(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. G. MOOMY.

ICE CREAM FREEZER.

No. 434,940. Patented Aug. 26, 1890.

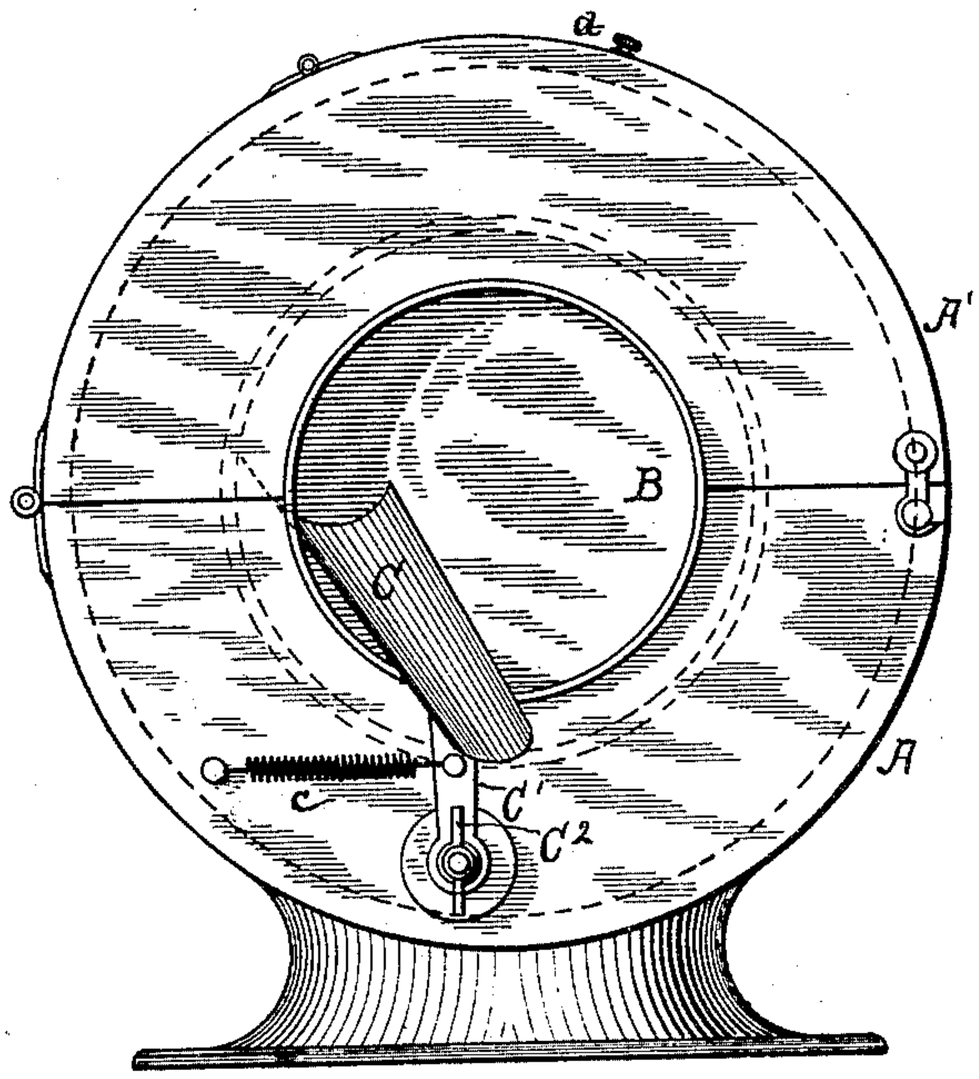

Fig. 1

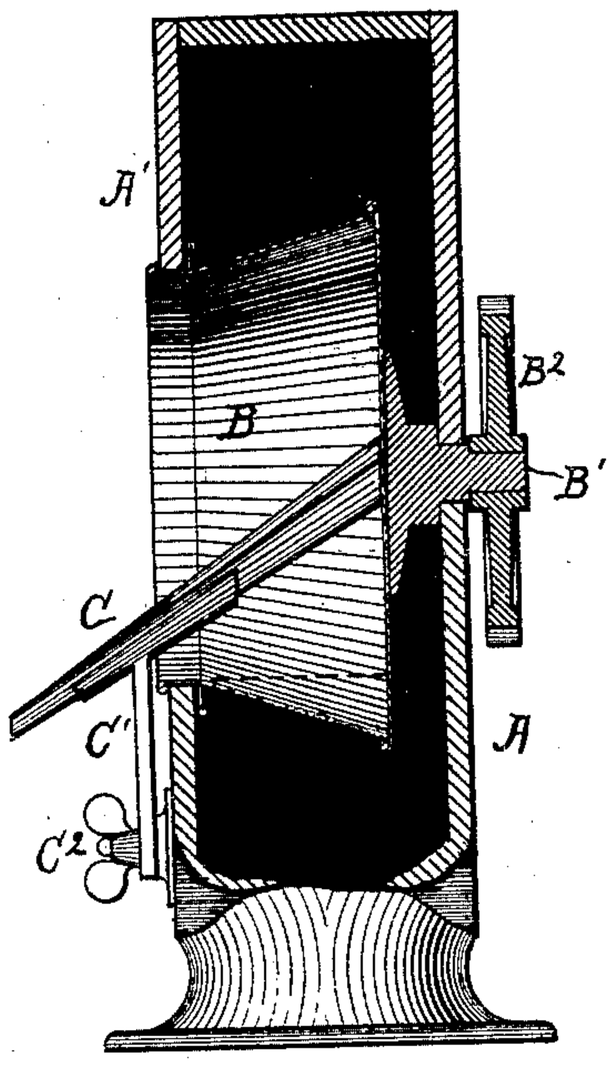

Fig. 2

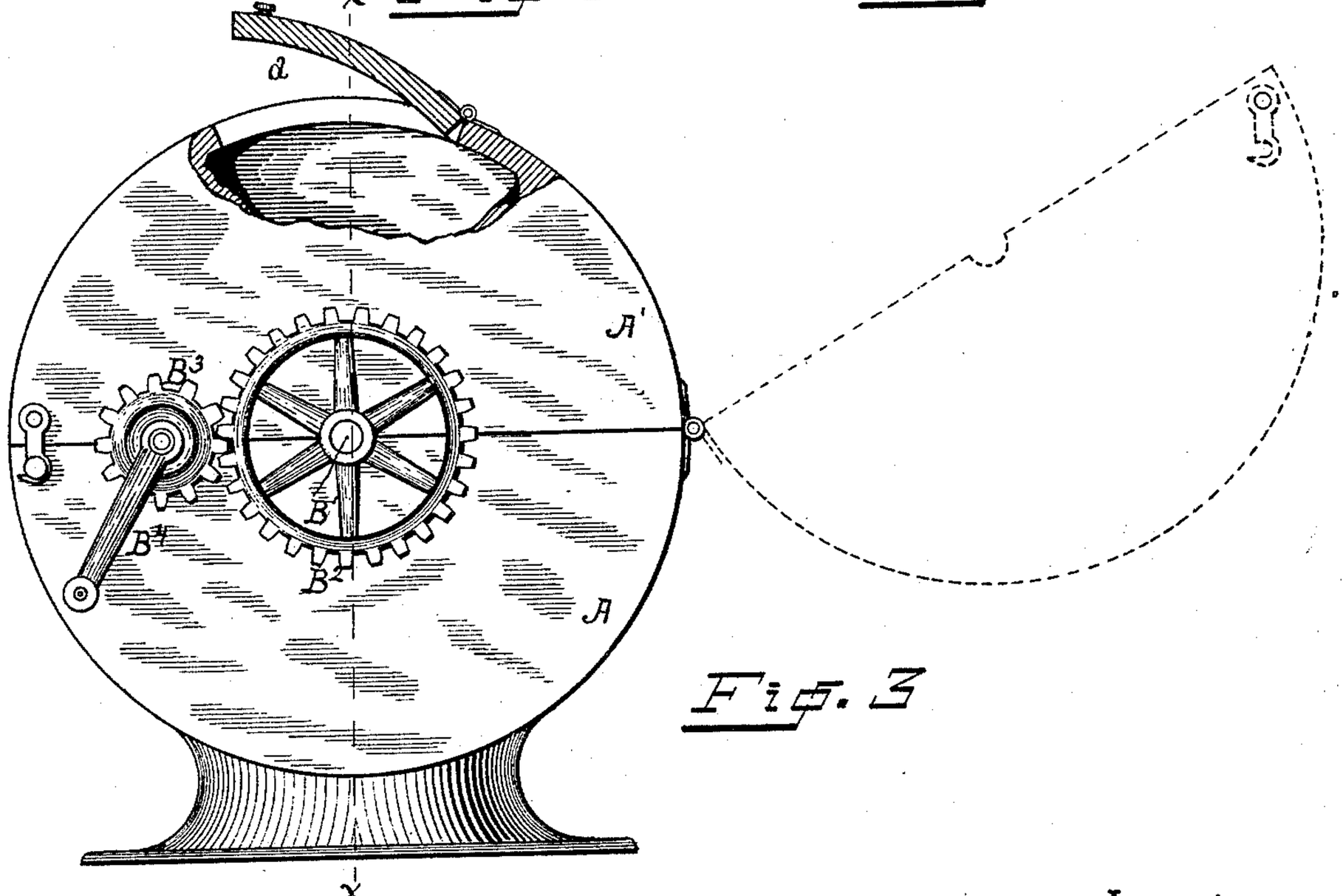

Fig. 3

Witnesses
S. L. Dobbins.
P. C. Heydrick

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Jos. G. Moomy
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. G. MOOMY.

ICE CREAM FREEZER.

No. 434,940. Patented Aug. 26, 1890.

