(No Model.)

E. PLAYTER.

ICE PITCHER.

No. 409,423. Patented Aug. 20, 1889.

Fig. 1.

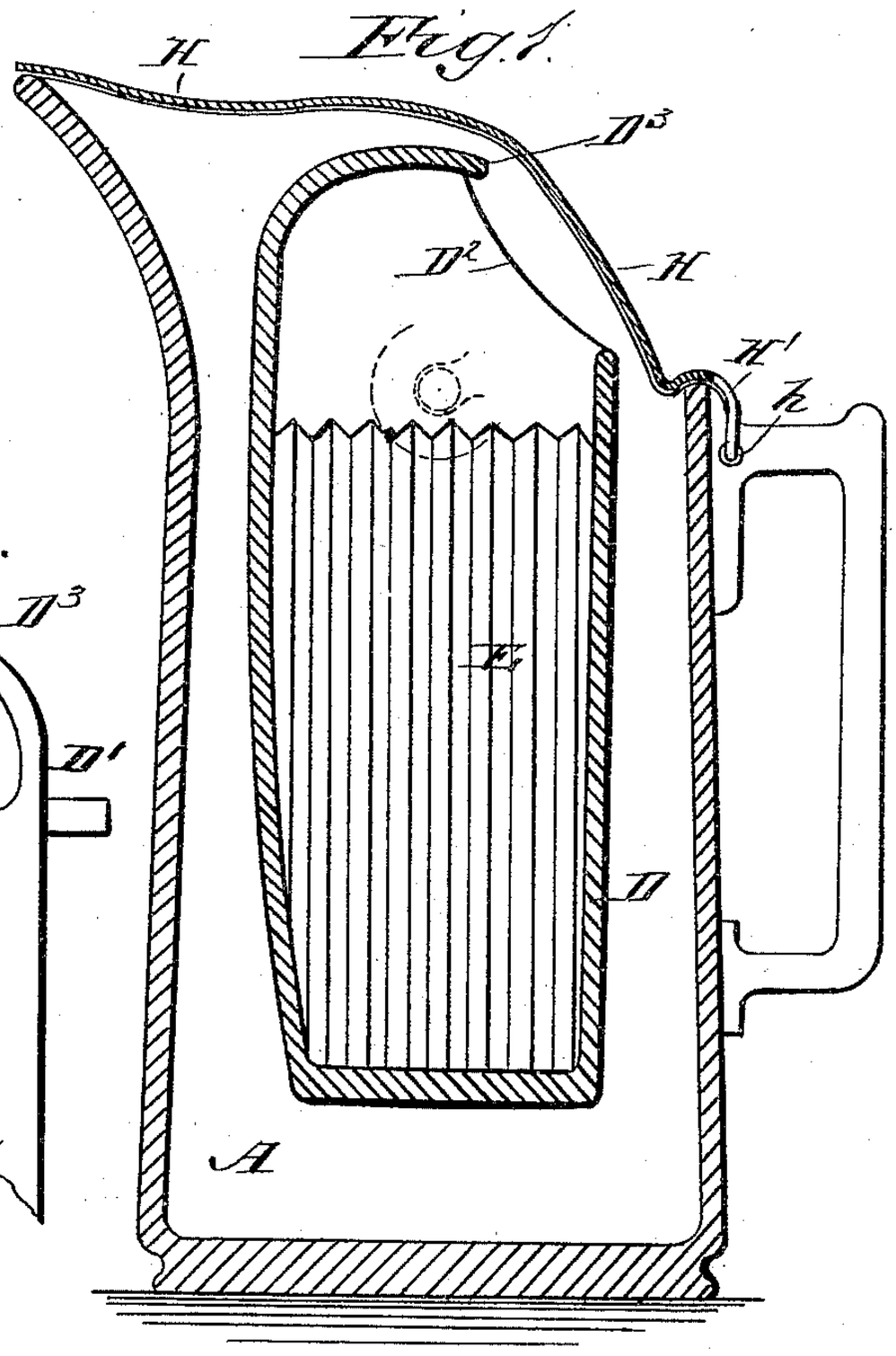


Fig. 3.

