Feb. 23, 1926. 1,574,495

C. A. LOOK

BEVERAGE DISPENSER

Filed Sept. 8, 1925

Fig. 1.

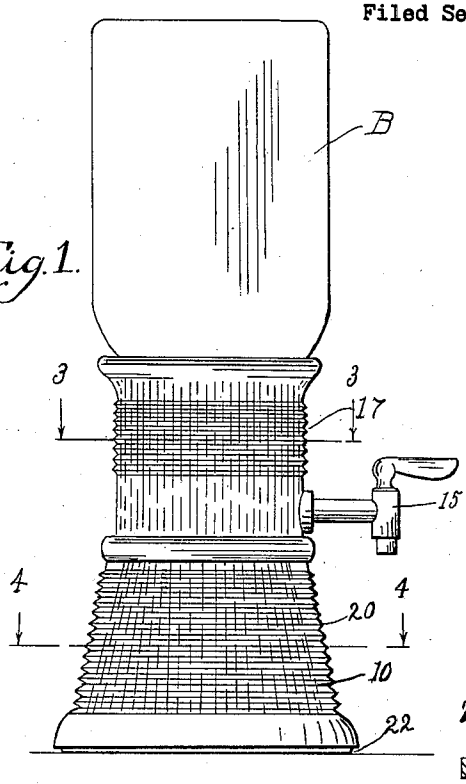


Fig. 2.

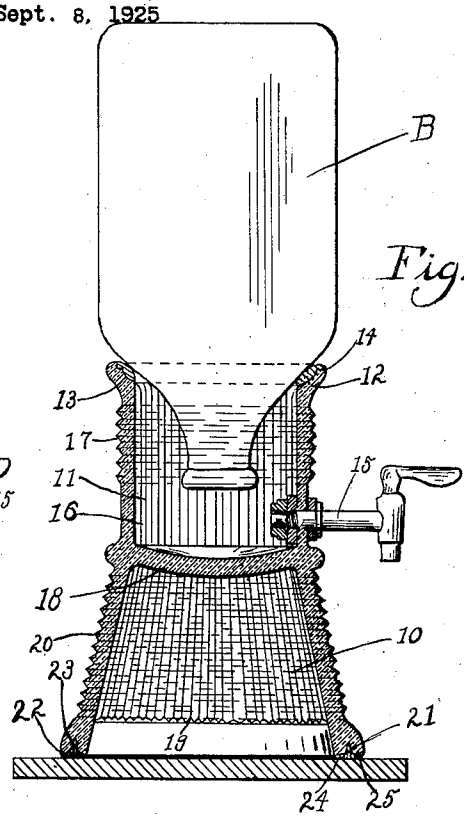


Fig. 3.

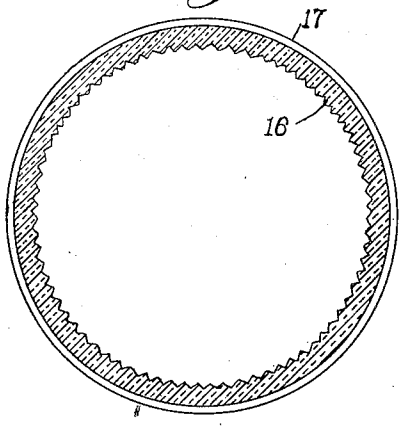
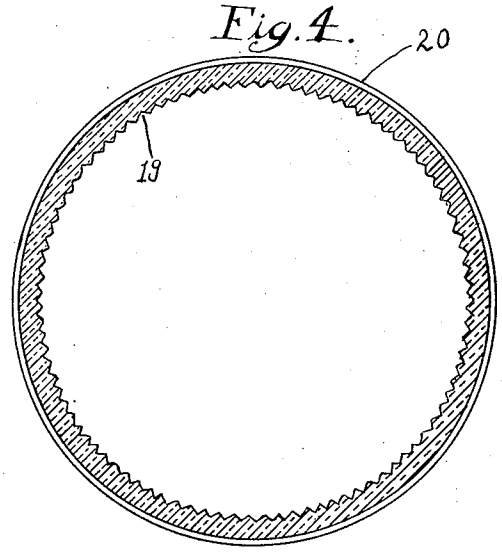


Fig. 4.



Inventor.
Carrol A. Look.
By Hazard and Miller
Attorneys

Patented Feb. 23, 1926. 1,574,495

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARROL A. LOOK, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

BEVERAGE DISPENSER.

Application filed September 8, 1925. Serial No. 54,979.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARROL A. LOOK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Beverage Dispensers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in beverage dispensers and particularly to that class of devices commonly known in the trade as syrup dispensers, wherein a quantity of syrup is to be withdrawn and mixed in a glass or other receptacle with water or carbonated water.

Syrups are usually marketed in bottles preferably of one gallon size and devices have heretofore been provided on which these bottles are positioned in inverted position so that the syrup may run out of them and then be withdrawn or dispensed. These devices are usually formed of metal or other opaque material such as porcelain and whenever made of glass or similar transparent material they have been found undesirable for the reason that they are unsightly in appearance.

An object of this invention is to provide a syrup dispenser which is formed of glass or similar transparent material and which is so constructed as to be sightly in appearance, the dispenser being so constructed as to have light refracting parts.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will be made manifest from the following detail description and specifically pointed out in the appended claims, reference is had to the accompanying drawings for an illustrative embodiment of the invention, wherein;

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved beverage dispenser, the bottle being shown as applied thereto.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the beverage dispenser.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken substantially upon the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a horizontal section taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, wherein similar characters designate similar parts throughout, the improved beverage dispenser consists of a hollow base 10, preferably frusto conical in form. Integral with this base and on top thereof there is formed an open topped cup 11. The bottle B is adapted to be positioned in inverted position on the cup 11, having its neck extending downwardly into the cup. On the upper edge of the cup 11, which is somewhat thickened, there is formed a concaved recess 12 and a rubber gasket or protector 13, is positioned therein. This gasket 13 preferably has a flange 14 positioned in a recess on the rim of the cup 11 and has its upper edge flush with the top of the rim. A suitable faucet 15 is mounted on the cup adjacent its bottom and serves to withdraw the syrup from the interior of the cup.

