

No. 661,308.

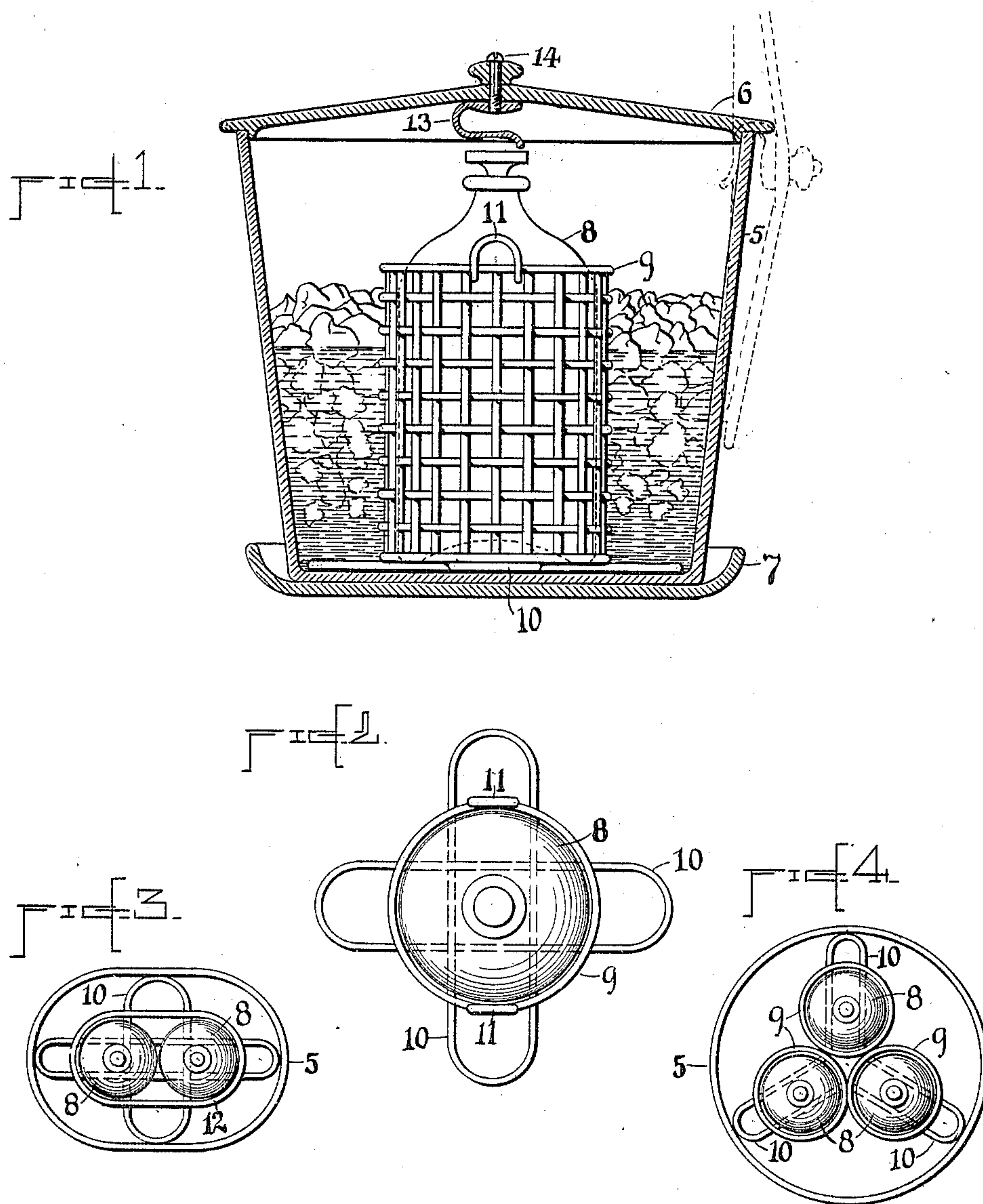
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E. W. ESTES & F. A. EMERICK.

BOTTLE COOLER.

(Application filed May 2, 1900.)

(No Model.)



