

(No Model.)

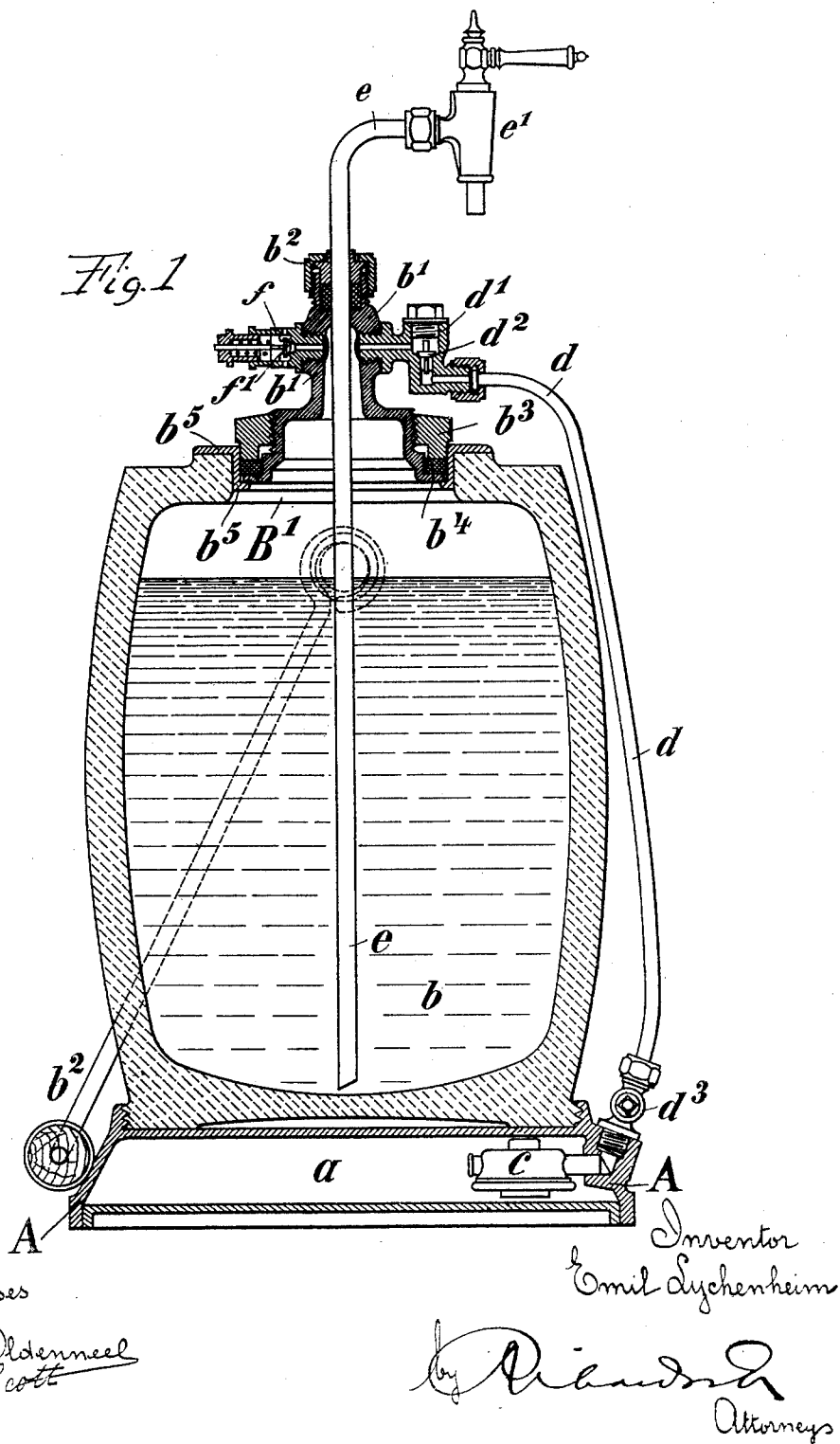
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. LYCHENHEIM.

PORTABLE VESSEL FOR RETAILING LIQUIDS.

No. 595,323.

Patented Dec. 14, 1897.



