

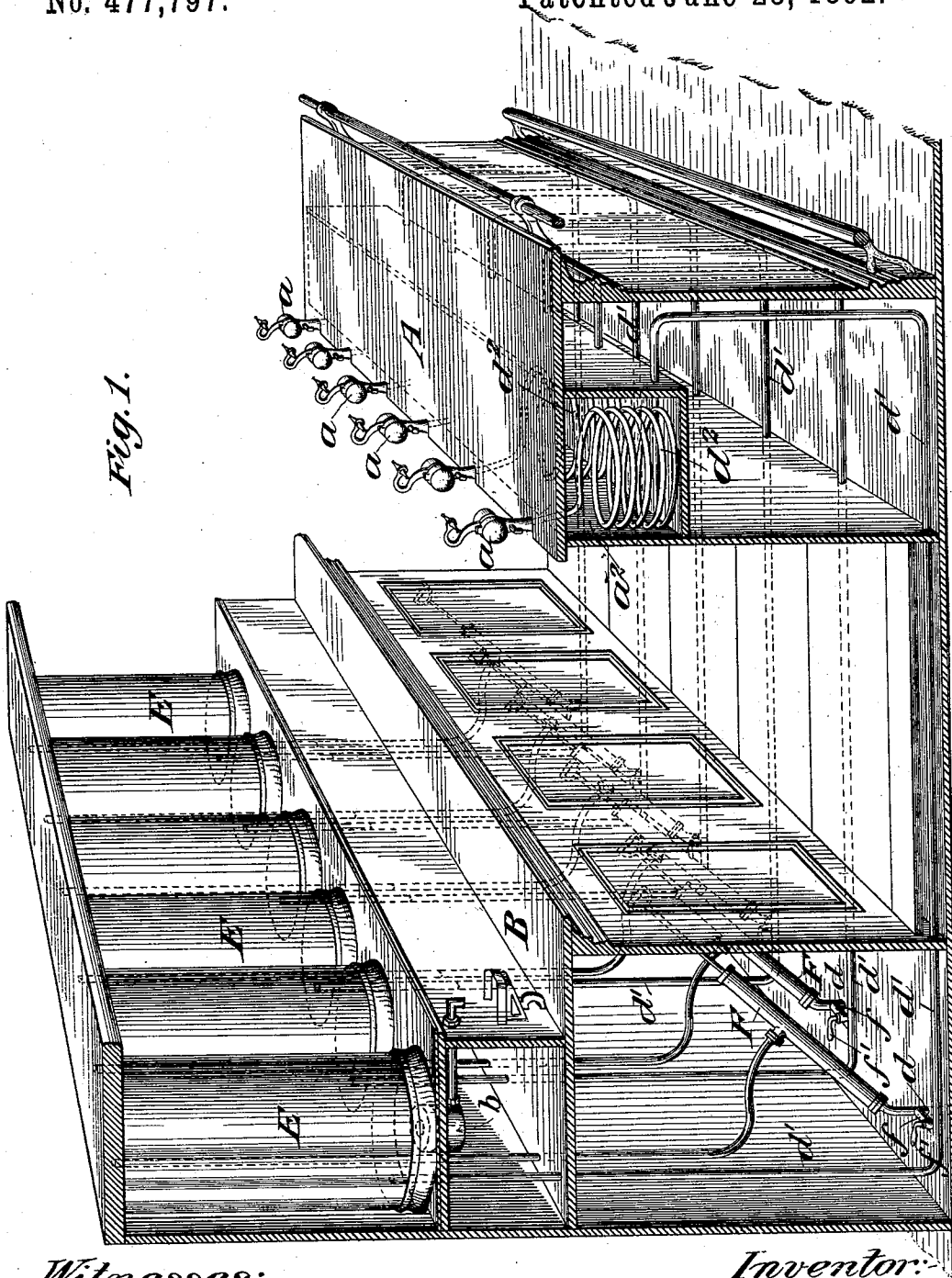
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. M. FOWLER.
APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING DRINKS.

No. 477,797.

Patented June 28, 1892.



