A. N. ROSE.

WATER COOLER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1906.

962,529. Patented June 28, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

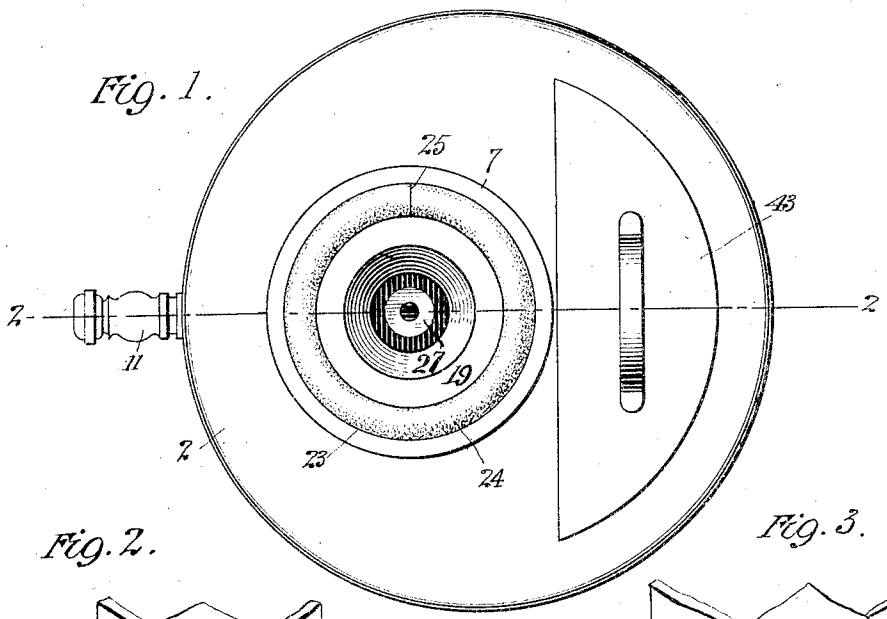


Fig. 2.

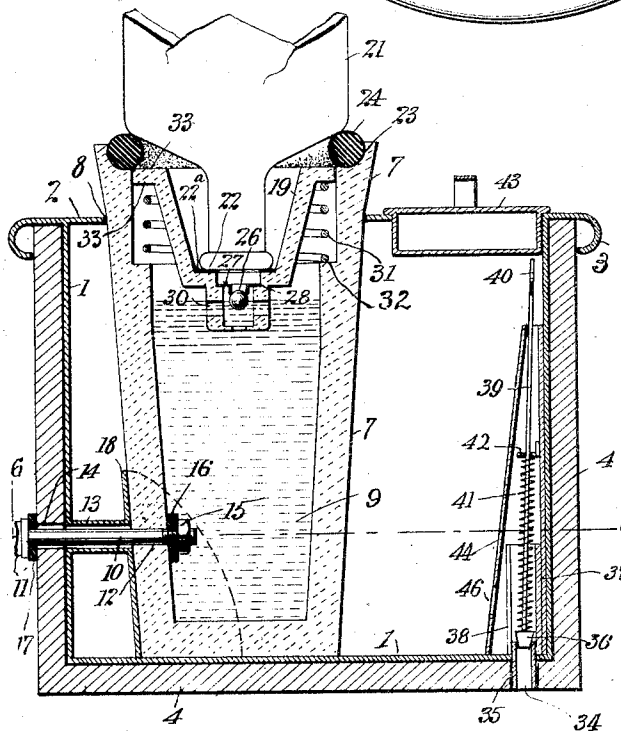
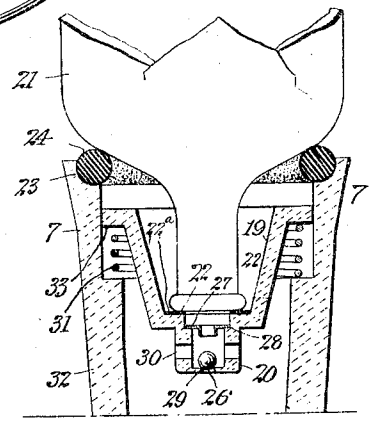


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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By his Attorney

