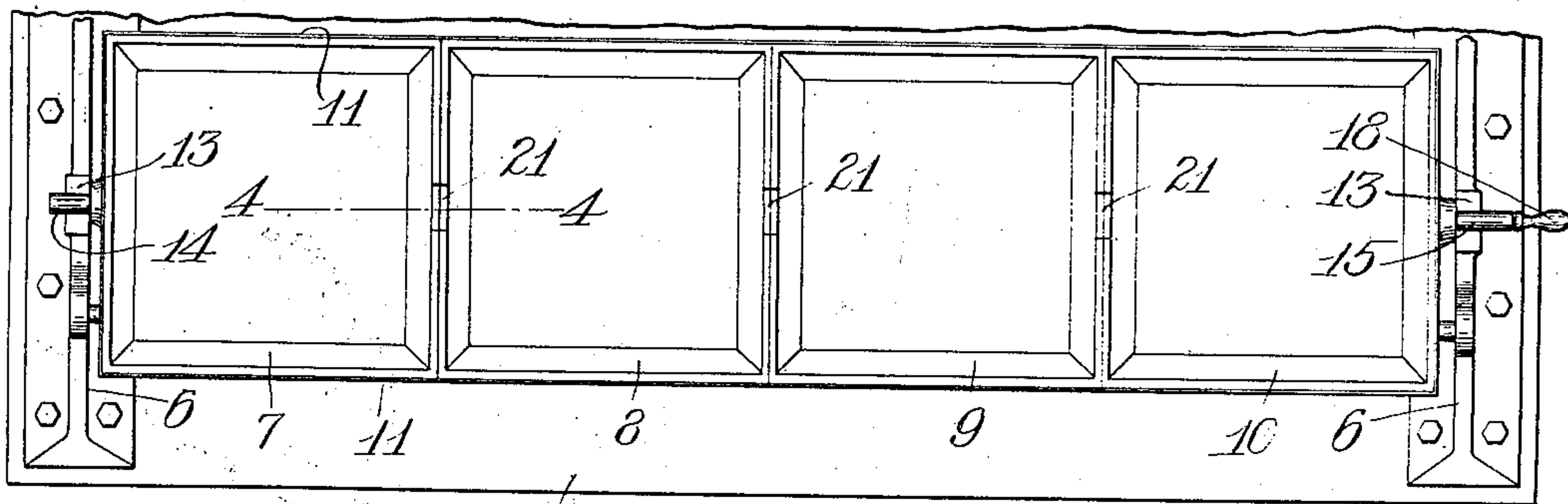


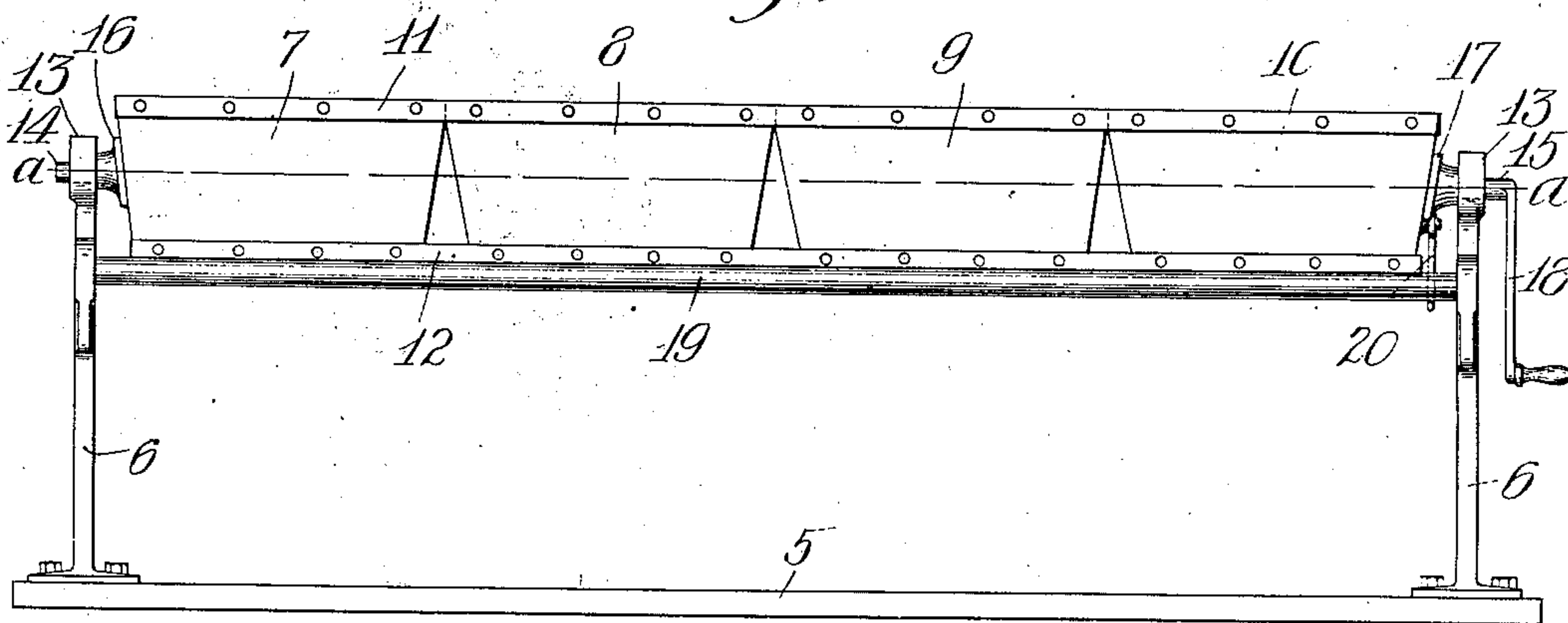
No. 849,864.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

