July 5, 1932. L. W. HASSENSALL 1,866,466

CABINET COOLER

Filed Nov 7, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

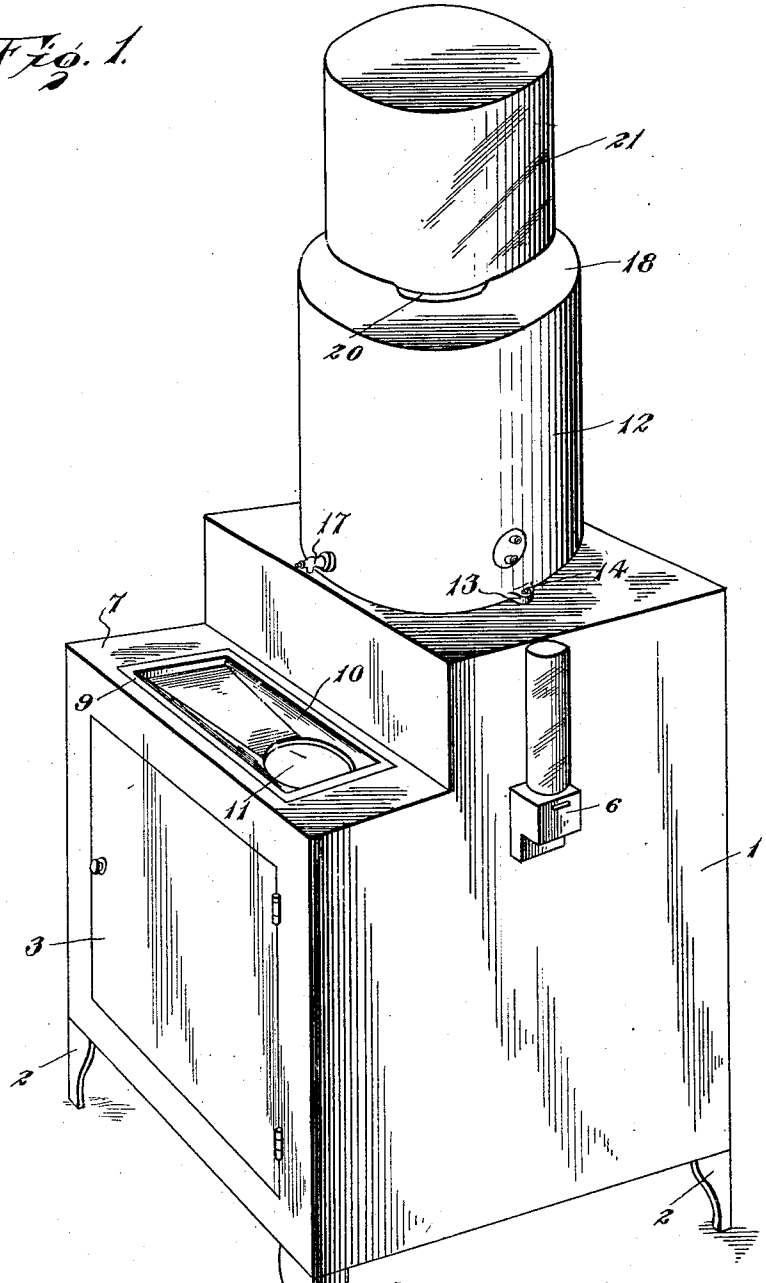
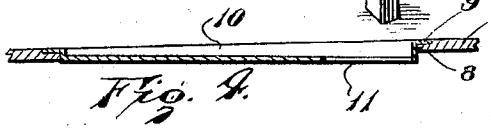


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 2.

