

(No Model.)

E. BURROWS.
MILK BUCKET.

No. 434,423.

Patented Aug. 19, 1890.

Fig. 2.

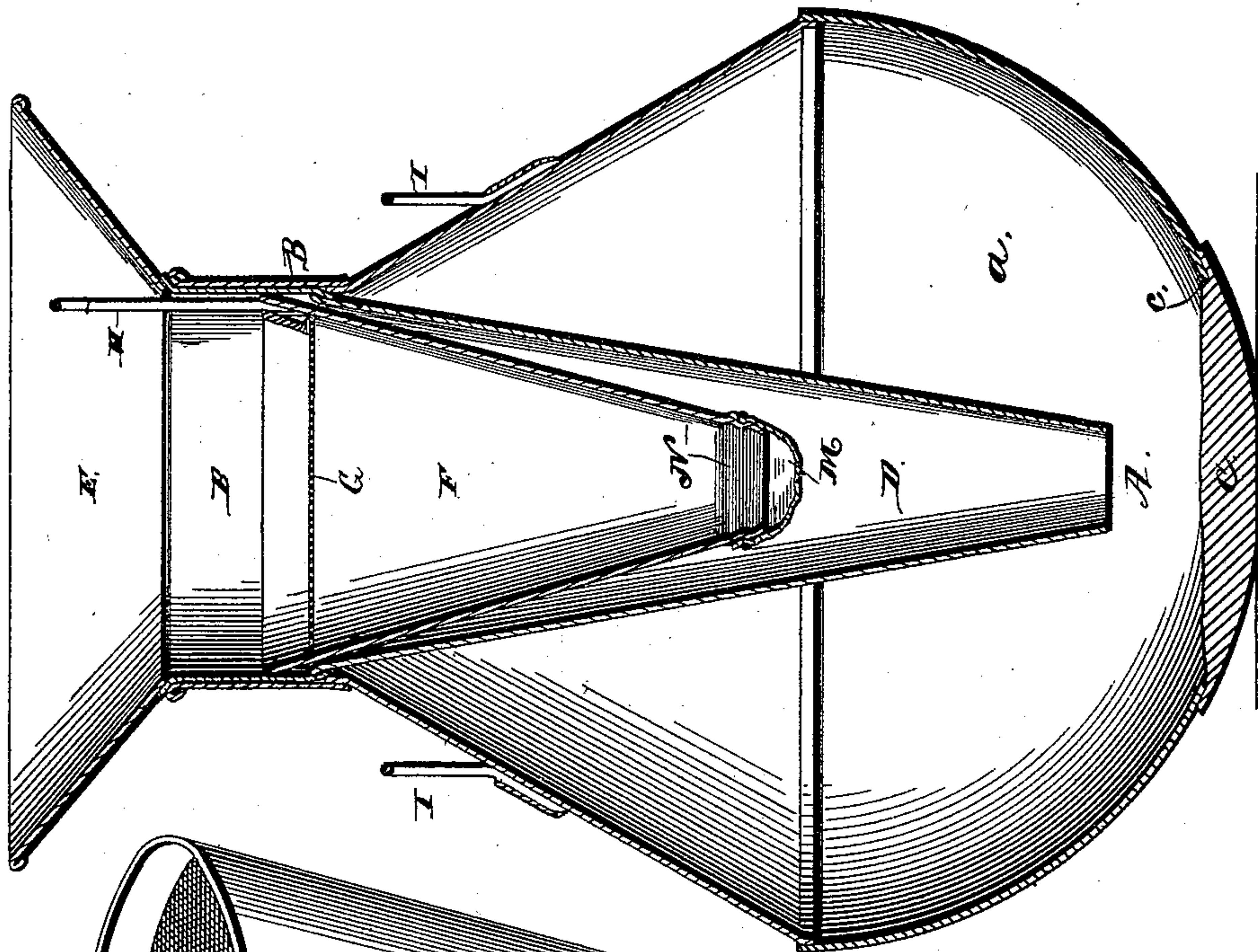


Fig. 3.