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

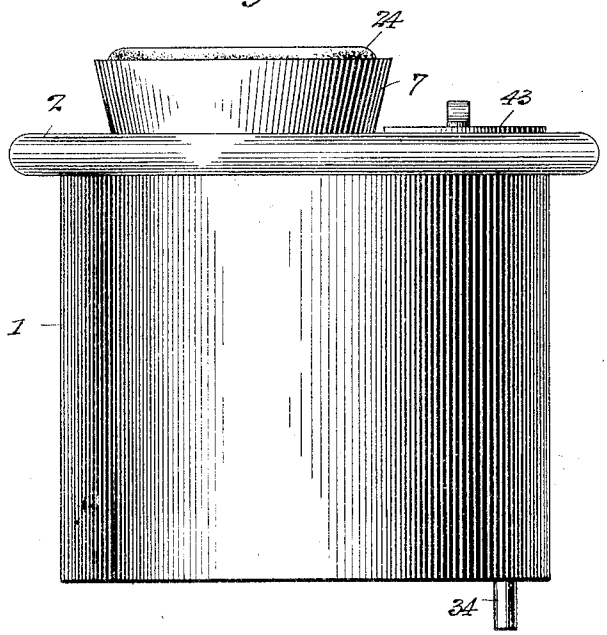
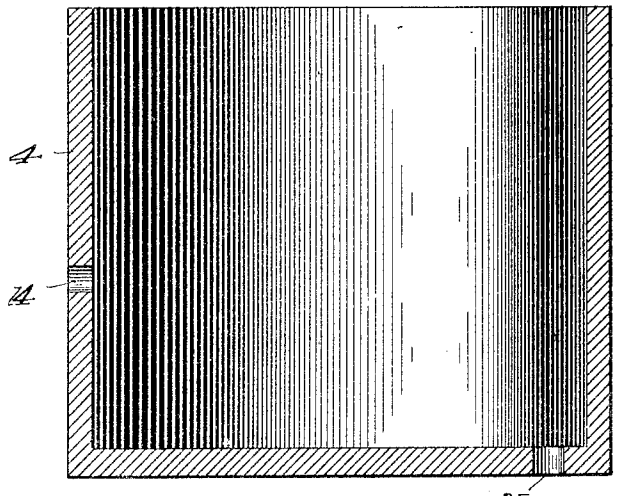


Fig. 5.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 6.

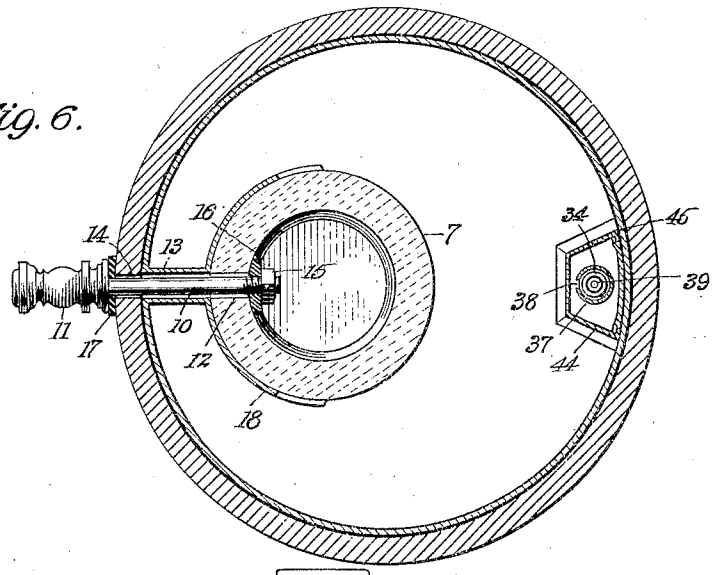


Fig. 8.

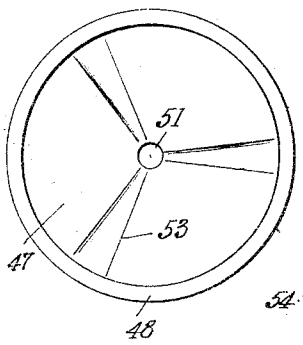


Fig. 7.