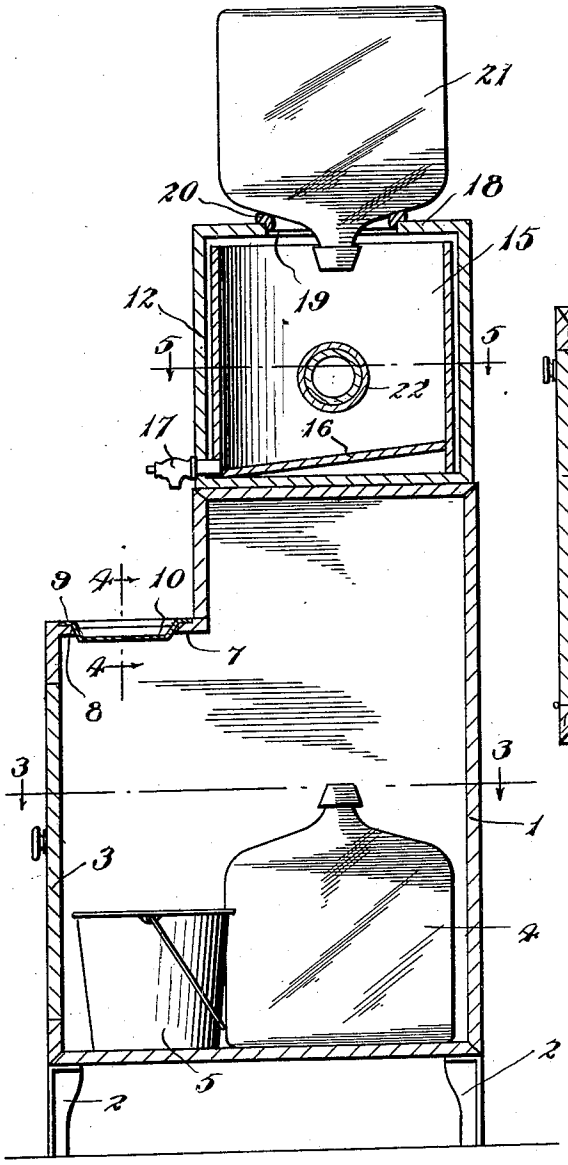


Fig. 3.

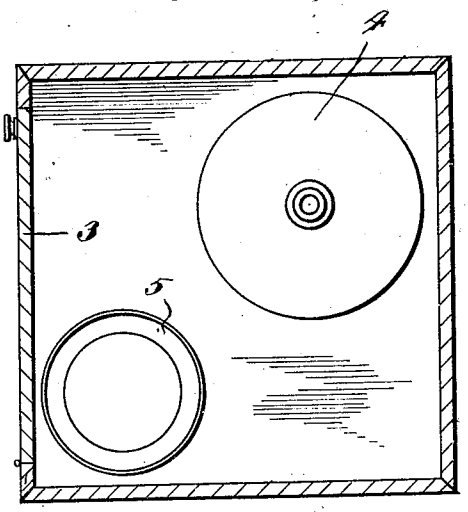
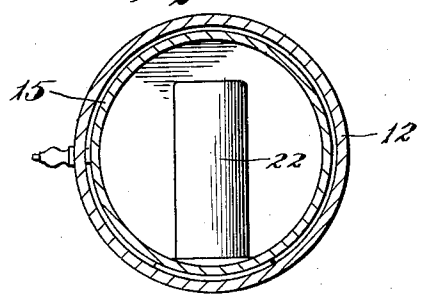


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CABINET COOLER

Application filed November 7, 1929. Serial No. 405,439.

This invention relates to water coolers and more particularly to a cooler including a stand or cabinet supporting a cooling chamber over which is disposed a large bottle or equivalent reservoir from which water passes into the cooling chamber as the water is drawn from the bottom thereof.

One object of the invention is to so form the cabinet or stand that it not only constitutes a support for the cooling chamber but also may serve as a storage chamber for one or more bottles of water and a receptacle into which waste water passes and used cups may be deposited.

Another object of the invention is to so form the upper portion of the cabinet that a portion thereof defines a ledge carrying a drain pan disposed beneath the outlet of the cooling chamber and formed with an opening beneath which the waste water receptacle is disposed so that water may pass from the drain pan into the waste water receptacle within the cabinet and used cups may be dropped through the opening of the drain pan into the waste water receptacle.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which is simple in construction and strong and durable.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved cabinet cooler,

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the cabinet cooler,

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken longitudinally through the drain pan and portions of the ledge supporting the same, the view being taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2, the pocket or receptacle being shown in elevation.

