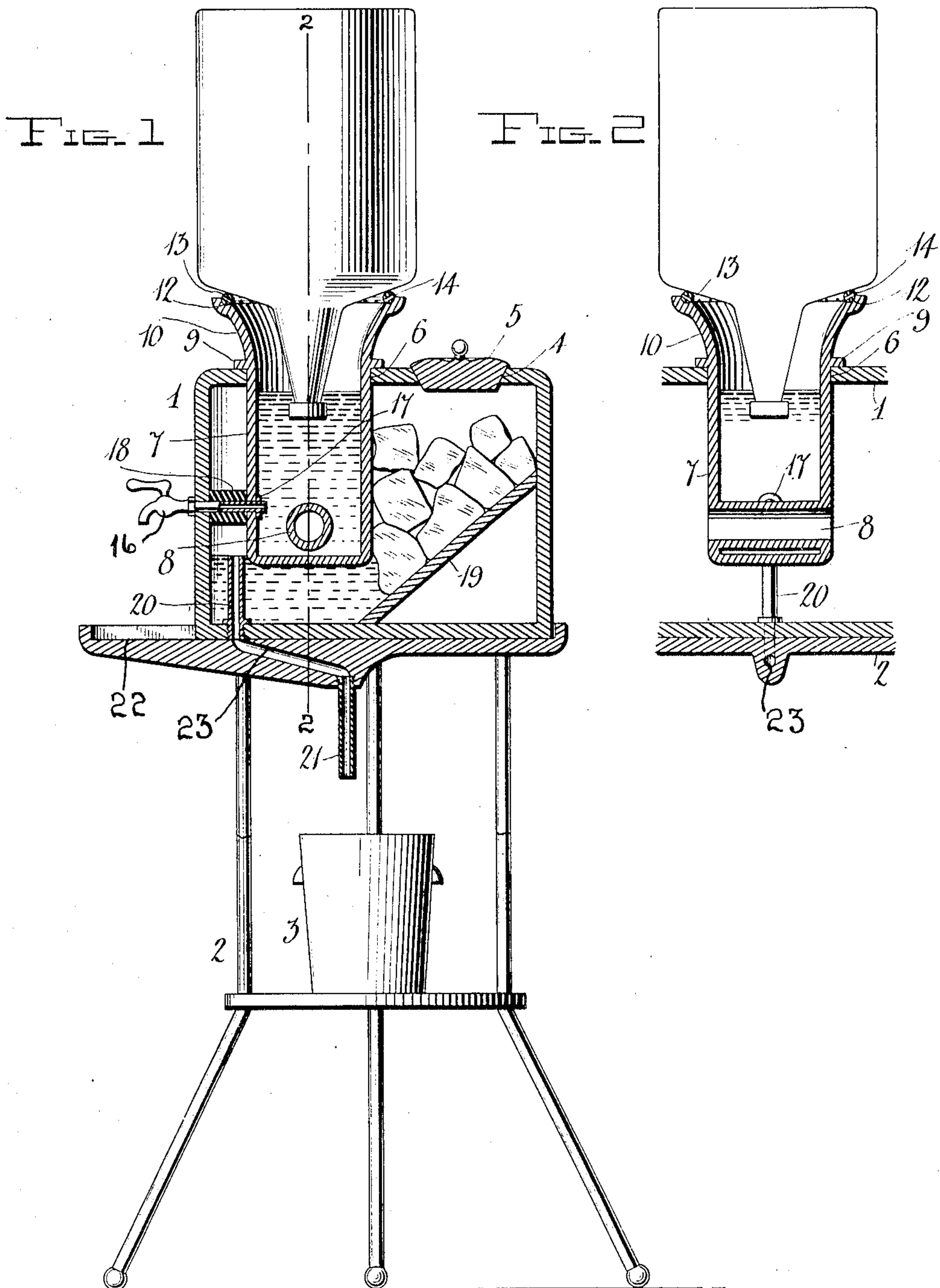


No. 871,914.

PATENTED NOV. 26, 1907.

C. F. CONOVER.  
WATER COOLER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1905.



Witnesses

*A. J. Lentino*

*C. H. Giesbabe*

Inventor

*Charles F. Conover*

by *A. B. Wilson*

Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. CONOVER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## WATER-COOLER.

No. 871,914.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 26, 1907.

Application filed November 9, 1905. Serial No. 286,555.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. CONOVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Coolers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to water coolers.

