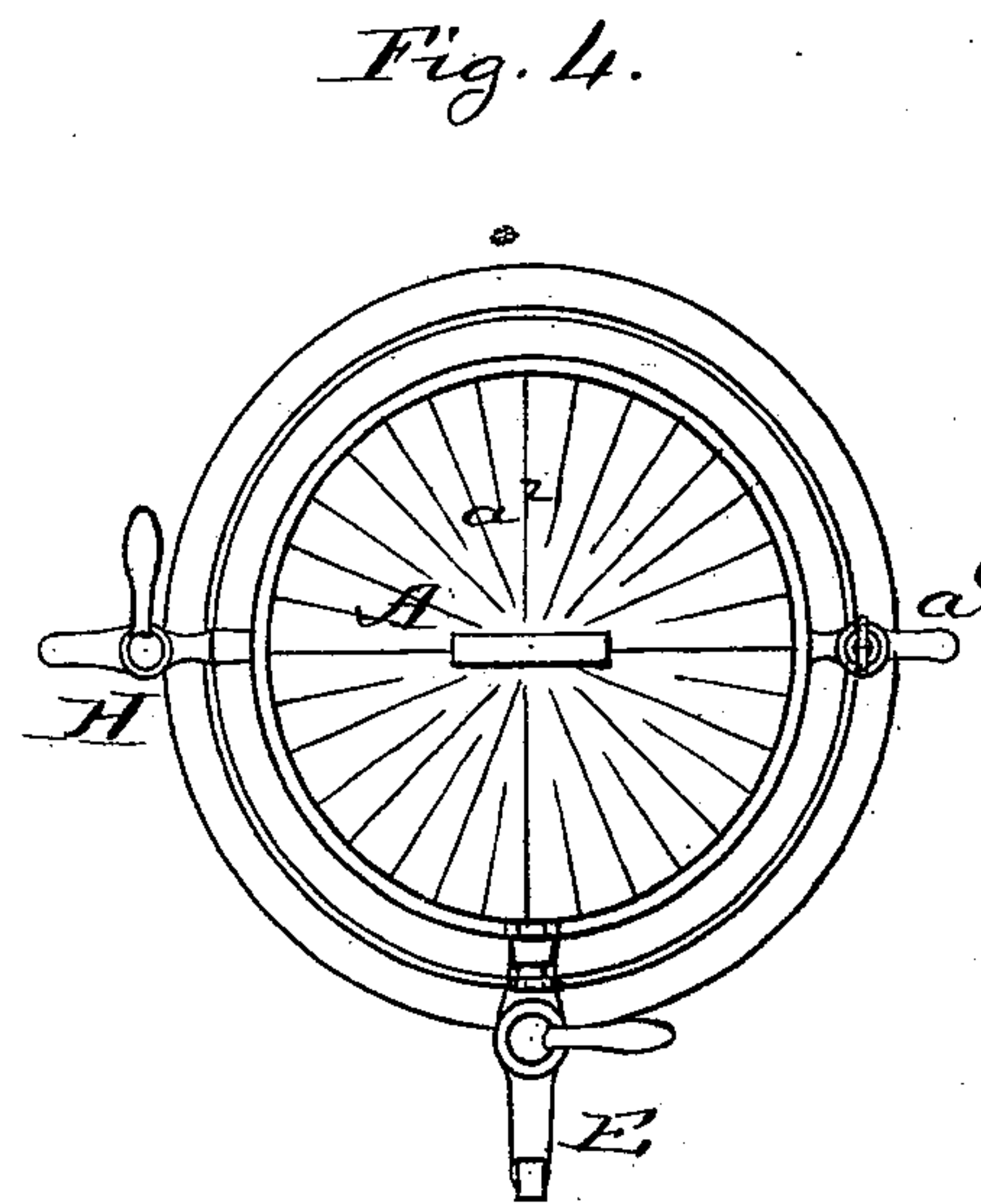
