

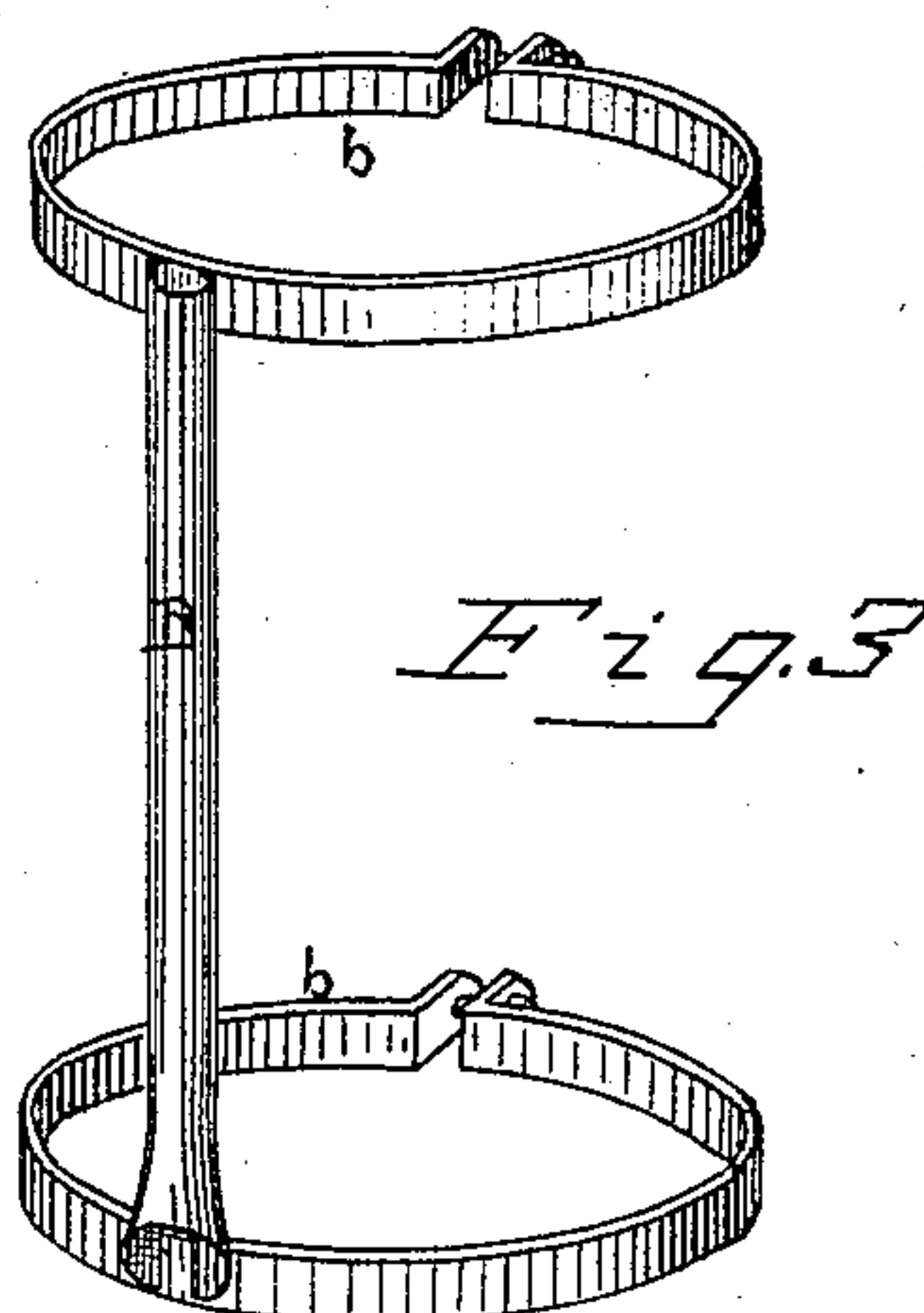
