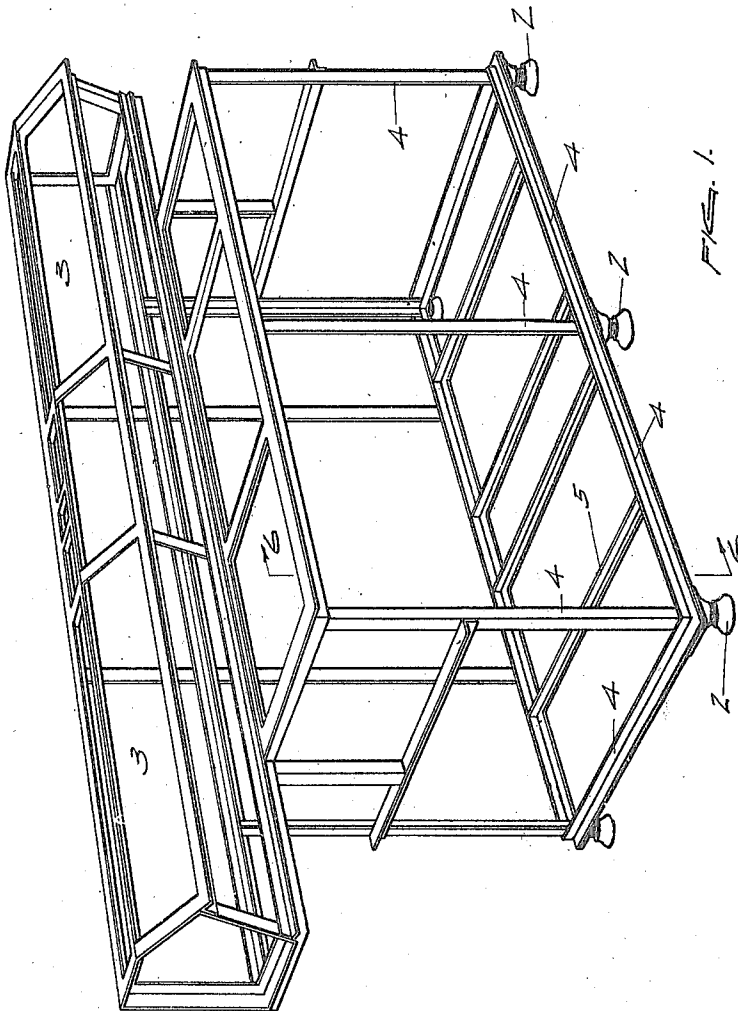


J. A. SEBRING.
FRAME FOR SODA FOUNTAINS AND THE LIKE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 5, 1911.

1,161,536.

Patented Nov. 23, 1915.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

[Signature]
Horace B. Fay.

