

Dec. 8, 1931.

P. S. CAMPBELL

1,835,463

COOLER

Original Filed Jan. 14, 1929

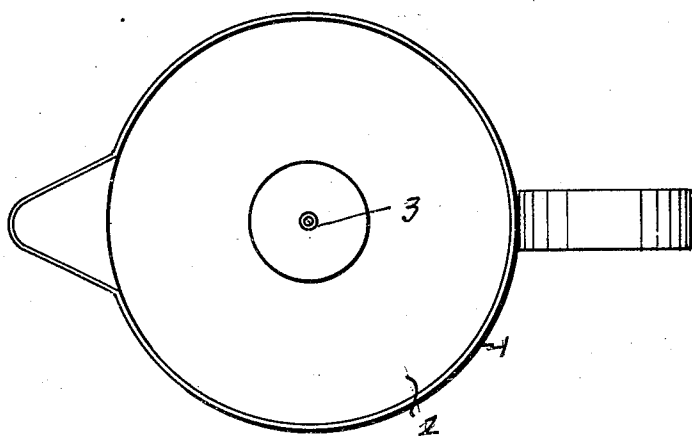


Fig. 1.

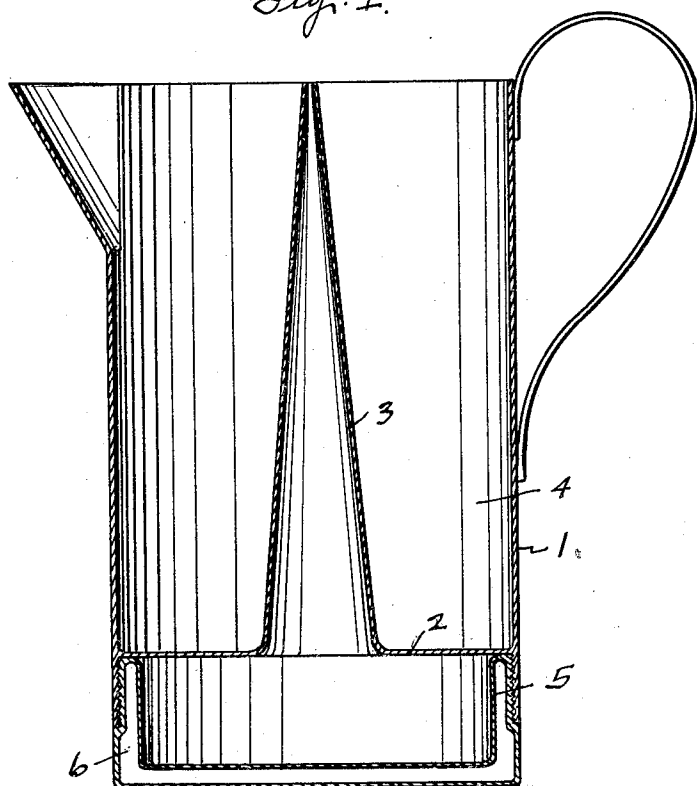


Fig. 2.

Inventor
Philip S. Campbell.

By

Hardway Cather
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

PHILIP S. CAMPBELL, OF HOUSTON, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MARCH
CULMORE, OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

COOLER

Application filed January 14, 1929, Serial No. 332,512. Renewed October 12, 1931.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a cooler.

One object of the invention is to provide a cooler particularly designed for cooling water and other liquids and embodying a liquid container, an ice compartment associated therewith and a passageway leading from said compartment to the atmosphere and which is surrounded by the liquid to be cooled.

While the utensil is particularly useful for cooling liquids it is capable for use for cooling purposes generally.

With the above and other objects in view this invention has particular relation to certain novel features of construction, arrangement of parts and use, an example of which is given in this specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:—

Figure 1 shows a plan view of the cooler, and

Figure 2 shows a vertical sectional view thereof.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, wherein like numerals of reference designate similar parts in each of the figures the numeral 1 designates a suitable container having a bottom 2 and an upstanding, upwardly tapering tube 3 secured to said bottom, providing a chamber 4 to contain the liquid or articles to be cooled.

Detachably secured to the lower end of the container 1 there is a cup-like refrigerant receptacle 5 which may be screwed onto the lower end of said container 1.

This receptacle is provided to contain a refrigerant, such as ordinary ice, or solid carbon dioxide, as desired. If solid carbon dioxide is used the receptacle walls should be double and spaced apart, as shown in Figure 2, to provide a space 6 between said walls. This construction will prevent the ice from melting too rapidly and will prevent the utensil from becoming frozen to the support on which it is located.

As the ice melts the air in the refrigerant receptacle 5 and the tube 3 will expand and gradually pass out to the free atmosphere and the utensil will thus be protected from bursting by reason of such expansion. The liquid

in the chamber 4 in contact with the bottom 2 and tube 3 will also be kept very cool.

What I claim is:—

1. A device of the character described including a container open at the top and having a tube therein, a refrigerant compartment adjacent said container into which the tube is connected, said tube extending through the container from bottom to top and being open at one end to the atmosphere.

2. A device of the character described including a container, an adjacent refrigerant compartment formed with double walls spaced apart, and a tube leading from said compartment through said container and open to the atmosphere at its free end, the walls of said tube converging to said free end.

3. A device of the character described including a container, refrigerant compartment below said container and a tube leading from said compartment and arranged in said container and its walls converging to a free end provided with a restricted opening to the atmosphere.

4. A cooler for liquids and the like including a container open at the top, an upwardly tapering tube in, and secured to the bottom of the container, and whose upper end has an outlet opening in substantially the same plane as the plane of said top, a refrigerant receptacle secured to the bottom of the container with which said tube communicates.

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

PHILIP S. CAMPBELL.