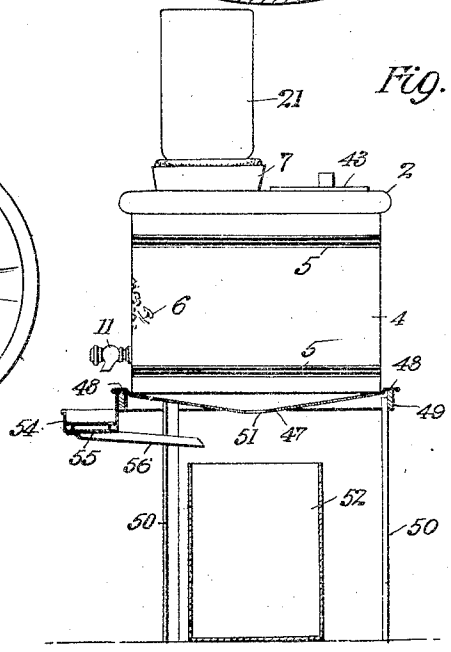
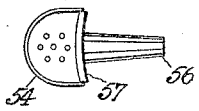


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALONZO N. ROSE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WATER-COOLER.

962,529. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented June 28, 1910.**

Application filed July 21, 1906. Serial No. 327,180.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALONZO N. ROSE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, New York city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Coolers, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable any one skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to coolers adapted for cooling liquid and particularly drinking water, which is drawn from the apparatus in small quantities as needed.

While some of the features of the invention pertain more particularly to the type of water-cooler, which has of late years come into extensive use and in which there is employed an inverted reservoir or bottle, the mouth of which extends down into the cooler, while the body of the bottle stands above it and the water being drawn from an inner receptacle, instead of the inverted-bottle itself, other features thereof are not confined to this particular type of cooler, but are applicable equally well to several different types.

My present invention consists in the various novel and peculiar arrangements and combinations of the several different parts of the apparatus, all as hereinafter fully set forth and then pointed out in the claims.

I have illustrated a type of my invention in the accompanying drawings, wherein;

Figure 1 is a top plan-view of my improved water-cooler, with the inverted reservoir or bottle omitted therefrom. Fig. 2 is a view of a section of the cooler, with the reservoir or bottle shown as mounted therein (with the upper part of the bottle broken away), the plane of the section being taken on line 2—2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view of parts of the cooler shown in Fig. 2, and in section on the same plane as Fig. 2, but with the parts in somewhat different relative positions, as hereinafter explained. Fig. 4 is an outside view of the cooler, with the outer ornamental shell or casing removed, also with the inverted reservoir or bottle omitted. Fig. 5 is a vertical central sectional view of the outer ornamental shell or casing of the cooler, shown as detached. Fig. 6 is a horizontal sectional view of the cooler, the plane of the section being taken on line 6—6, Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a side view of my improved cooler mounted on a metal stand, the lower part of which is broken away to shorten the view and the scale of this figure is reduced. Fig. 8 is a top plan-view of the draining-pan, which is mounted upon the upper part of the stand and upon which the cooler rests, the scale of the view being reduced. Fig. 9 is a plan view of the glass-holder and drainer, shown as detached from the cooler-stand, and this view also is on a reduced scale.

Referring to the drawings, in which like numbers of reference designate like parts throughout, 1 is a cylindrical body provided with a closed bottom and an open top and made preferably of metal and constitutes the ice or cooling-chamber. This cooling-chamber is provided with a top 2, of the same material and which is made integral with the body of the chamber 1. The periphery of the top 2, which is circular is provided with a downwardly and inwardly curved flange 3, the free end of which is spaced some distance from the exterior of the body 1, receives the upper end of the exterior shell or casing 4, which is also cylindrical and provided with a closed bottom and is shaped to receive snugly within it the metal body 1. This exterior casing 4 is preferably made of material other than metal, though it could be made of metal, but a composition such as wood-fiber is preferred, and it is designed to serve as a removable ornamental casing for the cooler-body. When this exterior shell is made of composition, such as indurated wood fiber, it makes a very durable part which is not so easily damaged as thin metal, and will resist being easily dented and can be made less expensive than metal. The outer surface of the casing 4 is decorated in the manner called for by the trade in the article, such decoration consisting generally in painting or enameling the entire surface in a certain color, often white, and then placing decorating lines and figures thereon, such as 5 and 6, respectively, as desired. (See Fig. 6.) As the main part of the cooler thus has a delicate finish and decoration, such decoration is not apt to be very long-lived and in many cases soon becomes so disfigured by short usage, as to make the continued use thereof objectionable and it then