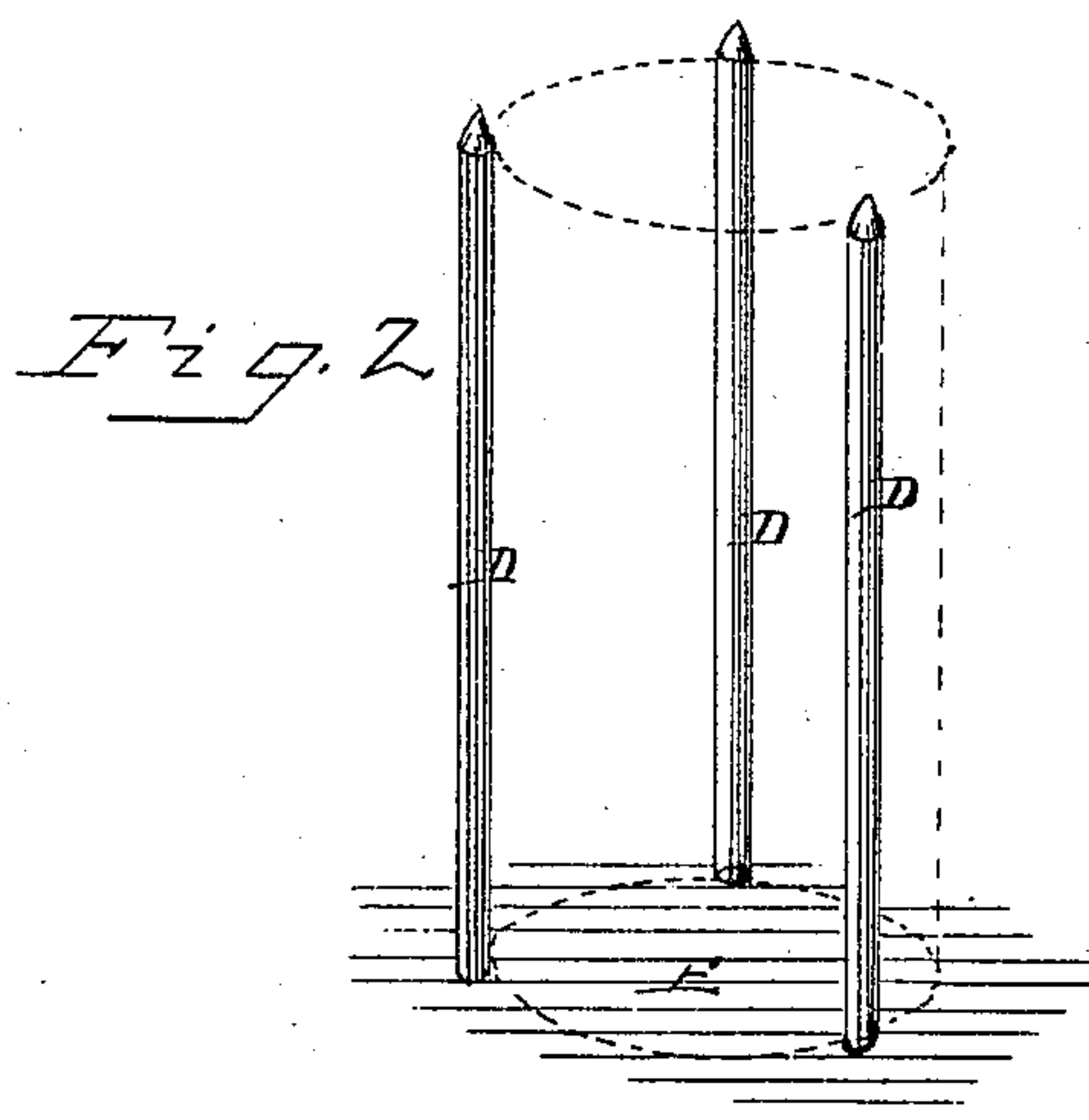
