A. F. MEYER.
MEANS FOR SUPPORTING PIPE COILS FOR LIQUID COOLING BOXES.
(Application filed June 27, 1902.)
To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST F. MEYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Supporting Pipe-Coils for Liquid-Cooling Boxes; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to means for supporting pipe-coils for liquid-cooling boxes; and the object of the invention is to provide a support for coils of this kind which will keep them from crushing or kinking and at the same time is sanitary and affords ventilation and is easily cleansed, all as hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional elevation of a portion of a box containing a coil seated on my new and improved disk or ring support; and Fig. 2 is a plan view in cross-line x x, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the disk alone. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the tubular screw which serves as a conduit for the lower terminal of the coil through the bottom of the box, and Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional elevation of said screw and coil or pipe united as in use in the box.

The box A presumably is an ice-box, and C is a pipe-coil located in said box and through which a cooling-draft of any kind can be drawn, such as beer or other liquid, and which is delivered through faucet F.

The essential novelty in this case resides first in the construction of part D, Fig. 3, referred to herein as a "disk" or "ring." This part forms a seat or support for coil C of peculiar and material advantage, being constructed upon its top with a channel or groove extending entirely around the same and gradually deepening from its comparatively shallow beginning at d to its deepest point d', or the beginning, in a sense, is at d', and the said channel gradually grows shallow around to the other extremity d, on which the second coil rises over the first one beneath, as seen in Fig. 2. Another feature of the disk or ring D is its central opening d² from top to bottom, and there are in addition one or more recesses d ³ on its under side, which, with the central opening d², afford free ventilation about said base or support D for the coil. This promotes cleanliness about said base, and the construction of said part is such as to afford a perfect foundation for the coil, not only supporting it at every point with uniformity, but by keeping the entire coil open and free promoting a free and undisturbed flow of liquid through the pipe. Then, again, by having the gradually deepening channel or groove d, as shown, I conform the support exactly to the inclination of the coil, and this assures a perfect drainage for the coil when emptying thereof is required or the pipe is out of use and there is no possible tapping of liquid, as occurs when a portion of the coil is horizontally disposed. This construction also keeps the pipe or coil in a rigid or fixed position on its base without possible shifting. In conjunction with the disk thus constructed I employ a joint or coupling H, which is in fashion similar to a tubular screw or coupling-tube, having a flanged or flaring head and an external thread engaged by nut h beneath the bottom of box A. The end of pipe-coil C is projected into or through this coupling-tube and a pair of lugs h' at its top and side hold the pipe laterally in right relation to the lowest point d' of the channel in coil-support D. The pipe C itself may run to any near or distant source of liquid-supply, or the coupling of the pipes may be effected at this point, and between the grooved seat D and the coupling member H the pipe C is rigidly secured and is given perfect drainage. Suitable packing h on the pipe makes a non-leakable connection in the floor for coupling H.

It will be noticed that while all of channel d d' runs in a circle on the top of support D the lowest point in said channel leads out through the wall of said support at substantially right angles to the initial or highest point d of said channel and that pipe C leaves the coil at this point for its outside connections, and the said support has something of an angular projection d' at this point. Furthermore, the shallow portion or end d of the
channel starts at the top of the wall of its deepest portion d', which is also the outlet of said channel.

The end of pipe C is forced back over the end of coupling member H, and a flange is thereby formed, which effectually seals or closes the opening leading through said coupling.

What I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a substantially ring-shaped support for a pipe-coil for liquid-cooling boxes having a gradually-deepening circular channel in its top and the lowest point in the channel open across the outer wall of the support and having ventilating-openings in its bottom, substantially as described.

2. The substantially ring-shaped coil-support having a gradually-deepening channel in its top running out at its deepest point and having an open interior and ventilating-openings in its bottom, substantially as described.

3. The support having a gradually-deepening channel with its lowest point open laterally through the wall of the support, and a pipe-coil resting in said channel and having its lower end entering through the lowest point of said channel and overlapped by the second coil, in combination with the box A carrying said support and the plug H in the bottom of the box with which the lower end of the coil is connected, substantially as described.

4. The support having a gradually-deepening seat and a coil thereon having its end projecting laterally from said seat, in combination with a tubular coupling to which said end is engaged and confining-lugs on said coupling for said coil, substantially as described.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 17th day of June, 1902.

AUGUST F. MEYER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES F. SUSDORF,
SAMUEL W. HOFHEINS.