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BOTTLE-COOLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,308, dated November 6, 1900.

Application filed May 2, 1900. Serial No. 15,203. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ELDRIDGE W. ESTES, a resident of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, and FREDERICK A. EMERICK, a resident of Oswego, in the county of Oswego and State of New York, citizens of the United States, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bottle-Coolers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in coolers for bottles, demijohns, and the like, and has for its object the production of a cooler of this sort which will be simple in construction and easily kept clean and in which a bottle may be readily inserted and removed without hindrance or obstruction by the ice. It also insures the maintenance of the bottle centrally within the receptacle and of a cooling fluid in direct contact with the bottle.

The invention therefore consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, substantially as hereinafter fully set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents the improved cooler in sectional elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan of a cell removed from the cooling-receptacle. Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate in plan forms of receptacles and constructions of cells for the accommodation of two or more bottles.

The exterior part of the cooler consists of the receptacle 5, which may be made of any suitable material, preferably fiber. It may be circular in horizontal section, as indicated in Fig. 4, or oblong, as indicated in Fig. 3, or of any other suitable shape, such as will provide sufficient space for a cooling agent between it and the bottle or bottles. It may have a cover, as 6, and a drip-pan, as 7, which will catch the water of condensation that may form upon the exterior of the receptacle.

In Figs. 1 and 2 a cooler is shown constructed for but one bottle. The bottle is indicated at 8, and a cell for receiving it is indicated at 9. This cell may be made in various ways. It may be made from wire-net, as shown, or it may be made of sheet metal per-

forated. It is provided with distance-pieces or pieces projecting laterally therefrom to the wall of the receptacle, in order to center the cell within the receptacle and provide space for ice all around it. These distance-pieces may be of any suitable formation and may project from the side walls of the cell; but they are preferably made from pieces or loops of wire secured to the bottom of the cell, as seen at 10, thus at the same time forming the bottom of the cell. The cell may be provided with any desired form of handle or handles, one form being indicated at 11. The perforations or openings in the wall of the cell allow free access of water to the bottle and also a circulation of the water to and from the ice about the cell, whereby a better cooling effect is produced than if the water were kept away from the bottle or if dry ice were packed against it.

While a one-bottle cooler is the one most generally used, coolers may be constructed for any number of bottles. In Fig. 3 a cell is shown at 12, which is made to receive two bottles, and the receptacle is made to conform with the double cell. The bottles may be separated in a double cell, and where a cooler is built for more than two bottles it is preferable to have a cell for each bottle and group said cells substantially as shown in Fig. 4—namely, as close to the center of the receptacle as possible. The arrangement of the distance-pieces may be varied from that seen in Figs. 1 and 2, each variation being exemplified in Figs. 3 and 4.

Coolers of the form described are successfully used in keeping bottled drinking-water cool and without fear of contaminating it with the cooling medium. In such use of the cooler the bottle is frequently removed, and were it not for the cell it would always be a difficult matter to replace the bottle in the broken ice; but since the ice is thus held back it is as easy to replace the bottle as it is to remove it.

The cover 6 of the receptacle when removed for gaining access to the bottle is apt to drip more or less because of water of condensation gathering thereon, and it is desirable to prevent this water from soiling such

places as the cover may be placed upon when removed. To prevent this, a holder for the cover has been devised, which may take the form substantially as indicated at 13, Fig. 1—that is, it may consist of a hook screwed, preferably, to the center of the cover by means of a screw passing through the knob or handle of the cover. This knob is generally attached to the cover by means of a screw or rivet 14, and to screw the hook in place it is simply necessary to extend the hook or rivet 14 through a shank of the hook, as shown. When the cover is taken from the receptacle, it may be hung upon the side thereof by means of the hook, as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 1, and any water dripping from the cover will descend to the tray 7.

We claim as our invention—

A bottle-cooler consisting in the combination with a receptacle or jacket, of a removable bottle-cell formed of wire-net and having loops of wire secured across its bottom and projected beyond the walls thereof to the walls of the receptacle for the purpose of centering the cell within the receptacle, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 30th day of April, A. D. 1900.

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