2 Sheets--Sheet 1.

E. A. DODGE.

Ice-Pitchers.

No. 133,837. Patented Dec. 10, 1872.

Fig 1.

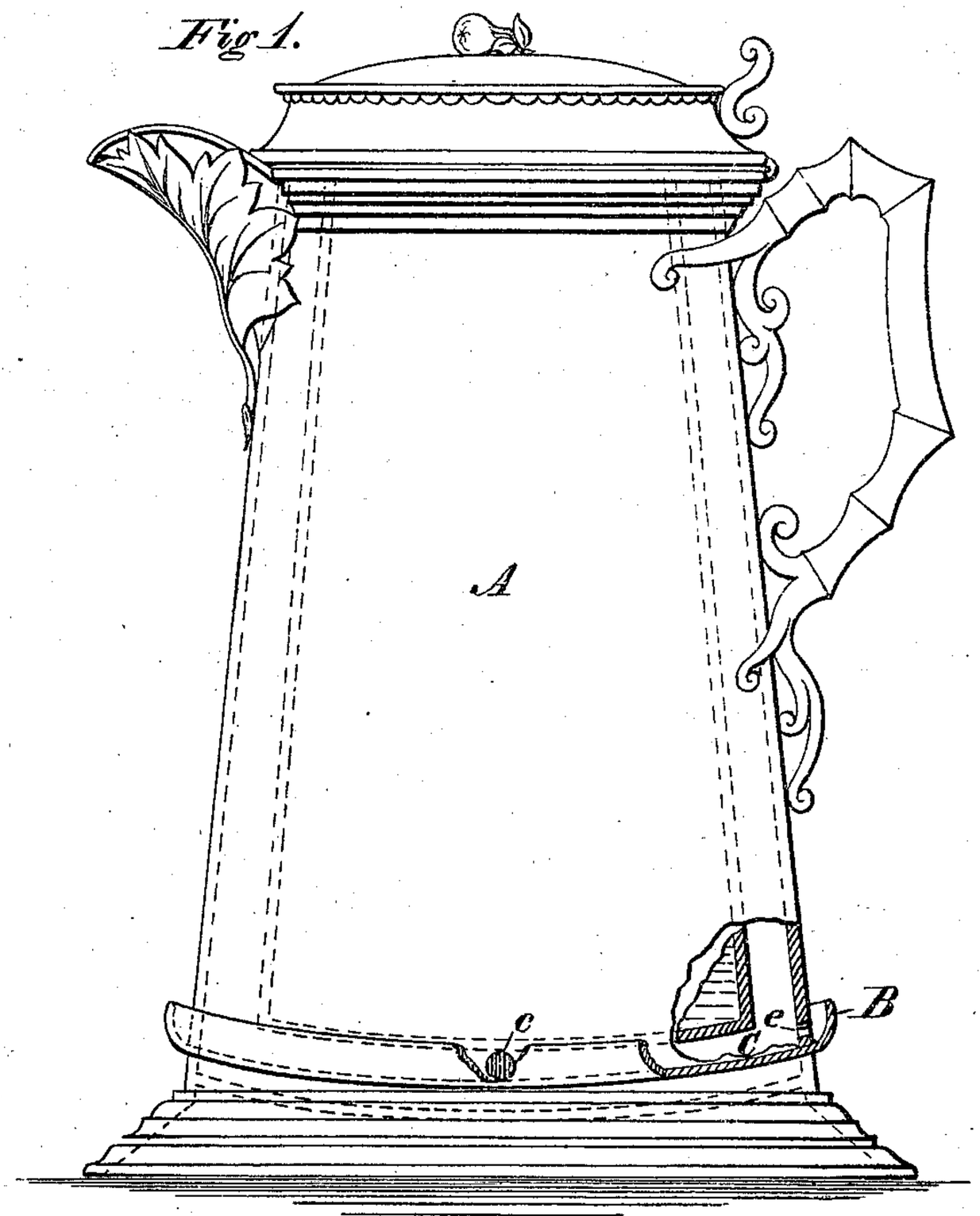


Fig 2.

