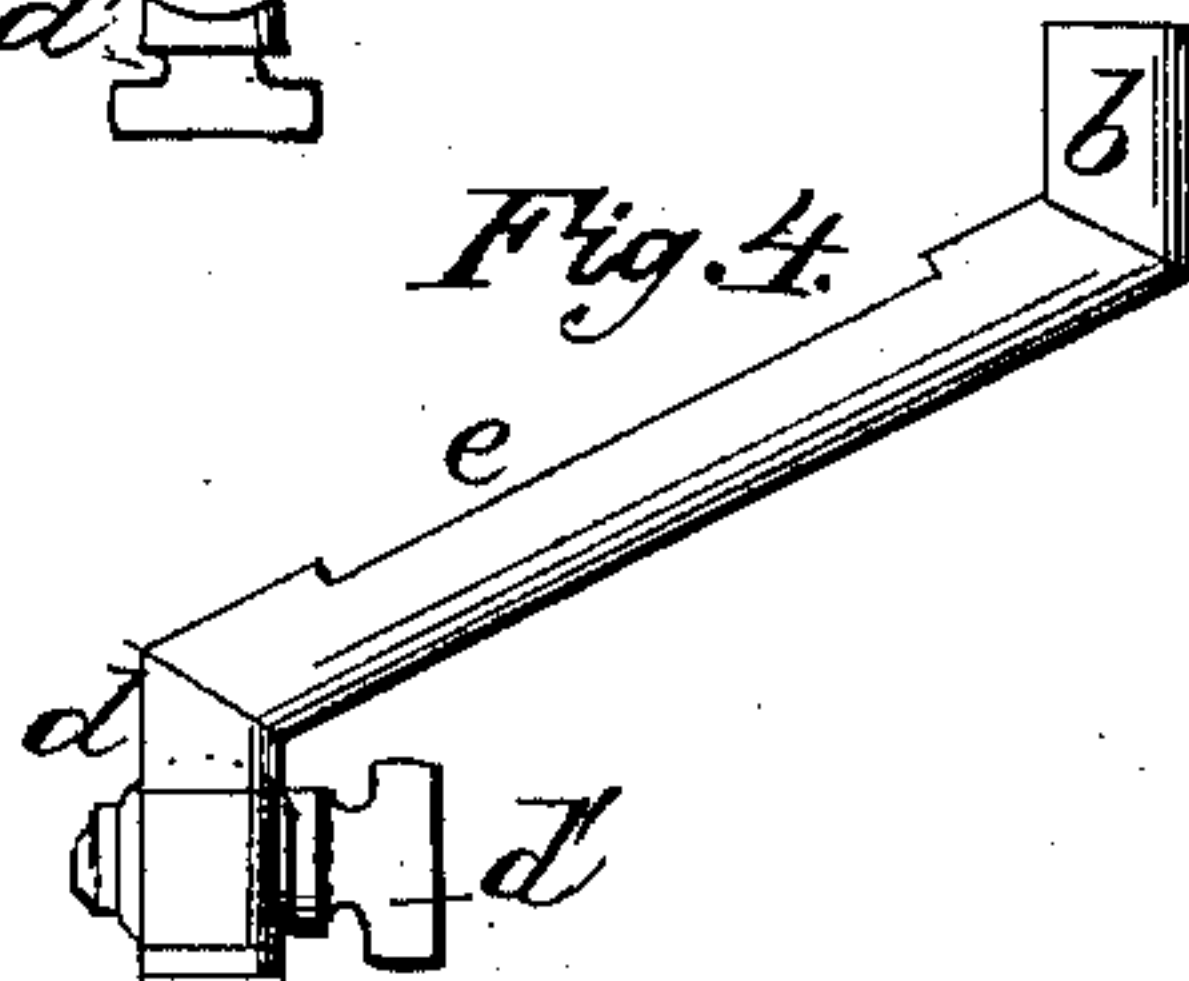
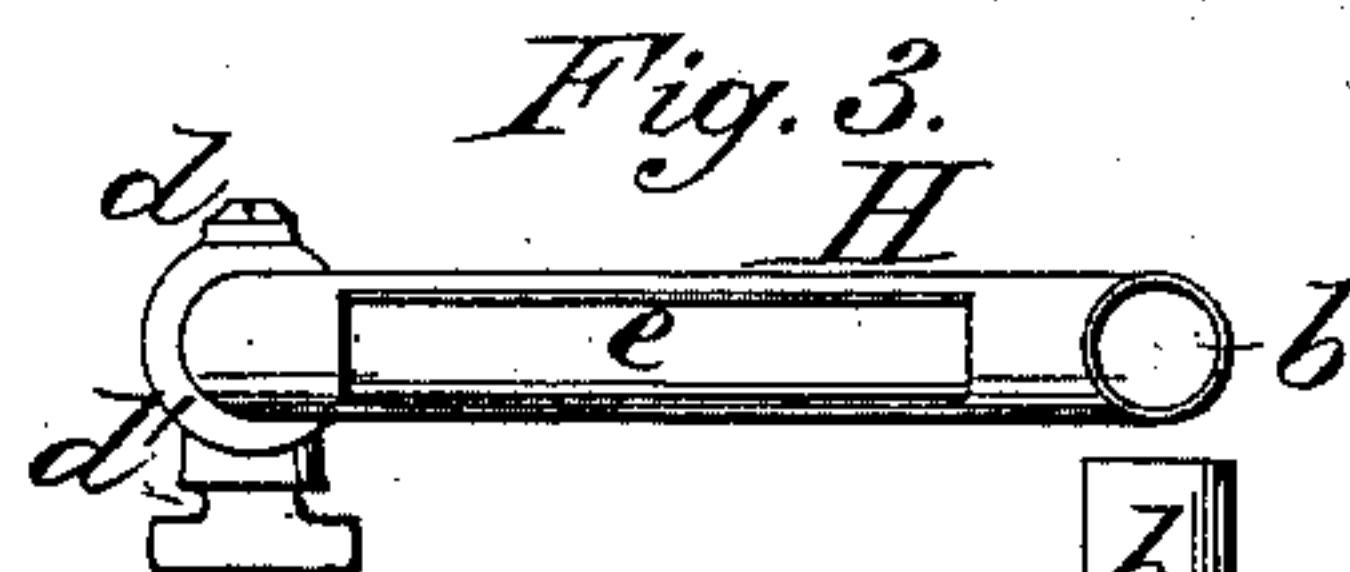
