(No Model.)

W. T. BESSONETTE & C. R. KING.

ICE CREAM FREEZER.

No. 444,790. Patented Jan. 13, 1891.

Fig. 1.

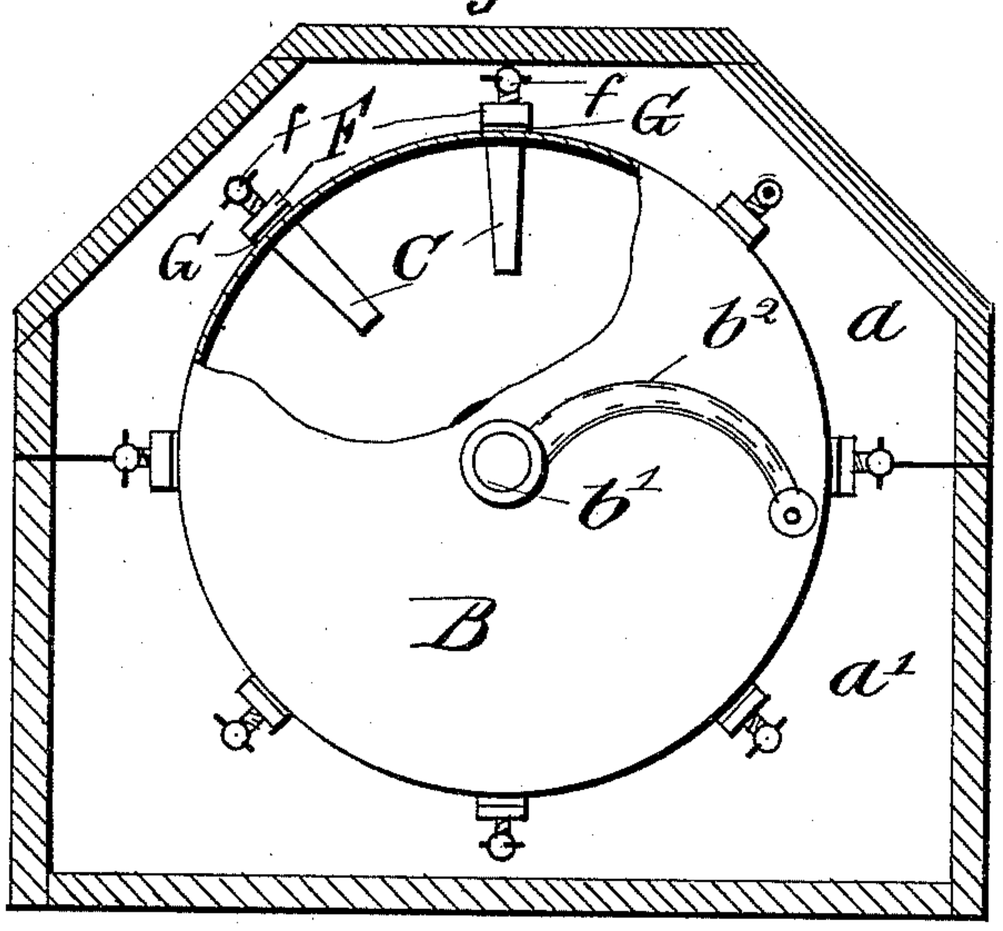


Fig. 4.

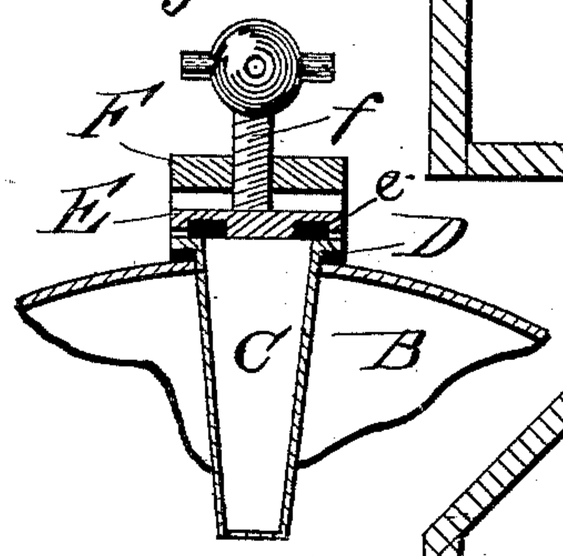


Fig. 5.