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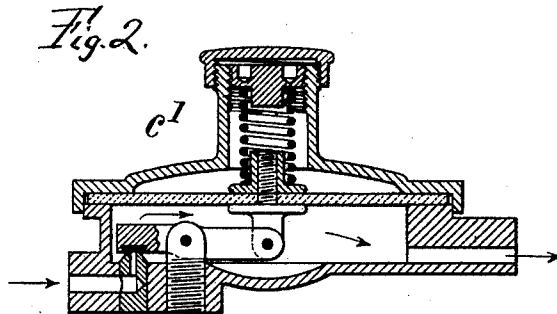
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Witnesses:

E. R. Bolton

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL LYCHENHEIM, OF SCHWARTAU, GERMANY.

PORTABLE VESSEL FOR RETAILING LIQUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 595,323, dated December 14, 1897.

Application filed September 15, 1896. Serial No. 605,884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL LYCHENHEIM, a subject of the German Emperor, and a resident of Schwartau, near Lübeck, in the Empire of Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Portable Vessels for Retailing Liquids, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in portable vessels for use in retailing liquids.

Transportable vessels for retailing liquids, especially beer, have been employed of late. Such vessels substantially consist of a comparatively large vessel for containing the liquid, such as beer, to be retailed and an auxiliary chamber for receiving a forcing or pressure agent, such as carbonic-acid gas, which enters and expands in the liquid-containing chamber in proportion as the liquid escapes therefrom, the latter being forced out of its chamber by the said pressure agent.

My invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts in a vessel of the above kind, as will be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a vertical sectional elevation of my improved portable vessel for retailing liquids, and Fig. 2 a detail of the reducing-valve.

B is the vessel, its characteristic feature being that the chamber *a* for containing the forcing agent is arranged beneath the bottom of the larger chamber *b* for containing the liquid and the reducing-valve *c* arranged in its interior. Through this valve the forcing agent enters a conduit *d*, through which it passes into the liquid-chamber *b*.

The vessel B is provided with a tightly-closing detachable cover *b'* and a ring *b³*. The discharge-pipe *e* traverses the cover *b'* and terminates at the exterior in a tap *e'*. A tight joint is secured around the discharge or tap pipe *e* by means of a stuffing-box *b²*. Into the dome-shaped upper part of the cover *b'* the safety-valve *f'* and the casing *d'*, containing the non-return valve *d²*, closing the pressure-conduit, are screwed. *d³* is a stop-

cock for the pressure-conduit. The cover *b'* is or may be secured in the top opening B' of the vessel—for example, by means of a screw-threaded ring *b³*—by means of which an intermediate india-rubber ring *b⁴* is flattened and so pressed firmly against the inner lining *b⁵* of the opening in the vessel that the frictional contact between the lining *b⁵* and the india-rubber packing-ring is sufficient to hold the cover in place.

Owing to the fact that the space or chamber *a* for containing the pressing agent is located neither in the interior of nor around but below the liquid-containing chamber, various advantages are obtained the value of which has not been recognized until now. Although both spaces or chambers are combined in a single vessel, the liquid-containing chamber is nevertheless kept separate from the chamber containing the forcing or pressure agent, and may thus, for example, have its temperature altered without the other chamber being thereby influenced to any perceptible extent. It is preferable that a vessel of this kind be provided with a hollow foot, support, or base A, so that the bottom of the liquid-chamber may not come in direct contact with the ground. The free space of this support or base A is utilized according to this invention. Thus the vessel as a whole is not materially increased in bulk, because the chamber for containing the pressure agent is located within the base A. A further advantage consists in placing the reducing-valve *c* in the chamber *a*, and thus protecting it efficiently against external influences or injuries.

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

In combination, a reservoir *a* for carbonic-acid gas forming a seat for a liquid-receptacle and provided at its interior with a reduction-valve *c*, an adjustable conduit *d* leading to a detachable dome *b'* tightly connected to or forming the cover of the liquid-receptacle and designed to receive the tap-pipe *e* with tap *e'*, the safety-valve *f'* and the non-return valve *d'* *d²*, the latter communicating with

the interior of the liquid-receptacle, on the one hand, and with the reservoir *a* through the medium of the conduit *d* and the reduction-valve *c* on the other hand, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5 In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in pres-

ence of two witnesses, this 31st day of August, 1896.

EMIL LYCHENHEIM.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDER SPECK,
JULIUS THIEDE.