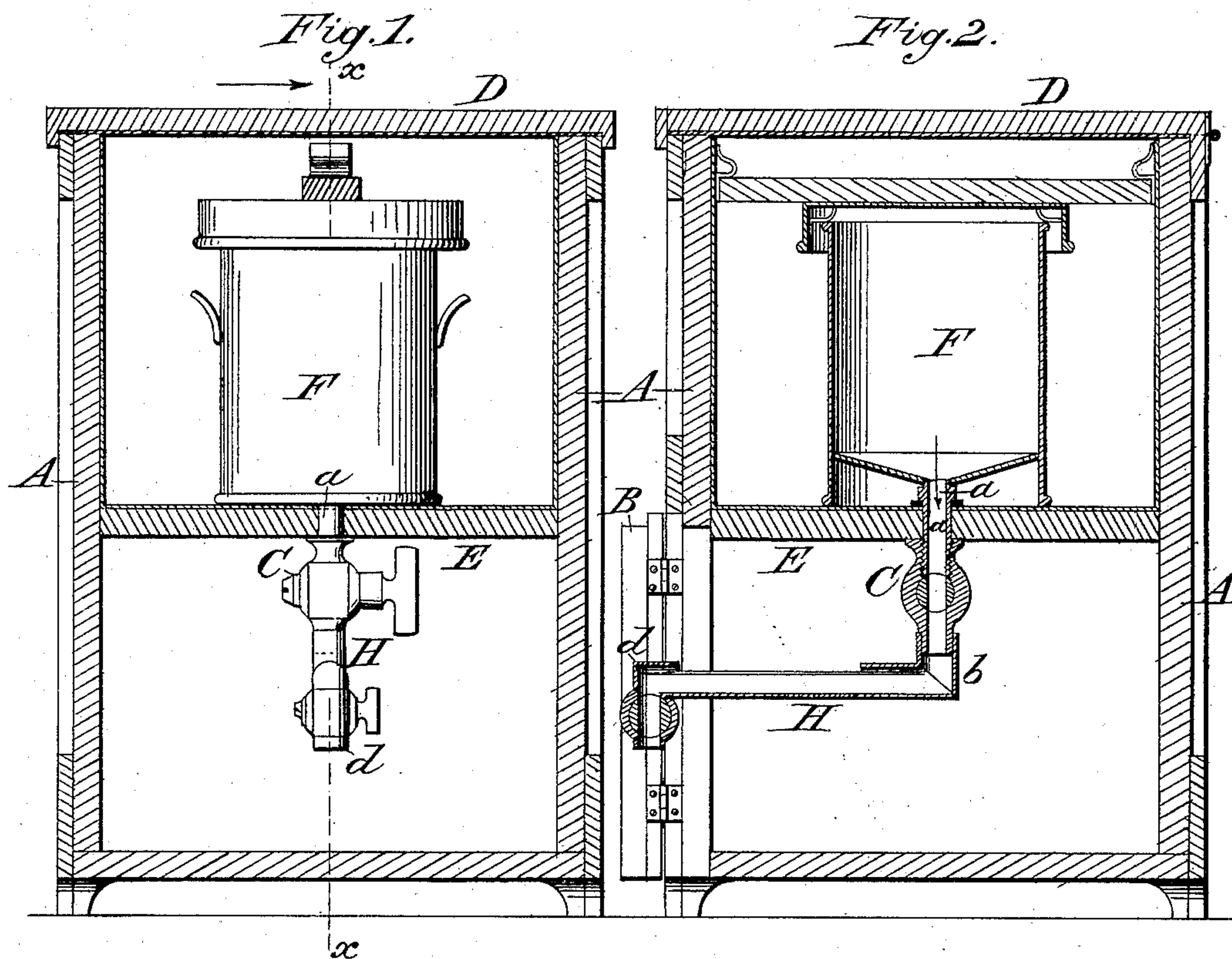


