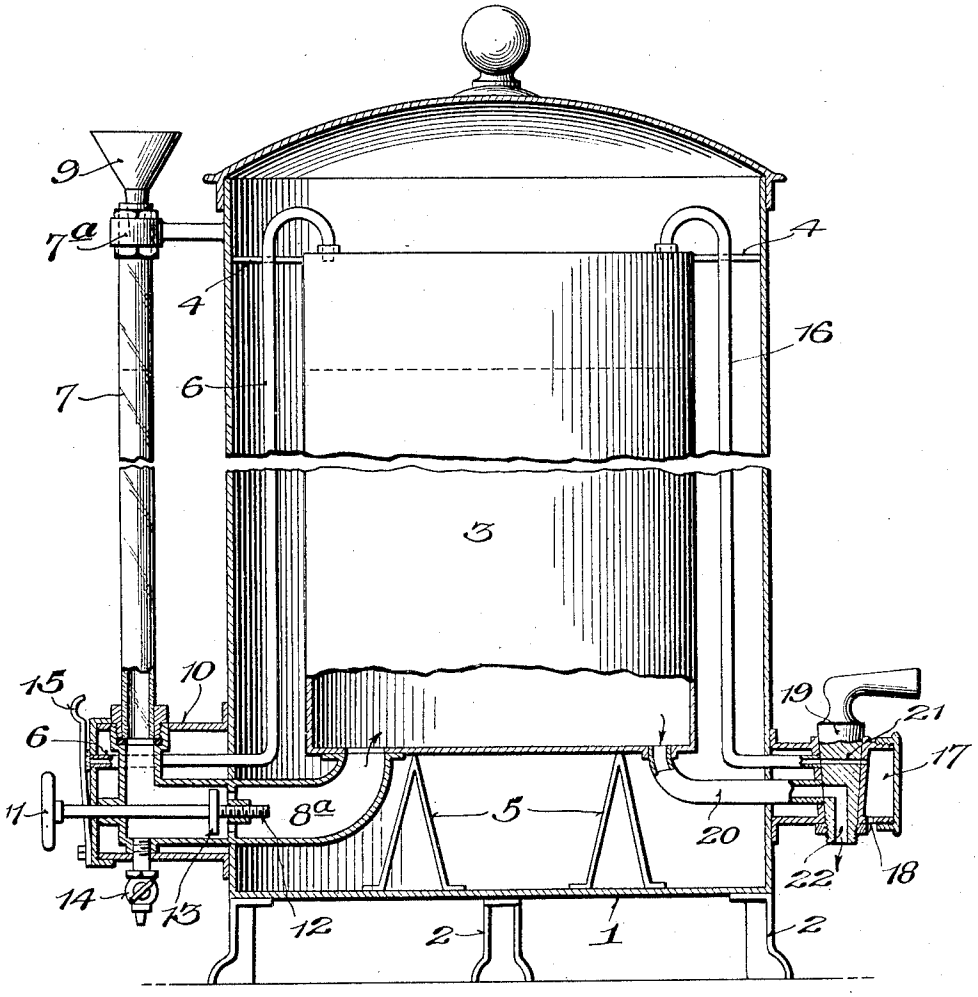
J. O. BEWAN.

THERMOS URN.

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1,358,355 **Patented Nov. 9, 1920.**



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JAMES O. BEWAN, OF AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

THERMOS-URN.

1,358,355. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 9, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES O. BEWAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Augusta, in the county of Richmond and the State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Thermos-Urns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to urns designed to receive liquids to be kept heated or cooled, and more especially for urns of the type found in lunch rooms, cafés, boarding houses etc. and intended to hold coffee, cocoa, or other beverages.

In many smaller towns there is no gas supply to keep such urns or their contents heated. The urn is also, in proper size, especially suited to boarding houses as it can be placed on the table and the contents will retain practically their original temperature, when placed in the urn, until withdrawn for use.

