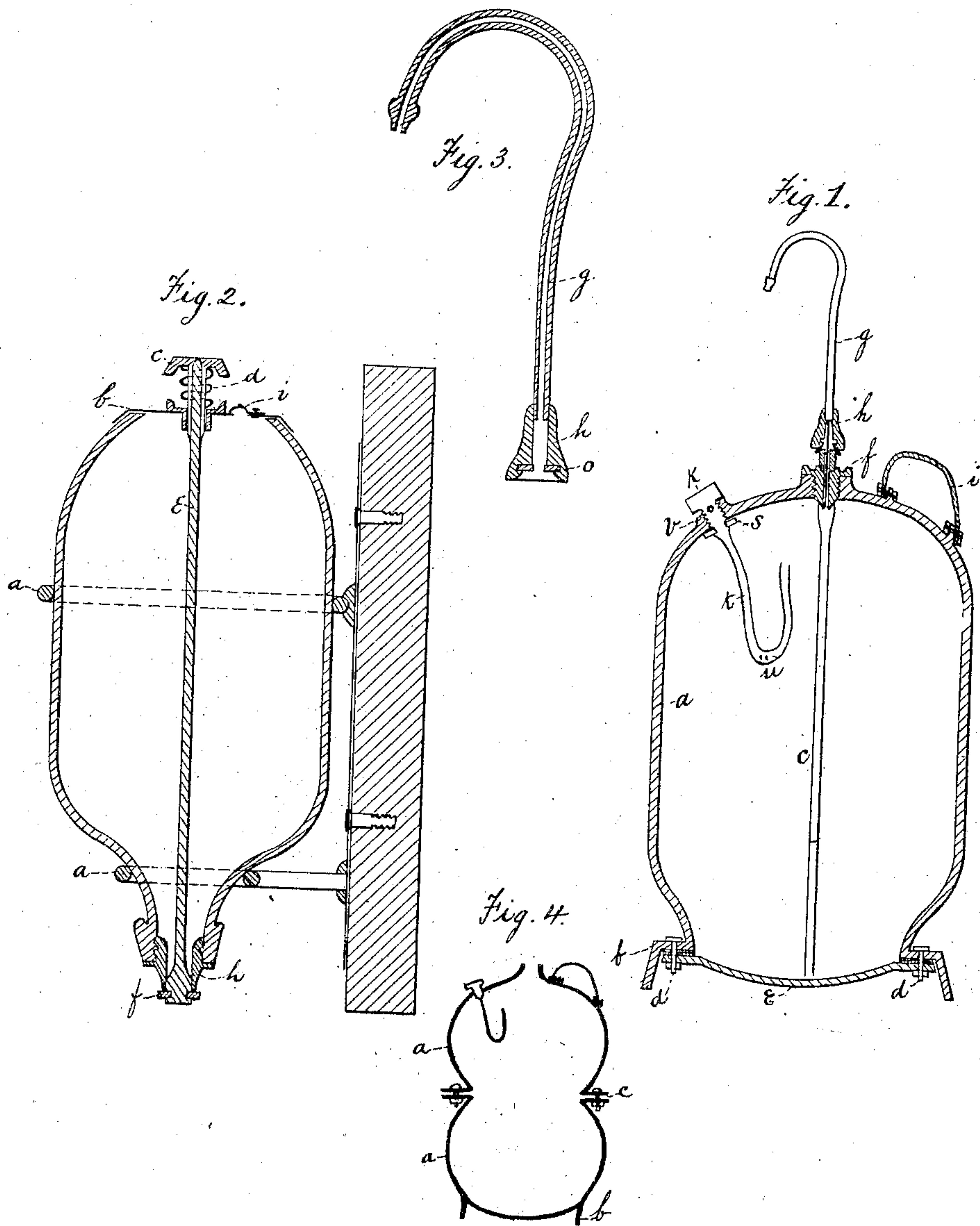


John D. Lynde.
Soda Water Apparatus.

N^o 44.873.

Patented Oct. 22. 1864.



Witnesses.

Wm P Hibbard
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Inventor.

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" "

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. LYNDE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVED SODA-WATER APPARATUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 44,873, dated November 1, 1864: antedated October 22, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. LYNDE, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Soda-Water Apparatus; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1 and 4 are longitudinal sections of portable fountains; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section of the sirup-holder, and Fig. 3 a longitudinal section of the conducting-tube.

