

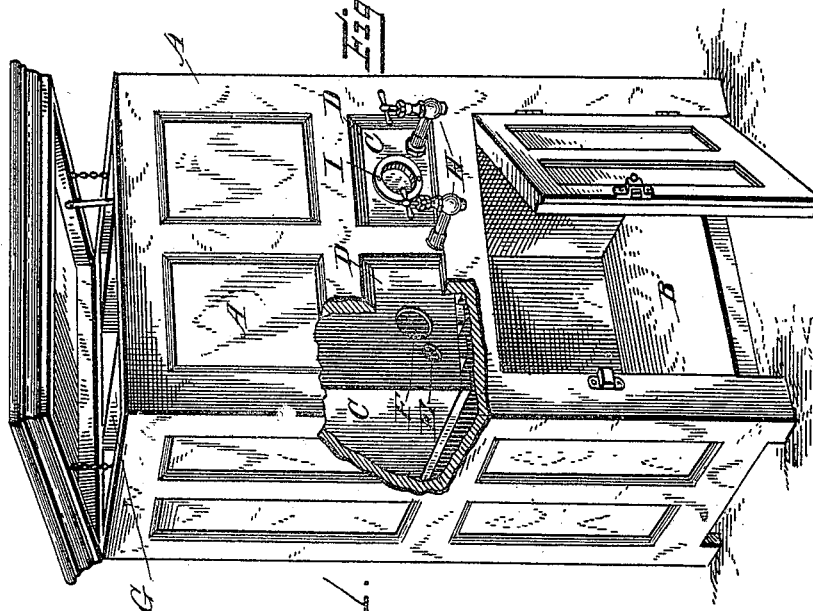
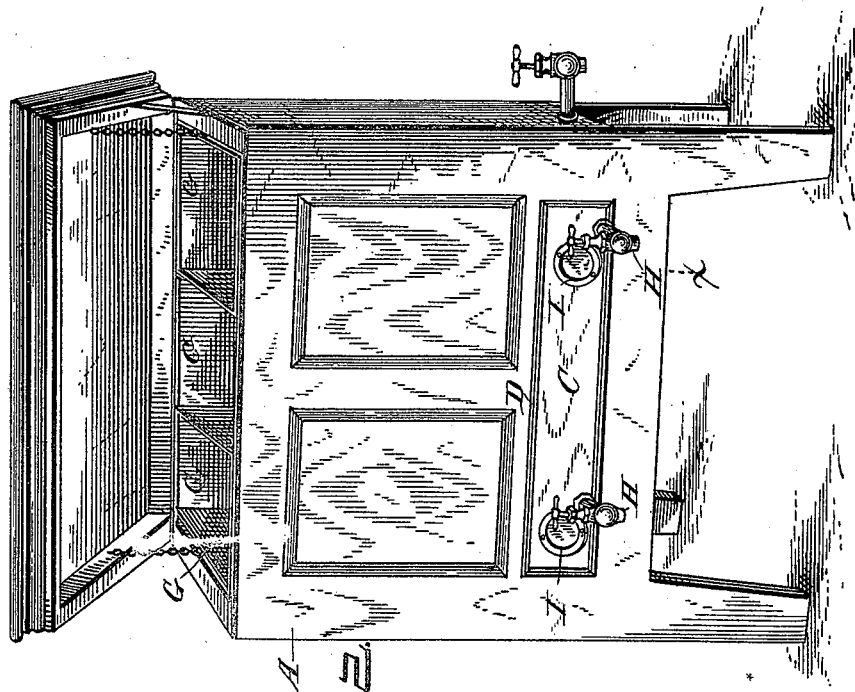
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. W. MOSELEY & J. G. PRITCHARD.
CREAM RAISING APPARATUS.

No. 348,540.

Patented Aug. 31, 1886.



WITNESSES:

L. C. Mills
Wm. S. Small

Fig. 1.

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(No Model.)

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Fig. 3.

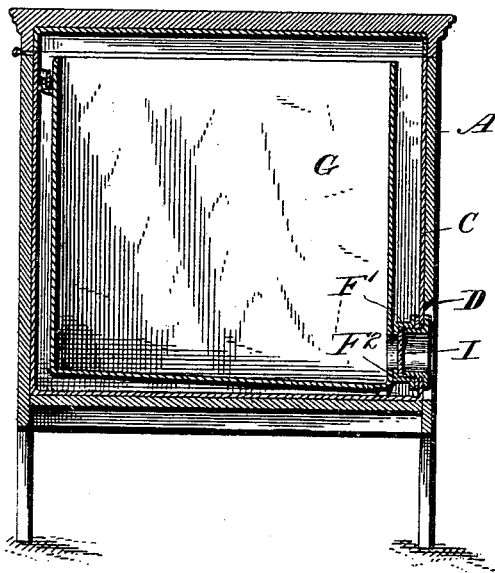


Fig. 4.

