(No Model.)

L. LEVY.

BOTTLE COOLER.

No. 409,292. Patented Aug. 20, 1889.

Fig. 1.

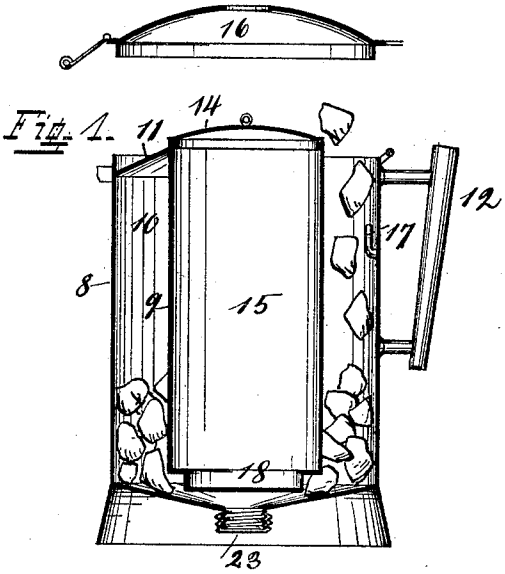


Fig. 2.

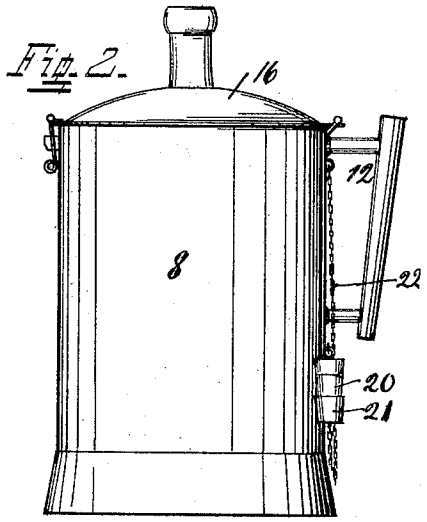


Fig. 3.

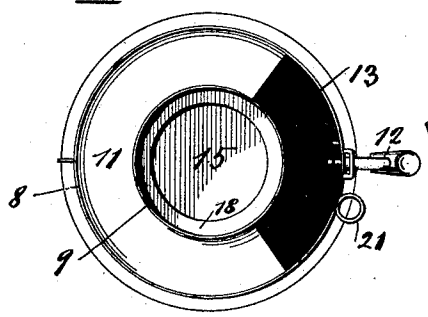


Fig. 4.

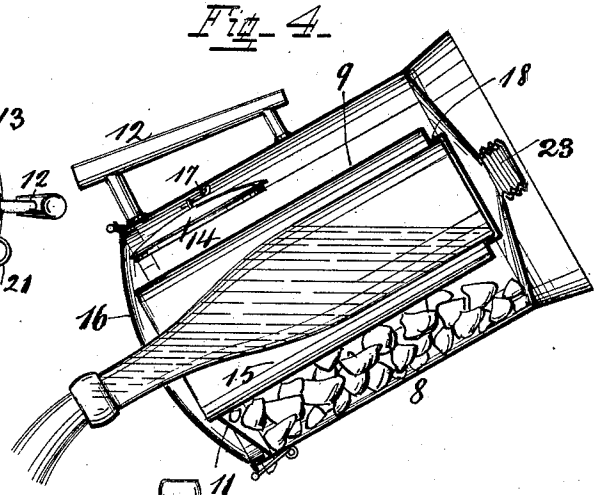


Fig. 5.

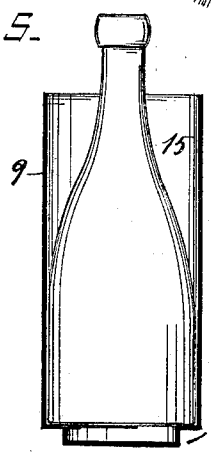
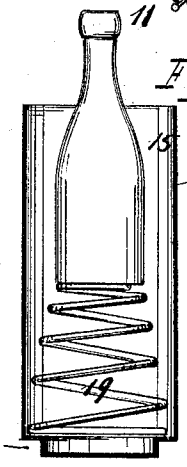


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEON LEVY, OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

BOTTLE-COOLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 409,292, dated August 20, 1889.

Application filed April 15, 1889. Serial No. 307,227. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEON LEVY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nashville, in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Coolers; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to coolers intended for bottles only, and the object is to provide a device whereby the contents of a bottle may be drawn therefrom without taking it out of its position from within the ice.

I attain my objects in a construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of my cooler in a condition when about being filled with the refrigerant. Fig. 2 is a vertical side view of the cooler filled, closed, and ready for use. Fig. 3 is a top view of the same, the lid removed. Fig. 4 is a central vertical section of the cooler in position while being used. Figs. 5 and 6 are partial views of the device, showing adaptability of it to different sizes and shapes of bottles.

8 is the outer shell, and 9 the inner one, leaving between them an annular space 10, to be filled with the refrigerant—ice or ice and brine.

11 is a flange connecting the inner shell to the outer one and closing the larger part of the annular space opposite the handle 12. The balance not closed forms an opening 13 for the refrigerant to be introduced.

14 is an auxiliary lid, to be used while the space 10 is being filled, and prevents ice from dropping into the central space.

After the refrigerant has been introduced the bottle is inserted into the central space 15 and the perforated lid 16 put on, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. Rubber packing may be used around the central opening to prevent all possibility of cold air escaping or warm air entering. The lid may be held in place by any suitable catch device. The one shown in the drawings is self-explanatory, and has been preferred. The auxiliary lid 14 may be kept in place on a hook 17 while not used. It is not absolutely needed, and by careful filling can be dispensed with.

18 is a contraction of the lower end of shell 9, the object of which is best understood by consulting Fig. 4 of the drawings. Where small or half bottles are used a spiral spring 19 is employed to keep them up against the lid, as shown in Fig. 6.

20 is a stopper, preferably of rubber, and 21 is a receptacle where it is kept while not needed and connected to the cooler by a chain 22. It may be used after the bottle has been opened, when generally, especially in effervescent drinks, the first stopper is lost.

23 is a screw-cap closing an opening in the bottom of the device by which the melt-water may be discharged.

The usefulness of my device is best illustrated in Fig. 4, where, as shown, the bottle is used without being taken out of the cooler, flange 11, connecting outer and inner shell, keeping water and ice back.

I claim as new—

1. In a bottle-cooler, the combination of an outer shell, an inner one receiving the bottle, a space between the two to be filled with refrigerant, a flange 11, connecting outer and inner shell and partly closing up the space between them, and a perforated lid, all as shown and described.

2. In a bottle-cooler, the combination of an outer shell, an inner one receiving the bottle, a space between the two to be filled with refrigerant, a flange 11, connecting outer and inner shell and partly closing up the space between them, a perforated lid, and a spiral spring 19, all as shown and described.

3. In a bottle-cooler, the combination of an outer shell, an inner one receiving the bottle, a space between the two to be filled with refrigerant, a flange 11, connecting outer and inner shell and partly closing up the space between them, a perforated lid, an auxiliary lid 14, and a stopper 20, attached to the cooler, all as shown and described.

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

LEON LEVY.

Witnesses:
J. M. ANDERSON,
M. HICKMAN.