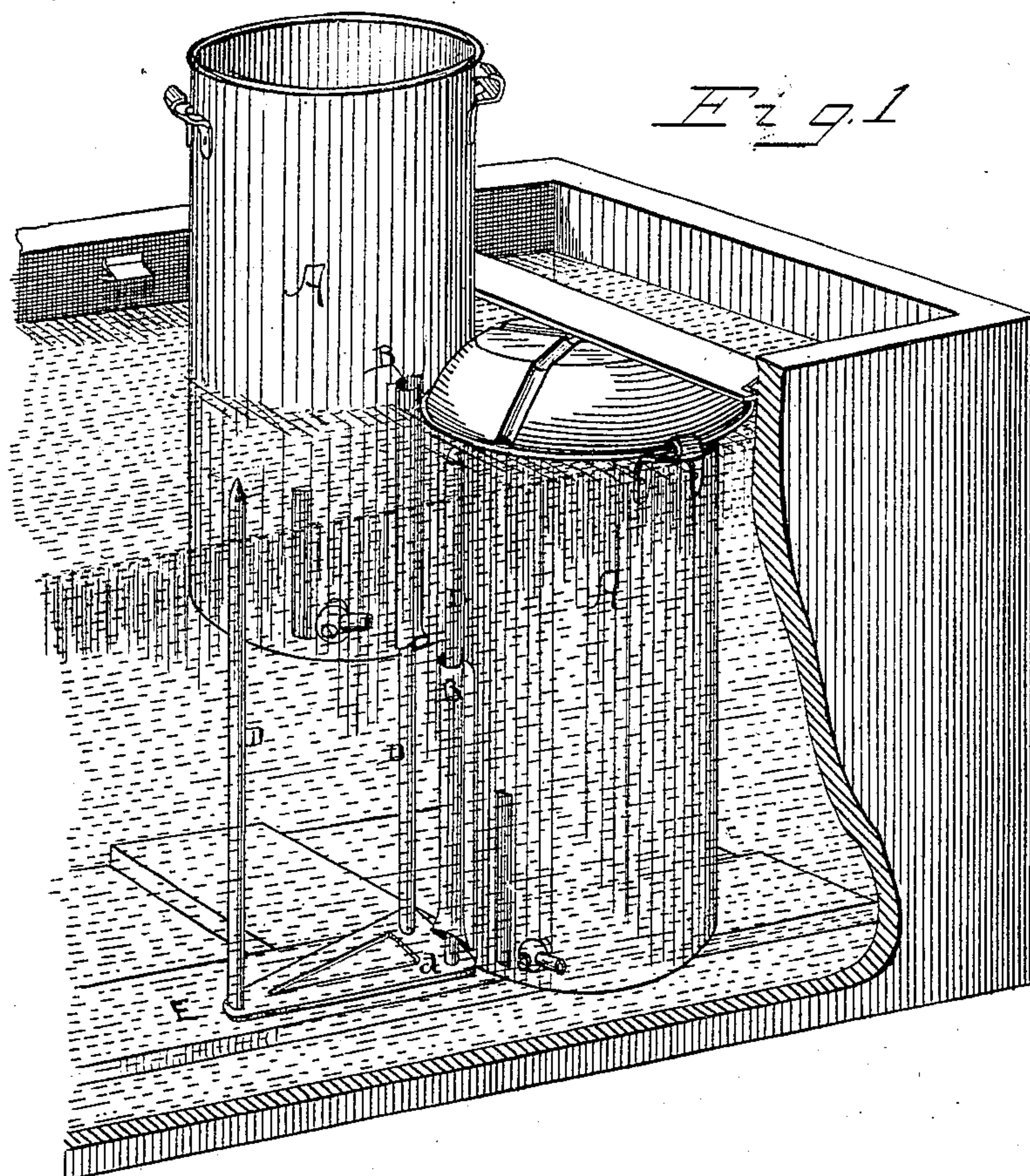
(No Model.)