becomes desirable to have the cooler re-decorated. With this construction, the new decoration can be readily obtained, by the user himself removing this outer shell, as hereinafter described in detail, and sending the same away to have it freshly painted and decorated, or he could arrange to have a newly decorated shell sent him in exchange for the old and worn one and thus avoid having the cooler without its decorated part, for any length of time.

The cooler is provided with an inner receptacle 7 which is shown as a downwardly tapering vessel open at the top, and this is made preferably of earthenware, for sanitary purposes, as it keeps the drinking water purer than where metal is used. This inner receptacle 7 is of such a height as to rest upon the bottom of the interior of the ice-chamber 1 and project somewhat through and above the top 2 which is provided with a suitable opening 8 with which the receptacle 7 makes a snug fit, the receptacle being placed to one side of the center of the ice-chamber but with a considerable space between it and the nearest side of the ice-chamber, in order to provide an open space all around the receptacle in the ice-chamber. The water, indicated at 9, within the inner receptacle, is drawn therefrom at a low point, by means of a pipe 10 connected with a faucet 11 fixed upon the exterior of the casing 4. The pipe or stem 10 of the faucet extends through a perforation 12 in the side of the receptacle 7 and passes thence through a tubular connection 13 and the perforation 14 in the side of the casing 4, which parts are in alinement to receive the faucet pipe 10, which is screw-threaded at its inner end to receive a binding nut 15 between which and the inner wall of the receptacle 7 is placed a suitable washer 16, there being a similar washer 17 between the outer face of the outer casing 4 and the faucet 11. An abutment 18 is provided within the ice-chamber 1, and consists in a piece of metal secured to the bottom of the ice-chamber and extending upwardly at an angle corresponding to the taper of the receptacle 7 and being curved to extend part way around the circumference of the receptacle and to fit it truly, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 6. When the nut 15 is turned down hard it makes a water-tight joint between the entering end of the faucet pipe 10 in the inner receptacle and at the same time holds the receptacle securely in place within the ice-chamber, the circular opening 8 in the top of the ice-chamber also acting in conjunction with the abutment 18 to give a firm setting to the inner receptacle, which being of comparatively thick earthenware has considerable weight to it, and requires to be anchored or held quite securely in place. This is particularly true when the cooler is being cleaned and is turned upside down for the purpose of emptying the contents out of the bottom of the receptacle, in which case, if the same were not securely held in the cooler, would easily become dislodged and may be broken. It will be noted that the tubular part 13 which lies between the curved abutment 18 and the side of the ice-chamber is water-tight and any water that might enter from the ice-chamber around the side of the receptacle 7 and pass into such tubular part 13 could not pass thence through the perforation 14, as the latter is sealed by the washer 17.

In the inverted reservoir or bottle form of cooler and in which such part is outstanding above the cooler and exposed to the outer air, it is desirable to cut off practically all communication between the outer air and the interior of the inner receptacle, from which the drinking water is drawn and in which there is always a quantity of the water to be cooled. In the present construction, the inner receptacle is given considerable height and is carried up a considerable distance above the top 2 of the ice-chamber, so as to avoid any direct communication between the interior of the ice-chamber and the interior of the receptacle. This increased height of the inner receptacle, of course, increases the capacity of the inner receptacle and would do so to an undesirable extent unless the level of the water in the inner receptacle 7, is lowered to a considerable degree to compensate for the increased height of the said receptacle.

