

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES P. CLARK, OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

WATER-COOLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 416,356, dated December 3, 1889.

Application filed July 25, 1889. Serial No. 318,606. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES P. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Coolers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part
10 of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention has relation to certain new and useful improvements in water-coolers; and it has for its object to provide an improved device of this character wherein provision is made for the keeping of small articles, whereby the cooler serves as a combined
15 water-cooler and refrigerator.

The novelty in the present instance resides
20 in the peculiar combinations and the construction, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part
25 of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through my improved cooler. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a metallic vessel or can formed of galvanized iron or any other
35 suitable material, and provided near its bottom with a faucet B, by means of which the water may be drawn from the vessel when desired.

C is a smaller vessel arranged within the
40 vessel A, and although shown in the drawings as square, the shape may be varied at will. This smaller can is provided with suitable legs or feet *b*, which rest upon the bottom of the vessel A and serve to keep the
45 smaller vessel at a distance from the bottom of the larger can. Within this smaller can are provided suitable brackets or lugs *c*, designed to support the perforated shelves D and E, the former being at a distance from
50 the bottom of the smaller vessel and designed to support the ice, which is designated by the

letter F, while the upper shelf is arranged at a distance from the top, as shown, and serves as a support for butter, meat, or any other articles that it may be desired to place therein
55 to keep cool. The inner vessel is kept at the proper place within the outer vessel by means of the keepers G, which are of wire, with one end pivotally connected to the inner walls of the outer vessel, and their other ends hooked,
60 as shown, to engage suitable eyes *d* on the outer walls of the inner vessel, as shown. This makes a ready means of fastening and providing for the removal of the inner can when desired. The outer can is covered by a
65 suitable cap H, and the inner can by means of a suitable cover I, the latter being provided with a tube J, secured thereto and designed, when the parts are assembled, to pass up through a suitable opening in the cap H,
70 as shown in Fig. 1. This provision is made to allow of the escape of any ammonia or other disagreeable odors that may arise from the ice or the articles contained within the inner can.

By the above construction the ice will keep
75 much longer than when in direct contact with the water, and a device is provided which is simple and cheap, durable, and very easily cleaned.

What I claim as new is—

The water-cooler herein described, consisting of the outer vessel having removable cover provided centrally with an aperture, the inner vessel supported on legs centrally within the outer vessel and provided with perforated
85 shelves, the keepers for locking the two vessels at a regulated distance apart concentric with each other, and the removable cap to the inner vessel provided with a vertical tube communicating with the interior of the inner
90 vessel and passed through the space between the tops of the two vessels and through the central aperture in the cover of the outer vessel, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have
95 hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES P. CLARK.

Witnesses:

J. F. THOMAS,
E. W. INGLE.