Nov. 19, 1946. P. SCHLUMBOHM 2,411,340

DECANTER FLASK

Filed Jan. 12, 1943

Fig. 1.

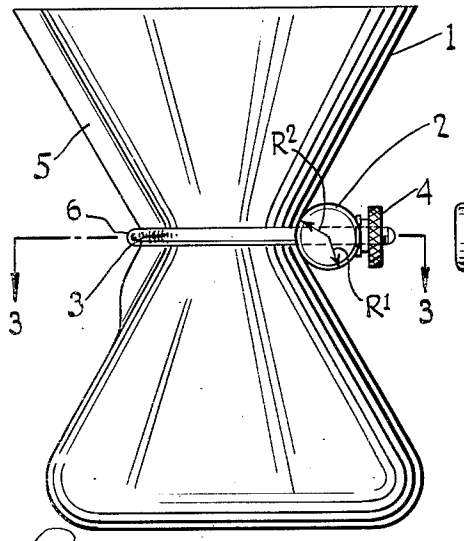



Fig. 2.

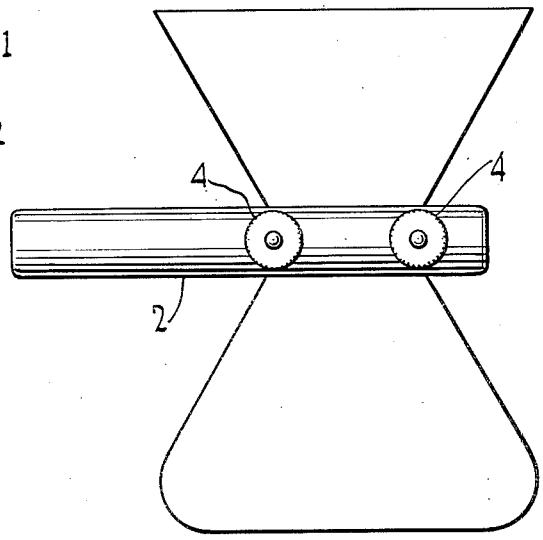



Fig. 3.

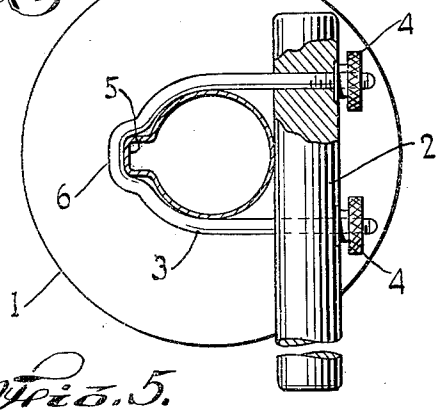



Fig. 4.

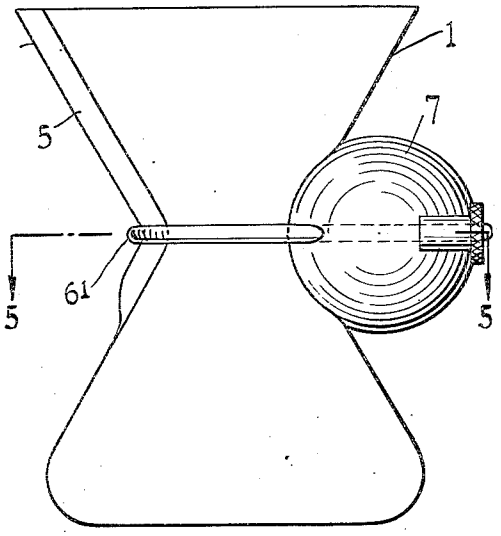
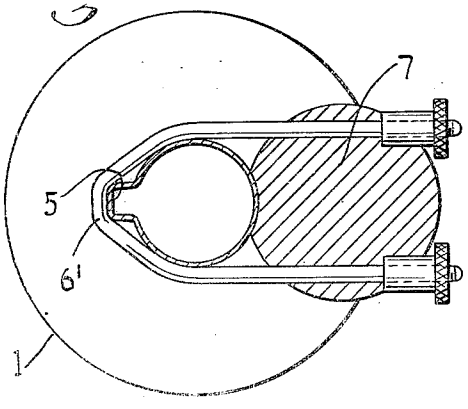



Fig. 5.