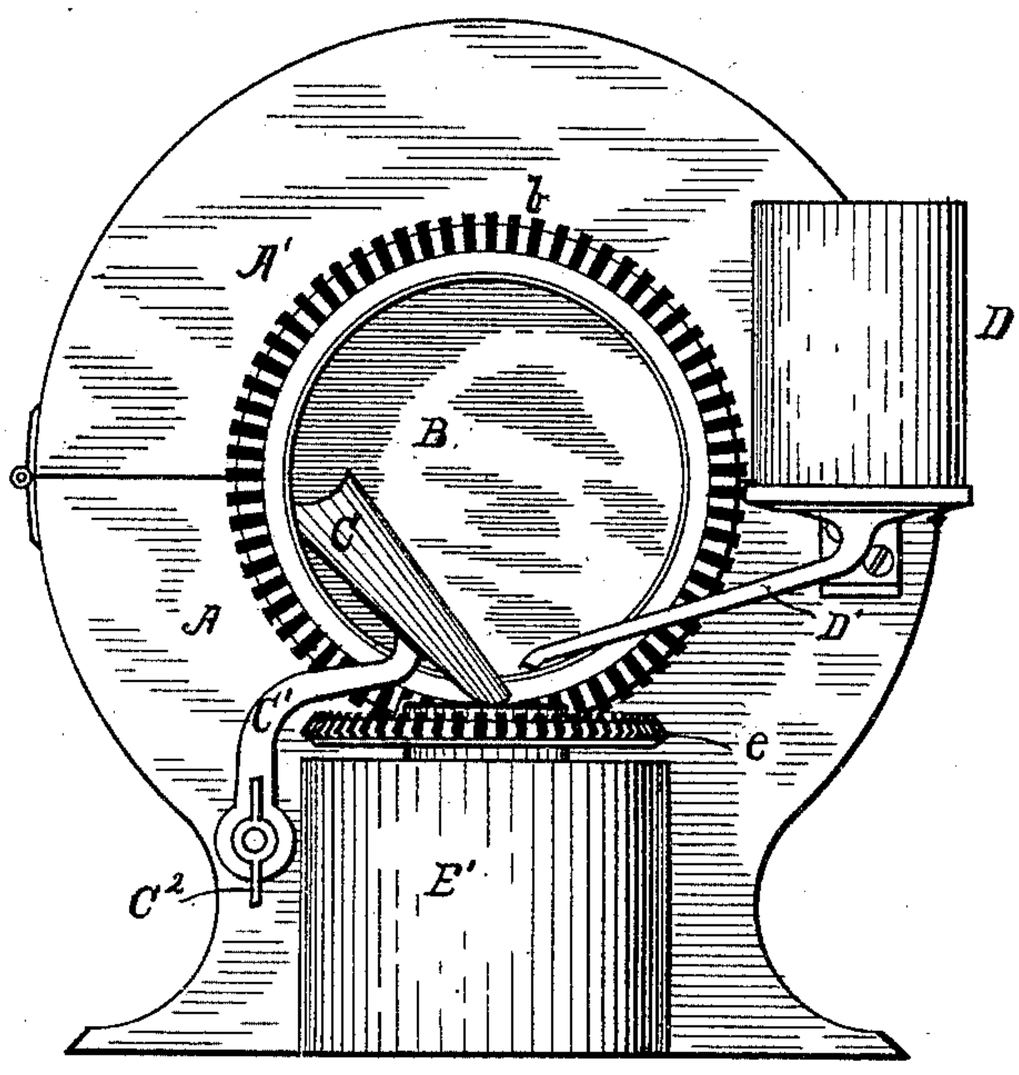

Fig. 4

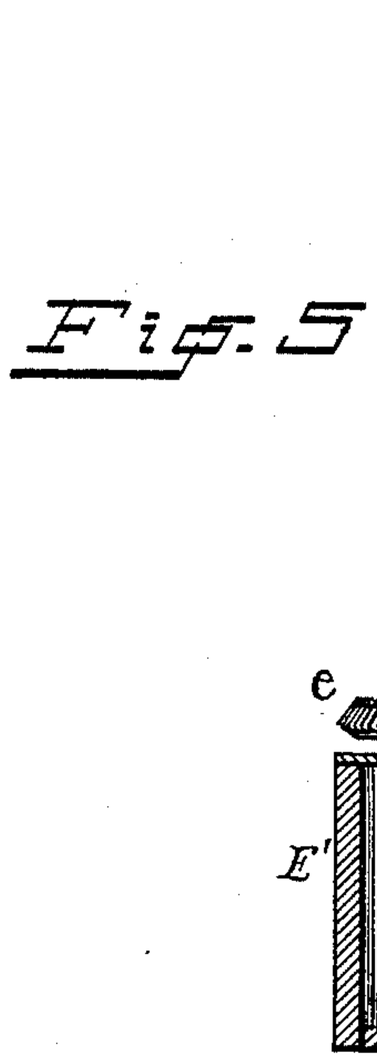

Fig. 5

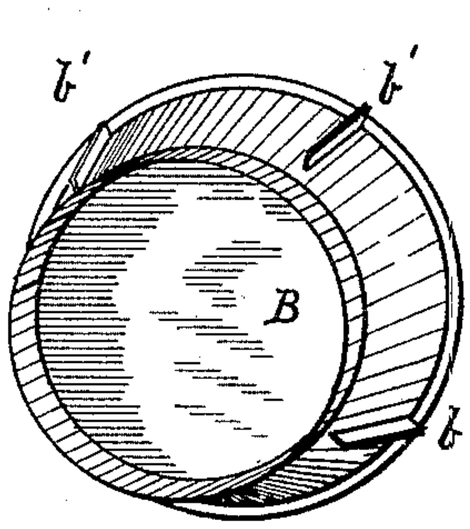

Fig. 6

Witnesses

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P. C. Heydrick

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH G. MOOMY, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

ICE-CREAM FREEZER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 434,940, dated August 26, 1890.

Application filed May 26, 1890. Serial No. 353,130. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH G. MOOMY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ice-Cream Freezers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to ice-cream freezers; and it consists in certain improvements in the construction of the same, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as follows: Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section view taken on the line *x x* in Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is an end elevation view of the side of the machine opposite the side shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a like view to Fig. 1, with attachments not shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an end elevation looking from the right of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the freezing-plate.

