

F. WAGNER.

Improvement in Water and Beer Coolers.

No. 128,768.

Patented July 9, 1872.

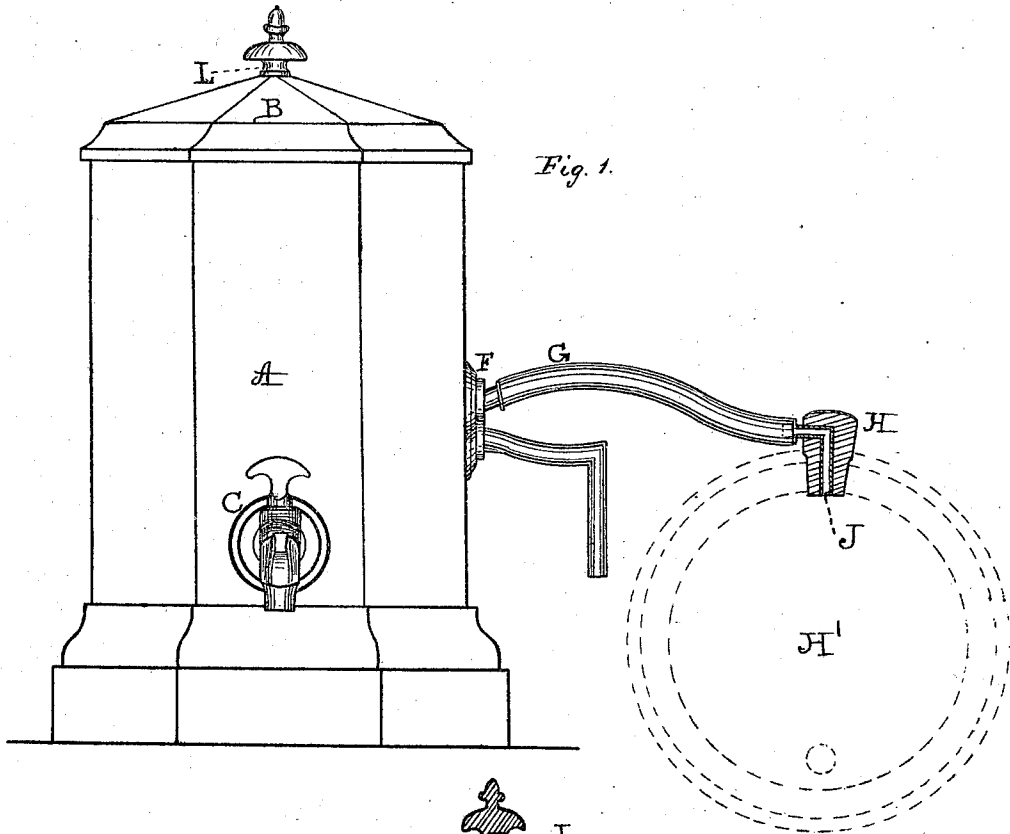
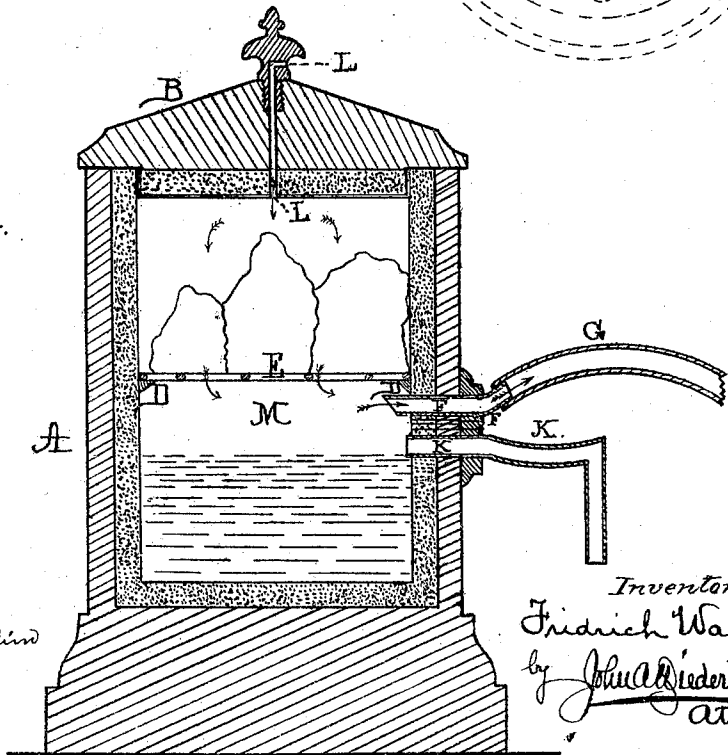


