptacle.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination with inner and outer receptacles having pipes or tubes detachably fitted together and forming a separable joint, and an exteriorly-arranged adjustable device comprising a member extending outwardly from the inner receptacle, an upright member mounted on the outer receptacle, and means for adjustably securing the two members together and for creating a pressure on the said joint whereby the pipes or tubes are held firmly together, substantially as described.

2. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination with inner and outer receptacles having pipes or tubes fitted together and forming an upright separable joint, an approximately L-shaped plate secured to the inner receptacle and interposed between the same and the outer receptacle and projecting outward over the latter, and an upright rod or member mounted on the outer receptacle and piercing the outwardly-extending portion of the L-shaped plate and provided with means for adjustably engaging the same, substantially as described.

3. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination with inner and outer receptacles having pipes or tubes fitted together and forming an upright joint or connection, and an adjustable device comprising a member mounted on the inner receptacle and projecting outward over the outer receptacle, a rod mounted on the outer receptacle and having an upwardly-extending offset portion piercing the projecting member of the inner receptacle and provided with threads, and a nut mounted on the threaded portion of the rod and engaging the said member, substantially as described.

4. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination of an outer receptacle, a spigot or faucet having an arm piercing the outer receptacle and provided with an upright tapering socket, an inner receptacle having a depending tapering nipple fitted in the same socket and forming a water-tight joint, an approximately L-shaped plate secured to the inner receptacle and interposed between the same and the outer receptacle and provided with a projecting outer portion extending over the outer receptacle and arranged out of contact with the same, a rod secured to the outer receptacle and bent between its ends to offset the upper portion from the said outer receptacle,

the upper portion of the rod being threaded and piercing the projecting portion of the L-shaped plate, and a nut arranged on the threaded portion of the rod and engaging the projecting portion of the plate, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL A. JONES.
FLETCHER W. DOWNHAM.

Witnesses:
A. F. THOMPSON,
L. E. LONG.