

F. W. MOSELEY.  
Milk-Cooler.

No. 218,765.

Patented Aug. 19, 1879.

Fig. 1.

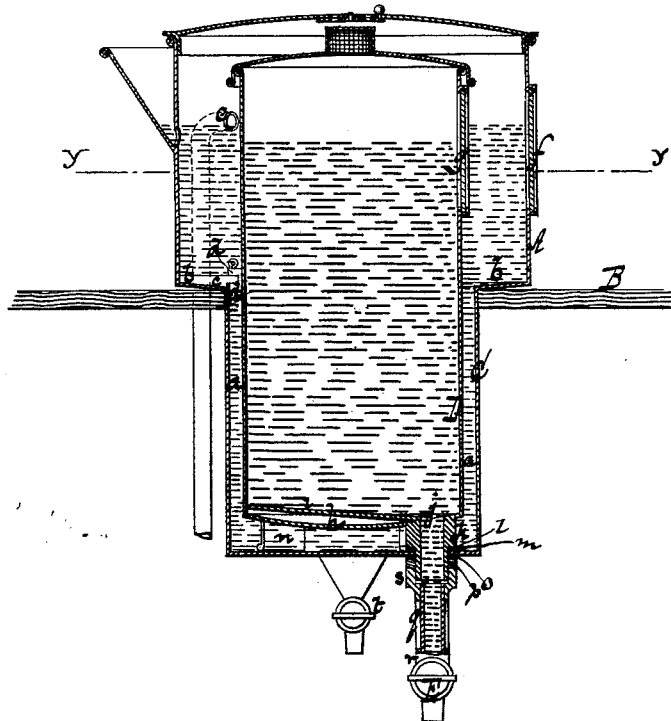
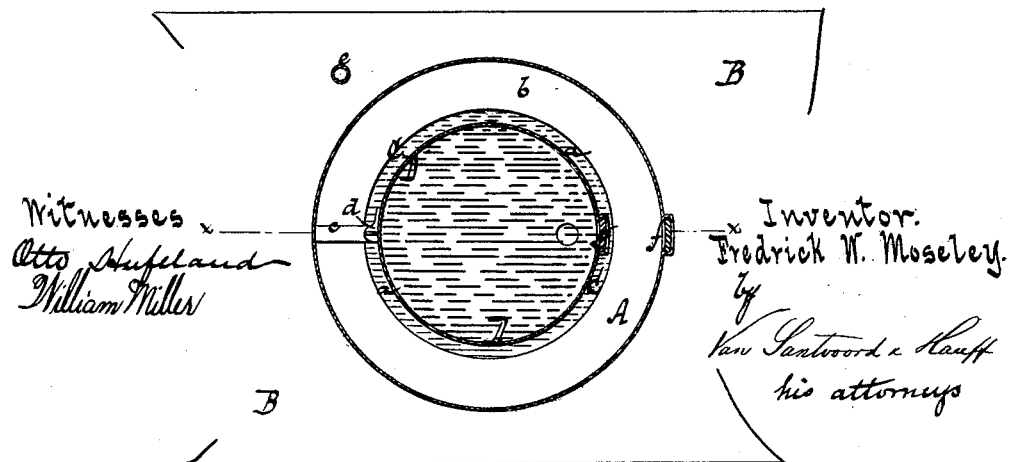


Fig. 2.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FREDRICK W. MOSELEY, OF POULTNEY, VERMONT.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MILK-COOLERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **218,765**, dated August 19, 1879; application filed July 2, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDRICK W. MOSELEY, of Poultney, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Milk-Coolers, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical section in the plane *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section in the plane *y y*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in the combination, in a milk-cooler, of a refrigerating-box, one or more wells extending from the bottom of this refrigerating-box, and one or more cans extending down into the well or wells, so that the volume of water required for keeping the can or cans cool is considerably reduced, and a great saving in ice is effected. Each can is secured to the bottom of the refrigerating-box by means of a bracket secured to said bottom and adapted to engage with lugs secured to the can.