In Fig. 1, *a* is the iron jug-shaped cylindrical body of the fountain, with its base *b* so formed as to answer as a flange, to which is fastened the movable bottom *e*, with the bolts *d d*. A packing of rubber or other suitable material is inserted between *a* and *e*. *k* is a hollow vent-screw, having the tube *t* attached. *f* is the valve-stopper, screwed in the top; *g*, the conducting-tube, and *c* the tube attached to the stopper and extending to the bottom of the fountain, by which the contents are drawn. *i* is the handle attached to the lugs *m m*. The fountain is also provided with a suitable lining of enamel, or as may be expedient.

Fig. 4 represents another form of making the cast-iron portable fountain, which is finished and used in all respects as Fig. 1, except it is cast in nearly equal halves, and joined at the middle with the bolts and packing by means of the flanges, which are alike on upper and lower halves. The upper half is provided with the handle, stopper, and vent-screw, as in top of Fig. 1, while the lower half is provided with a cylindrical base, *b*, the object being to make an iron portable fountain in such form as to place the bolts and flanges out of sight or within the circle of the main body of the fountain.

In Fig. 2, the sirup-can or bottle of glass or metal has openings in each end, and is suspended perpendicularly by the caster-rings *a a*. *b* is a cap covering the hole in the top, and supports the valve-knob *c* and spring *d*. *e* is the valve-rod, which reaches to the valve *f*, which closes the hole in the mouth-piece *h* in the lower opening. *i* is the stopper over

the filling-hole in the cover *b*. Thus constructed they may be held in required number in stationary brackets or suspended in a caster, to be turned at will.

Fig. 3 is a conducting-tube, to be slipped on the top of the stopper of the fountain, Fig. 1. *h* is the mouth-piece, with its packing-ring *o*, which causes a tight connection between the tube and stopper, pressure being applied with the thumb and finger on *h*. The tube *g* is constructed as follows: The inner heavy lines represent a tube of brass or any suitable material, which is used for stiffness. The shaded or outer part is a covering of tin, put on by drawing a tin tube over the inner one through a draw-plate, fixing the two firmly together. Made thus they answer the purposes of silver-plated brass tubes in common use, and quite as easily kept bright.

The operation is as follows: The fountain, Figs. 1 or 4, is filled two thirds full of soda-water, (from an apparatus such as commonly used for bottling purposes,) which is forced in through the stopper *f*. As the water comes in, the valve *k* is loosened, and the air passes out through the tube *t* by the hole *v*. As the tube *t* extends downward to the point to which the fountain should be filled, as soon as the water reaches it, it will fill the tube through the small holes at *u* and come out at the air-valve *v*. *k* is then closed, the water stopped, and gas let in of the requisite pressure. *t* is bent upward near to the top of the fountain, so as to withdraw air only, it being lighter than gas, and will pass out freely through the tube. The rubber ring *s*, which is sprung into an annular depression just inside the fountain on *k*, forms a valve to close the opening around the screw, formed by loosening *k*, thus obliging the air and water to pass through *t*, as described. The conducting-tube, Fig. 3, is now slipped on in place. Now, by holding the tumbler under the valve of the sirup-bottle, (Fig. 2 which having been filled and properly suspended,) and pressing on the knob *c* to open the valve, sirup will flow into it. A sufficient quantity obtained, the water is drawn from the fountain by pressing on *h* to open the valve. The water dashing suddenly into the tumbler will mix with the sirup, making the required beverage.

I do not claim the invention of cast iron

fountains secured by flanges, bolts, and packing; but

I claim—

1. The construction of the body of the fountain with a movable dishing bottom, as per Fig. 1, the said body being drawn in or depressed at the flange so that the flange at its point of connection with the fountain shall be less in diameter than the largest lateral diameter of the fountain.

2. The conducting tube, Fig. 3, made as described.

3. The sirup holder of glass, Fig. 2, as described, with a device of any kind for drawing the sirup, in combination with the screw mouth piece *h*.

JOHN D. LYNDE.

Witnesses:

WM. P. HIBBERD,
W. H. HIBBERD.