In my present invention, I lower the level of the water in the inner receptacle considerably below the mouth of the inverted bottle and provide a construction in which this level may be varied to different heights so that the capacity of the inner receptacle may be somewhat decreased or increased, as desired. In other words, instead of the water level in the inner receptacle being at the level of the mouth of the bottle, it lies at a point much below the bottle-mouth. This is provided by a depending bottle-holder which is shown as a downwardly tapering body 19, of a cup-shape, and with a pipe-connection 20, in the bottom thereof, communicating with the interior of the inner receptacle. The inverted bottle 21 when filled and mounted in position in the cooler, has its mouth 22 resting on a rubber washer 22ª, placed on the bottom of the holder 19, and is in communication with the pipe-connection 20, so that the water passing from the bottle-mouth goes through the pipe 20, thence into the inner receptacle, and this flow continues until the level of the water in the receptacle reaches the ball-valve 26, and raises the valve upwardly against its seat 27, and the flow of water from the bottle, ceases, with the level of the water in the inner re-

ceptacle standing at about the level of the valve 26. The washer 22ª serves to prevent the air and also the water from passing between the bottle-mouth and holder and into the interior of the holder. By varying the length of the pipe-connection 20, between the bottom of the body 19 on which the mouth of the inverted bottle rests, and the valve-seat 27, whereby the valve-seat is lowered, the level of the water in the inner receptacle can be lowered or raised, and hence the quantity of the water which can stand in the inner receptacle can be reduced or increased, as desired. When the water rises in the receptacle 7 to a point where the ball valve 26 is carried upwardly and closed on the seat 27, the water ceases to flow from the bottle through the passage way to the valve-seat 27 and this condition is maintained until water is drawn from the receptacle 7 and the level of the water is lowered therein. When this occurs the ball valve 26 is lowered from the valve-seat 27 and the passage-way into the bottom of the body 19 is opened so that the air may enter and pass up through the bottle mouth into the bottle, at the same time the water descends from the bottle, and this continues until the rise of the water in the receptacle 7 closes the valve 26 on the seat 27. The mouth of the inner receptacle 7 is provided with an annular groove 23 into which is forced a cylindrical piece of suitably soft and yielding material, such as rubber, which may be made either in the form of a solid ring, or of a rod with the free ends brought together at 25, and this member 24 is sprung into the groove 23 so as to retain itself therein and receive the shoulder of the inverted bottle 21 and serve as a gasket or washer between it and the interior of the inner receptacle, thus cutting off communication with the outer air.

The outer air is further excluded from the interior of the inner receptacle by means of the ball valve 26 which is within the lower end of the pipe-connection 20, and which closes upwardly against the valve-seat 27, which is provided by a suitable washer, or perforated disk, made of aluminum, for instance, and forced down against a shoulder 28 formed within the interior of the pipe-connection 20, the holder 19 and its pipe-connection 20 being preferably made of earthenware and molded in one piece. The ball valve 26 is retained in the lower end of the pipe-connection 20 by means of the valve 27 on the one hand and the shoulder 29 within the lower part of the pipe-connection on the other hand. The water has free passage through the lateral perforations 30 in the pipe-connection 20, and the water being supplied from the inverted bottle rises, until it carries up the valve to the underside of the valve-seat 27, at which time, the flow of water is cut off by the valve and the level of the water stands at the lower part of the ball valve which floats thereon.

In order to accommodate different lengths of bottle necks, which as well-known vary considerably and particularly with different sizes of bottles, I make the bottle-holder 19 vertically yielding by mounting it on a spring 31 which is shown as surrounding the exterior of the holder and resting with its lower end upon the shoulder 32, upon the interior of the receptacle 7, and bearing with its upper end against an annular flange 33, on the upper end of the exterior of the holder 19. This spring normally keeps the holder 19 pressed upwardly and against the underside of the washer or gasket 24, which thereby limits the upward movement of the holder.

