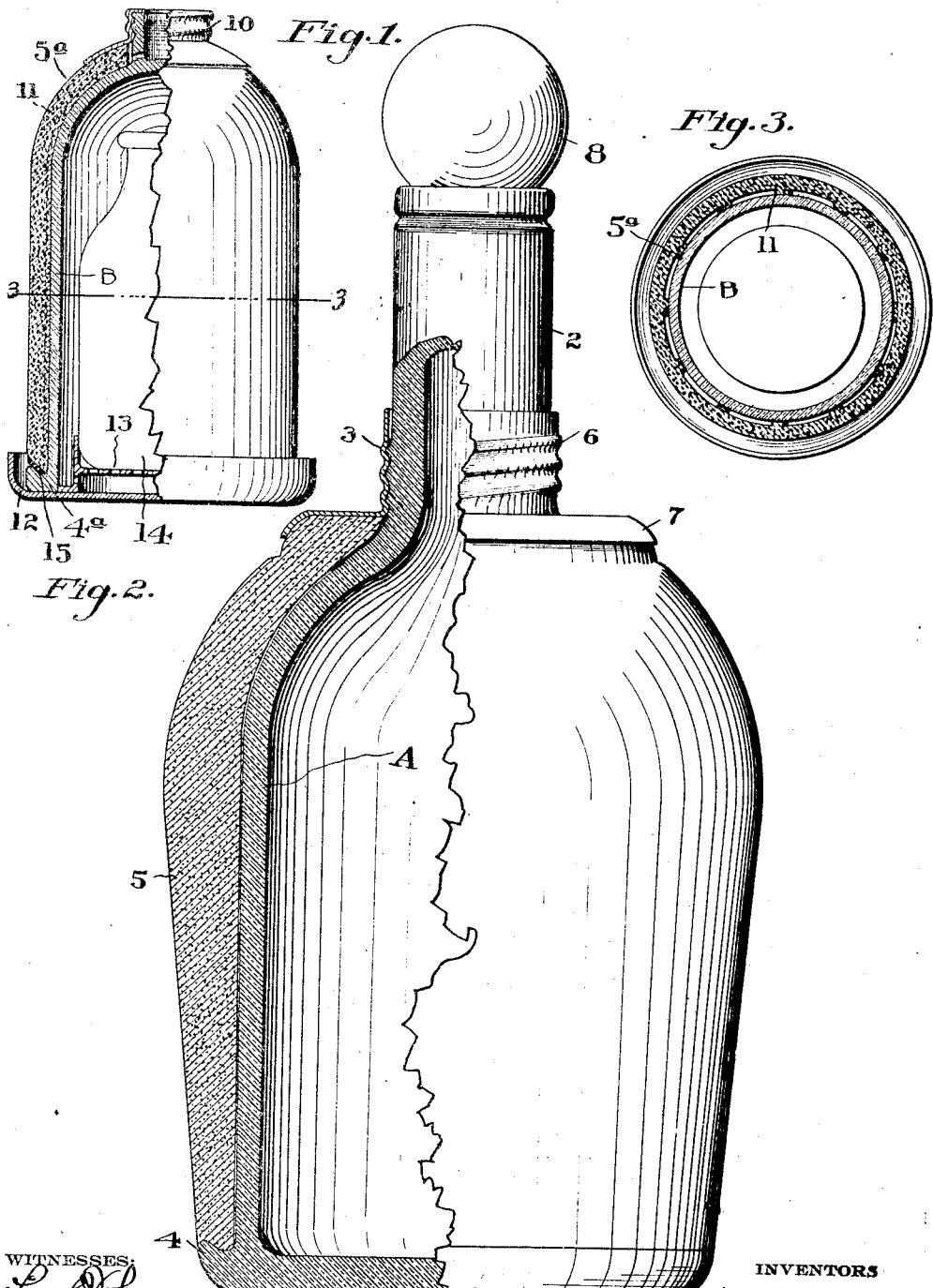


J. F. MEDVECZKY & F. MAYER,  
COOLING RECEPTACLE,  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 24, 1916.

1,237,669.

Patented Aug. 21, 1917.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS F. MEDVECZKY AND FERDINAND MAYER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## COOLING-RECEPTACLE.

1,237,669.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 21, 1917.

Application filed June 24, 1916. Serial No. 105,684.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JULIUS F. MEDVECZKY and FERDINAND MAYER, citizens of the United States, residing at the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cooling-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a cooling receptacle.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a simple, compact sanitary cooling receptacle constructed to permit utilization of the old principle of cooling obtained by permitting evaporation of a liquid through a porous body, and particularly to provide a receptacle which consists of an inner container surrounded or inclosed by a removable porous medium which is adapted to be saturated and supplied with a liquid to permit evaporation and cooling, as described. Further objects will hereinafter appear.

The invention consists of the parts and the construction and combination of parts as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the cooling receptacle, partly in section.

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a modified form of same.

Fig. 3 is a cross section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings in detail, A indicates a glass bottle provided with an elongated neck 2, on the lower part of which is formed an external thread 3. Formed on the base portion of the bottle and extending outwardly is an annular flange 4, and adapted to surround or inclose the bottle and to be supported by the annular flange 4 is a porous covering 5 constructed of pottery or other like material.

Coöperating with the threaded section 3, formed on the neck of the bottle, is an internally threaded sleeve 6, on the lower end of which is formed a flange 7 which is adapted to engage the upper end of the porous member 5 to secure it with relation to the base flange 4 and also to form an ornamental top covering for the same. The bottle may otherwise be provided with a stopper 8 and may be used for any purpose desired.