The object of the invention is to improve the construction of the cooler shown and described in Letters-Patent of the United States, numbered 778,012, granted to me December 20, 1904.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of my improved cooler; Fig. 2 is a similar view, taken at right angles to Fig. 1 on the line 2—2 of said figure.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 denotes the ice box or receptacle which is adapted to be supported upon a suitable stand 2 on which is also placed a suitable receptacle 3 to catch the overflow of the water from the melting of the ice. The top member of the stand 2 is in one piece with a drinking glass support 22 projected from one side and with an inclined conduit 23 extending through the top member, the lower end of the conduit having a depending drainage pipe 21 terminating above the waste receptacle 3. The receptacle is provided with an overflow pipe 20 rising from its bottom and communicating at the lower discharge end with the pipe 23.

The receptacle 1 rests loosely upon the outer member of the stand 2, so that the small amount of water which may accumulate in the drinking glass holder 22 will readily find its way beneath the ice receptacle and into the conduit and flow thence to the waste receptacle. It will also be obvious that any drippings caused by condensation upon the outer face of the outer wall of ice receptacle will also flow in the same manner to the waste conduit.

In the top of the ice receptacle 1 is formed a filling opening 4, which is normally closed by a cover 5. In said upper side or end of

the ice receptacle is also formed an aperture 6, through which is adapted to be inserted a cooling jar 7, said jar being preferably formed of earthenware or porcelain which is glazed on the inside only. The jar 7 extends downwardly into the ice receptacle and terminates near the bottom of the same and through the lower portion of the jar is formed a passage 8 to permit the circulation of air and to increase the cooling surface of the jar. Around the outer side of the jar adjacent to the upper end thereof is formed an annular flange 9 which engages the top of the ice receptacle and supports the cooling jar in a suspended position within the ice box or receptacle and spaced above the bottom thereof. On the upper end of the jar above the flange 9 is formed an outwardly flaring extension 10, around the inner upper edge of which is formed an annular groove 12. In the latter is placed an elastic ring 13 which forms a cushion, and which is provided at suitable intervals with air passages 14. The upwardly flaring extension 10 of the jar forms a seat or support for a water bottle or demijohn which is inverted and placed on said extension and rests upon the elastic ring cushion 13. The neck of the bottle or demijohn when thus supported projects down into the cooling jar, as shown, the contents of the bottle flowing into the jar and being regulated by the pressure of air, as will be understood.

In the side of the cooling jar adjacent to the lower end of the same is arranged a discharge faucet 16, said faucet extending through the adjacent side of the ice receptacle 1. The inner end of the faucet within the jar is provided with an annular flange and on the faucet between the outer wall of the jar and the adjacent inner side of the ice receptacle is arranged an elastic sleeve or washer 18. By means of this washer the opening in the jar through which the faucet passes is sealed against the passage of water. By providing the washer 18 as herein shown and described the necessity of placing the rubber gasket within the cooling jar is obviated, thus preventing the contamination of the water by the rubber.

In order that the ice in the receptacle 1 may be at all times held against the side of the jar an inclined plate or ice chute 19 is provided, upon which the cracked ice is placed, as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, whereby as the ice melts the same



will slide down into engagement with the jar. In the bottom of the ice receptacle and projecting upwardly to a level slightly below the bottom of the cooling jar is an overflow  
5 pipe 20, through which the water from the cooled ice is discharged from the receptacle.

It will be seen by comparing the present invention with that shown in the patent hereinbefore referred to I have provided a  
10 number of improvements in the construction and arrangement of the parts, whereby the usefulness and efficiency of the cooler has been greatly increased. These improvements reside notably in providing the in-  
15 clined chute by which the ice is maintained permanently in contact with the water jar and in providing the packing ring on which the bottle rests, and in forming air vents in said ring, whereby the bottle is properly sup-  
20 ported, and the requisite air pressure maintained in the vessel.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the  
25 invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the prin-

ciple or sacrificing any of the advantages of 30 this invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:—

1. In a device of the class described, an ice 35 receptacle, a vessel for containing water arranged therein, an inclined ice chute sustained in the receptacle at one side of the vessel for maintaining the ice permanently in contact with the side wall of the latter, and 40 means for drawing off the water from the vessel.

2. In a device of the class described, a ves-  
sel for containing water having an open  
upper end to accommodate an inverted 45 water bottle, an elastic packing ring applied around the open end of the vessel and on which the bottle rests, said ring being provided with a series of vent openings, and means for drawing the water from the vessel. 50

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES F. CONOVER.

Witnesses:

RICHARD HANDIBODE,  
JOSEPH SUSSMANN.