In Fig. 2, the neck of the inverted bottle 21 is shown of such a length as not to practically depress the bottle-holder 19 against the action of its spring, while in Fig. 3, a larger bottle 21 is shown with a longer neck which causes the holder 19 to be depressed considerably and places its spring under tension. In both these cases the exterior air is cut off from admission to the interior of the inner-receptacle, by the shoulder of the bottle resting on the yielding gasket 24 and the mouth of the bottle resting flatly on the washer 22ª on the bottom of the holder 19, the only opening in the lower part of which is by way of the pipe-connection 20. At the same time the outer edges of the flange 33 on the yielding holder 19 make a snug sliding fit with the interior of the inner receptacle 7. This spring mounting of the depending cup-shaped holder gives considerable range of vertical movement thereto in order to accommodate different lengths of bottle necks, the variation in which amounts to as much as an inch or an inch and a half, in some cases. Again, when the inverted reservoir or bottle 21 is removed, the interior of the inner receptacle 7 containing the drinking water is practically not exposed at all to the outer air, as the holder 19 is a cup-shaped body having imperforate walls, with the exception of the communication in the bottom with the pipe-connection 20, and makes a sliding snug fit between its flange 33 and the interior of the inner receptacle, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The holder thus serves as a cover when the bottle is removed, and at which time the ball valve 26 rests on the shoulder 29 and closes the pipe-connection at that point.

An important advantage in having the bottle-mouth located in the holder and thus out of contact with the water in the inner receptacle, lies in the fact that the mouth of the bottle is usually covered with paste from the label, which generally seals and covers the cork, and when the cork is removed by the user, a portion of the label and a quan-

tity of the paste adhere to the bottle-mouth, and this contaminates the water with which it comes in direct contact. In my present arrangement, the mouth of the bottle does not enter the water in the inner receptacle at all, but the water passes directly from the mouth of the bottle through the pipe-connection and any foreign matter upon the bottle-mouth or neck, and particularly upon the exterior thereof, cannot mingle with the water and hence cannot contaminate it.

The ice-chamber 1 is provided with a drain outlet 34 which comprises a short pipe-connection extending far enough below the bottom of the ice-chamber to pass through an opening 35 formed for that purpose in the outer casing 4. The valve 36 normally closes the outlet 34, the seat for said valve being the upper end of the short tube forming the outlet. Above the seat of the valve 36 is a tubular guide 37 having a slot 38 extending along one side thereof to permit the water coming from the melting ice to pass freely to the valve. The valve is provided with a rod 39 which extends upwardly within the ice-chamber to a point in the top thereof where it is provided with a convenient handle 40 by which the rod may be seized and the valve lifted against the action of its spring 41 which surrounds the lower part thereof and lies between the valve and a fixed piece 42 on the inner side of the ice-chamber. Easy access is given to the handle 40 of the valve-rod through an opening in the top 2 of the ice-chamber which opening is kept closed by means of a suitable cover 43. The ice is supplied to the interior of the ice-chamber through this opening and access is gained to the interior of the chamber by means of this opening for the purpose of cleaning the interior thereof. In order to protect the valve mechanism from injury by the pieces of ice within the ice-chamber, I cover the mechanism with a sliding casing 44 which has a sliding joint 45 on the interior wall of the ice-chamber and is provided with an opening 46 near its lower end for the water to pass readily through the housing. At suitable intervals during the use of the cooler the cover 43 may be removed and the valve-rod pulled up so as to open the valve 36 and permit the water produced by the melting of the ice to be drained therefrom through the outlet 34. This outlet 34 from the ice-chamber empties directly upon the circular drain-pan 47 which is provided with a peripheral flange 48 resting upon a ring support 49 on the upper end of the stand 50. This drain-pan 47 slopes gradually and uniformly downward to its center where it is provided with an opening 51 from which the waste water may pass and run into a removable bucket 52 which rests upon the lower part of the stand 50. This drain-pan has its upper surface provided with radial draining grooves or depressions 53 which extend from the flange 48 thereof to the central drain opening 51.

Upon the annular support 49 of the cooler-stand is also mounted removably a holder and drain for the drinking glass which is placed beneath the faucet 11. This holder comprises a small tray 54 having drain holes 55 in the bottom thereof which empty into an inclined chute 56 which is carried back far enough to over-hang the waste water bucket 52 and empty itself therein. The inner side of the tray 54 is provided with a hooked part 57 which is adapted to take over the ring 49 and lie beneath the flange 48 of the drain-pan 47, and thus be held down in secure position by the weight of the cooler on the removable drain-pan 47, at the same time being capable of easy removal when the drain-pan 47 is dismounted, in order to take the apparatus apart for any purpose.