J. P. STABLER.

CREAMER.

No. 267,611.

Patented Nov. 14, 1882.



Witnesses:  
J. C. Turner  
Aug. Jordan

Inventor:  
James P. Stabler  
By his atty  
R. D. Smith



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES P. STABLER, OF SANDY SPRING, MARYLAND.

## CREAMER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,611, dated November 14, 1882.

Application filed July 13, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES P. STABLER, of Sandy Spring, Montgomery county, in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful improvement in that class of dairy im-

plements known as "Creamers;" and it relates especially to that class of creamers where the milk is placed in tall cans, immersed in water in a suitable tank.

These cans are usually about nine inches in diameter and nineteen inches in height. For the market they are fitted and sold with proper water-tanks, adapted to hold a greater or less number of cans, to suit the requirements of different purchasers.

The small diameter of the can in relation to its height renders it difficult to immerse or remove it vertically, except when nearly filled, as its buoyancy causes it to tip sidewise, and frequently water will find entrance through the annular space between the can and lid.

In the use of these creamers it is common, especially in domestic establishments, to reserve one can for the storage of the cream gathered from the other cans, and, as ordinarily used, it is necessary to remove the "cream-can" entirely from the tank whenever an addition is to be made to its contents or a portion of the same removed, because of its tendency to

upset if allowed to float upon removal of its holding-slat.

The object of my invention is to so hold each can separately in position in the tank that it will be compelled to remain upright without reference to the extent of its submergence or the quantity of its contents, thus reducing the force required in handling it to a simple movement in a vertical direction without the difficult guidance otherwise necessary. This may be accomplished in several ways; but it is essential that the sustaining force shall operate along the side of the can over a considerable space vertically, so that it will be forcibly sustained in an upright position independent of its flotation. So far as I know, this has never been done.

My design may be accomplished by employing a side guide for the can, which will hold it in position, while permitting a free movement in a vertical direction. This side guide may consist of three or more upright rods attached

to the bottom of the tank, between which the can may slide; but I prefer to provide the can with a side tube or socket, and a single guide-rod attached at its lower end to the bottom of the tank.

That others may fully understand my invention, I will more particularly describe it, having reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective sectional view of a tank with cans in operative position. Fig. 2 is a perspective showing the three guide-rods. Fig. 3 is a perspective showing how my guide-tube may be made attachable and detachable at will.

Each can A is provided with an exterior vertical tube, B, which may be secured to the can by solder or in some other suitable way. This tube I prefer to enlarge slightly at the bottom, so as to facilitate the entrance of the guide-rod D, which for the same reason I make pointed at the upper end. The tube B may be made detachable by means of straps b, which pass around the can A, and are secured at their ends by screws or equivalent means. A convenient way of mounting the rods D is as shown in Fig. 1, viz: A triangular base-plate, d, holds the base of one of said rods at each of its angles, and said plate is secured either to the bottom of the tank directly or to a wooden slat, E, which is placed upon said bottom. Usually, said base-plate will be placed below said slat, so that the rods D will project upward through holes in said slat. In Fig. 1 the first-named way is shown for convenience of illustration. I do not, however, propose to confine myself to this mode of mounting or holding the rods D.

In using this invention it is only necessary to liberate the can, and if it is only partly filled it will immediately float, as shown in Fig. 1, and the cover may be removed. It will require no attention to prevent an upset, and when it is again to be submerged it does not require force to guide and keep it in proper place and position. When the cans are submerged in the water of the tank they are retained in that condition usually by slats placed across their tops, the ends of said slats being placed under lugs or catches attached to the sides of the tank.

. I am aware that cell-cases adapted to hold bottles of wine have been made, and that such cases have been placed in vessels adapted to hold lumps of ice and cold water; but such  
5 cases have not been adapted to nor capable of use like my invention, because, first, they were always tightly stopped and full of liquid; second, they were never submerged nor sought to be; third, there were no means required nor  
10 provided for the submergence of the bottles. The reverse of these conditions are essential in a creamer of the class to which my invention belongs.

Having described my invention, what I claim  
15 as new is—

1. A water-tank and a milk-cooling can, combined with means for maintaining said can in a vertical position and means for holding said can in submergence, substantially as set forth.

2. The can A, provided with a guide-tube, B, 20 combined with the cooling-tank F, guide D, and suitable means whereby said can may be held in submergence, substantially as described.

JAMES P. STABLER.

Witnesses:

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