The cabinet or stand 1 may be formed of metal or any other desired material and is preferably provided with feet 2 so that it will be supported in an elevated position above a floor. An opening is formed in the front wall to permit access to the interior of the cabinet and this entrance opening is normally closed by a door 3. Therefore, the cabinet or stand provides a chamber in which an extra water bottle 4 may be stored and a bucket or equivalent receptacle 5 placed to catch waste water and receive used cups. At one side of the cabinet there has been shown a receptacle 6 adapted to carry paper cups and from which cups are to be removed in a conventional manner. The upper portion of the cabinet is set back from its front wall thereby defining a ledge 7 which extends the full width of the cabinet and is formed with a flat upper surface. An opening 8 which extends throughout the greater portion of the length and depth of the ledge is formed therein, as shown in Figures 2 and 4, and about the margins of this opening the ledge is recessed thereby forming a seat to receive the outstanding flange 9 of a drain board 10. This drain board or pan fits snugly within the opening 8 and when in place the upper surface of its bordering flange is flush with the upper surface of the ledge. Therefore, the upper surface of the flange and ledge will be disposed in an even plane and if water should accidentally become splashed upon the ledge it can easily flow into the pan. By referring to Figures 2 and 4 it will be seen that the bottom of the drain pan slopes longitudinally of the pan towards an opening 11 formed near one end thereof and the side walls of the pan converge downwardly. Therefore, water will have a tendency to flow towards one end of the pan and upon reaching this end will pass through the opening 11 and into the bucket or waste water receptacle 5. The opening 11 is of such size that used cups may be easily dropped through it into the bucket. Therefore, the bucket serves both as a receptacle for waste water and for used cups and since the bucket or receptacle 5 is placed within the cabinet it will be hidden from view and in addition will not be liable to be accidentally knocked over.

By an inspection of Figure 1, it will be seen that the upper face of the cabinet is flat and disposed in a horizontal plane. Therefore, it provides a very good support for a cooling chamber 12 which may be provided at each side with an ear 13 to receive a bolt

or equivalent fastener 14. A porcelain jar 15 is disposed within the cooling chamber and if so desired packing of heat insulating material may be provided about this jar. The bottom 16 of the jar slopes towards the front thereof, as shown in Figure 2, and in order to permit water to be drawn out of the cooling chamber, there has been provided a spigot or faucet 17, the neck of which extends through alined openings in the walls of the chamber and jar and communicates with the interior of the jar at the lowest point of its bottom. Therefore, water may pass freely through this faucet when open and in addition sediment will be prevented from accumulating in the bottom of the jar. The upper end of the chamber is closed by a head 18 and this head is formed with an opening 19 bordered by a ring 20 of rubber so that when a water bottle 21 is set in place a tight closure will be provided between the bottle and the borders of the opening 19 and in addition danger of the bottle becoming broken when set in place will be eliminated. Water from the bottle flows into the jar 15 where it is to be cooled and while any suitable means may be employed to cool the water, I prefer to provide a pocket 22 which is closed at its inner end and has its outer end portion fixed in an opening formed in the wall of the jar 15 and projecting through an opening in the corresponding wall of the cooling chamber. This pocket or receptacle 22 is adapted to receive a package of frozen carbon dioxide gas which is slipped into the pocket through its open outer end after which a cap is applied. It will thus be seen that when it is necessary to renew the frozen carbon dioxide gas the cap may be removed and a fresh package of frozen gas substituted for one which has become exhausted.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

In a water cooler, a cabinet having a wall formed with an opening for access to the interior of the cabinet, the upper portion of the cabinet being set back to provide a ledge and the ledge being formed with an opening and about the opening being recessed to form a seat bordering the opening, a drain pan fitting in said opening and having a bottom and upstanding walls, the bottom being disposed at an incline at one end and having its lower end portion formed with an opening, the walls having outstanding flanges along their upper edges engaged in the seat about the opening to suspend the pan, a receptacle in said cabinet beneath the opening of said pan, and a cooling chamber resting upon the top of said cabinet and having an outlet extending over said pan.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LOUIS W. HASSENSALL. [L. S.]