No. 798,112. PATENTED AUG. 29, 1905.

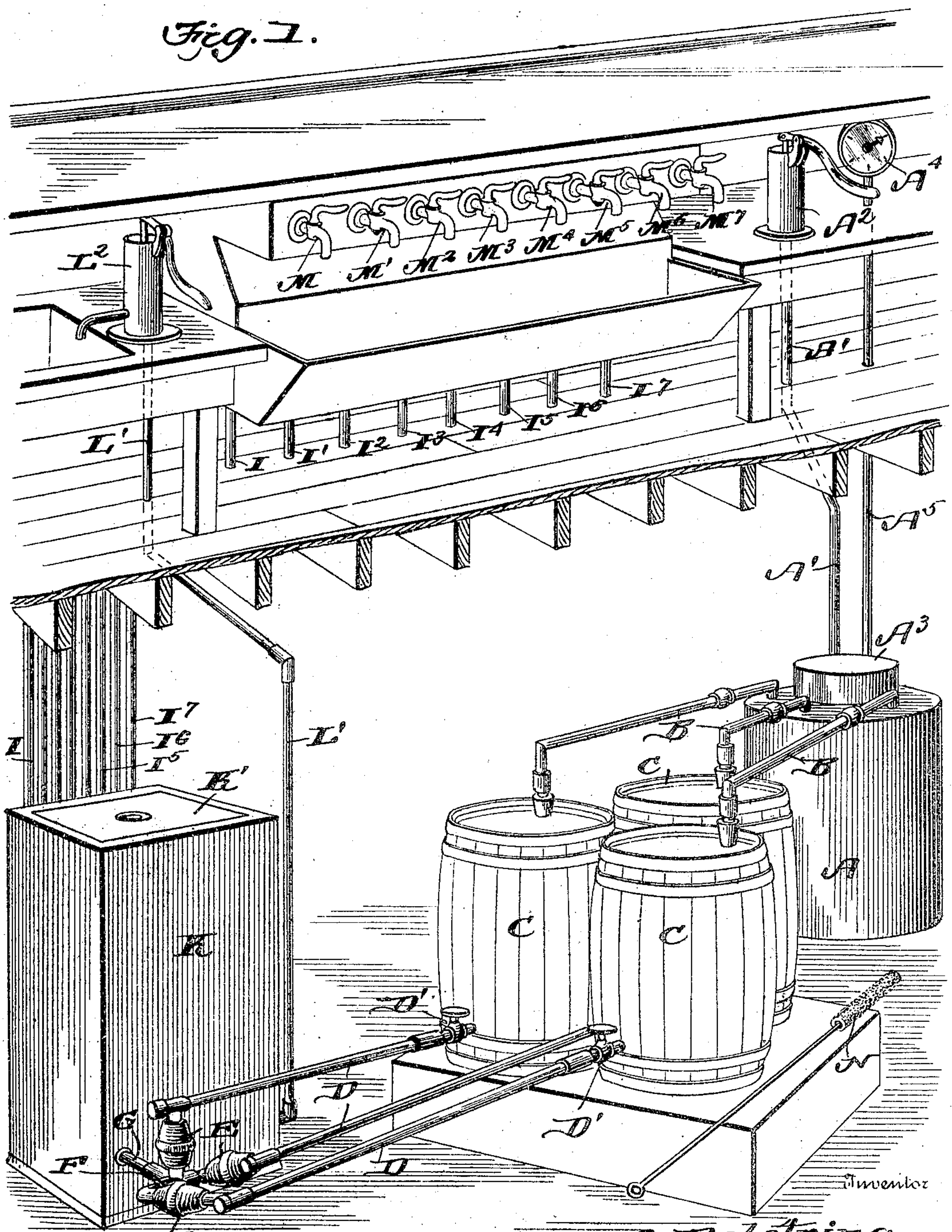
A. PELSTRING.

BEER COOLING APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 27, 1903.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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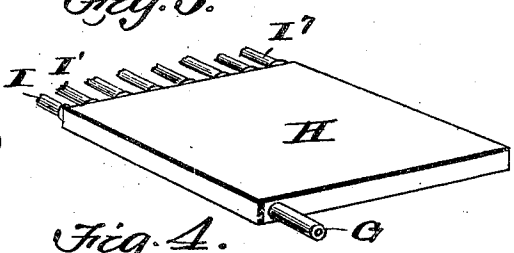
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.



