(No Model.)

E. D. NICHOLS.

WATER COOLER.

No. 496,436. Patented May 2, 1893.

Fig. 1.

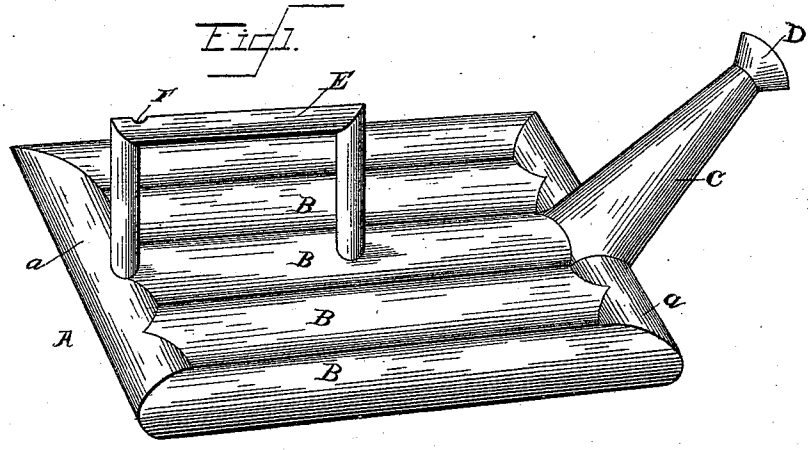


Fig. 2.

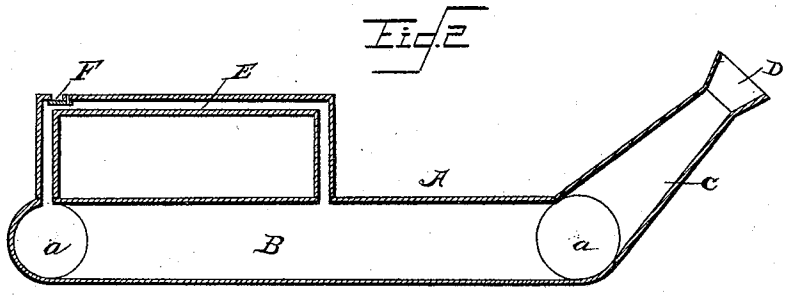
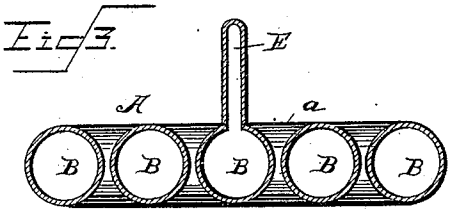


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMETT D. NICHOLS, OF WILKES-BARRÉ, PENNSYLVANIA.

WATER-COOLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,436, dated May 2, 1893.

Application filed June 11, 1892. Serial No. 436,360. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMMETT D. NICHOLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wilkes-Barré, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Water-Cooler, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to water coolers; and it has for its object to provide an improved portable water cooler that is particularly adapted for rapidly cooling heated water where the water in a particular location is of such impurity as to be unfit for drinking purposes until the same has been boiled and thus purified.

To this end the invention contemplates a device adapted for rapidly cooling drinking water by immersion in cool water, and in a short space of time getting boiled drinking water sufficiently cool to be placed in contact with ice, where ice is used and for this purpose providing a simple and portable cooler easily handled and operated.

With these and many other objects in view which will readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a water cooler constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 3 is a cross-section thereof.

Referring to the accompanying drawings;—A represents a rectangular frame of connected piping or tubing through which the water to be cooled is designed to circulate and from which the same is drawn when wanted for use. The end pipes or tubes *a*, comprising the opposite ends of the cooler, are connected by a series of intermediate circulating tubes B opening into said end tubes and providing means where a large quantity of water may be stored and also circulate, while at the same time providing a greater area of cooling surface for the water within the cooler. Connected to one of the end pipes *a* of said rectangular frame is the tubular spout C, terminating at its outer end in a flared nose or funnel D, which provides means for readily filling the several tubes comprising the cooler with water and also allowing the same to be readily turned out of the cooler. The said spout C is set at an angle to the end tube to which it is connected and thus prevents the water from running out of the cooler and also for allowing the water to be poured out by slightly tilting the opposite end of the cooler.

A tubular handle E has its ends connected to and opening one of the intermediate circulating tubes and the end tube *a*, opposite to the one to which the spout is connected so as to provide means whereby the cooler can be carried from place to place and also be tilted by the person handling the same. As stated the said handle is tubular and communicates with the interior of the cooler, and the same is provided in the top near one end thereof with the valved vent opening F, which while preventing the water from escaping through the handle, at the same time provides means for allowing the air to enter the several pipes of the cooler so as to allow the water to easily run out of the same.

As before referred to, the cooler herein described is particularly adapted for cooling water which has been previously heated to purify the same, but it can be readily seen that such water may be heated directly in the cooler itself. On account of the water to be cooled being heated to considerable degree, it will of course be understood that by submerging the water to the cooler in cold water, the water contained therein is cooled very quickly and to a less degree of temperature than the cooling water itself on account of the evaporation caused by the sudden change in temperature. The cooler may also be placed on ice, or the ice on it, as may be desired to secure the same results, and when hot water is cooled it may be further observed at this point that the water is continually circulating throughout the several tubes of the cooler, so as to be more quickly cooled than would be the case where an ordinary flat pan or other device is used to secure the same results.

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

1. In a water cooler, a frame of connected communicating piping or tubing, an upwardly inclined spout connected to one end of said

frame and serving both as an outlet and inlet for the frame, substantially as set forth.

2. In a water cooler, a frame of connected communicating piping or tubing, a spout secured at an angle to one end of said frame and serving both as an outlet and inlet for the frame, and a tubular valved handle connected with the other end of the frame and opening into the same, substantially as set forth.

3. In a water cooler, a rectangular frame of connected piping or tubing, a series of intermediate circulating tubes connected and opening into the end tubes of said frame, a spout secured at an angle to one of said end tubes, and a tubular valved handle connected to one of said intermediate tubes and the opposite end tube of the frame and communicating with the interior of such tubes, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EMMETT D. NICHOLS.

Witnesses:
JOHN G. WOOD,
JAMES HERRING.