

D. J. ROGERS.  
ICE CREAM FREEZER.

No. 177,888

Patented May 23, 1876.

Fig. 1

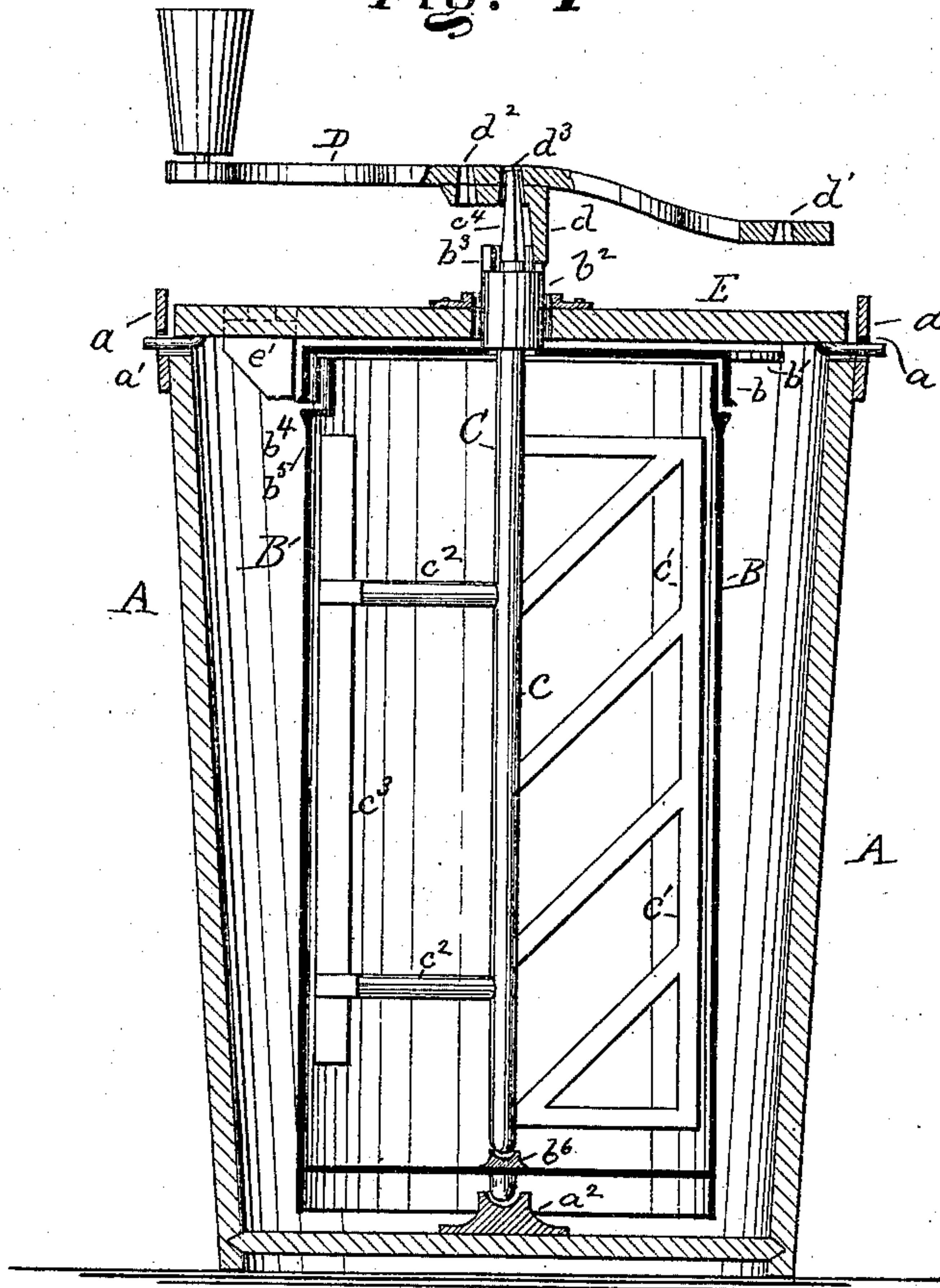


Fig. 2

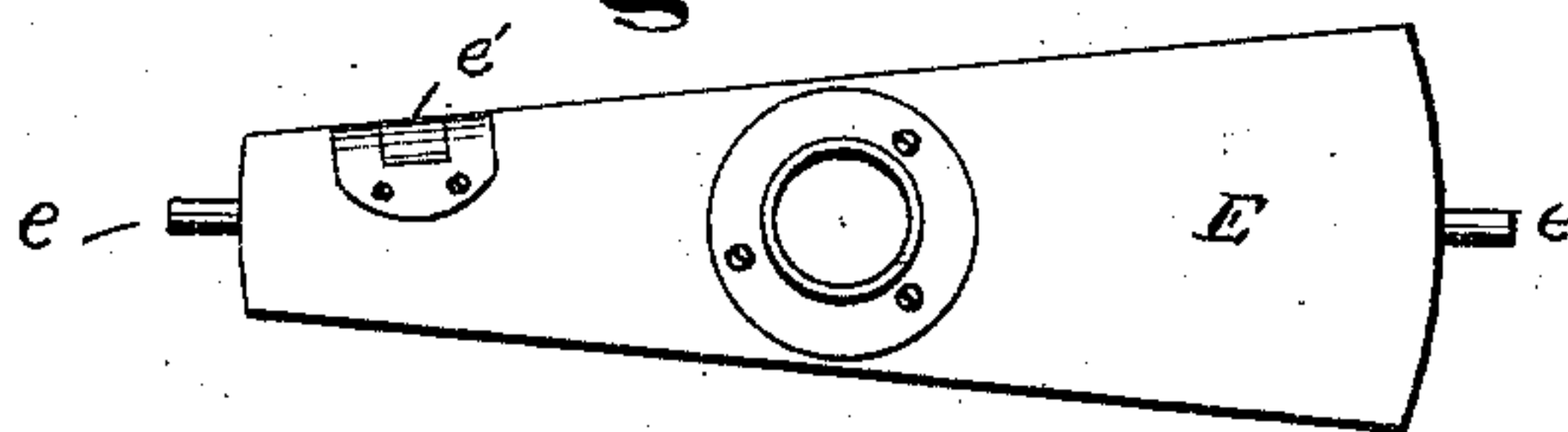
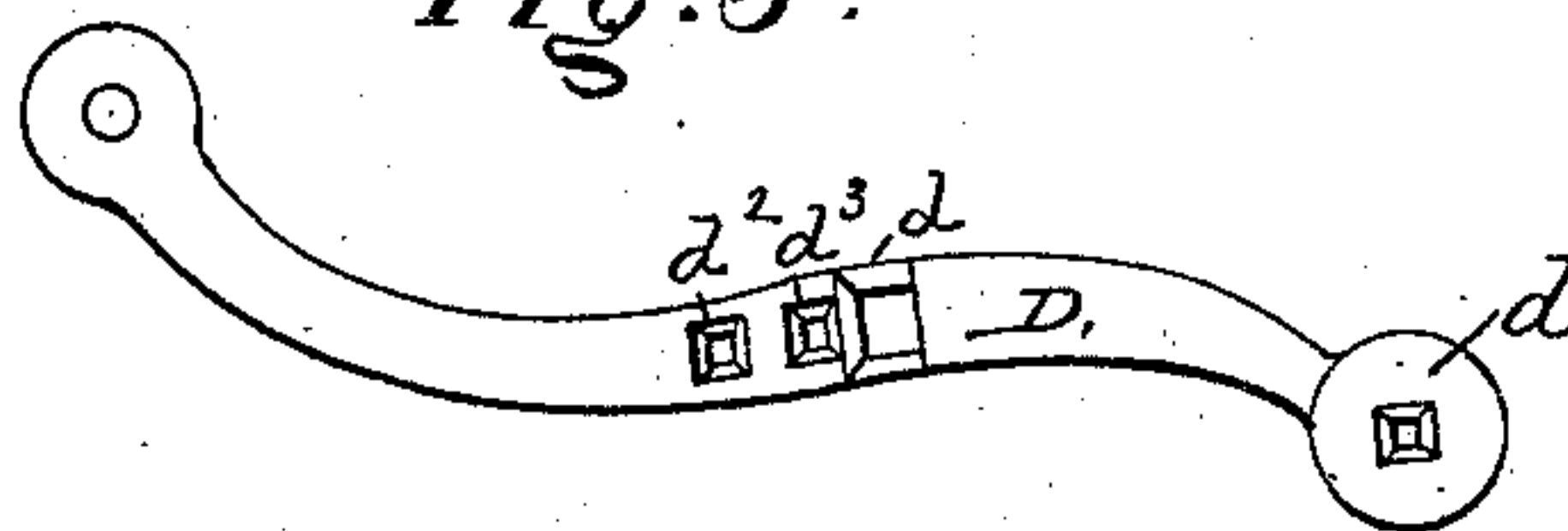


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID J. ROGERS, OF BARDSTOWN, KENTUCKY.

## IMPROVEMENT IN ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 177,888, dated May 23, 1876; application filed April 12, 1876.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID J. ROGERS, of Bardstown, in the county of Nelson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and Improved Ice-Cream Freezer; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a sectional elevation. Fig. 2 is a top view of cross-bar; Fig. 3, a similar view of handle.

The object of my invention is the construction of an apparatus whereby cream, custard, or other material used for desserts may be readily and quickly frozen; also, whereby the progress of the freezing may be known without taking apart the apparatus.