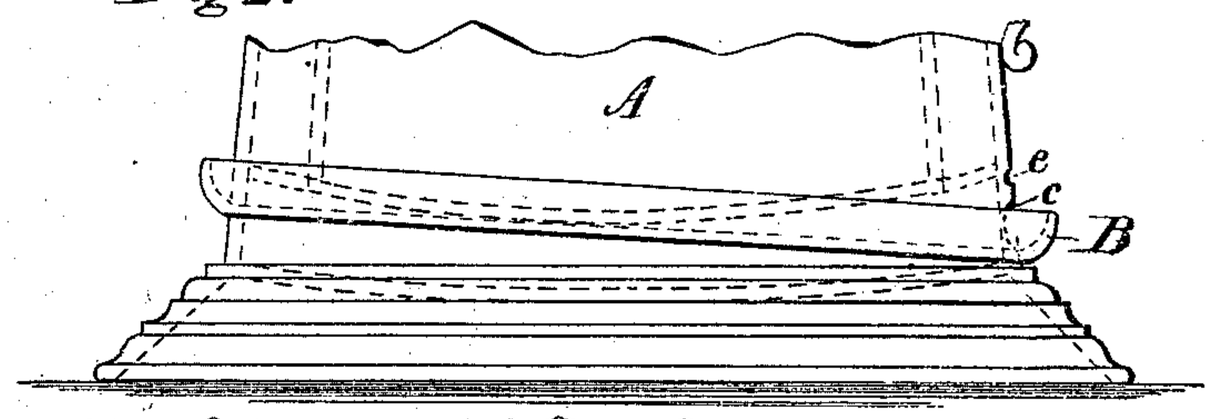
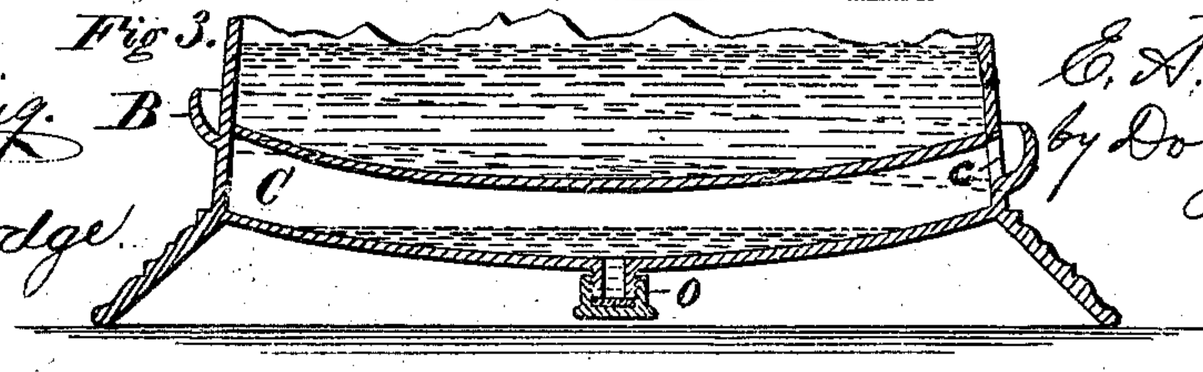


Fig 3.



Witnesses.

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by Dodge & Son

Attys.

2 Sheets--Sheet 2.

E. A. DODGE.

Ice-Pitchers.

No. 133,837. Patented Dec. 10, 1872.

Fig 4.