In the drawings, the letter A designates a refrigerating-box, which is supported by a suitable stand, B. From the bottom of this refrigerating-box extends a well, C, the diameter of which is somewhat larger than that of the can D, which contains the milk to be cooled. If this can is placed into the well C its upper part extends up into the refrigerating-box A, while between its lower part and the well C a narrow annular space, *a*, is formed, as shown in the drawings. If the refrigerating-box is filled with water, room enough is left therein for the introduction of ice, so that the temperature of this water can be kept at the desired point of from 40° to 45°, and since the cold water descends, the well C will be filled with cold water, and the entire can D is kept cool with a comparatively small expenditure of ice. This advantage will be more apparent if it is considered that the refrigerating-box A is intended to receive a series of cans, D, and if said box is made of uniform size from top to bottom, a large volume of water is required to fill the same, and, for the purpose of keeping this large volume of water down to the desired temperature, a comparatively large quantity of ice is needed; but by pro-

viding the refrigerating-box A with wells C for the reception of the cans D, the volume of water required to fill said refrigerating-box is considerably reduced, and a corresponding saving in ice is effected.

By providing the refrigerating-box A with a well, C, I gain another advantage, viz., great facility for securing the can D in position. This purpose is effected by securing to the bottom *b* of the refrigerating-box a bracket, *c*, which projects over the edge of the well C and engages with lugs *d* fastened to and projecting from the side of the can D.

The refrigerating-box is provided with an overflow, *e*, so that a constant stream of fresh water can be passed through it if desired, and in one side of said refrigerating-box is secured a transparent pane, *f*, which corresponds in position with a similar pane, *g*, in the can, so that the contents of said can may be observed from the outside.

The bottom *h* of the can D is dish-shaped, and to its interior is secured an inclined false bottom, *i*, so that the liquid contained in the can is caused to flow toward the discharge-opening *j*, which is situated near one side of the can. This discharge-opening leads into a hollow screw-nipple, *k*, which extends from the bottom of the can, and is provided with a shoulder, *l*, to receive a packing-ring, *m*, that bears against the bottom of the well C.

Suitable feet *n* serve to steady the can in an upright position. The nipple *k* projects through the bottom of the well C, and it receives a packing-ring, *o*, and nut *p*, so that when this nut is screwed up tight joints are produced both on the inner and outer surfaces of the bottom of the well.

To the lower end of the nipple *k* is screwed the faucet E, the joint between this faucet and the nut *p* being rendered tight by a suitable packing-ring. The shank of the faucet E is illuminated by forming the same of a transparent tube, *q*, which is surrounded by a metallic shell, *r*, provided with openings on opposite sides, so that the liquid flowing through said shank can be observed.

The metallic shell *r* serves to support at one end the nut *s*, which engages with the nipple *k*, and at its opposite end it is firmly secured to the body of the faucet E. By means of this

illuminated faucet I am enabled to draw the milk from the bottom part of the can D, and as soon as it appears that cream begins to flow the faucet is closed.

The water in the refrigerating-box A can be drawn off by a faucet, *t*, in the bottom of the well C, and if said refrigerating-box is made with two or more such wells, each well must be provided with its own faucet.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a milk-cooler, the refrigerator-box A, having the contracted lower portion forming a well, in combination with the milk-receiving can D, secured within said well and extending upward through the refrigerator-box, the lower end of said can being provided with a nipple extending through the well, and the

space between the can and the box and well being continuous and uninterrupted, as and for the purpose described.

2. In combination with the refrigerating-box and its well and the can extending into said well, a bracket attached to the bottom of the refrigerating-box and extending over the edge of the well, and lugs secured to the side of the can to engage with said bracket, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 19th day of June, 1879.

FREDRICK W. MOSELEY. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.