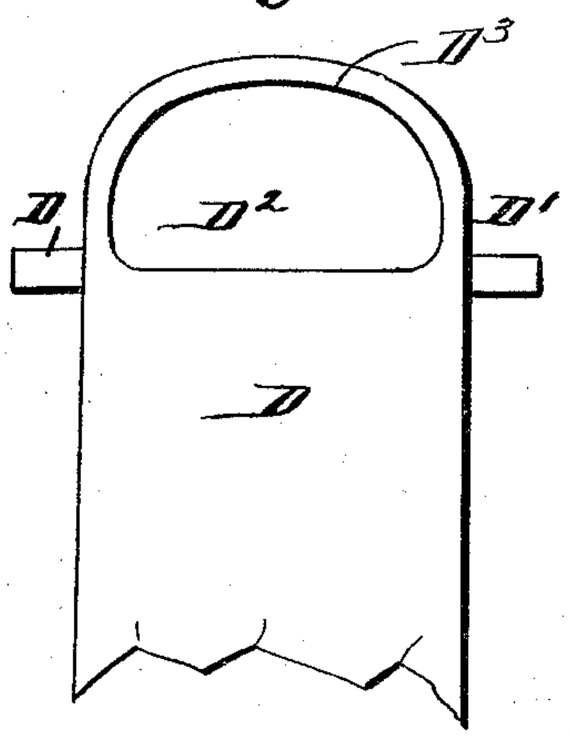


Fig. 4

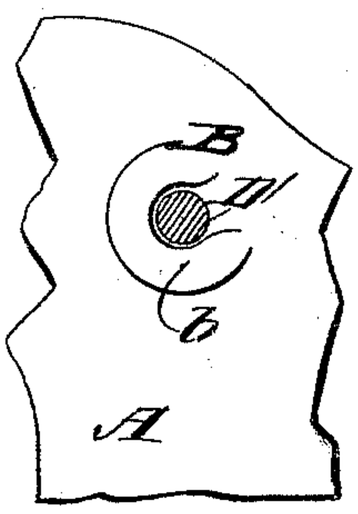
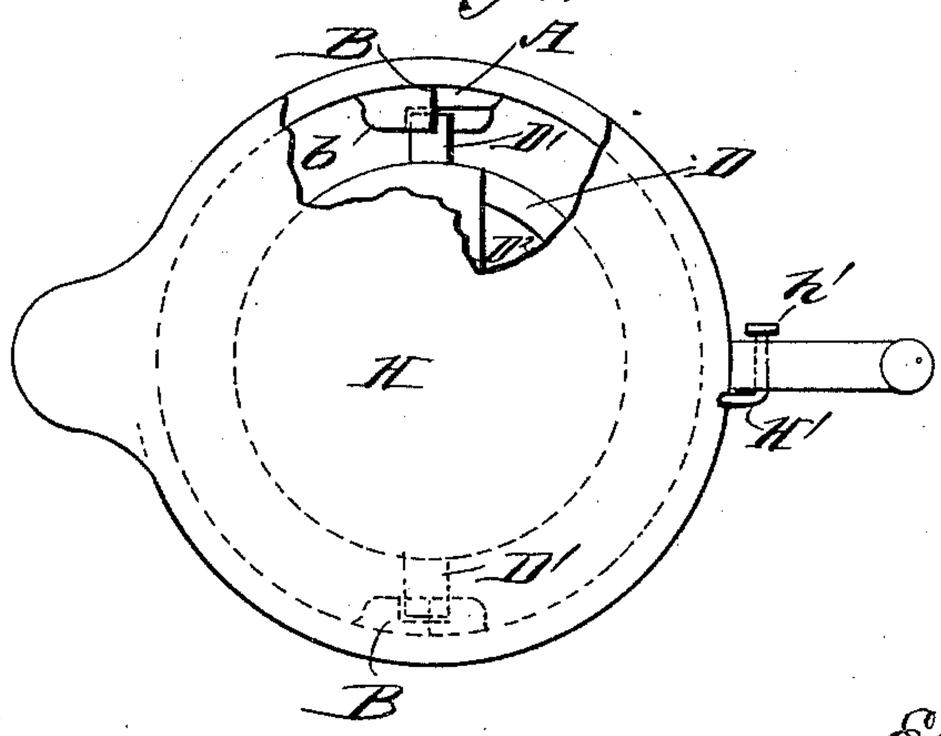


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

F. McArdle.

C. Sedgwick.

INVENTOR:

E. Playter

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD PLAYTER, OF OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ICE-PITCHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 409,423, dated August 20, 1889.

Application filed January 2, 1889. Serial No. 295,124. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD PLAYTER, of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ice-Pitchers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in ice-pitchers, and has for its object to provide a pitcher of simple and inexpensive construction, whereby any fluid—such as milk, water, beer, wine, &c.—may be effectually cooled without the ice being brought into contact with the liquid; and a further object of the invention is to provide a pitcher which may be readily cleansed, and wherein the ice-receptacle may be expeditiously and conveniently removed therefrom when desirable.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section through my improved pitcher. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, the cover being partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a partial rear elevation of the ice-receptacle; and Fig. 4 is a detail view of the inner face of the pitcher proper, illustrating the socket in which the trunnion of the ice-receptacle is pivoted, the said trunnion being in section.

