

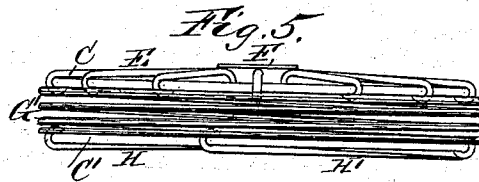
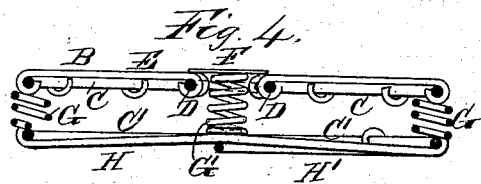
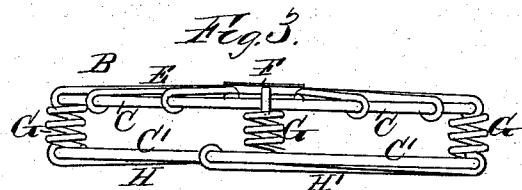
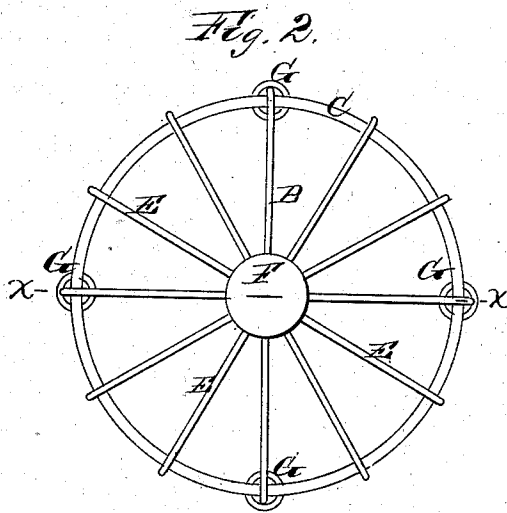
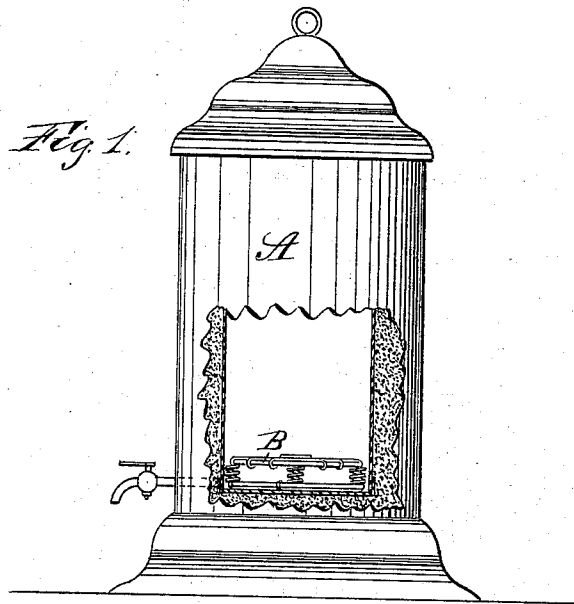
(No Model.)

J. J. SAVAGE.

ICE BUMPER FOR WATER COOLERS.

No. 267,722.

Patented Nov. 21, 1882.



WITNESSES:

W. L. Bennewell.
J. Galster

INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. SAVAGE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ICE-BUMPER FOR WATER-COOLERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,722, dated November 21, 1882.

Application filed June 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN JAMES SAVAGE, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have made an invention of an Ice-Bumper to be used in Water-Coolers; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description and specification of the same.

10 The object of my invention is to protect the bottoms of water-coolers from the ice, which, when carelessly thrown into them, cuts the bottoms with its sharp edges.

The said invention consists of an ice-bumper 15 which rests upon the bottom of a water-cooler or refrigerator. The bumper, in this instance, is made of galvanized wire. I arrange a pair of parallel hoops, by preference formed of wire, and connected together by a spiral spring or 20 springs. I also form a central ring of wire, said ring having wire rods deviating radially from its center to the circumference of one of the larger rings, (upper ring.) These wire rods form the support for the ice and prevent the ice from coming into contact with the 25 bottom of the cooler. The spiral spring or springs give elasticity to the frame and prevent the jar that would otherwise occur if the ice were thrown upon a rigid or solid body.

30 The accompanying drawings form part of this specification, and illustrate what I consider the best means of carrying out my invention.

Figure 1 represents a side view of a water-cooler, partly broken away to show the ice-bumper. Fig. 2 represents a top view of the bumper. Fig. 3 represents a side view of the same. Fig. 4 represents a cross section of the same at the line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 represents a side view of the bumper when only one spring is used. 40

In each of the views similar letters of reference indicate like parts wherever they occur.

A represents a water-cooler; B, the bumper;

C C', a pair of parallel hoops, by preference 45 made of galvanized wire, and connected together by means of spiral springs G, which allow of a compressible movement of the bumper B. A small central ring, D, is made for the purpose of securing the radial rods 50 E (which form the top of the frame) to the ring C.

F is a plate of metal, about the size of the central ring, D, and is secured to said ring by means of solder. This plate acts as a re- 55 sisting-plate for the central spring, G', at the top part of the frame, and at the lower part of the frame the spring G' is supported by two cross bars or rods, H H', as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. These rods also act as braces to 60 strengthen the lower part of the frame.

If desired, only one large spring may be used between the wire hoops, as shown in the drawings at Fig. 5.

The bumper I have shown in the drawings 65 is made circular; but it may be made of any shape to suit the fancy of the user or manufacturer, or the purpose to which the device is to be applied.

I am aware that prior to my invention false 70 bottoms for water-coolers have been made with a plate in connection with a spiral spring. I therefore do not claim such a combination broadly; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire 75 to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of the wire rings C C', the radial bars E, the springs G G', and the cross-bars H H', the whole being arranged to con- 80 stitute an ice-bumper for a water-cooler.

Witness my hand this 29th day of May, A. D. 1882.

JOHN JAMES SAVAGE.

Witnesses:

W. L. BENNEM,
G. GALSTER.