In operation, it is possible to fill the bottle with milk or any other medium it is de-

sired to keep cool. The stopper is then inserted to cover the contents and the outer covering 5 is saturated with water either by dipping the whole bottle or pouring the liquid thereon. The bottle may then be set in the atmosphere, preferably in a drafty place. This causes an evaporation of the water contained in the porous member and in this manner removes the heat from the inner receptacle, thus keeping the contents cool for a considerable period of time.

The particular object of this invention is to provide a structure of the character shown which may be easily taken apart and cleaned from time to time. This is accomplished by removing the screw cap 7 to permit the outer porous covering to be lifted away from the bottle. The bottle may then be washed or cleansed in any suitable manner and as the outer covering is temporarily removed, it is possible to view the interior surface to positively determine that it is thoroughly cleaned. The outer porous covering may then be replaced and secured in position by the cap 7 and is then again ready for use.

The old-time porous, earthen jars commonly known as "ollas" are to a certain extent practically limited in their use to water bottles, as any other substance placed therein has a tendency to enter the interstices of the material, thus making it impossible to thoroughly clean same. In the present instance such objections are entirely obviated as the material to be cooled is placed within the glass receptacle A and can, therefore, not enter the pores of the exterior earthenware jacket or foul it in any way.

By referring to Figs. 2 and 3 another form of the device is shown. In this instance a bell-shaped closure or member B, of glass or other suitable material, is provided. This is also surrounded or jacketed with a porous medium 5<sup>a</sup>, as previously described, which is secured by means of the screw cap 10. The inner surface of the earthenware jacket is preferably ribbed, as shown at 11, to provide an annular space between the inner and outer members. This space may be filled with water from time to time which is gradually permitted to evaporate, as previously described.

A suitable pan-shaped base member 12, having a raised bottom section 13, is preferably provided in connection with the bell-shaped closure here shown. The raised base

section 13 formed permits a free circulation of air around the bottle 14 or other object placed within the receptacle and the pan proper acts as a receiver for any moisture or condensation which might collect on the exterior surface of the porous jacket.

The form of the device shown in Figs. 2 and 3 is particularly adapted for cooling purposes where it is desired to cool food-stuffs which cannot readily be poured into a receptacle of the form shown in Fig. 1, and it may be otherwise commended as it is only necessary to lift the bell from the pan to insert or remove articles therefrom.

15 A chamber formed in the upper end of the bottle permits water to be poured in from time to time to fill the space between the jacket and the inner lining member B to replace losses caused by evaporation, and a 20 rubber gasket 15 may, if found necessary, be inserted between the lower base flange 4<sup>a</sup> and the lower edge of the porous jacket.

The materials and finish of the several parts of the receptacle may be such as the 25 experience and judgment of the manufacturer may dictate.

We wish it understood that various changes in form, proportions and minor details of construction may be resorted to 30 within the scope of the appended claims and that we do not wish to limit ourselves to the specific design and construction here shown.

Having thus described our invention, what 35 we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. In a cooling device, an inclosure having a rigid neck-like part projecting upwardly from the body thereof and an annular flange 40 on said body at the bottom, a rigid porous member surrounding said inclosure and seated on said flange, the upper end of said porous member being extended inwardly to and terminating at points adjacent the base of the 45 neck-like part, said neck-like part having a portion of uniform diameter which is threaded and extends above said inwardly extending upper end of the porous member, and a sleeve threaded over said neck-like part so 50 as to be supported positively by and from the threads of said neck-like part and having an annular flange which engages on said inwardly extending upper end of said porous member to rigidly clamp the latter between 55 the inclosure flange and the sleeve flange.

2. In a cooling device, an inclosure closed at its top, a porous member surrounding the inclosure and having interior longitudinal spaced ribs which engage the inclosure to space the porous member therefrom, and a 60 neck formed on the center of the inclosure top and projecting above the latter and closed at its bottom by said top of the inclosure and having a lateral duct communicating with the space between the inclosure and 65 porous member for admitting water placed in the neck to said space.

3. In a cooling device, an inclosure having a closed top, a neck seated at its base on said closed top of the inclosure so as to have a 70 bottom formed by said inclosure top, and a porous member encircling the inclosure and extending adjacent to the neck, said neck having a duct which leads from its interior through its exterior to direct water placed 75 in the neck against said porous member.

4. In a cooling device, an inclosure having a closed top, a neck seated at its base on said closed top of the inclosure so as to have a bottom formed by said inclosure top, and 80 a porous member encircling the inclosure and having a vertical upper terminal which is located opposite to the neck in spaced relation thereto, said neck having a lateral duct which leads from the neck interior through 85 the exterior thereof and into said space between the neck and the terminal of the porous member, and a sleeve carried by the neck and having a base flange which extends across the space between the porous member 90 and neck.

5. In a cooling device, an interior inclosure closed at its top, a porous member surrounding said inclosure, a neck on said inclosure extending up from the center of the 95 top thereof, said porous member surrounding the neck, and said neck having lateral ducts leading to the parts of the porous member which surround the neck, and means extending over and sealing the joint between 100 the neck and the parts of the porous member which surround the neck.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of a subscribing witness.

JULIUS F. MEDVECZKY.  
FERDINAND MAYER.

Witness:

W. W. HEALEY.