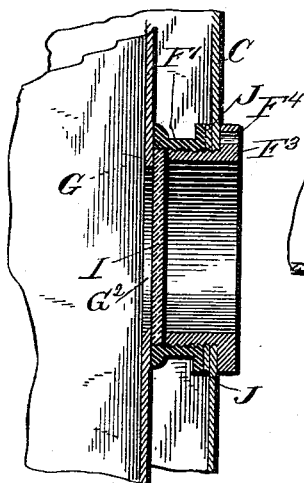


Fig. 5.

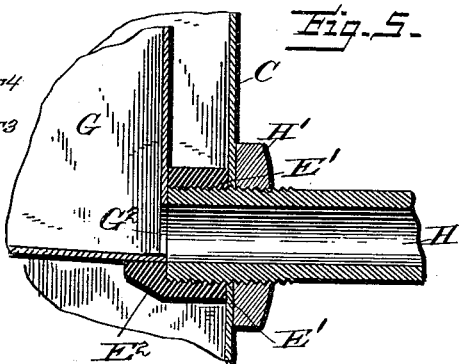
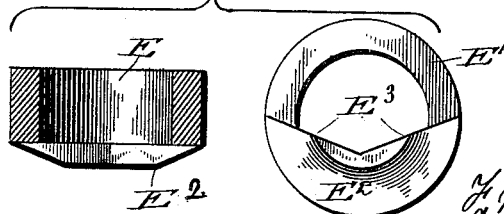


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDRICK W. MOSELEY, OF POULTNEY, VERMONT, AND JOHN G. PRITCHARD, OF CLINTON, IOWA.

CREAM-RAISING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,540, dated August 31, 1886.

Application filed May 25, 1886. Serial No. 203,202. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDRICK W. MOSELEY and JOHN G. PRITCHARD, the former having legal residence at Poultney, Rutland county, State of Vermont, but doing business at Clinton, Clinton county, State of Iowa, and the latter residing at Clinton, Clinton county, State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cream-Raising Apparatus, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to cream-raising apparatus, and is designed to facilitate the accurate final separation of the cream from the milk after the former has been raised from the latter; or, in other words, after the primary separation has been effected.

The invention has particular reference to that class of apparatus which is provided with transparent panes, and more particularly to apparatus and the subdivision of such class in which a single transparent pane is employed in contradistinction to two transparent panes between which is a space which is usually occupied by water, the same being used as a refrigerative agent and conducting medium.

The object of the invention is to reduce the cost of manufacture and to simplify the construction, and to present a substantially unbroken line or surface of the wall of the milk-can in which the transparent pane is located, whereby liability to break the cream-line is avoided as the same comes in contact with the transparent panel, and to provide an outlet in the can having no irregularity of contour above the lowest point of the can-bottom, whereby an unobstructed flow and a complete emptying of the can are secured.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a combined creamery and refrigerator provided with our improvements. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a creamery embodying our improvements. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line X of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a like section on an enlarged scale. Fig. 5 is a vertical section through the faucet, and Fig. 6 a horizontal section and end elevation of the faucet-socket.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

A represents any suitable casing, which may or may not, as preferred, be provided with a refrigerating-chamber, B, for general purposes. The casing A is provided with a lining or tank, C, which is completely contained within the casing, except at the points D, where the inspection-panel I and the discharge-faucet II of milk-can G are located. Heretofore doors have been provided for exposing the tank or lining in which the sight-panel and discharge-faucet are arranged. By removing a portion of the fixed or permanent walls of the casing the lower compartment need not be opened to gain access to these elements; and hence the contents of the can may be withdrawn at any time without admitting the outer warm air into the lower compartment or refrigerator to the detriment of the articles stored therein.

As clearly shown in the drawings, the tank C is directly exposed at the openings D, and is provided with apertures E and F. The larger aperture, F, is covered by the sight-panel I, and the smaller aperture, E, communicates with the faucet, as hereinafter described.

The socket E (see Fig. 5) extends exteriorly below the longitudinally and transversely slanted bottom G' of the can G, and is provided with a projection, E', (see Fig. 6,) having an upper face, E'', conforming to the bottom, to which upper face the bottom is secured by solder or other suitable means. This projection forms a half hood or step on the rear wall of the socket, so that when the faucet II is secured therein the lower surface of the bore of the discharge-tube of the faucet is below the plane of the bottom of the can at its lowest point, as clearly shown in Fig. 5, so that an unobstructed passage is provided for the milk from the can and through the faucet, and the collection of milk, sediment, or other matter in the discharge-passages of the can is avoided.