Witnesses:-
D. H. Raymond
Fred Haynes

Inventor:
William M. Fowler
by attorneys
Brown & Sewall

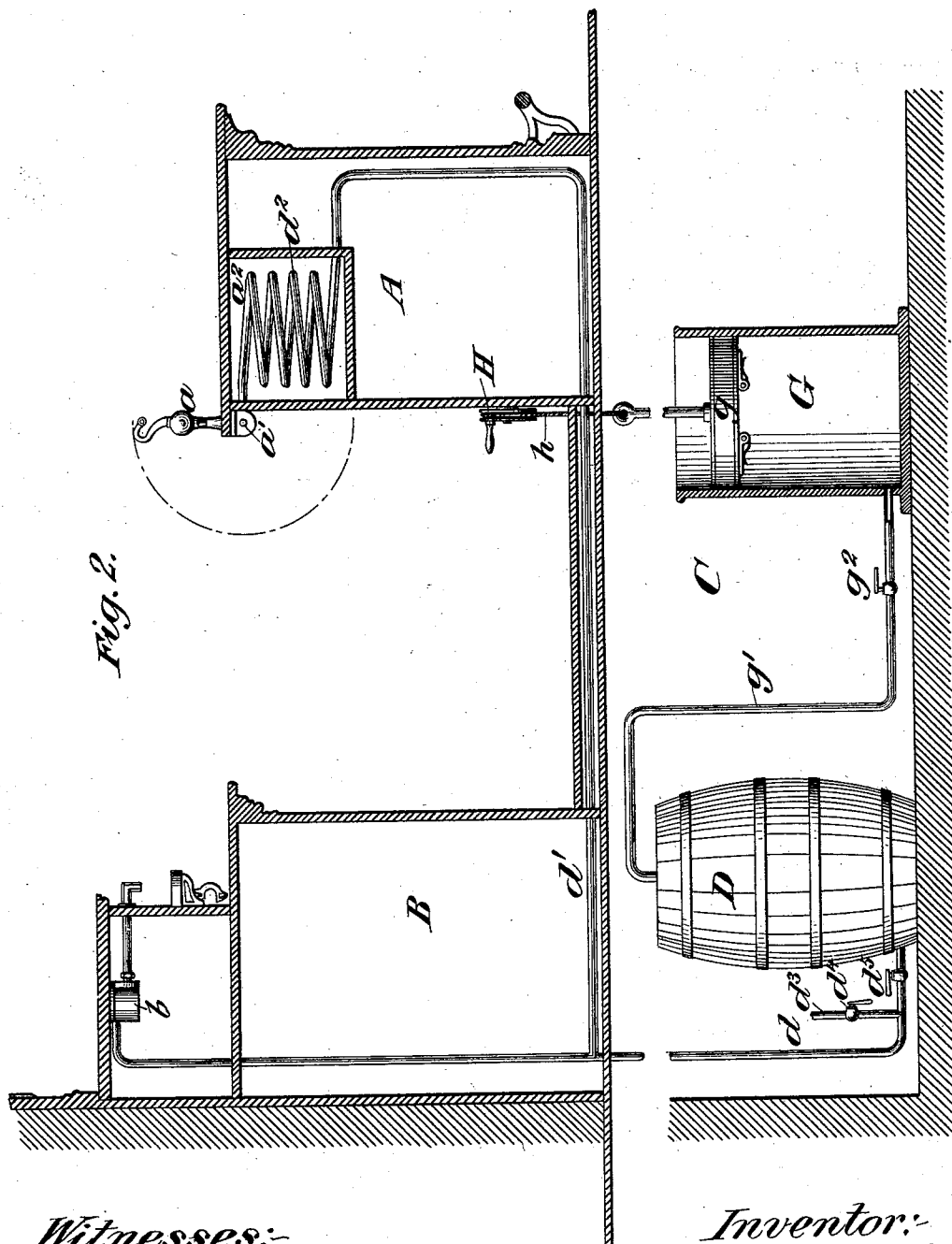
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. M. FOWLER.
APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING DRINKS.

No. 477,797.

Patented June 28, 1892.



Witnesses:
D. H. Kayser
Fred Holmes

Inventor:
William M. Fowler
by attorneys
Brown & Beward

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. FOWLER, OF MILFORD, CONNECTICUT.

APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING DRINKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,797, dated June 28, 1892.

Application filed September 24, 1891. Serial No. 406,646. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. FOWLER, of Milford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Apparatus for Dispensing Drinks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an apparatus for dispensing drinks in which a primary supply of the liquid to be dispensed is connected with one or more secondary supplies within reach of the customer or bar-tender, or both, and provision is made for forcing the liquid from the primary supply to the secondary supply or supplies.

My invention more particularly contemplates the arrangement of a series of dispensing devices where they may be manipulated by the customer—as, for example, along the front bar—another series of dispensing devices accessible to the bar-tender only—as, for example, along the back bar—a primary or general supply for one or more of each of the series of dispensing devices, and means to furnish sufficient head to cause the liquid to flow freely from both series of dispensing devices.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front and back bar with provision for locating a series of dispensing devices along each and showing a series of secondary reservoirs for supplying the necessary head to both series of dispensing devices, and Fig. 2 is a view in end elevation of a front and back bar, showing a sub chamber or cellar in which the primary or general supply may be located, and showing a device for compressing air to supply the head instead of the series of secondary reservoirs.