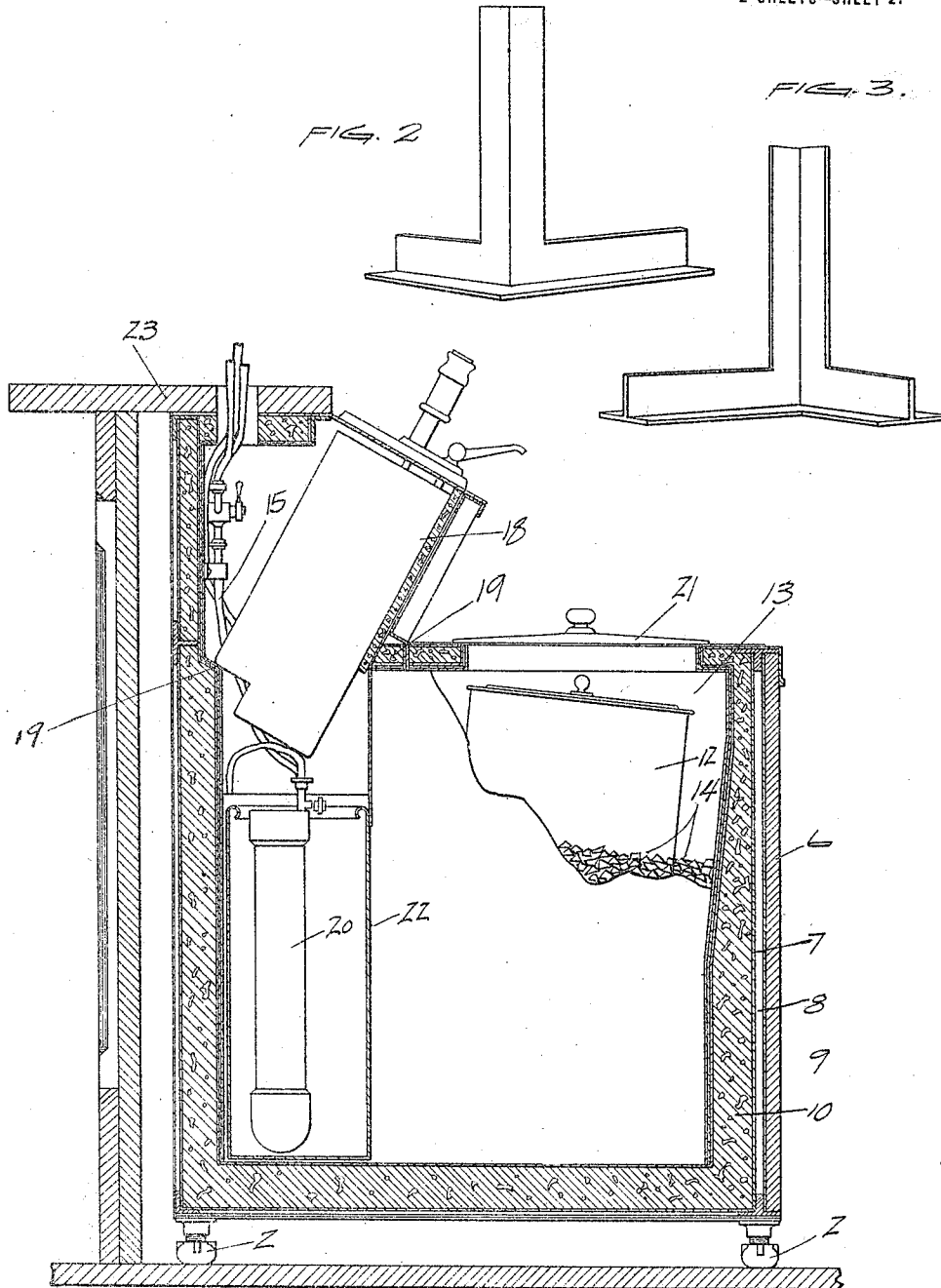
INVENTOR

James A. Sebring
BY
J. B. Fay
ATTORNEY

J. A. SEBRING.
 FRAME FOR SODA FOUNTAINS AND THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 5, 1911.

1,161,536.

Patented Nov. 23, 1915.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:
E. L. Brown
Horace D. Fay

FIG. 4.

INVENTOR
James A. Sebring
 BY *J. B. Fay*
 ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. SEBRING, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE BISHOP-BABCOCK-BECKER COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

FRAME FOR SODA-FOUNTAINS AND THE LIKE.

1,161,536.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 23, 1915.

Application filed May 5, 1911. Serial No. 625,326.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. SEBRING, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Frames for Soda-Fountains and the like, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention relates to an improved metallic frame for containing soda fountain apparatus.

The improved frame here shown and described possesses numerous advantages over other types by reason of its increased strength and stability and because the frame can now be made in one integral piece of uniform thickness throughout. This construction makes it possible to attach the heat-insulating partitions much more closely than formerly and likewise furnishes a support for both the vertical and horizontal layers.

The annexed drawing and the following description set forth in detail certain mechanism embodying the invention, such disclosed means constituting, however, but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawing: Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved frame work; Figs. 2 and 3 are perspective views showing in detail my improved connections between the angle irons; and Fig. 4 is a sectional view of my frame as used in a soda fountain.

