

(No Model.)

J. C. WINDLE.
ICE FREEZING CAN.

No. 572,234.

Patented Dec. 1, 1896.

Fig. 1.

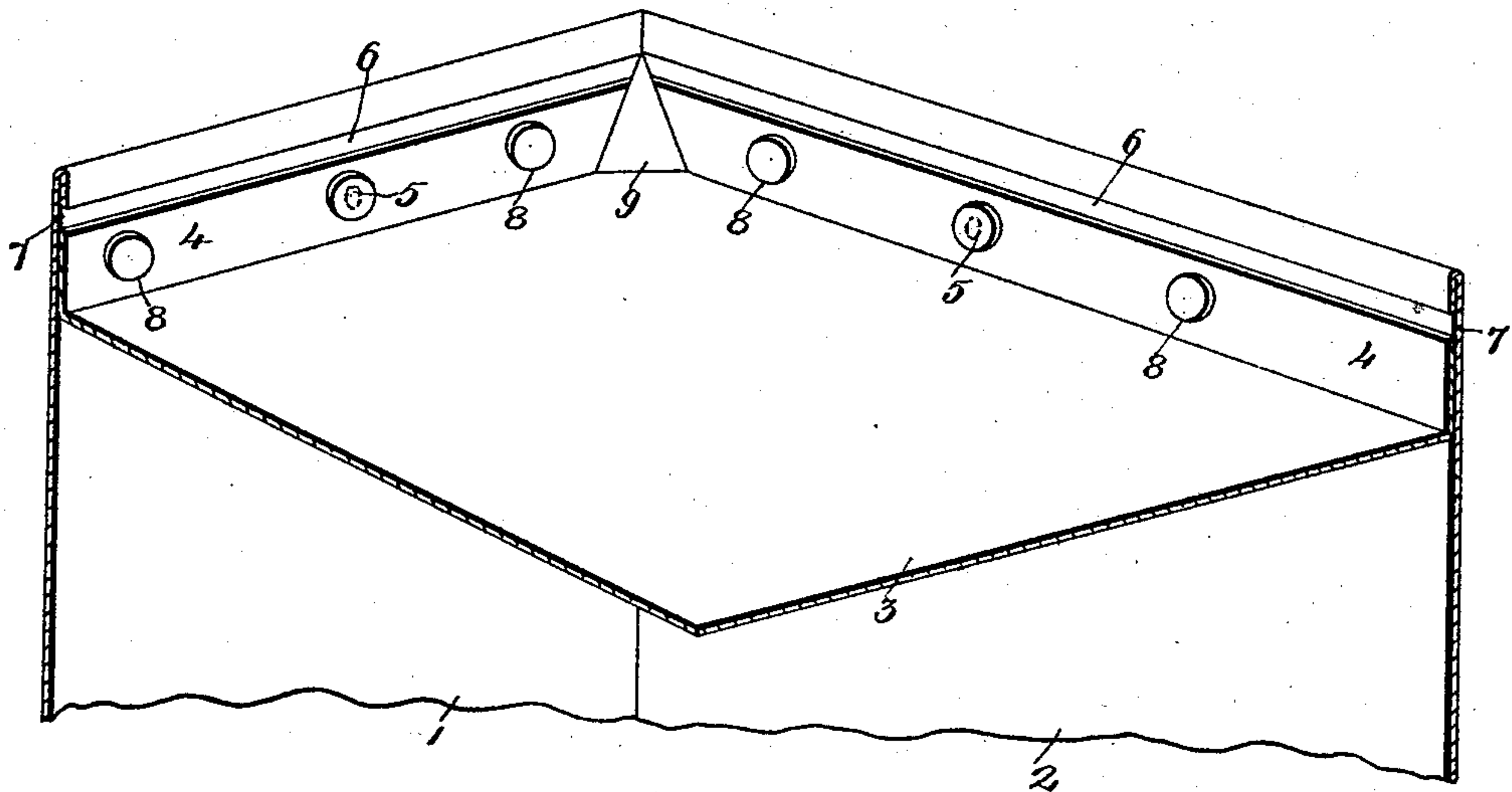
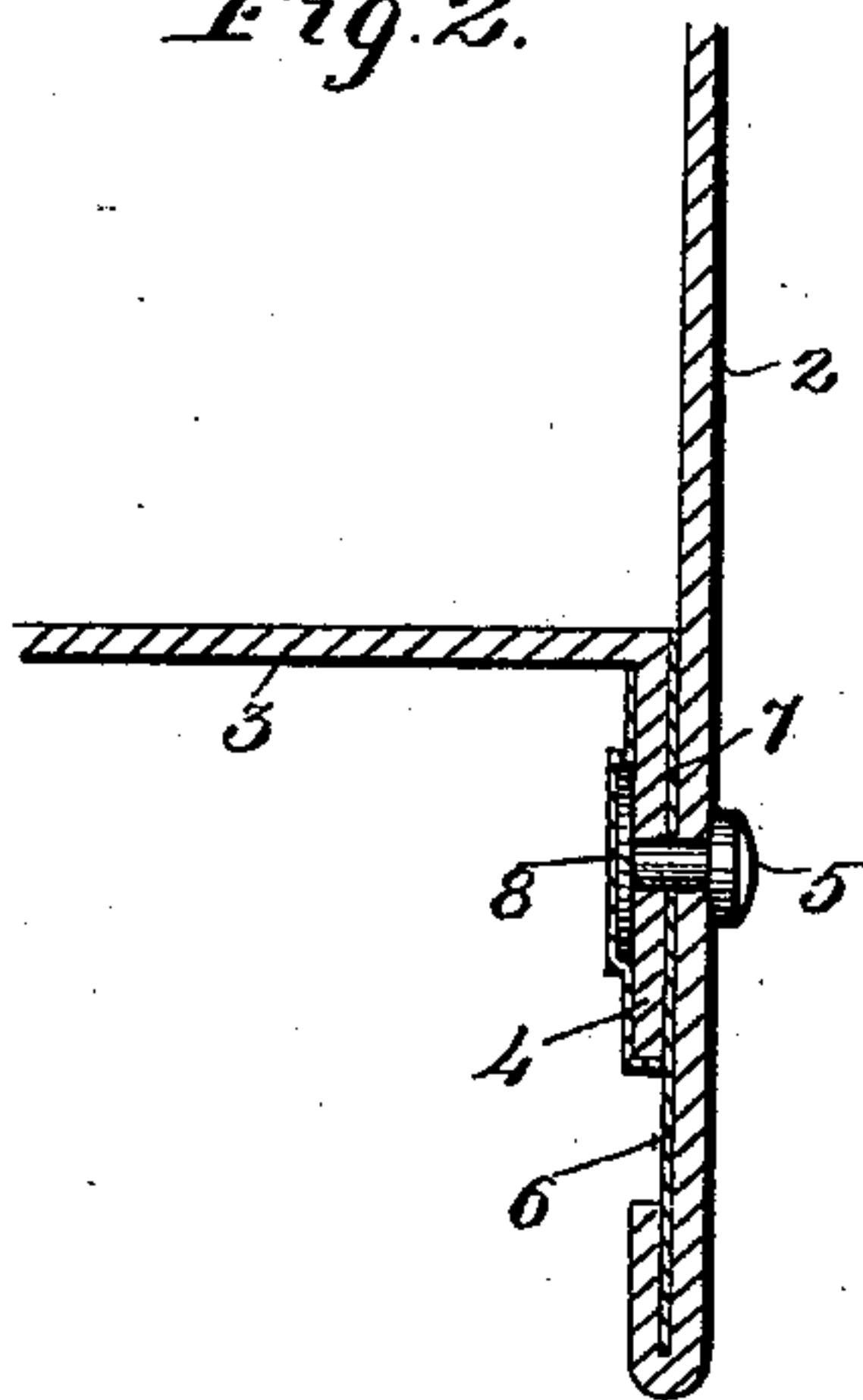


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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ICE-FREEZING CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,234, dated December 1, 1896.