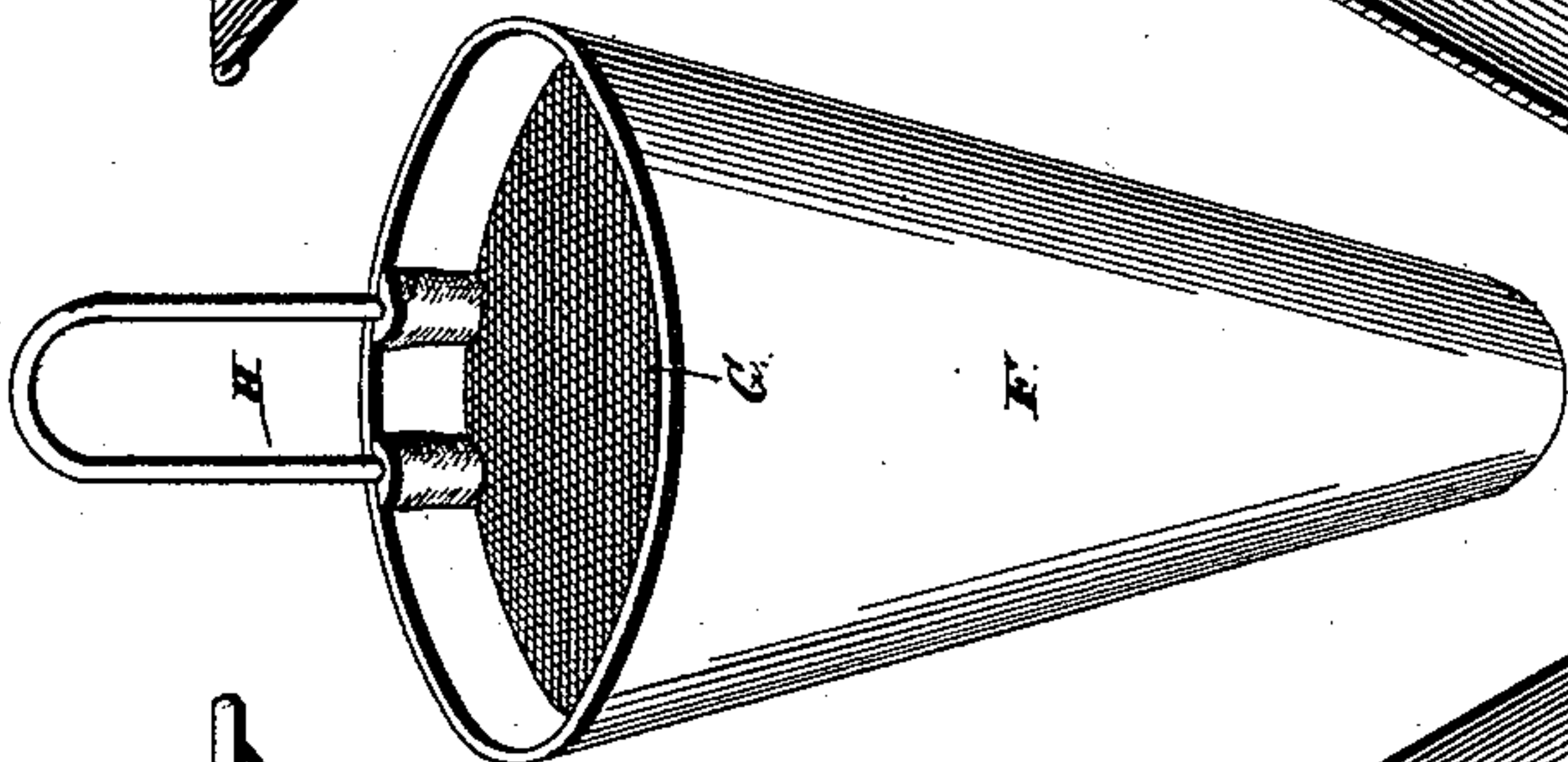