INVENTOR

Peter Schlumbohm

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,411,340

## DECANTER FLASK

Peter Schlumbohm, New York, N. Y.

Application January 12, 1943, Serial No. 472,140

2 Claims. (Cl. 65—31)

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The invention refers to a decanter flask and is illustrated by way of examples in the accompanying drawing; Fig. 1–Fig. 4.

Fig. 1 and Fig. 4 are side views of the flask, differing in the handle arrangements;

Fig. 2 is a rear-view of the flask shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 and Fig. 5 are cross sections of Fig. 1 and Fig. 4 respectively.

The present invention evolved from experiments with the filter-flask of my U. S. Patent 2,241,368. When making iced-coffee, there was the necessity of straining the ice from the iced coffee. When using the flask with the funneled neck and a groove in said neck-wall, as shown in said previous patent, I found that the restriction formed by the neck was not sufficient as means to hold back the ice while pouring the liquid through the groove. The liquid current would entrain the ice in its flow.

I found, and that is the present invention, that the ice would be completely retained by the neck restriction, if the groove would extend into the walls of the flask itself. Such a groove will by-pass the flow of the liquid around the ice when tilting the flask. The liquid will flow underneath the ice, which is held, as by a bar, by the neck restriction **3**.

To serve this purpose, the groove must have certain characteristics, as follows:

The cross section of this by-pass channel must be substantial enough to carry enough liquid. On the other hand, the width of the groove must be sufficiently small to prohibit ice cubes from entering into this by-pass channel. As shown in the drawing, the groove **5** forms a very pronounced channel and extends from the funneled neck of the flask through the neck restriction down into the walls of the lower flask proper. The actual dimensions of a practical model were:

In a flask **1** with a capacity of 1 quart in its bottom compartment below the restriction **3**, the inner diameter of the neck restriction **3** was nearly 2", to allow introducing of ice-cubes through this restriction. The groove had a depth of ⅜" and a width of ¾". The groove extended

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for a length of 1½" below the restriction **3**. This created a sufficient "intake" cross-section of the by-pass channel to pour liquid through this groove **5** while retaining the ice due to the restriction of the neck **3** and due to the restricted entry—the ¾" width—of the groove.

While the invention was developed in connection with the problem of making iced coffee and decanting the iced coffee, the invention has general practicability for decanting iced drinks.

The present application aims at the invention so far described. A separate invention was made for a handle arrangement and is mentioned here merely to show additional advantages of the groove invention: The groove extension through the neck **3** of the flask **1** can serve as a key to lock a handle **2, 7** with its bight **6, 6'** against side-slip; the bight being adapted to conform to the key-way.

Having now described the nature of my invention and shown examples in which it may be performed, I claim:

1. Decanter-flask for iced drinks, comprising a flask-body with neck and pouring-mouth, said neck forming a cant for holding back ice when tilting the flask for pouring; and a groove in the side walls of said flask-body, said groove by-passing said neck-cant, said groove having sufficient intake-cross-section in the zone below said neck-cant to by-pass the poured liquid, and having a width of sufficient restriction in said zone to prohibit ice to enter said groove.

2. Decanter-flask for iced drinks, comprising a flask-body with side-walls extending to form a neck and a pouring-mouth, said neck forming a cant for holding back ice when the flask is tilted for pouring; and a groove in said side-walls; said groove by-passing said neck-cant and forming a channel connecting the flask-zone below said neck-cant with the flask-zone above said neck-cant, to the effect that when the flask is tilted for pouring the liquid will flow from the first mentioned zone to the last mentioned zone without swaying the ice over said neck-cant.

PETER SCHLUMBOHM.