If the above described construction were made merely of ordinary clear transparent glass, it would be disadvantageous and undesirable for the following reasons:

As the syrup flows out of the bottle B into the cup 11, it will be maintained at a height which is even with the lower end of the neck of the bottle, as the glass is transparent it will be readily visible and also the neck of the bottle could be seen through the walls of the cup. Furthermore, if the base 10 was formed of transparent glass, anyone could readily see through it which would detract from the appearance of the dispenser.

The primary object of the invention is to so form the dispenser that these undesirable features will be eliminated; consequently on the interior of the cup 11, vertical ribs or corrugations 16 are formed, and on the outside of the cup horizontal ribs or corrugations 17 are formed. The ribs 16 extend from the top to the bottom of the cup but the horizontal ribs 17 are arranged only from the normal level of the fluid within the cup to its rim. The bottom 18 of the cup 11 is concavo convex in form so as to present the appearance of being dished. On the interior of the base 10 there are formed vertical ribs 19 extending from approximately the top to the bottom of the base and on the outside of the base there are formed horizontal ribs 20.

By the improved construction the syrup upon flowing from the bottle to the interior of the cup will have its level rise only to the neck of the bottle and the colored syrup can be readily seen through the transparent walls of the cup 11, below the horizontal ribs 17. Above the lower end of the neck of the bottle B the horizontal ribs 17 and the vertical ribs 16 cooperate to form light refracting prisms, preventing anyone from seeing the neck of the bottle within the cup and

also refracting and reflecting the light from the colored syrup in the bottle so as to cause the cup to have the appearance of being filled with the syrup.

The concaved or dished bottom 18 also refracts light passing through the colored syrup and causes it to strike the walls of the base 10, where the ribs 19 and 20 cooperate to form light refracting prisms and give the base the appearance of being colored a somewhat lighter shade than the color of the syrup. The ribs 17 and 16 and the ribs 19 and 20 also tend to produce a scintillating effect upon the dispensers.

In actual practice a dispenser so formed produces a very neat and attractive effect over the opaque dispensers heretofore provided. It will be readily appreciated that in producing the light refracting prisms the particular arrangement of corrugations shown is not necessary, other forms of corrugations or strippling could be employed. However, the arrangement of the ribs shown is preferably used for the reason that in washing the dispenser a wash rag could be drawn vertically from the interior surfaces of the cup and the base and will clean the dispenser between the ribs. In cleaning the outside of the dispenser, the wash rag is merely moved about the dispenser in a horizontal manner and will clean the device between the ribs.

As these devices are frequently mounted on marble soda fountains and the like, it is also an object of the invention to provide a protecting means for the bottom of the device so that the lower edge of the base will not become chipped or scratch the fountain. Consequently there is provided a groove 21 in the bottom of the base and a rubber protector 22 has a web 23 extending upwardly into the groove. On the bottom of the web there is provided outwardly extending flanges 24 and 25 which extend beneath the bottom of the base. The form of the protector is such that it will maintain itself on the bottom of the base and will not drop off while the dispenser is being moved from place to place.

From the above described construction it will be appreciated that an improved form of beverage or syrup dispenser is provided which has many advantages over constructions heretofore manufactured.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A beverage dispenser comprising a base formed of transparent material, an open topped cup formed integral with the base on which a bottle is adapted to rest in an inverted position, a faucet for withdrawing liquid from said cup, said cup having its side walls ribbed or roughened to provide a light refracting means as and for the purposes described.

2. A beverage dispenser comprising a base formed of transparent material, an open topped cup formed integral with the base on which a bottle is adapted to rest in an inverted position, a faucet for withdrawing liquid from said cup, said cup and base having their side walls roughened to provide a light refracting means as and for the purposes described.

3. A beverage dispenser comprising a base formed of transparent material, an open topped cup formed integral with the base on which a bottle is adapted to rest in an inverted position, a faucet for withdrawing liquid from said cup, there being vertical ribs formed upon the interior surface of the cup and horizontal ribs formed upon the exterior surface of the cup providing a light refracting means as and for the purpose described.

4. A beverage dispenser comprising a base formed of transparent material, an open topped cup formed integral with the base on which a bottle is adapted to rest in an inverted position, a faucet for withdrawing liquid from said cup, there being vertical ribs formed upon the interior surface of the base and horizontal ribs formed upon the exterior surface thereof to provide a light refracting means as and for the purpose described.

5. A beverage dispenser comprising a frusto conical base and an open topped cup formed integral therewith, said base and cup being formed of glass or similar transparent material and means for withdrawing liquid from said cup.

6. A beverage dispenser comprising a frusto conical base and an open topped cup formed integral therewith, said base and cup being formed of glass or similar transparent material, means for withdrawing liquid from said cup, there being a groove formed in the bottom of the base and a resilient protecting member having a web extending upwardly into the said groove and lateral flanges positioned beneath the bottom of the base.

7. A beverage dispenser comprising a frusto conical base and an open topped cup formed integral therewith, said base and cup being formed of glass or similar transparent material, and means for withdrawing liquid from said cup, said cup having a dished bottom as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

C. A. LOOK.