In order to remove either the inner-receptacle 7, or the outer ornamental casing 4, the nut 15 is unscrewed from the inner end of the faucet-pipe 10, and the faucet withdrawn, thus leaving the receptacle and the outer casing free to be detached from the vessel 1. I might add, that as it is not possible to solder any metal part to the wood-fiber vessel 4, it becomes necessary to use in conjunction with it, an interior metal vessel 1, such as I have shown.

It will be noted that the glass-holder for the drain-spout is removably mounted on the upper part of the stand by merely placing the hooked part thereof over the ring 49, and then mounting the drain-pan 47 in place so as to retain the glass-holder in position. It will thus be seen that none of the parts referred to require any tools to assemble them or to take them apart, and there is an absence of any screws for retaining these parts in operative positions.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A liquid-cooler comprising the combination of a liquid receptacle having an opening in its upper part and provided with means for drawing-off the liquid, a cooling chamber to the action of which said receptacle is exposed, a holder extending into said receptacle and having a valved connection communicating with the interior thereof, an inverted reservoir or bottle projecting downwardly into said holder and having its outlet or mouth resting on said holder and in communication with said valved-connection, the rising of the liquid supplied to said receptacle through the valved connection serving to close said valve and cut off the supply from the reservoir and to determine the level of the water in the receptacle at about the level of the valve.

2. A liquid-cooler comprising the combi-

nation of a liquid receptacle having an opening in its upper part and provided with means for drawing-off the liquid, a cooling chamber to the action of which said receptacle is exposed, a yielding or spring-mounted holder extending into said receptacle and having a valved connection communicating with the interior thereof, an inverted reservoir or bottle projecting downwardly into said holder and having its outlet or mouth resting on said holder and in communication with said valved-connection, the rising of the liquid supplied to said receptacle through the valved connection serving to close said valve and cut off the supply from the reservoir and to determine the level of the water in the receptacle at about the level of the valve.

3. A liquid-cooler comprising the combination of a liquid receptacle having an opening in its upper part and provided with means for drawing-off the liquid, a depending holder extending into said receptacle and having a depending pipe connecting it with the interior thereof and provided with an upwardly closing valve, a washer on the bottom of said holder, a cooling chamber to the action of which said receptacle is exposed, a shoulder or fixed part within said receptacle, a spring resting on said shoulder or fixed part and engaging said holder and acting to press it upwardly, an inverted reservoir or bottle projecting into said holder and having its outlet or mouth resting on the bottom of said holder in communication with said pipe-connection and with the said washer interposed between the bottle-mouth and holder.

4. A liquid-cooler comprising the combination of a liquid receptacle having an opening in its upper part and provided with means for drawing-off the liquid, a depending holder extending into said receptacle and having a depending pipe connecting it with the interior thereof and provided with an upwardly closing valve, a cooling chamber to the action of which said receptacle is exposed, a shoulder or fixed part within said receptacle, a spring resting on said shoulder or fixed part and engaging said holder and acting to press it upwardly, a washer or gasket removably mounted within the upper end of said receptacle and above said holder and limiting the upward movement of the latter, an inverted reservoir or bottle resting with its shoulder upon said washer or gasket and projecting downwardly into said holder and having its outlet or mouth resting on the bottom of said holder in communication with said pipe-connection.

5. A liquid-cooler comprising the combination of a liquid receptacle having an opening in its upper part and provided with means for drawing-off the liquid, a depending holder extending into said receptacle and having a depending pipe connecting it with the interior thereof, a cooling chamber to the action of which said receptacle is exposed, a spring acting upon said holder to force it upwardly, a washer or gasket removably mounted within the upper end of said receptacle and engaged by said holder to limit its upward movement, an inverted reservoir or bottle projecting downwardly into said holder and having its outlet or mouth resting on the bottom of said holder in communication with said pipe-connection.

6. A liquid-cooler comprising the combination of a liquid receptacle having an opening in its upper part and provided with means for drawing-off the liquid, a depending holder extending into said receptacle and having a depending pipe connecting it with the interior thereof, a cooling chamber to the action of which said receptacle is exposed, a spring acting upon said holder to force it upwardly, an annular groove formed around the interior of the mouth of said receptacle, a washer or gasket sprung in said groove and retaining itself therein and engaged with said holder to limit its movement, an inverted reservoir or bottle projecting downwardly into said holder and having its outlet or mouth resting on the bottom of said holder in communication with said pipe-connection.