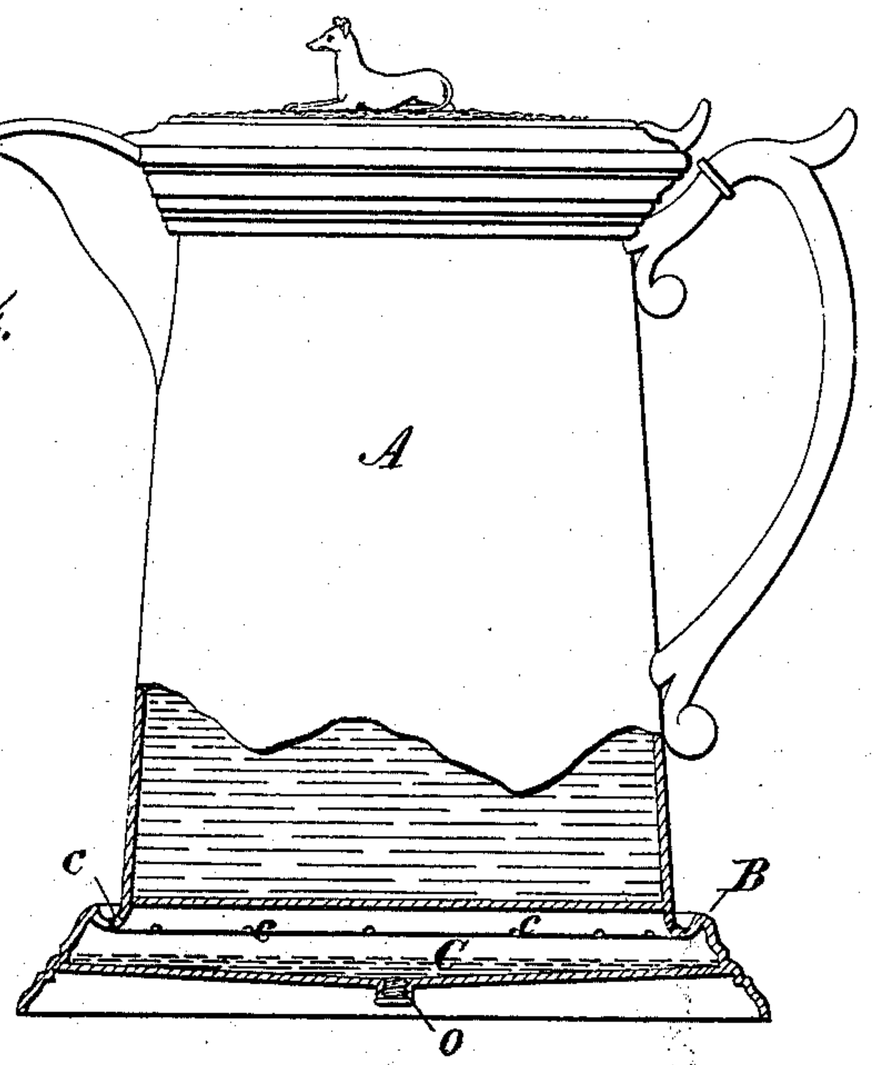
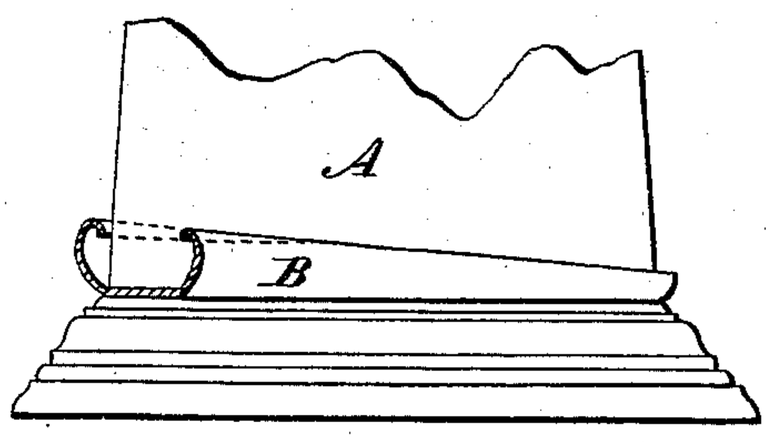


