

(No Model.)

R. PRAX.
SIPHON BOTTLE.

No. 565,922.

Patented Aug. 18, 1896.

FIG. 1.

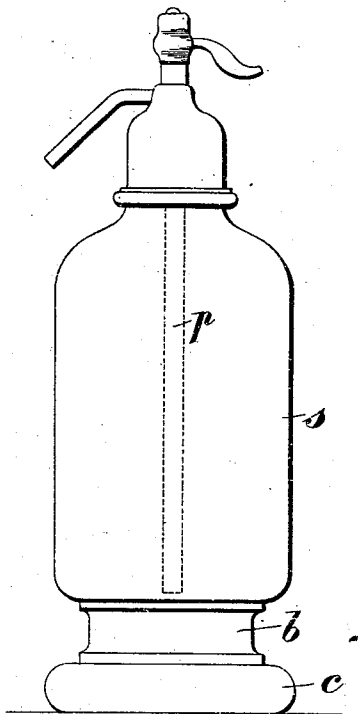
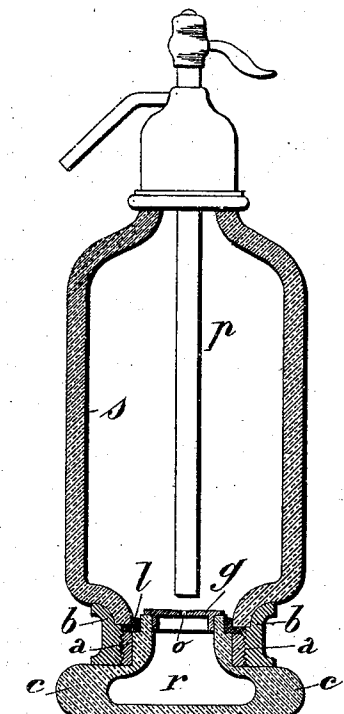


FIG. 2.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RAYMOND PRAX, OF MONTAUBAN, FRANCE.

SIPHON-BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,922, dated August 18, 1896.

Application filed February 13, 1896. Serial No. 579,131. (No model.) Patented in France January 5, 1895, No. 244,083.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RAYMOND PRAX, a citizen of the French Republic, residing at Montauban, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Siphon-Bottles, (the same having been already patented in France by Letters Patent No. 244,083, dated January 5, 1895;) and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of this invention is to produce a siphon-bottle adapted to manufacture its own aerated water.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents an elevation, and Fig. 2 a vertical central section, partly in elevation, of a siphon-bottle embodying the said invention.

The upper part of said siphon-bottle has the usual construction. The lower part is removable and adapted to contain the powders which, when moistened, evolve the gas required. Herein lies the novelty of the invention. The drawings illustrate that construction of this lower part which I have found most practical and satisfactory. A metallic band or ring *b* is rigidly fastened to the lower end of the body *s* of the siphon-bottle, and is screw-threaded on the inside to receive an externally-screw-threaded inner ring *a*. Annular rubber packing *l* is interposed between the lower end of the glass body *s* and the ring *a*, and also serves to preserve the said metal rings from contact with the liquid contained by said bottle. The ring *b* rests on the removable hollow glass base *c*, the inner ring *a* being rigidly fastened to the latter, so that the said base may be screwed in and out at will. The interior receptacle or chamber *r* of the said base is covered by a lid *g*, which is perforated at *o*.

The interior tube of the siphon-bottle is designated by *p*.

When the base *c* is unscrewed, the lid *g* is taken off, the receptacle *r* is charged with the powders, and the lid replaced. The empty body *s* is then inverted and filled with water to the height of the said tube in this position. The said base is then also inverted and screwed into the said body and the whole bottle is set upright. The water will now pass down from the interior of the body *s* through the perforated lid *g* to the powders within chamber *r*. In consequence the predetermined chemical combination will take place, evolving gas, which will rise in the form of bubbles through the said plate into the mass of water, aerating it as needed for the action of the siphon-bottle and for drinking. This construction dispenses with sulfuric or other acid, making a great saving in expense without loss of gas by escape. All salts and other solid deposits resulting from this process or the impurity of the powders will remain in the bottom of receptacle *r* and not mix with the liquid.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The body *s* provided with siphon attachments and the fixed ring *b* in combination with the hollow base *c* having a perforated removable lid *g* a fixed surrounding ring *a* adapted to screw into ring *b*, and a packing-ring *l* arranged substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

RAYMOND PRAX.

Witnesses:

G. BAXTER,
S. JAFFREY.