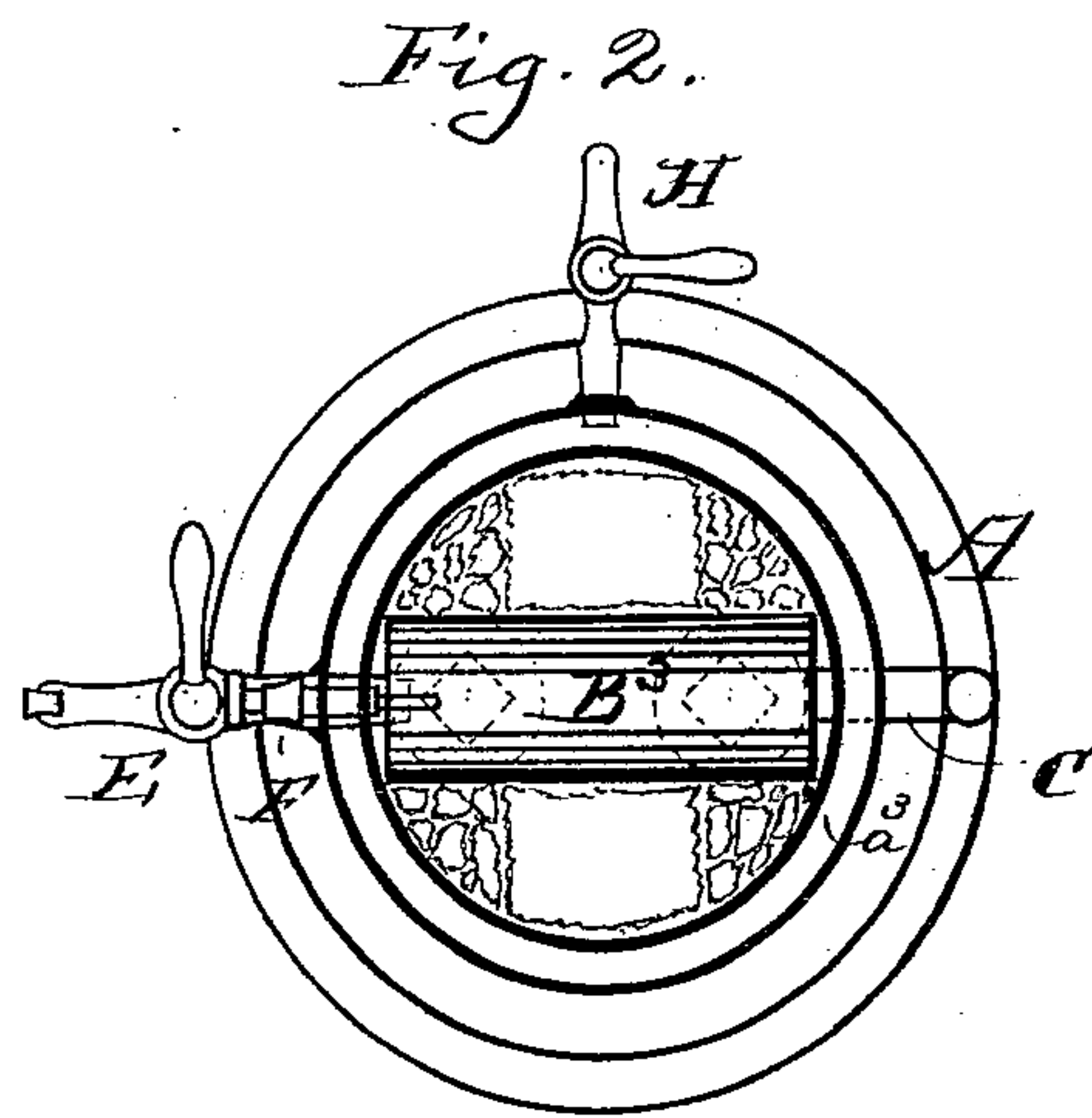