N. G. WILLIAMS.
CABINET CREAMER.

No. 435,005.

Patented Aug. 26, 1890.



Attest:

H. H. Schott.
Fred. E. Tasker.

Inventor:

Nathan G. Williams
per J. C. Tasker atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN G. WILLIAMS, OF BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT.

CABINET-CREAMER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,005, dated August 26, 1890.

Application filed December 29, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN G. WILLIAMS, of Bellows Falls, in the county of Windham and State of Vermont, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Cabinet-Creamers; 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
10 make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to improve
15 that class of milk-cans commonly used in connection with an inclosing box or case provided with means for keeping the milk at any desired temperature; and the invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and
20 combination of parts, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and then specifically pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the box or case containing a milk can. Fig. 2 is
25 a vertical section through both can and case, on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are top and side views of the open pipe which is attached to the outlet of the can.

Various devices have heretofore been employed for accomplishing the result attained
30 by the use of the simple devices hereinafter described—such as inserting a transparent panel in the lower part of the can or in the outlet-cock; but these have all been subject
35 to the objection that their insertion formed grooves and creases that were difficult to clean, and they were liable to be covered by a film or deposit from the milk which reduced
40 their transparency to such an extent as to render them for the time nearly useless for the purpose of determining the nature of the fluid within. They were also always liable to be
45 broken, which rendered the can useless until they were replaced. One form of the box or case in which these cans are usually placed
for preserving the equable temperature of their contents is represented in Figs. 1 and 2
50 of the drawings, and consists of the wooden outer case A, provided upon one side with a door B, and its top covered by the hinged lid D. The inside of this receptacle is divided

into an upper and lower chamber by the partition E. The upper chamber, which is lined with sheet metal and is entered through the lid D, receives the milk-can F, the outlet-tube
55 a being attached to the bottom of the can and passing downward through a suitable orifice in the partition into the lower chamber, which is entered through the door B. To the lower end of the tube a is attached the cock
60 C, through which the contents of the can may be drawn off into any suitable receiver placed in the lower chamber. It is not, however, always convenient to place the milk-receiver
65 within this chamber, or desirable to make it large enough for that purpose. It therefore becomes necessary to devise some means of bringing the contents of the can after passing
through the cock C to the outside of the chamber. This I accomplish by means of the pipe
70 H, the ends of which are provided with elbows turning in opposite directions. One of these elbows b is bored out, so as to slip over the lower end of the cock C, forming a socket-joint therewith. The other elbow d may be pro-
75 vided with the cock d' or left entirely open, as desired. In that side of the pipe H which is uppermost when it is attached to the cock C is formed the elongated opening through
80 which the contents of the can may be seen as they pass out through the pipe, and the identical moment when it is necessary to close the cock C to prevent the escape of cream with the milk determined. This pipe H may
85 project horizontally, as shown in Fig. 2; but it is preferred to give it a slight inclination, as shown in Fig. 4, and thereby increase the speed of the flowing current of milk as it passes the opening in the pipe. It will be
90 seen that the form and method of attaching the pipe H to the can are such that no impediment to the cleaning of the parts is presented, and that it provides a perfect means for judging the quality of the can's contents by inspection as they flow through it.

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

The combination, with an inclosing-case having upper and lower chambers divided by
100 an intermediate partition, of a milk-can supported in the upper chamber, an extension-

pipe located in the lower chamber and having
reversed elbows, an elongated upper opening
e, and a cock d, and the tubular extension
passed centrally through the partition be-
5 tween the chambers, having a cock C, and con-
necting the can with the pipe, substantially
as and for the purposes described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I
have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of
November, 1879.

NATHAN G. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

FRED. E. TASKER,
F. H. SCHOTT.