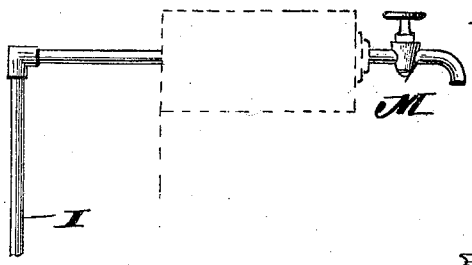


Fig. 4.

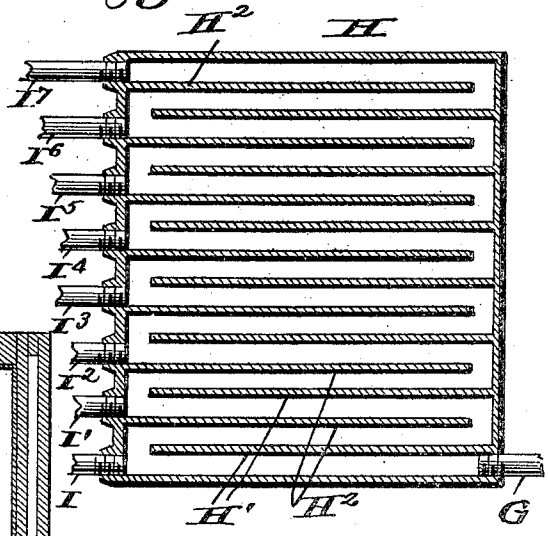


Fig. 2

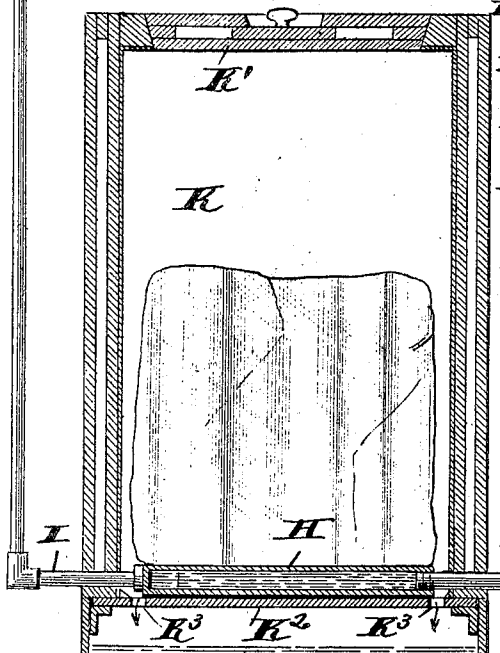
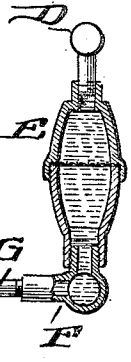
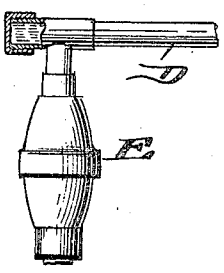
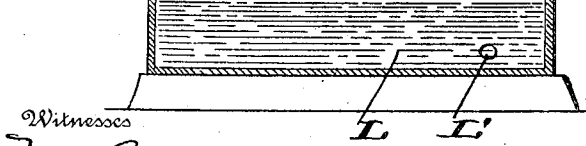


Fig. 5.







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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BEER-COOLING APPARATUS.

No. 798,112. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 29, 1905.

Application filed June 27, 1903. Serial No. 163,417.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY PELSTRING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ashland, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Beer-Cooling Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to the dispensing and cooling of beer, the object being a simple and efficient apparatus whereby the beer is passed from the keg through a more or less tortuous passage and cooled during its passage therethrough, means being provided whereby the beer is made to pass through more or less of said passage-way as may be desired.

Another object of the invention is to provide a peculiar construction of cooling apparatus having a plurality of discharge-pipes connected therewith so that beer of different degrees of temperature can be drawn from one and the same cooling apparatus.

With these various objects in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction and combination, all of which will be fully described hereinafter and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the practical application of my invention, the forcing and cooling apparatus being shown as located in the cellar or basement and the pumping and dispensing appliances arranged above the floor, the floor and supporting-joists being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the cooling device, the pipes connected therewith being shown in elevation. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the cooler removed from the ice-box. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view of said cooler, the pipes connected thereto being shown in elevation. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the filter and union or coupling connected thereto.