The invention consists of the novel features of construction hereinafter described, pointed out in the claims, and shown in the accompanying drawing, in which:

The figure is a vertical section taken through one of the urns, centrally and horizontally broken away.

In the drawing 1 designates an outer casing or tank surmounted by any form of ornamental top, and which may be nickel or silver plated or given any desired finish.

It is provided with suitable supporting legs 2. Arranged within but out of direct contact with said tank or casing is the urn proper, indicated at 3. It is braced by side braces 4 and supported above the bottom of the casing by supports 5. Leading from the top of the urn and extending downwardly to the lower portion of the casing is a vent pipe 6. A glass filler gage 7 is arranged at the side of the casing being supported at its upper end by a bracket and locknuts 7^a, and carries a removable funnel 9. The gage proper terminates below the level of the top of the urn so that no liquid can rise high enough to enter the vent pipe 6. On the side of the casing is a suitable housing 10 which supports the lower end of the gage and with which the gage communicates.

A supply pipe for the liquids indicated at 8 leads from the bottom of the urn and extends into the housing and is provided with a branch that extends upwardly and receives the lower end of the gage glass. The pipe 8 is preferably formed in two sections, one within the casing and one within the housing 10, and the casing is perforated as at 8^a to give communication between the said sections. A hand valve 11 works in the housing and casing, the inner end being threaded as at 12, and this valve stem carries a disk or valve 13 normally covering and closing the perforations 8^a. A drain cock 14 is provided for the gage 7 and also for that portion of the pipe 8 within the housing 10.

The vent pipe 6 also extends through the housing, opening outwardly through the housing end. This opening is normally closed by a leaf spring, the inner face of which may carry a closure pad of any kind, the spring having its lower end secured to the lower margin of the housing and having its upper end extending above the housing and curved to form a thumb grip by means of which the spring may be drawn outwardly thereby unclosing the air vent pipe.

The casing also carries, preferably on the side opposite the gage 7 a housing 17 to which leads a vent pipe 16 similar to the one at 6. Mounted in the housing 17 is a discharge faucet 19. A discharge pipe 20 leads from the bottom of the urn to said faucet. The faucet has an air vent bore 21 and a discharge bore 22, which register respectively with the pipes 16 and 20 when the faucet is turned into open or discharge position.

An air vent 18 is formed in the housing 10.

The operation of the parts above described is as follows:—

To fill, the spring 15 is drawn back, valve 13 being first opened, and the liquid is poured into the funnel 9. It passes through the gage, and through pipe 8 into the urn 3, the liquid standing in the gage indicating the height to which it rises in the urn, the air in the urn escaping through the pipe 6. The spring is then released closing the vent 6, and the valve 13 closed.

The liquid remaining in the gage and housing may then be drawn off through the cock 14 if desired. If at any time after a portion of the urn contents have been used it is desired to know how much remains this can be found out by merely opening the valve 13. The liquid will then stand in the gage at the same level as in the urn, and the valve 13 can then be again closed.

It will be understood that a vacuum is

created and maintained at all times in the space between the casing and the urn. When liquid is to be withdrawn from the urn the faucet 19 is turned so that the bore 22 and also the bore 21 register respectively with the pipes 20 and 16, this permits flow of air through the opening 18 and through bore 21 and pipe 16 to the interior of the urn, and escape of liquid from the urn through pipe 21.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with a casing, an urn in the casing and spaced therefrom, of a supply pipe leading through said casing to the bottom of the urn, a valve controlling passage of liquid through said supply pipe, a gage connected with said supply pipe and through which said urn is filled, an air vent pipe leading from the top of the urn and through the casing adjacent said valve, and spring means for normally closing said air vent.

2. A device of the kind described comprising a casing, an urn therein, a housing carried by the casing, a gage connected to said housing and open at the top, a supply pipe leading from the bottom of the urn to said housing and in communication with said gage, a valve controlling admission of liquid through the supply pipe, an air vent pipe leading from the top of the urn to said housing, and a leaf spring carried by the housing and adapted to normally close the exterior end of the vent pipe.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

JAMES O. BEWAN.