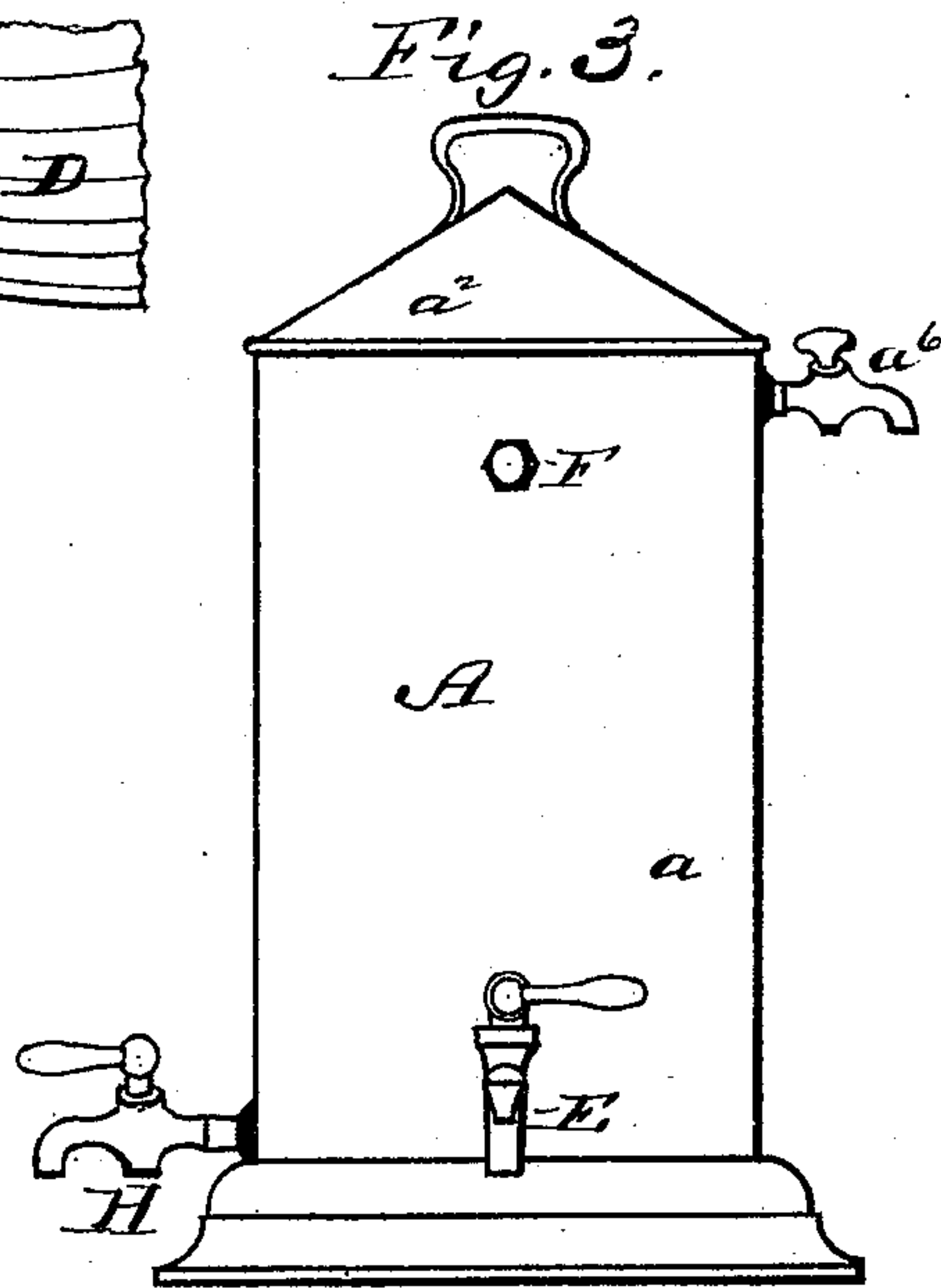