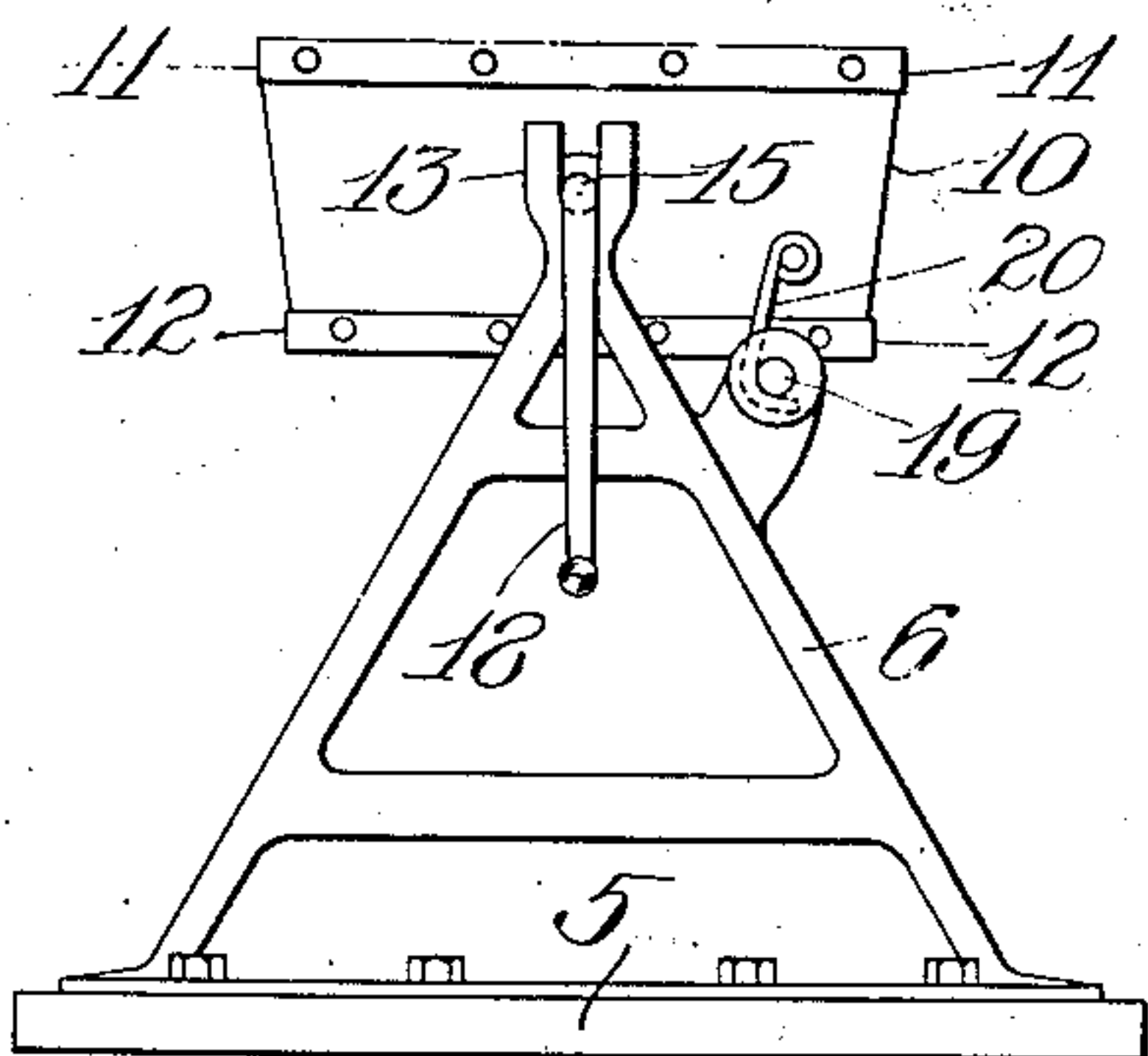
J. SOUTHER.  
ICE MAKING MACHINE.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1906.



