No. 773,879. PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

A. MAJOR.

BASE FOR WATER COOLERS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 1, 1903. RENEWED SEPT. 9, 1904.

NO MODEL.

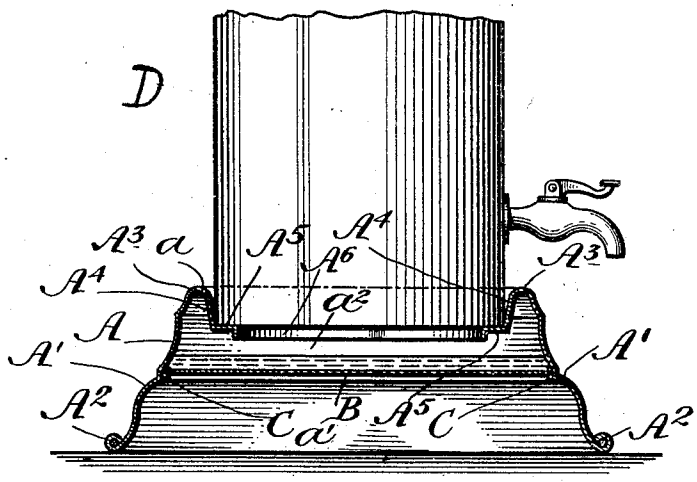


Fig. 1.

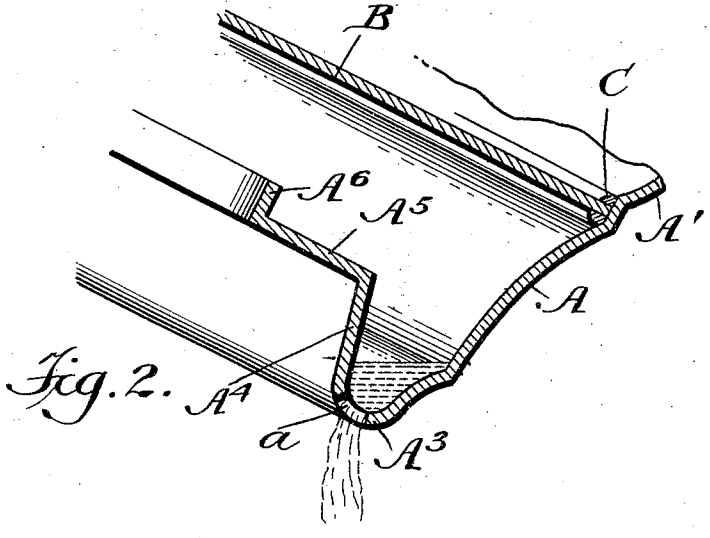


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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By his Attorney
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No. 773,879. Patented November 1, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALPHONSE MAJOR, OF FLUSHING, NEW YORK.

BASE FOR WATER-COOLERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,879, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed April 1, 1903. Renewed September 9, 1904. Serial No. 223,862. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALPHONSE MAJOR, a citizen of the United States, residing in Flushing, in the borough of Queens, in the city and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bases for Water-Coolers, of which the following is a specification.

The body of my base may be spun, stamped, or otherwise produced, with a richly-surfaced exterior and a strong bottom rim. I will describe it as spun from copper or an alloy thereof, having the lower edge fortified by wiring and the upper edge turned downward and extended inward, the inner horizontal or approximately horizontal portion supporting the weight of the water-cooler. I introduce a horizontal plate of the same or a different metal, soldering it continuously around the edge at the mid-height in the interior of the base, and thus make the construction watertight, with provisions for easily and completely emptying the water accumulated.

The following is a description of what I consider the best means for carrying out the invention.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of my base in position for use with a portion of the water-cooler resting thereon. Fig. 2 is a corresponding section of a portion, showing the conditions which obtain in the last part of the emptying operation.

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

A is the main body of the base, having an ornamental form, and A′ an offset at about its mid-height.

A^2 is the bottom rim, stoutly wired.

A^3 is an annular ridge or rim around the top of a gracefully-rounded cross-section.

A^4 is a downward extension of the metal within such rim.