Application filed March 16, 1896. Serial No. 583,395. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. WINDLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ice-Freezing Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

10 My invention has relation to improvements in ice-freezing cans—that is, cans in which are frozen blocks of artificial ice; and it consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a vertical section of a can shown inverted; and Fig. 2 is a detail section showing on a large scale the manner of connecting the bottom of the can to the side walls thereof, the can being set upright.

20 The object of my invention is to construct an ice-freezing can which will be practically indestructible and one which can be used for an indefinite period. The weakest point of a can of this description is usually the bottom, which, unless it is firmly secured to the side walls of the can, becomes loosened along the line of the seam formed between it and the sides, the solder securing the parts along the seam cracking and permitting the contents of the can to drip out. By my present improvement the bottom is secured in a manner which makes the can practically indestructible.

35 In detail the invention may be described as follows:

Referring to the drawings, 1 2 represent, respectively, two of the four (or more) sides of a can, and 3 represents the bottom thereof. Each edge of the bottom is provided with a downwardly-deflected flange 4, secured to the side walls by rivets 5. The bottom is raised a suitable distance above the lower edge of the can, the lower edges or ends of the respective sides being turned inwardly, thus leaving a suitable depression or gutter 6 between the lower edges of the flanges 4 and the upper edges of the inwardly-turned ends of the sides. Under the old method of construction of these cans a seam of solder was introduced at the meeting-line between

the sides of the can and the inner surface of the bottom, but this in time would crack and permit the contents of the can to run out. Under the present construction, after the flanges are riveted to the sides, the solder is “sweated” in between the adjacent surfaces of the flanges and side walls of the can. This is accomplished as follows—viz., by laying the can down successively on its sides and heating the flanges along their exposed surfaces by passing a hot soldering-iron along said surfaces and over the expanded heads of the rivets and at the same time applying the solder to the hot iron. The parts being thus heated, the solder runs into and along the full length of the gutter 6 and then works its way in between the adjacent surfaces of the flanges and the sides 1 2, &c.; also between the sides and their inwardly-turned terminal edges, and also covering the exposed surfaces of the flanges and the expanded heads of the rivets, as best seen in Fig. 2. By this construction there is distributed a layer of solder between the adjacent surfaces of the side walls of the can and the flanges of the bottom, the layer being equal to the full width of the flanges, and as the latter are additionally secured by the rivets and as, moreover, the turning in of the lower edges of the sides stiffen said sides materially it is apparent that the can will last indefinitely. The meeting ends of the deflected flanges are connected by a triangular piece of solder 9, as best seen in Fig. 1.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In an ice-freezing can, suitable side walls, a bottom raised a suitable distance above the lower edges of said walls, downwardly-deflected flanges forming a part of said bottom, rivets partially securing the flanges to the sides, inwardly-turned edges along the bottom of the side walls removed a suitable distance from the lower edges of the deflected flanges of the bottom for stiffening the side walls, and suitable solder interposed between the side walls and the flanges for additionally securing the latter to the side walls, substantially as set forth.

2. An ice-freezing can comprising suitable side walls, a bottom raised a suitable distance above the lower edges of said walls, down-

wardly-deflected flanges forming a part of
said bottom, rivets for partially securing the
flanges to the side walls, inwardly-turned
edges along the bottom of the side walls,
5 thereby forming a suitable gutter between
the upturned edges of the bottom of the can
and the free edges of the flanges, and suitable
solder interposed between the full width of
the flanges and the side walls and between
10 the inwardly-deflected edges of the bottom
and the side walls, said solder also covering

the exposed surfaces of the flanges, and ad-
ditional solder uniting the adjacent ends of
the flanges of the several sides of the bottom,
substantially as set forth. 15

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

JOHN C. WINDLE.

Witnesses:

ALFRED A. MATHEY,
EMIL STAREK.