5 Fig. 1.



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3*

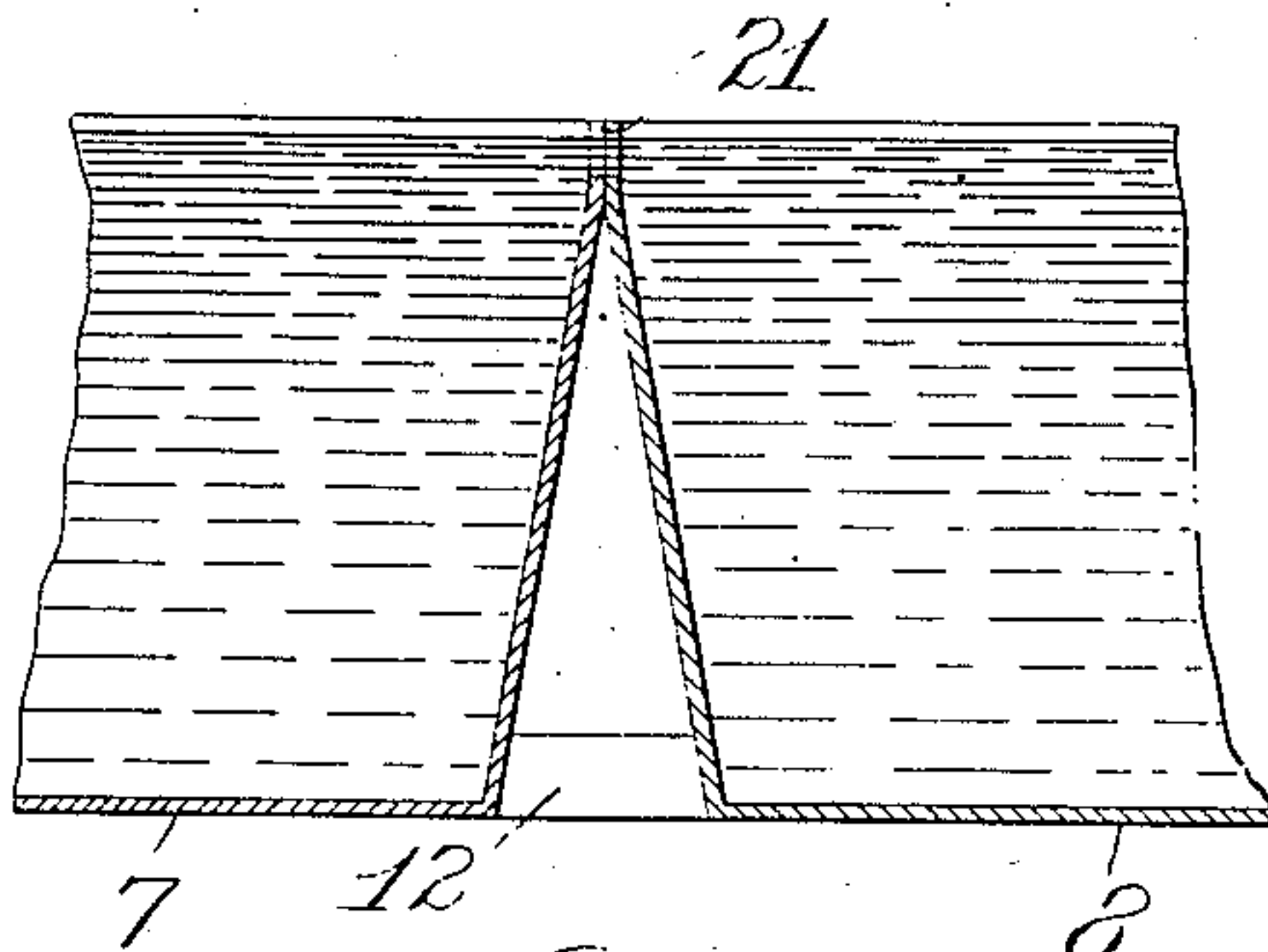


Fig. 1.

Witnesses  
 Percy F. Wolfe.  
 Franklin & Low.

Inventor  
John Souther  
By his attorney, Charles J. Gooding



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SOUTHER, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

No. 849,864.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed May 3, 1906. Serial No. 315,043.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN SOUTHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Ice-Making Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to ice-making machines, and the object is to provide a machine having a plurality of receptacles adapted to contain water intended to be frozen into blocks, said machines so constructed and arranged that said receptacles are surrounded on all sides by air, so that all sides are subjected to a like temperature, said receptacles so shaped that ice which forms within them may be easily freed and discharged therefrom.

The invention consists in a plurality of receptacles having upwardly-diverging sides, said receptacles rigidly connected together in a row and pivotally mounted upon a stationary frame.

The invention finally consists in the combination and arrangement of parts set forth in the accompanying specification and particularly pointed out in the claims thereof.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved ice-making machine. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is an end elevation viewed from the right of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail section, partly broken away, taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

Like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

In the drawings, 5 is a base provided with two upwardly-extending side frames 6 6. A plurality of receptacles 7, 8, 9, and 10 are rigidly connected at their adjacent edges and are further strengthened by longitudinal strips 11 11 at their upper edges and strips 12 12 along their lower edges, said strips being riveted to said receptacles. The receptacles 7, 8, 9, and 10 are pyramid frustums. In other words, they have upwardly-diverging sides and are preferably formed of sheet metal. The frames 6 6 are provided at their upper edges with jaws 13 13, in which are journaled shafts 14 and 15. The shaft 14 is provided with a flange 16, riveted to the receptacle 7, and the shaft 15 is provided with a flange 17, riveted to the receptacle 10. A handle 18 is fast to the shaft 15.