In Fig. 1 the frame 1 is shown supported on the adjustable supports 2 and bearing the upper frame work 3. The main frame comprises angle-irons 4, which are welded together at the corners in order to make a smooth joint as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. It will be noted that the angle-irons used for the vertical members are L-shaped but that the angle-irons used for horizontals are in the shape of a T thus affording a rest for the several layers of heat-insulating material. The cross-bars 5 which connect the angle-irons at intervals are also of T-shape. It will be understood, of course, that the upper frame work commonly extends beyond the lower frame sufficiently for the attachment

of a drip-pan or similar device. The combinations into which one of my "units", as here shown, may enter will determine to some extent, the exact construction and amount of extension of the upper frame work. The numerous combinations with various other units to which I may adapt my improved fountain will be readily apparent, and need not be described here.

The joints in my frame are shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and it will be noted that not only are they absolutely smooth but that they are also of exactly the same thickness as other parts of the frame. With no projections at the joints it is apparent that a much closer attachment of the partitions and covering can be secured which is productive of additional economy on account of decreased heat radiation and decreased floor space taken up by the fountain. This improved joint is effected by welding the angle-irons together by means of an oxy-acetylene flame, although the method of welding is of course immaterial since it is the finished product which this specification discloses and not the process of manufacture. The angle-irons used in the main frame have flanges extending outwardly and inwardly from the frame, which are adapted to support the covering for the fountain preferably onyx or marble and between this covering 6 and the iron sheet 7 is an air space 8. The heat-insulating partitions comprise several layers of various materials, such as cork, heavy paper, iron, copper, etc. Next to the iron sheet 7 is a thin layer of paper, followed by two layers of cork separated only by a second thin layer of paper and here illustrated for convenience as a solid layer of cork 10. Next to this layer of cork are the various other layers mentioned above.

The sectional view of the cabinet shows the heat-insulating walls already described, the covering and also the contents of the cabinet. The latter comprise the ice cream can 12 contained in the chamber 13 surrounded by the ice 14; the reservoir 20 containing the carbonated water separated from the ice cream chamber by a non-heat-insulating partition 22, and connected with the dispensing apparatus (not shown) by the pipe 15. Above the main chamber lies the smaller chamber 3 having a frame work of iron angle-irons similar to the main chamber in that they are adapted to sup-

port a covering on the exterior and heat-insulating partitions on the interior. Within this chamber are located the syrup cans 18 resting on the supports 19.

5 The advantages of my improved cabinet will be readily apparent. Not only is the space taken up by the cabinet decreased but the strength and rigidity are increased. Furthermore, the partitions may now be
10 more closely and securely attached to the frame than has been possible heretofore, thus lessening the radiation loss from the cooling chambers to a certain extent and permitting more economical operation of
15 the fountain and cooler. Since the radiation loss has been a considerable factor in preventing efficiency in this class of apparatus, the usefulness of my improved frame and cabinet is obvious, as is also the saving
20 in space through more compact building of the cabinet.

Other modes of applying the principle of my invention may be employed instead of the one explained, change being made as
25 regards the mechanism herein disclosed, provided the means stated by any of the following claims or the equivalent of such stated means be employed.

I therefore particularly point out and
30 distinctly claim as my invention:—

1. In a metallic frame for soda fountains and the like, the combination of four inverted T-bars disposed in a rectangle to form a base for said frame and having their
35 ends constructed and welded together at the

corners of said base to give a uniform thickness at all points of said frame without projections at any point; vertically disposed, inwardly facing L-bars integrally welded to the tongues of said T-bars at such base
40 corners, and other T-bars having their tongues disposed downwardly and integrally welded to the upper ends of said L-bars, thereby constituting a top for said frame.

45 .2. In a metallic frame for soda fountains and the like, the combination of four inverted T-bars disposed in a rectangle to form a base for said frame and having their ends constructed and welded together at the
50 corners of said base to give a uniform thickness at all points of said frame without projections at any point, vertically disposed, inwardly facing L-bars integrally welded to the tongues of said T-bars at such base
55 corners, and other T-bars forming a top for said frame and having their tongues disposed downwardly and integrally welded to the upper ends of said L-bars, said other
60 T-bars and said L-bars having their ends constructed and welded together to give a uniform thickness without projections at any point of the frame.

Signed by me this 29th day of April, 1911.

JAMES A. SEBRING.

Attested by—

HORACE B. FAY,
JNO. F. OBERLIN.