Fig 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIZABETH A. DODGE, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN ICE-PITCHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **133,837**, dated December 10, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIZABETH A. DODGE, of Washington, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented certain Improvements in Ice-Pitchers, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to ice-pitchers; and the invention consists in providing them with a receptacle for intercepting or catching the flow of the moisture formed by condensation upon their exterior surfaces, and preventing it from running down upon the table or other article upon which the pitcher rests, as hereinafter explained.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an ice-pitcher having my improvement applied thereto, a portion being represented as broken away to show the interior. Fig. 2 represents the same somewhat modified; and Figs. 3 and 4 represent the invention applied to a single-walled pitcher, with some modifications; while Fig. 5 represents still another modification of the invention.

As is well known, when cold water or ice, or any cold liquid or substance, is placed in a vessel, moisture is condensed from the surrounding atmosphere, and, as it accumulates, forms into drops, which unite and trickle down its sides, ultimately forming a puddle or wet spot where the pitcher stands. It is to prevent this that my invention is designed; and to do this I construct the pitcher with a small recess or gutter near its base, and extending entirely around the body of the pitcher, as represented in the drawing, the gutter, in these cases, being formed by soldering or otherwise forming around the body A, near its base, an upturned rim or gutter, B. I so incline this rim as to cause the water that accumulates in it to run down to the lowest points, where I make a small hole, *c*, through the outer wall, opening into the air-chamber or space between the inner and outer walls.

In Fig. 1 I have represented the rim B as being lowest at the two sides of the pitcher, and the hole *c*, consequently, being made at those points; while in Fig. 2 I have shown it so arranged as to incline to the rear, in which one or two small holes, *c*, made at that point, will answer to admit the drip or water to the air-space in the bottom of the pitcher.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have represented my improvement applied to a pitcher which has single walls, but with a hollow or double bottom.

In Fig. 3 I have shown the rim B applied as in Fig. 2, and with a hole, *c*, at the rear side for the water to enter the chamber C in the bottom; while in Fig. 4 I have represented the gutter as being formed by a groove or depression in the metal of the body at or near the point where it joins the base of the pitcher, in which case the gutter may extend in a horizontal plane around the pitcher, and have a series of holes made at intervals in the bottom of said gutter, to conduct the accumulated drip into the chamber C in the bottom, the water thus accumulated in the chamber C not being sufficient to fill the front part of this chamber so as to run out of these holes when the pitcher is tilted or tipped over forward; or the gutter may be applied to either double or single walled pitchers and arranged to receive and hold the drip without conducting it into a chamber in the bottom. Such a plan is represented in Fig. 4, where the rim B is shown of greater height around the front side of the pitcher, and with its upper edge turned over inward so as to form a reservoir that shall hold the water and prevent it from running out when the pitcher is tipped up forward. This may be extended to any desired height at the front and made of any ornamental form.

In all cases provision must be made for removing this accumulated drip from the chamber C in the bottom, when the latter is used; and for that purpose an opening may be made at the center of the bottom, and provided with a screw-cap, *o*, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, or with a cork.

In case it be desired to prevent the escape of the air from between the walls surrounding the side of the pitcher, the inner bottom may be extended out to and connected with the outer wall, as indicated by the dotted lines

in Fig. 2, thus cutting off all communication between the air-chamber at the sides and the chamber in the bottom.

In some cases it may be necessary to afford a vent for the air to escape from the bottom chamber to allow the water to enter freely, which may be done by making a small hole, *e*, as represented in Fig. 2, above the hole *c* at which the water enters.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The herein-described improvement in ice-pitchers, the same consisting of a gutter or receptacle constructed and arranged to operate substantially as described, whereby the condensed moisture which accumulates upon them is prevented from running down off of the pitcher onto the article upon which it stands.

ELIZABETH A. DODGE.

Witnesses:
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W. C. DODGE.