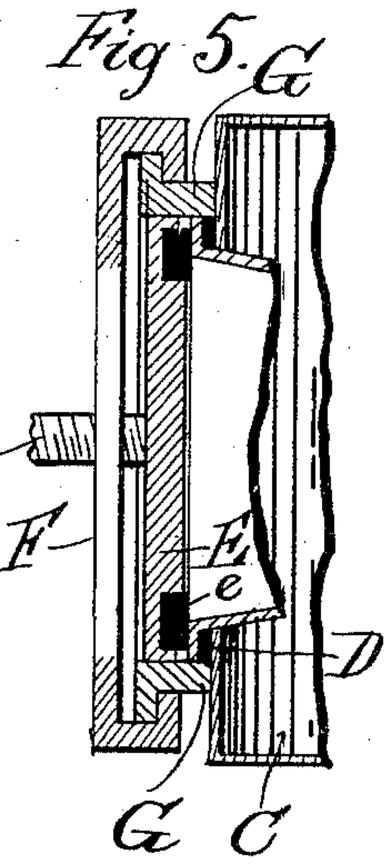


Fig. 2

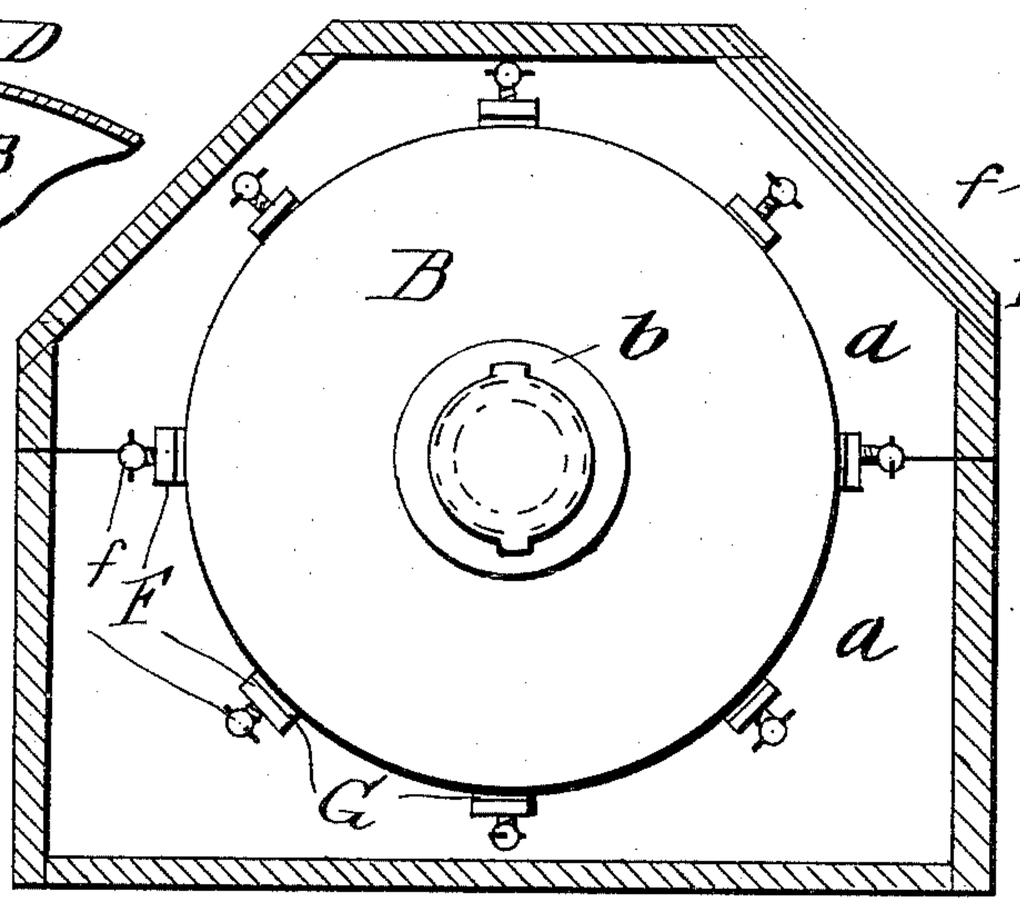
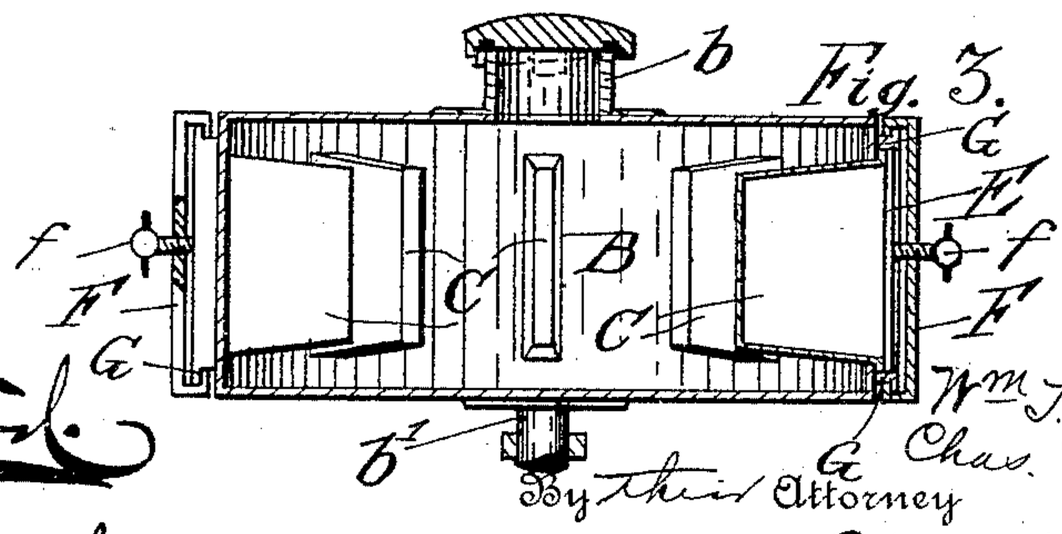