7. A liquid-cooler comprising the combination of a liquid receptacle having an opening in its upper part and provided with means for drawing-off the liquid, a holder extending into said receptacle and having a pipe depending into said receptacle and provided at its lower end with a valve, an inverted reservoir or bottle projecting downwardly into said holder and having its outlet or mouth resting on said holder and in communication with said valved pipe-connection, the rising of the liquid supplied to said receptacle through the valved pipe-connection serving to close said valve and cut off the supply from the reservoir and to determine the level of the water in the receptacle at about the level of the valve, and a cooling chamber to the action of which said receptacle is exposed.

8. A liquid cooler having an ice-chamber, a cover for said ice-chamber provided with a hand-opening, a drain outlet for said ice-chamber provided with a valve normally closing said outlet, a tubular guide extending above the valve-seat and a stem for said valve provided with a handle, and a movable cover or guard for protecting the said parts from the ice within the ice-chamber.

9. A liquid-cooler having a suitable cooling vessel made of metal or other suitable material, a liquid receptacle of earthenware located within said cooling vessel, an abutment within said cooling vessel against which said liquid receptacle bears, said abut-

ment being independent of the drawing off means, a suitable cover, and a drawing-off faucet detachably mounted through the walls of said vessels and the said abutment and having a releasable fastening device mounted upon its inner end in said liquid-receptacle for securing the latter in fixed position.

10. A liquid-cooler having a suitable cooling vessel made of metal or other suitable material, a liquid receptacle of earthenware located within said cooling vessel, an abutment within said cooling vessel against which said liquid receptacle bears, said abutment being independent of the drawing off means, a rigid connection between the side wall of said vessel and the abutment, a suitable cover having an opening therein through which said liquid receptacle extends and makes a snug fit, and a drawing-off faucet detachably mounted through the walls of said vessels and having a releasable fastening device mounted upon its inner end in said liquid-receptacle for securing the latter in fixed position.

11. A liquid cooler comprising a body for receiving the cooling agent, a liquid receptacle located within said body, an abutment within said body and against which said liquid receptacle bears, a lateral opening in the wall of said liquid receptacle and a lateral opening in said body, a tube extending between said cooler body and the said abutment and in alinement with said lateral opening in the body and the opening in said liquid receptacle, a drawing off faucet provided with a pipe extending through said openings in the cooler body and the liquid receptacle respectively and the said tube, the said faucet being provided upon its inner end within said liquid receptacle with a releasable fastening device for binding the parts together.

12. A liquid-cooler having an ice-chamber, a covered opening through which access is gained to the interior of such chamber, a drain outlet in the said chamber, a valve normally closing said outlet, an endwise movable rod mounted on the interior wall of said chamber and connected with said valve and extending to the upper part of the said ice-chamber for raising the valve by hand to open the outlet, and a sliding cover for said valve mechanism.

13. A liquid cooler comprising a cooling-vessel, a liquid receptacle, an abutment located within said cooling-vessel and comprising a concaved part or member fixed between said receptacle and the side of said cooling-vessel and against which said receptacle fits, a tubular connection between said vessel and abutment, a drawing-off faucet mounted through the side of said cooling-vessel extending into said liquid receptacle, and means for securing the faucet in position to hold said liquid receptacle against the abutment.

14. A liquid cooler comprising the combination of a liquid receptacle provided with means for drawing off the liquid, a cooling chamber to the action of which said receptacle is exposed, a vertically movable holder extending into said receptacle and having a passage communicating therewith, and an inverted reservoir or bottle projecting downwardly into said holder and engaging the same.

15. A liquid cooler comprising the combination of a liquid receptacle provided with means for drawing off the liquid, a cooling chamber to the action of which said receptacle is exposed, a vertically movable spring mounted holder extending into said receptacle and having a passage communicating therewith, and an inverted reservoir or bottle projecting downwardly into said holder and engaging the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses.

ALONZO N. ROSE.

Witnesses:
WILLIS FOWLER,
L. V. SPARKS.