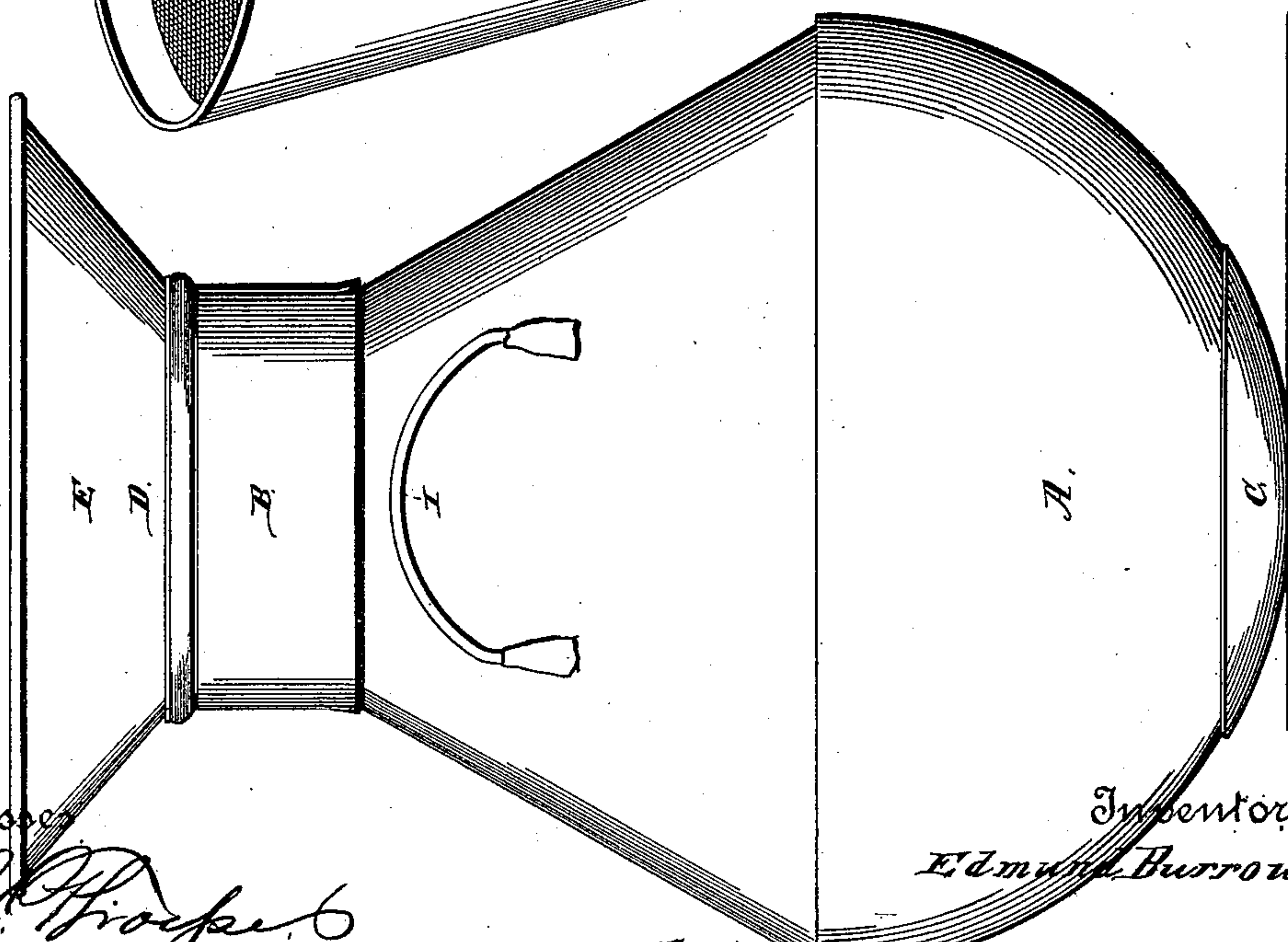


Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND BURROWS, OF FREMONT, IOWA.

MILK-BUCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 434,423, dated August 19, 1890.

Application filed April 9, 1888. Renewed May 27, 1890. Serial No. 353,285. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND BURROWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fremont, in the county of Mahaska and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Milk-Buckets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in milk-buckets; and it has for its object to provide a bucket which will, if accidentally knocked over, be immediately returned to its upright position.

A further object is to provide means whereby the contents of the bucket are prevented from spilling out when the bucket is thus momentarily overturned.

With these objects in view the invention consists in a certain novel construction and arrangement of devices, fully set forth hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view of the bucket. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the strainer-tube.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the body of the bucket, which consists of the rounded or hemispherical bottom *a* and the tapered or cone-shaped upper portion provided with a vertical collar B.

The lowest part or center of the bottom is provided with a weight fitted in an opening *c* therein, and it will be evident that if the bucket is placed on its side this weight will be raised, and therefore will press downward, thereby returning the bucket to its upright position.

By having the weight C at the bottom it will be understood that the bucket will at all times rest on the weight, and the latter will take all the wear and tear. In dropping or pitching the bucket to and fro, the bucket will always strike on the weight, and the latter will thus preserve the bucket from injury. The bottom of the bucket (which is the point of greatest wear) will not so readily wear out like the ordinary bucket, and when it does commence to wear, the rounded face of the weight will cause the wear to be evenly distributed.

By making the upper portion of the bucket cone-shaped the weight of the contained liquid decreases upwardly as the bucket is filled,

thus placing the greatest body of the milk at the bottom. If the upper portion of the bucket were not cone-shaped the bucket would not work in the manner heretofore described, as the weight of the contained liquid would not be greatest at the bottom. It is essential that the great body of the milk, and hence the greatest weight, should be at the bottom to assist the return of the bucket to its normal position when tilted. Furthermore, the conical form of the top of the bucket, combined with the reversed conical form of the safety-tube, serves to prevent the milk from running out when the bucket is tilted.

D represents a tapered safety-tube, which fits tightly in the collar B at its upper end and extends down into the bottom *a* of the bucket nearly to the weight. The lower end of this tube is provided with a very small opening, and the upper end is provided with the flaring flange or receiver E, which fits down on the upper edge of the collar B.

F represents a strainer-tube, which is conical in shape and fits tightly at its upper end in the safety-tube, and it is provided near its upper end with the strainer G. It will be seen that all the milk which enters the upper end of the safety-tube must pass through the strainer. The strainer-tube is provided at its upper end with a vertical loop or handle H, by which it may be removed from and replaced in the safety-tube, and the said loop or handle projects up above the upper end of the said safety-tube at all times.

I I represent handles, which are attached to the opposite sides of the body A to enable the same to be raised, and also enable the bucket to be held between the knees while milking.

The advantages of this invention will now be apparent. If the bucket should be tipped over after considerable milk has been placed therein, it will not be wasted. The body of the can is made very large in diameter at the center to accommodate the contents when the bucket is tipped, and it will be evident that owing to the smallness of the opening at the lower end of the safety-tube a very small quantity of milk will pass therethrough. The milk which does pass through the said opening when the bucket is overturned will not be able to pass out of the safety-tube, for the

reason that the strainer-tube is tapered toward its lower end much more sharply than the safety-tube, and therefore forms an annular space between the sides of the said tubes in which the milk will be received and confined. Thus it will be seen that the milk which is placed in the receiver at the upper end of the safety-tube will readily find its way (owing to the peculiar shape of the tubes) to the body of the can, but it will not be readily spilled when the can is overturned. To remove the milk from the bucket the safety-tube is removed.

In the drawings I show a small strainer M, of cambric, attached to the lower end of the strainer-tube to aid the straining operation, and the lower end of the said tube is ribbed, as seen at N, for the purpose of holding the said strainer in place.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A milk-bucket having a conical or tapered upper portion, a rounded bottom, and a re-enforcing weight C, fitted at the lowest point of the bottom, the outer face of the weight being curved and forming practically a continuation of the curved surface of the rounded bottom, the bucket resting on the weight when in its normal position, as set forth.

2. A milk-bucket having a conical or ta-

pered upper portion; a rounded bottom, and a re-enforcing weight C, fitted at the lowest point of the bottom, the outer face of the weight being curved and forming practically a continuation of the curved surface of the rounded bottom, the bucket resting on the weight when in its normal position, and the safety-tube D, tapered downwardly and having its upper end secured around the mouth of the bucket so as to close said mouth, and its lower and smaller end arranged very close to the bottom of the bucket, as set forth.

3. The bucket having the rounded bottom and the conical upper portion terminating in a vertical collar B, combined with the safety-tube D, fitting tightly within the collar so as to close the upper end or mouth of the bucket and extending down within the bucket nearly to the bottom, the lower end of the safety-tube being provided with a very small opening and left uncovered, and the flaring receiver E, attached to the upper end of the safety-tube, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDMUND BURROWS.

Witnesses:

A. J. PARKHURST,
JAS. R. ASHER.