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. BESSONETTE AND CHARLES R. KING, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-HALF TO J. M. BROSIUS, OF SAME PLACE.

ICE-CREAM FREEZER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,790, dated January 13, 1891.

Application filed September 15, 1890. Serial No. 365,089. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM T. BESSONETTE and CHARLES R. KING, citizens of the United States, and residents of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ice-Cream Freezers; and we 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to devices for refrigerating liquid substances, and more especially having reference to such class of these devices as are known as "ice-cream freezers," and to that specific kind of freezers in which the refrigerant compound is contained within vessels revolving upon a horizontal axis, the object being to so improve this class of devices as to render them more useful, convenient, and economical, to which end these present improvements have been made, all of which will be hereinafter fully specified and claimed, and are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section through the casing, showing the cylinder entire with the exception of a small portion broken away to show the arrangement and form of the cups. Fig. 2 is a view also in central longitudinal section through the casing, showing the reverse side from that shown in Fig. 1, the hollow journal being shown. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the cylinder, showing the arrangement and a means for fastening the cups in their places and the covers thereon. Fig. 4 is a cross-section through a portion of the cylinder, showing the setting of the cups; and Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section thereof.

In the figures like reference-marks indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

The casing A is for the purpose of insulation, and hence may be of any form and material consistent with such function. In the construction shown it is composed of wood and is in two parts or sections *a* and *a'*, in the bottom section *a'* of which run the journals *b* and *b'* of the cylinder B, each of which is fitted in a semicircular notch in the sides of said part *a'*, the part *a* having corresponding notches and fitting close down upon the lower half of the casing, thus thoroughly incasing and insulating the cylinder. The journal *b'* has suitably secured therein a hand-crank b^2, by which it is revolved, and the journal *b* is hollow, and through it communication is had with the interior for the introduction of the refrigerant into the cylinder B. Said cylinder B is composed of sheet metal, preferably tin-plate, and besides the construction to journals just described has a series of apertures in its periphery, in which is inserted an equal number, as many as desired, of the cups C, which are in the construction shown flanged outwardly around their tops for purposes of suspension, and are slightly tapering in form to facilitate the removal of cream; but it is obvious that many other equivalent means might be employed for holding the cups from falling through the openings in the cylinder, and by flowing with water at a normal temperature the cream can be readily removed from the cups. The taper, however, obviates the necessity of this slight warming, and is hence preferable.

In order to insure a water-tight joint between the cups C and the peripheral surface of the cylinder B around the apertures, a gum ring D is placed in said joint, being normally stretched onto the cup C, so that when said cup is set into its place in the cylinder and compression is brought to bear thereon the rubber fits closely into any inequality of the surfaces of either the cup-flange or the cylinder. The cover E is pressed down over the flange on the cup C by means of the screw *f*, which is screw-threaded into the clip F, the hooks on the end of which clip engage with reversed corresponding hooks G, which are secured to the periphery of the cylinder. A gasket *e*, of rubber or other elastic material, is fitted in place directly upon the flange of the cup. It is obvious that other construction might be employed for securing the cups C in place and the sealing-covers E thereon; but this form of construction is preferable by reason of its extreme simplicity.

If desired, cups C may be inserted in the

ends of the cylinder, either without or in connection with those inserted in the peripheral wall of the cylinder. A slight advantage would be had by this construction inasmuch as a flat surface would be had for the flange on the cup to bear against.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a device of the class specified, the combination of the casing A, the cylindrical vessel carried by bearings journaled in the said casing, one of said bearings being hollow for the purpose specified, the cups C, having the edges of their mouths flanged and seated in openings in the periphery of the vessel, the covers E, the hooks G, secured to the periphery of the vessel near the mouths of the cups, the clips F, engaging with the said hooks, and the screws *f*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WM. T. BESSONETTE.
CHARLES R. KING.

Witnesses:
A. P. WOOD,
N. P. WOOD.