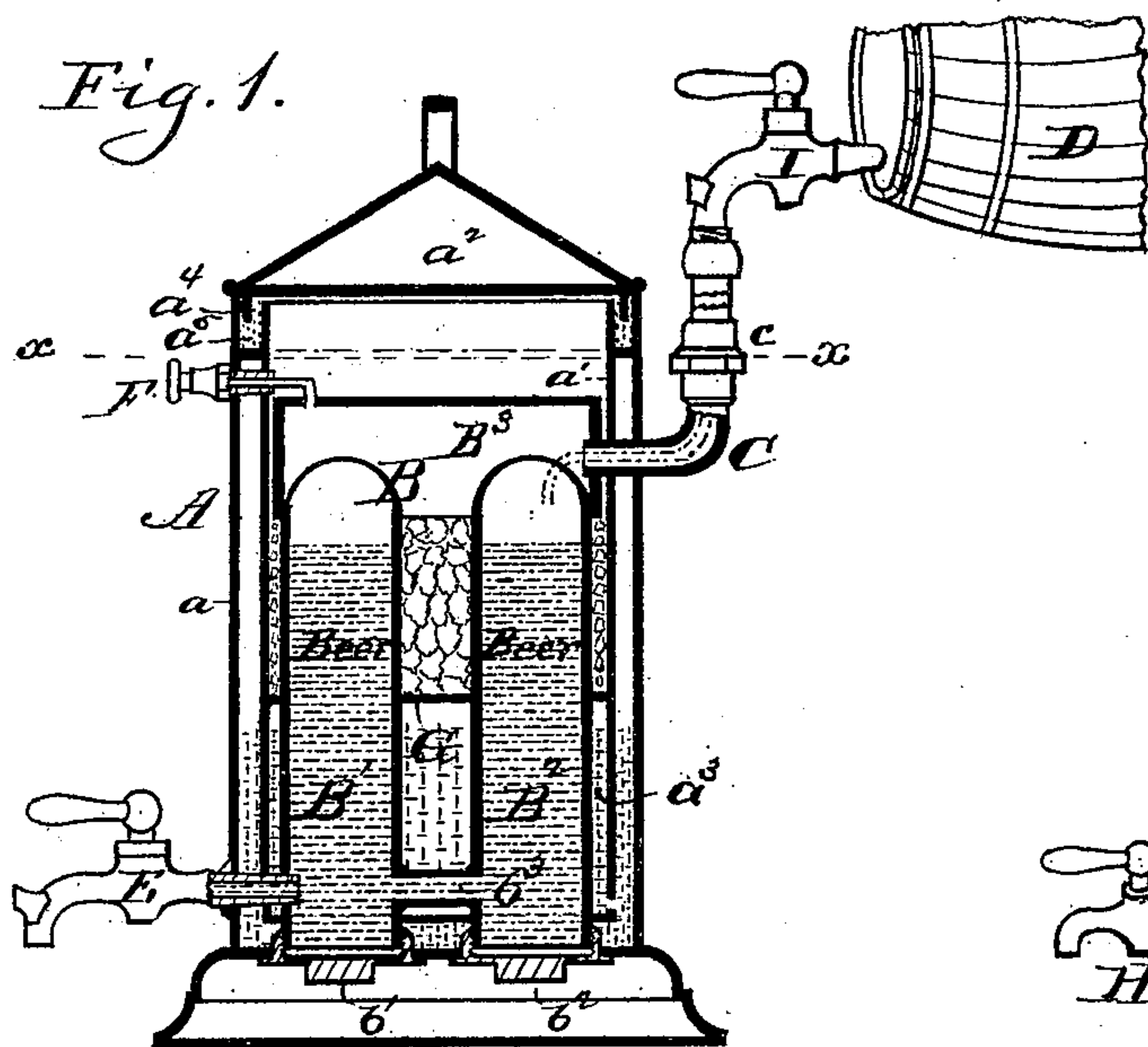