My invention consists of a wooden tub to contain the freezing-mixture, within which a cylindrical metallic can, of peculiar construction, to contain the material to be frozen, rotates, a pivot on the bottom of the can turning in a socket fixed within on the bottom of the tub. Within the can a peculiarly-shaped dasher rotates, the can being held in place in the tub by a wooden cross-piece, on each end of which a projection fits into a circular opening in an upright lateral spring fixed to the upper edge of the tub. The shaft or axle of the dasher pivots at its lower end in a cavity or depression made for its reception in the center of the bottom of the can, and passes above through a sleeve in the center of the top of the can, and through a circular opening in the wooden cross-piece, its projecting end being squared to fit into similarly-shaped openings in a handle.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the wooden tub, having fixed to its upper edge the upright lateral springs *a a*, which stand diametrically opposite to each other, and in which are pierced the holes *a<sup>1</sup> a<sup>1</sup>* to receive projections on the ends of the cross-piece E. Within, at the center of the bottom of the tub, is fixed the socket *a<sup>2</sup>*, in which a pivot on the bottom of the can turns. B is a cylindrical metallic can, over which fits the removable cover *b*, its edge resting on a raised bead running around the can. The cover is provided with a lug or fixed catch, *b<sup>1</sup>*, on its side, and a sleeve, *b<sup>2</sup>*, projecting up from its

center, and surrounding the upper end of the axle or shaft of the dasher C. One side of the sleeve rises a short distance perpendicularly above the other side, forming the projection *b<sup>3</sup>*. On the inner surface of the cover, running perpendicularly from top to edge, is the narrow ridge *b<sup>4</sup>*, which, when the cover is put on, slides into the groove *b<sup>5</sup>*, depressed on the surface of the can, between its edge and the raised bead. The groove being several times wider than the ridge, the cover has a slight lateral play when in place. *b<sup>6</sup>* is a depression in the center of the bottom of the can, in which the lower end of the dasher pivots. C is a metallic dasher, composed of the shaft *c*, the lower end of which pivots at *b<sup>6</sup>* the bar *c<sup>1</sup>*, which is connected with the shaft at its ends by horizontal bars, and between the ends by bars which slant upward and outward from the shaft, and the horizontal arms *c<sup>2</sup> c<sup>2</sup>*, diametrically opposite the bar *c<sup>1</sup>*, and recessed at their ends for the attachment of the wooden bar *c<sup>3</sup>*. Both the latter and the bar *c<sup>1</sup>* move, when the dasher is turned, near the inner surface of the can. The projecting part *c<sup>4</sup>* of the shaft is squared, to fit the several openings made in the handle D. D is a handle, shaped like an ordinary crank-handle, but provided on its under surface with the projection *d*, and the three square openings *d<sup>1</sup> d<sup>2</sup> d<sup>3</sup>*, respectively, in each of which the projecting end of the shaft of the dasher fits. One of these openings, *d<sup>1</sup>*, is situated at the end of the handle, the remaining two about its middle. One, *d<sup>3</sup>*, is adjacent to the projection *d*, so that when the end of the shaft is fitted into it, that projection will, as the handle is turned, strike against the projection *b<sup>3</sup>*, and prevent the shaft of the dasher from making more than a half turn either way without carrying the can with it. The other opening, *d<sup>2</sup>*, is situated far enough from the projection *d*, to prevent the projection *b<sup>3</sup>* from striking the latter when the handle is turned, thus allowing the shaft of the dasher to turn without rotating the can. E is a wooden cross-piece, having fixed on its ends the projections or bolts *e e*, which catch and fit in the openings in the upright lateral springs *a a*, and provided with the hinged stop *e<sup>1</sup>*, against which the projecting lug or catch *b<sup>1</sup>* strikes, when it is attempted to rotate



the can in one direction, but which the catch pushes up and glides past when the can revolves in a contrary direction. The projecting end of the shaft of the dasher and surrounding sleeve pass through a circular opening in the center of the cross-piece.

The mode of operation of my invention is as follows: The can containing the material to be frozen, being placed in the tub and surrounded by the freezing-mixture, is secured by the cross-piece E, and rotated by fitting the projecting end of the shaft of the dasher in the opening  $d^3$  and turning the handle, the projections  $d$  and  $b^3$  catching against each other, and the arrangement of the lug  $b^1$  and hinged stop  $e'$  allowing the can to revolve in one direction only.

The progress of the freezing may be known by occasionally giving the handle a half turn in the opposite direction, which makes the dasher move independently of the can through

the freezing material. When the latter begins to become solid at the circumference, the end of the dasher is fitted into the opening  $d^2$ , or when greater leverage is required, into  $d^1$ , and the handle being turned the dasher rotates independently of the can, scraping the frozen material of the surface of the latter, and expediting the process.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an ice-cream freezer, the dasher C, having square-headed shaft  $c$  and can B, provided with the sleeve  $b^2$ , having attached to and forming part of it the projection  $b^3$ , in combination with the handle D, having projection  $d$ , as and for the purpose herein specified.

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Witnesses:

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