The socket F' (see Fig. 3) is provided with an interiorly-projecting annular flange, F'', at its rear end, which is soldered directly to the outer surface of the wall of the can, while in

Fig. 4 said flange is discarded and its function performed by the wall of the can itself. This socket is also interiorly screw-threaded to receive the gland or annular nut F³. A transparent disk, I, is, with suitable packing on one or both sides thereof, first inserted in the socket, and the annular nut or gland is screwed to place against the packing and panel, so that only the thin interior annular flange, F², occurs between the inner surface of the transparent panel and that of the wall of the can, whereby as the cream-line approaches and comes in contact with the panel there is no materially abrupt prominent disarrangement of the interior surface of the can to produce a breakage of the cream-line and a consequent intermingling of the cream and milk, whereby said cream-line is rendered indistinct, and whereby uncertainty prevails in regard to the proper time to close the faucet, in order to prevent the withdrawal of the cream with the milk.

The gland F³ is provided with apertures F⁴, whereby a suitable wrench adapted to fit the same may be employed for removing it for any purpose desired.

It will be noticed that both sockets are of equal depth from front to rear, so that when a can is placed in the tank the faucet H may be screwed into the socket H', provided for the same, and the said faucet being also provided with a jam-nut, H', it will readily be observed that a water-tight joint will be made between the outer surface of the socket, the inner surface of the lining or tank against which the socket is drawn, and between the said lining and the outer surface of the socket F', by reason of the flange on the gland, which, when the gland is secured into the socket, is drawn snugly against the outer surface of the lining. Especially will this be the case when any suitable packing, J, is provided at one or both sides of the lining.

The parts being constructed as described, simplicity and cheapness of manufacture are apparent, as well as the advantages of having the transparent pane immediately in contact with the milk and cream within the can, and at the same time securing the advantage of having a space between the tank and the front wall of the can, in which the refrigerative agent may circulate, while by removing a portion of the outer casing itself an unobstructed view of the panel and contents of the can is secured, and this through a single transparent panel so arranged that it does not restrict or prevent a complete surrounding of the milk-can by the refrigerative agent.

It is apparent that instead of securing the socket F' to the can, the gland F³ might be secured thereto, and a socket screwed onto the gland; but this form of construction is not preferable from the fact that the glass would

be removed a distance from the wall of the can sufficient to probably cause a breakage of the cream-line when it arrives to and within the sight-panel, which in such case would be arranged at the outer end of the socket.

Having described our invention and its operation, what we claim is—

1. A milk-can provided at its discharge end and in proximity to its discharge-faucet with an interiorly-flanged socket, a transparent pane arranged against said flange, and a gland for securing said pane in position, substantially as specified.

2. A milk-can having secured to the delivery end thereof, and in proximity to the discharge-faucet thereof, an interiorly-flanged socket, in combination with a lining, a transparent panel, with a flanged gland and suitable packing, whereby said gland serves the double function of forming a water-tight joint at the panel and at the lining, substantially as specified.

3. A milk-can provided at its delivery end with two sockets rigidly secured thereto, one of which is provided with a transparent pane, in combination with an apertured tank and lining, a flanged gland, and a faucet having a jam-nut, whereby water-tight joints are formed at the transparent pane or panel and at the inner surface of the lining and sockets, and a continuous space is provided for the refrigerative agent, substantially as specified.

4. The combination, with the delivery end of a milk-can, of an interiorly-flanged and interiorly-screw-threaded socket, a transparent pane arranged against the flange, suitable packing, and an exteriorly-threaded gland, substantially as specified.

5. The combination, with the discharge-faucet of a milk-can, of a socket for receiving said faucet provided with a projection extended beneath and secured to the bottom of the can, substantially as specified.

6. The combination of the can G, having an aperture, G', on the transparent panel I, the socket F', the exteriorly-screw-threaded gland F³, having the flange F⁴, the lining C, having the aperture F, and suitable packing, J, substantially as specified.

7. The combination of the case A, having the openings D and provided with the lining C, having the openings E and F, with the transparent pane I, socket F', and gland F³, and with the socket E', having the projection E², faucet H, and jam-nut H', substantially as specified.

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

FREDRICK W. MOSELEY.
JOHN G. PRITCHARD.

Witnesses:

F. V. POTTER,
D. L. RYDER.