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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Att'y

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIDRICH WAGNER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BEER AND WATER COOLERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 128,768, dated July 9, 1872.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRIDRICH WAGNER, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coolers for Water and for Beer, Ale, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the device illustrating my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the two figures.

This invention consists in a water-cooler so constructed, that by the withdrawal of beer or other fluid from a separate receptacle, air is caused to enter the cooler and passes in a cold state into the receptacle, whereby the fluid remaining in said receptacle is nicely cooled.

Referring to the drawing, A represents the body of a water-cooler, which may be of any desired form, and constructed of wood, metal, stone, or other substance in any well-known manner. B represents the removable top, and C the faucet or cock for discharge or drawing off the water from the cooler. On the inner face of the body A are arranged ledges D on which is supported a rack, E, on which will be laid the ice for the cooling operation. F represents an opening or pipe in the body A, which extends entirely through the walls thereof and communicates with the interior of the body at a point below the ice-rack E, and to the outside of said opening or pipe is secured a tube, G, which extends to the plug or bung H of a barrel or other receptacle, H', containing beer, ale, or other fluid, the plug or bung having an opening, J, so arranged and the tube so secured thereto, that there is a communication between the interior of the barrel and the cooler. K represents a pipe or opening in the walls of the body A, which is arranged to open into the same at a point below the pipe F, and is designed to act as an over-

flow, preventing the water from rising above the line of the pipe K and reaching the pipe F. In the top B of the body, or in the upper portion of the said body, will be formed one or more openings, L, communicating with the atmosphere and the interior of the body A.

The operation is as follows: Water is introduced into the body of the cooler and ice laid on the rack E. If, by the melting of the ice, the water rises above the level shown in the drawing, it will overflow at the pipe K. It will be perceived that a space, M, is allowed or formed between the bottom of the ice and top of the water. The bung or plug H being forced into the hole of the barrel and the tube G fixed to said bung and the pipe F, the device is in position for operation. As the beer or other fluid in the barrel is drawn therefrom, the vacuum therein is filled by air entering the cooler through the opening L, and escaping through the pipe F, tube G, and plug H, into the barrel. In this passage the air is brought into contact with the ice, and, passing through a portion of the body of the cooler, is subjected to their cooling influences, and in a cold state fills the space in the barrel unoccupied by the beer or other fluid, whereby the latter has always in contact with it a volume of cold air, and is fully and readily kept cool. This operation continues as long as there is any fluid in the barrel, a fresh supply of cold air entering therein whenever a glass or other quantity of fluid is withdrawn.

It will be seen that cold water is always accessible in a manner similar to ordinary coolers, and is either produced by the cooling influence of the ice in the body and the water dropping therefrom, or by placing ice in the water independent of that on the rack, but in either case the water will be cold and readily withdrawn at the faucet or otherwise. The water cannot reach the fluid in the barrel, and vice versa, and the flavor of the fluid will not be imparted to the water.

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

1. The water-cooler A, so constructed that by the withdrawal of beer or other fluid from a separate receptacle, air is caused to enter

the cooler and passes in a cold state into the receptacle, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. The water-cooler A, air-passage L, cold-air exit F, overflow K, and plug or bung H, combined and operating substantially as described.

The above signed by me this 21st day of May, 1872.

FRIDRICH WAGNER.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,  
HARRY M. WIEDERSHEIM.