The construction and operation are as follows:

A A′ is a case, which I prefer to divide into two parts A A′, of which A is the base part and A′ the top or cover part. This case is hollow and contains the freezing-mixture, which can be put in through the door *a* at the top of the case. The case can be made of wood, iron, or any suitable material.

B is a freezing-plate having the form of the frustum of a cone, which is hollow and has one end closed and the other end open, and it is preferable that the open end be of smaller diameter than the closed end. Attached to the closed end is a gudgeon B′. The freezing-plate and the gudgeon are journaled in the case A A′, so that they can be revolved, and power may be applied by the gearing B^2 and B^3 and crank B^4, or in any other desirable manner. The open end of the freezing-plate B opens outwardly from the case A A′, and access to the inner walls of the same is had through this open end freely when the case is closed and the freezing-mixture is packed around the outer walls.

C is a scraper and spout, which is supported on an arm C′, which is pivoted at C^2 and regulated by a binding-screw, the arrangement being such that the scraper can be held against or away from the inner wall of the freezing-plate. If desired, a spring *c* may be used to hold the scraper against the inner wall of the freezing-plate. The scraper removes any matter deposited on the inner wall of the freezing-plate and conveys it out of the same, where it will drop into a receptacle placed to receive it.

The cream or other mixture to be frozen is poured slowly into the hollow freezing-plate through its open mouth, and as the plate is revolved the mixture is deposited evenly on the inner walls of the same and frozen there by the action of the freezing-mixture in contact with the outer walls. As soon as a sufficient deposit has been made the scraper is brought into action to remove it and convey it away out of the cavity.

If desired, a tank D, with a spout D′, may be used to contain the mixture to be frozen and convey it to the inner walls of the plate. If desired, the receptacle into which the frozen mixture is deposited as it leaves the scraper may be set in a case containing a freezing-mixture.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I show a case or tank E′ for containing a freezing-mixture and a receiver-tank E placed in the tank E′, and a cogged gear *b* on the plate B, which gears into a cogged gear *e* on the receiving-tank, which is journaled so as to be revolved, and thereby the receiving-tank will be revolved as the plate B is revolved.

The attachments shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and not shown in Figs. 1 and 2, are not essential features, but will often be desirable. In fact, the scraper is not an essential element, as the deposit can be removed by hand.

On the freezing-plate B are ribs *b′*, which serve to stir the freezing-mixture as the same is revolved. This prevents the freezing-mixture from becoming set and then melting away from contact with the plate.

What I claim as new is—

1. In an ice-cream freezer, the combination of a closed freezing-mixture chamber, a freezing-plate having the form of a hollow frustum of a cone, which is journaled in said chamber and has its smaller end opening outwardly from the same, so as to afford free ac-

cess to the inner walls of the same, and a scraping device, which is supported on the outside of said chamber, extends into the cavity of the freezing-plate, and operates upon the inner walls thereof, substantially as set forth.

2. In an ice-cream freezer, the combination of a closed freezing-mixture chamber, a freezing-plate having the form of a frustum of a cone supported so as to be revolved within said chamber, and having its smaller end open and extending out of said chamber, a receiver for the mixture to be frozen, a conduit leading from said receiver into the freezing-plate through its open end, and a scraper and spout for removing the frozen mixture from the inner walls of the freezing-plate and conveying it out of the same, which is supported on the outside of said chamber and extends into the cavity of the freezing-plate through its open end.

3. In an ice-cream freezer, the combination of a freezing-mixture chamber, a freezing-plate supported so as to be revolved within said chamber, and having one of its ends extended from said chamber and left open, a receiver for the mixture to be frozen, a conduit leading from said receiver into the freezing-plate through its open end, a scraper and spout for removing the frozen mixture from the inner walls of the freezing-plate and conveying it out of the same, a receptacle to receive said frozen mixture, which is geared to be revolved as the freezing-plate is revolved, and a tank surrounding said receptacle to contain a freezing-mixture.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH G. MOOMY.

Witnesses:

JNO. K. HALLOCK,

CHAS. G. BREVILLIER.