A^5 is an annular partial floor extending inward toward the center; A^6, a vertical flange at the extreme inner edge. The partial floor A^5 is supported by the perpendicular lip or hanging portion just exterior thereto, connecting it with the ridge A^3 at the top. It is stiffened by the flange A^6 at its inner edge and is adapted to well support the weight of the water-cooler with any additions which are ever likely to be imposed upon it. Below this partial floor is a continuous floor B, which in its relations to the other parts constitutes the main feature of my invention. It is tightly joined to the inner face of the main body A by solder C. My floor B gives a tight bottom with an air-space a' below and a considerable water-space a^2 above.

A little within the top of the ridge A^3, I make a smooth round hole a, which performs important functions. It should be placed so far toward the inner edge that it does not appear conspicuously in a view from the outside. Its upper edge must, on the contrary, be so high that when the base is inverted the last of the water can by properly inclining the device be allowed to escape through the hole a.

All water-coolers are liable to condense on their exteriors moisture which will gather and trickle down. This is certain to take place if there is much hygrometric moisture in the atmosphere, causing the dew-point to be high. My invention provides for the reception of such water through the open joint between the water-cooler D and the inner face of the descending portion A^3. In the absence of special preparation the joint between these parts, as also the joint between the water-cooler of the partial floor A^4, is certain to be sufficiently irregular and imperfect to allow such water to flow inward and be arrested by the bottom B. At intervals not so rare as to allow the water thus accumulated to fill the space above the bottom B the water-cooler D may be temporarily lifted off and the base emptied. If there is much water, a large portion may be shaken out with the base in the inverted or half-inverted position. The considerable quantity of water which will not be removed by such treatment will escape through the hole a. The attendant should take care to turn the base in the last portion of the emptying operation so that the hole a will be the lowest point. This will allow all the water in the interior to escape, and on again turning the base into the proper

position for use it is ready to receive the water-cooler and to serve again for a long period, as before.

I attach importance to the elevation of the tight bottom, because it allows of the base being subjected to rough usage, indenting the bottom rim without detracting from its tightness. I attach importance to the annular rim A^4 above the tight bottom B and to the flange A^5 downward at its inner edge, because they give a strong support for the water-cooler at the required high level, and I attach importance to the higher rim around the top with the smoothly-rounded cross-section, because it is tasty in appearance and arrests and directs inward into the base all the water condensed or otherwise received on the exterior of the water-cooler. I attach importance to the hole *a* near the summit of the ridge A^3, because it provides for draining completely when the device is inverted.

Modifications may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of the invention. The offset A′ may perform in addition to the pleasing effect on the eye the function of serving when the device is inverted as a support against which the bottom may be held by gravity with or without additional force while the solder C is applied to make a tight junction.

I claim as my invention—

1. A base for a water-cooler comprising the spun-metal body A, the partial floor A^4 A^5 extending inward and downward from the inner edge of the annular sheet-metal body portion, the tight floor B arranged below the same but above the bottom rim A^2 of the structure adapted to arrest the descent and retain water of condensation and the smoothly-rounded ridge A^3 adapted to form a strong support for the water vessel and also lead such descending water inward, all substantially as herein specified.

2. A base for a water-cooler comprising the spun-metal body A, the partial floor A^4 A^5 extending inward and downward from the edge of the annular sheet-metal body portion, the tight floor B arranged below the same adapted to arrest the descent and retain water of condensation, and the smoothly-rounded ridge A^3 adapted to form a strong support for the water vessel, and also to lead such descending water inward, and having the hole *a* in the inner side of its summit to allow complete draining by inversion, as herein specified.

3. A base for a water-cooler comprising a spun body A having an offset A′ near the mid-height, a tight continuous floor B united by solder at the level of such offset, a partial floor formed by the inner edge of the thin metal spun inward and downward at a higher level, and a ridge A^3 having a hole *a* near but a little within its summit arranged to aid in completely emptying all adapted to serve substantially as herein specified.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALPHONSE MAJOR.

Witnesses:

THOMAS DREW STETSON,

M. F. BOYLE.