In carrying out my invention I employ an air-tank A, which is preferably cylindrical in form and may be constructed of wood or metal, as preferred, the air being supplied to said tank through the medium of a pipe A′, having a pump A^2, connected to the upper end thereof. The tank is provided with an opening in the top which is normally closed by means of a large screw-cap A^3, said opening permitting the tank to be cleaned whenever required.

Air-pipes B lead from the tank A, there being as many pipes leading from the tank as there are kegs of beer to be tapped, each pipe B leading into the beer-keg C, and leading from the kegs C are the pipes D, there being one pipe for each keg. A valve D′ is arranged in each pipe D adjacent the beer-keg, so that the discharge of beer from the keg can be cut off when desired. Each pipe D connects with the filter or cleaner E, which may be of any desired construction; but in practice I prefer to employ one consisting of two sections secured together and holding a screen or wire-gauze at the connecting-point. The filters E are connected at their lower ends to a union or multiple pipe joint F, and leading from this union is a pipe G, which is connected to one cleaner or a flat cooling-receptacle H, said receptacle being divided into a plurality of connecting-chambers by means of the alternately and oppositely disposed partitions H′ and H^2. The partitions H′ and H^2 do not extend entirely across the receptacle H, the partitions H′ stopping short of one side wall and the partitions H^2 terminating short of the other wall, and as these partitions alternate a zigzag or winding passage-way is thus formed extending from one end of the receptacle to the other.

Pipes I, I′, I^2, I^3, I^4, I^5, I^6, and I^7 are connected to the cooling-receptacle H, leading from the side opposite that on which the pipe G enters, it being understood that the pipe G discharges into the receptacle adjacent one end and that the pipes I to I^7, inclusive, tap the winding passage-way, said pipes being arranged at points adjacent the ends of the partitions H^2. These pipes extend upwardly to the counter. The flat cooling-receptacle H is arranged within the ice-box K, having a closely-fitting cover K′, and the bottom K^2 upon which the receptacle rests has a series of perforations K^3, through which the water of the melting ice will drip into the receptacle L, and, if desired, this water can be pumped up through the pipe L′ by means of the pump L^2, arranged upon the bench beneath the counter. The pipes I I′ I^2, &c., are provided with faucets M M′ M^2, &c., at their upper ends, and when one of the faucets is open beer will be drawn therefrom, and the temperature of the beer will depend upon the position of the pipe with reference to the partitions of the cooling-receptacle, as it is obvious that beer passing through the pipe G and out through the pipe I will only be slightly cooled, whereas beer passing out through the pipe I′ will be somewhat cooler, inasmuch as

it is compelled to travel entirely around one partition H′ and one partition H², and if beer is drawn from the pipe I′ it is obvious that it will be very cool, inasmuch as it is compelled to travel the entire course of the cooling-receptacle, and being frequently interrupted by means of the partition it will require considerable time to pass through the cooling-receptacle and will be subjected to the cooling influence of the ice which rests upon the receptacle H. Thus it will be seen that from a single cooling-receptacle beer of different degrees of coolness can be drawn, and this is frequently desirable in order to suit the tastes of different people.

N indicates a brush by means of which the parts can be thoroughly cleansed whenever desired.

A suitable gage A⁴ is arranged under the bar adjacent the pump A² and is connected to the tank A by means of a pipe A⁵, as shown most clearly in Fig. 1 of the drawings. By this gage the attendant may see exactly how much pressure there is in the tank.

A plurality of kegs C are connected to the cooling-receptacle, so that as soon as one becomes empty another one can be opened, it being understood that each pipe D is provided with a valve D′ for the very purpose. Thus when one valve is opened the other valves are supposed to be closed.

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

In a device of the kind described, the combination with an ice-box having a perforated bottom, a water-receiving receptacle below the said perforated bottom, a shallow liquid-cooling receptacle placed on the perforated bottom, a feed-pipe passing through a wall of the ice-chamber and discharging into the said receptacle adjacent one end of the same, a plurality of discharge-pipes leading from the opposite side of the liquid-cooling receptacle and passing through a wall of the ice-chamber, and thence extending upwardly, faucets on the upper ends of said pipes, and a plurality of alternately-arranged oppositely-disposed transverse partitions in the cooling-receptacle, each partition terminating short of a side wall of the receptacle.

ANTHONY PELSTRING.

Witnesses:
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JAMES F. ROONEY.