W. TAYLOR & M. LORTZ.  
Beer-Cooler.

No. 205,771.

Patented July 9, 1878.



Witnesses.

Amos S. Boyd  
Paul Bakewell

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM TAYLOR AND MICHAEL LORTZ, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BEER-COOLERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 205,771, dated July 9, 1878; application filed June 1, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, WILLIAM TAYLOR and MICHAEL LORTZ, residents of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Beer and Water Coolers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of the invention, and as attached to a keg; Fig. 2, a horizontal section taken on the line  $x x$ , Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a side elevation, and Fig. 4 a plan.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The chief aim of the present invention is to provide a simple and economical means for cooling beer on tap. Heretofore it has been customary to inclose the keg within a refrigerator and cool the beer within the keg, from which it is drawn directly into the glass. This involves a large and expensive refrigerator to receive the keg, and the quantity of ice needed for cooling it is considerable.

In the present improvement the keg is not inclosed in a refrigerator, and the beer is not cooled within the keg; but the beer is drawn from the keg into a smaller intermediate chamber, where it is cooled, and thence into the glass.

The invention has relation to the intermediate chamber and the construction immediately therewith connected.

Referring to the drawing, A represents a construction resembling in its general appearance an ordinary water-cooler, having an outer wall,  $a$ , an inner wall,  $a^1$ , and cover  $a^2$ . B represents a closed chamber or reservoir arranged within the cooler, space being left between the shell of the chamber and the inner wall of the cooler for the insertion of ice for cooling the chamber. C represents a pipe leading from the beer-keg D into the chamber B, passing through the walls of the cooler, and entering the chamber preferably at the upper part thereof. The beer passes through the pipe C into the chamber B, where it is cooled by reason of the ice around the chamber, and as the beer is used it is drawn from the chamber B by means of the cock E. The chamber B must be strong enough to with-

stand the same pressure as within the keg. It is considerably smaller than the keg; but it may be of any shape suitable for the purpose. The preferable form is that shown—two upright columns,  $B^1 B^2$ , closed at their lower ends by removable caps  $b^1 b^2$ , and connected above by a cross-tube,  $B^3$ . The tubes in diameter are of a convenient size for the insertion of the hand and arm for the purpose of cleaning the chamber. Access is had to the interior of the tubes by removing the caps  $b^1 b^2$ .

F represents an air-vent connected with the chamber B in the upper part thereof. The tubes  $B^1 B^2$  communicate at their lower ends by a tube,  $b^3$ . This is for draining the beer from the tube  $B^2$ . The ice, preferably, does not extend to the bottom of the chamber B, but is supported upon a rack, G, leaving the lower portion of the space around the chamber B for a drip-water reservoir, and which, when desired, can be emptied by the cock H.

The space  $a^3$  between the walls of the cooler is connected with the drip-water chamber, to enable the drip-water to ascend therein, and there serve as a packing. Water is also used for packing the cover-joint, the lid  $a^4$  fitting, when the cover is down, into a trough,  $a^5$ , that is filled with water, that can be drawn off by a cock,  $a^6$ .

The keg is connected with the pipe C by means of the coupling  $c$ . Upon opening the cock I the beer flows into the chamber B. The cock I is kept open until the keg is emptied, enabling the beer to be kept as fresh within the chamber B as within the keg.

As the business of most dealers does not require a constant drawing of the beer, the capacity of the chamber B can be so much smaller than the keg from which the beer is drawn that the cooler for containing chamber B can, in practice, be no larger than an ordinary water-cooler.

The pipe C can, if desired, be connected with a water-pipe leading from any source, and the chamber B be used for cooling water in place of beer.

In either case, where the beer or water is drawn from a keg or barrel, the latter should be placed at a higher level than the cooler.



A suitable cock can be used to close the outer end of the tube C when detached from the keg.

We claim—

1. The combination of the cooler A, chamber B, having the removable caps  $b^1 b^2$ , the pipe C, and cock E, substantially as described.
2. The combination of the cooler A, the

chamber  $B^1 B^2 B^3$ , caps  $b^1 b^2$ , pipe C, and cock E, substantially as described.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.  
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Witnesses:

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