A represents a front bar, B a back bar, and C a sub chamber or cellar. Along the front bar A, I locate one or more independent dispensing apparatuses *a*—such, for example, as shown, described, and claimed in Letters Patent No. 460,260, granted me on the 29th day of September, 1891. These apparatuses *a* are preferably located along the rear edge of the bar and are pivotally secured, as shown at *a'*,

Fig. 2, so that they may be turned down behind the bar when not in use. The cooling-chamber *a*² extends along within the casing of the bar A and serves to cool the liquid passing through the coiled pipe *d*² therein on its way to the dispensing apparatus *a*.

Along the back bar B, I locate one or more dispensing apparatuses *b*—such, for example, as shown, described, and claimed in United States Letters Patent No. 457,489, granted to me on the 11th day of August, 1891—and simply indicated in the present case by a measuring-receptacle and operating-lever.

In Fig. 1 I have shown a series of secondary reservoirs E for supplying both the apparatuses *b* and *a* and furnishing the necessary head for causing the liquid to flow into the measuring-receptacle of said apparatuses, while in Fig. 2 I have shown the liquid as conducted directly from the primary supply to the measuring-receptacle of the dispensing apparatuses, the head or necessary pressure in the latter case being supplied by means of compressed air in communication with the liquid in the primary supply-reservoirs.

D represents one (there may be several) of the primary supply-reservoirs located in the chamber or sub-cellar C. A pipe *d* leads from the reservoir D and supplies liquid to the dispensing apparatus *b* either by its communication with the reservoir E or by its direct communication with the measuring-receptacle, as in Fig. 2. A branch pipe *d'* leads either from the reservoir E, as shown in Fig. 1, or from the pipe *d*, as shown in Fig. 2, to the dispensing apparatus *a*, the said pipe being provided with the coil of pipe *d*², as hereinbefore referred to.

Where the secondary reservoirs E are employed, I provide a force-pump F, interposed in the pipe *d* for the purpose of drawing the liquid from the primary supply D and forcing it into the reservoir E. By this means the supply in the reservoir E may be kept up, as desired, while at the same time there is no access to the liquid on the part of the operator. I also provide a connection *f* between the pipe *d* and the branch pipe *d'* for allowing the liquid to flow from the reservoir E and coil *d*² back into the primary supply-reservoir when it is desired to remove the dis-

pens ing apparatuses for cleansing or other purposes. The connection *f* is provided with a stop-cock *f'*.

In the arrangement shown in Fig. 2, where
 5 the pipe *d* leads from the primary supply directly to the measuring-receptacle of the dispensing apparatus *b*, I furnish the necessary head to raise the liquid to the apparatuses *a* and *b* by means of compressed air from the
 10 air-chamber G. I prefer to make the air-chamber G of cylindrical form and supply it with a valved piston *g*, weighted sufficiently to give the necessary compression, and connect the chamber G with the several primary
 15 supply-reservoirs D at the point above the liquid therein—as, for example, by pipes *g'*, provided with stop-cocks *g''*.

To raise the piston *g* to admit the fresh supply of air within the cylinder G, I find it convenient to provide a crank-wheel H, having a
 20 flexible connection *h* with the piston *g*.

The above arrangement admits of placing any one of the apparatuses *a* within convenient reach of the purchaser, so that he may
 25 help himself to such an amount of any one of the several kinds of drinks as he may call for and at the same time admits of the bar-tender drawing from any one or more of the apparatuses *b* along the back bar—as, for example,
 30 in mixing drinks or in preparing drinks for the purchaser, as may be required. In either instance the liquid is securely closed against access thereto on the part of the tender, as the

conduit for its passage from the supply to the dispensing apparatuses has a permanently-closed wall wherever exposed to said tender. 35

The form represented in Fig. 2 has the further advantage of being adapted to be set up in places where the back bar is provided with expensive paneling or ornamentation without
 40 hiding such ornamentation by the series of reservoirs.

For convenience in flushing the pipes I provide a branch pipe *d''*, leading from pipe *d* to the water-main, and furnish the pipe *d''* and
 45 pipe *d* with the stop-cocks *d''* and *d'''*, respectively, so that communication between the reservoir and pipe *d* may be cut off and the water from the main allowed to rush through the pipes *d* and *d''* and through the apparatuses connected therewith. 50

What I claim is—

The combination, with a front and back bar and a liquid-dispensing apparatus located on each, of a supply-reservoir, a conduit leading
 55 from the supply-reservoir to each of the dispensing apparatuses and provided with a permanently-closed wall wherever exposed to the bar-tender, a movable pressure device in open communication with the liquid, and means
 60 for operating the pressure device, substantially as set forth.

WILLIAM M. FOWLER.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,
 D. H. HAYWARD.