The median pivotal line *a a* is preferably

located above and closely adjacent to the center of gravity of the receptacles 7, 8, 9, and 10. A rod 19 extends longitudinally of the receptacles 7, 8, 9, and 10 and is fastened at either end to the frames 6 6. A hook 20 is pivoted to the receptacle 10 and is adapted to engage the rod 19 and lock said receptacles in their horizontal or normal position. When it is desired to rock said receptacles upon their pivots, the hook 20 is disengaged from the rod 19 and the operator by grasping the handle 18 may rock said receptacles on their pivots to the position indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 3, to discharge their contents. The receptacles 7, 8, 9, and 10 are intercommunicating by means of passages 21 21 21, formed in their upper adjacent edges.

When it is desired to make ice in the receptacles 7, 8, 9, and 10, they may be filled with water, said water coming to a common level in all of said receptacles by reason of the connecting-passages 21. Said receptacles are then exposed to the action of the atmosphere below the freezing-point, thereby causing said water to be congealed or frozen into blocks. When this has been accomplished, the operator releases the hook 20 from the rod 19 and by means of the handle 18 rocks the receptacles 7, 8, 9, and 10 to an inverted position, and thereby discharging their contents upon the ground or floor, after which they may be returned to their normal position and be refilled.

The receptacles 7, 8, 9, and 10 by reason of the fact that the median pivotal line *a a* is located slightly above their center of gravity have no tendency to tip over of their own weight; but said median line being located closely adjacent to said center of gravity the operator may with perfect ease tip them by moving the handle 18.

One of the chief advantages secured by the invention hereinbefore described is that the same may be manufactured for use by private individuals, so that they may during the cold season prepare sufficient ice for their own consumption for the whole year, the ice thus prepared being stored in a suitably-constructed ice-house of sufficient size to hold a year's supply.

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

1. In an ice-making machine, a stationary frame, a plurality of pyramid frustum-



shaped receptacles arranged in a row rigidly connected at their adjacent sides, said receptacles pivoted to said frame, means to lock said receptacles in a substantially horizontal position, and means connected to one of said receptacles whereby they may be rocked upon their pivots to discharge their contents, said receptacles so arranged that air-spaces exist between their adjacent sides.

10 2. In an ice-making machine, a stationary frame, a plurality of intercommunicating pyramid frustum-shaped receptacles arranged in a row rigidly connected together at their adjacent sides, said receptacles pivoted to said frame, a handle connected to one of said receptacles whereby said receptacles may be rocked upon their pivots to discharge their contents, said receptacles so arranged that an air-space exists between  
15 their adjacent sides.  
20

3. In an ice-making machine, a base provided with two upwardly-extending side members having jaws at their upper ends, respectively, a plurality of pyramid frustum-shaped receptacles arranged in a row rigidly connected together at their adjacent sides, two of said receptacles provided with slidable shafts fast thereto; said shafts journaled in said jaws, and a handle fast to one of said  
25 shafts, whereby said receptacles may be  
30 rocked to discharge their contents, said re-

ceptacles so arranged that an air-space exists between their adjacent sides.

4. In an ice-making machine, a stationary frame, a plurality of pyramid frustum-shaped receptacles arranged in a row rigidly connected together at their adjacent sides, said receptacles pivoted to said frame with their median pivotal line located above and closely adjacent to the center of gravity of said receptacles, and a handle connected to one of said receptacles, whereby said receptacles may be rocked upon their pivots to discharge their contents, said receptacles so arranged that an air-space exists between  
35 their adjacent sides.  
40  
45

5. In an ice-making machine, a stationary frame, and a plurality of pyramid frustum-shaped receptacles arranged in a row rigidly connected at their adjacent sides, said receptacles pivoted to said frame, whereby they may be rocked upon their pivots to discharge their contents, said receptacles so connected together that air-spaces exist between their adjacent sides.  
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In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN SOUTHER.

Witnesses:

LOUIS A. JONES,  
JOHN F. SOUTHER.