The pitcher A may be constructed of any desired material—for instance, china, earthenware or metal—and the said pitcher may partake of any desired design or may be of any size.

A socket B is formed on opposite sides of the interior of the pitcher, which sockets may be produced by causing an enlargement *b* to be formed on the inner surface of the pitcher, as shown in Fig. 4, or a bracket may be attached thereto. The construction illustrated is, however, preferred.

The socket B is provided with an opening facing substantially the upper edge of the pitcher at the rear, as best illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

The ice receptacle or chamber D, which may be of any size, is adapted to be pivoted in the pitcher A. This chamber or receptacle is smaller than the pitcher, and is provided upon opposite sides with trunnions D′, which trunnions are adapted to be journaled in the sockets B.

At the rear of the receptacle D, in or slightly below the top, a transverse opening D^2 is formed, through which opening the ice is introduced, and in order to facilitate the manipulation of the receptacle a lip D^3 is formed integrally with the upper surface of the pitcher, which lip projects a slight distance over the opening D^2, as is best illustrated in Fig. 1.

It will be observed by reference to Fig. 1 that the upper rear edge of the pitcher is lower than the bottom of the mouth-opening in the ice-receptacle, whereby should the water overflow in filling the pitcher none will gain access to the interior of the ice-receptacle.

In order to increase the cooling-surface of the ice-receptacle, the said receptacle may be longitudinally fluted, as illustrated at E, the ribs extending from the bottom of the receptacle to a point at or near the upper end. The forward face of the ice-receptacle is curved in the direction of the rear, as is best illustrated at E′, Fig. 1. The pitcher may, if desired, be provided with a cover H, which cover is preferably detachably attached; and to that end the rear of the cover is curved upward over the rear wall of the pitcher at the point where the handle of the pitcher is connected with the body, and to the said curved portion of the cover an angled pin H′ is secured. The horizontal member of the said pin is passed through a suitable aperture *h* in the upper portion of the handle and may terminate in a stop or button *h′*. If found desirable in practice, the stop or button *h′* may be produced by bending or hinging the extremity of the angled pin upon itself in any approved manner. Thus, should the pitcher be preferred without the cover, by straightening the extremity of the angled pin the said pin may readily be withdrawn from connection with the handle and the cover removed.

In operation the receptacle D is filled with ice before being inserted in the pitcher, and when the receptacle is introduced into the pitcher the trunnions D′ are seated in the sockets B, as best illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. The liquid to be cooled may then be poured into the pitcher around the receptacle.

It is evident that the pitcher may be entirely emptied of its contents and the top tilted even lower than the bottom, and yet not a particle of ice escape from the receptacle or chamber D, as, owing to the peculiar form of the said receptacle and the guard at the front upper end, the ice is confined by the guard and settles down in the bottom of the chamber or receptacle when the pitcher is tilted, as when the pitcher is brought into this position the lower end of the receptacle or chamber is in contact with the side of the pitcher.

The ice receptacle or chamber is readily removed from the pitcher by grasping the lip D^3 and detaching the trunnions from their sockets B. This is readily accomplished by lifting the receptacle or chamber upward in the direction of the rear of the pitcher.

I desire it to be understood that although specific constructions have been shown and described, other equivalent constructions may be substituted without departing from the spirit of the invention—as, for instance, the body of the ice-receptacle may be plain instead of fluted or corrugated, and may be of two sizes for each pitcher, one, the largest, to cool the contents of the pitcher rapidly.

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

1. The combination, with a pitcher or similar vessel, of an ice receptacle or chamber detachably pivoted therein, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with a pitcher or similar vessel having sockets formed upon the inner face, of an ice-receptacle provided with trunnions adapted to be journaled in the sockets of the vessel, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with a pitcher or similar vessel provided with sockets formed upon the inner face, of an ice-receptacle having an opening in the top at the rear, and trunnions attached to opposite sides of the said receptacle adapted to be journaled in the said sockets, all combined for operation substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination, with a pitcher or similar vessel provided with sockets formed upon the inner face and a cover detachably secured to said vessel, of a longitudinally-fluted ice-receptacle provided with an opening in the top at the rear, and trunnions attached to the said receptacle upon opposite sides, adapted to be journaled in the said sockets, substantially as shown and described.

EDWARD PLAYTER.

Witnesses:
ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN,
J. H. NEEN.