No. 649,851. Patented May 15, 1900.

M. LEVINE.

CABINET FOR LIQUIDS ON DRAFT.

(Application filed Nov. 28, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

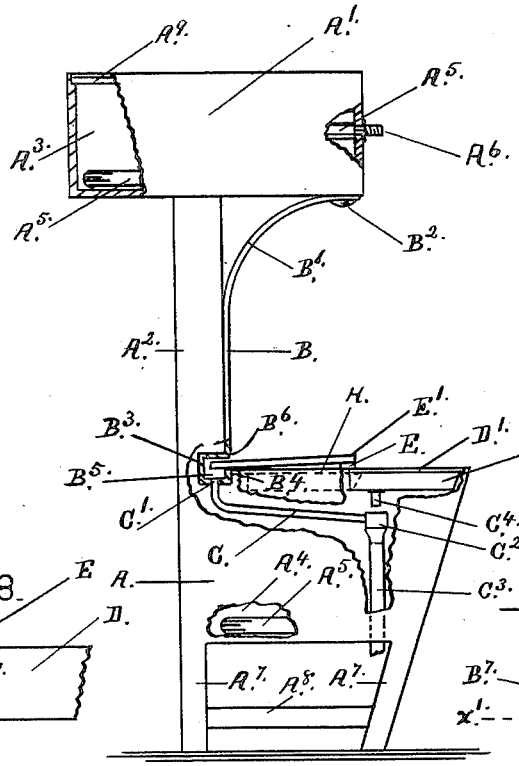


Fig. 3.

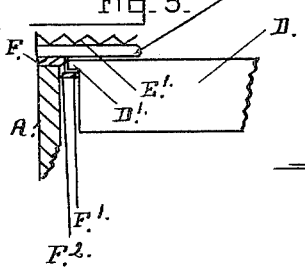


Fig. 4.

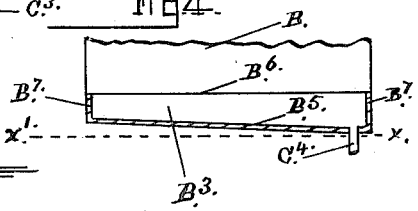
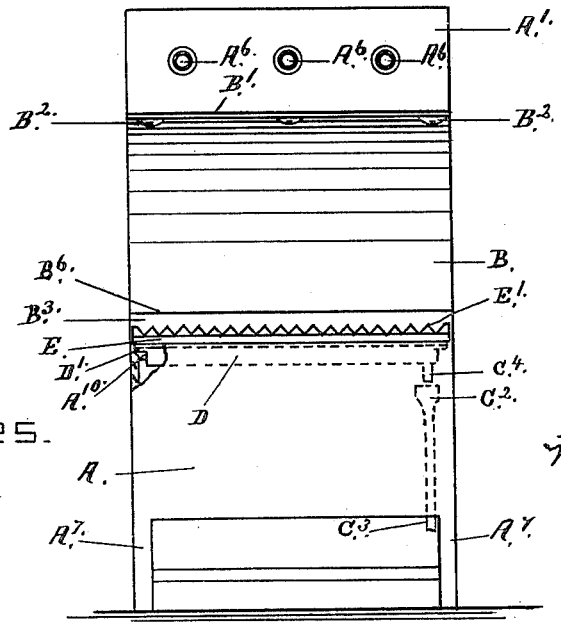


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS LEVINE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CABINET FOR LIQUIDS ON DRAFT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,851, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed November 28, 1899. Serial No. 738,569. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS LEVINE, a citizen of Russia, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets for Liquids on Draft; and I do hereby 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.

The object of this invention is to produce an effective cabinet for liquors on draft.

The invention consists in a system of storage-receptacles for ice and pipes, an adjustable crown storage-receptacle, a sliding drip-pan, a drip-plate, a face-plate, and drain-pipes.

Figure 1 represents a side view of the cabinet having sections of the outer wall removed to show the position of several parts. Fig. 2 is a front view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a part of the tray and means to support it, also a section of the drip-pan; and Fig. 4 shows the trough and pipe.

The main part of the cabinet consists of a base A, a crown-receptacle A′, and a stanchion A^2, which in part supports the receptacle A′ and forms a support for the pipe A^5. These receptacles A and A′ are provided with recesses A^3 and A^4 for holding the coiled pipes leading from the liquor-casks to the faucets, (not shown,) which are secured to the free ends of the pipes A^5 at A^6, as shown in Fig. 1. As the plan for coiling pipes in cabinets of this class and then packing ice around them for cooling liquors is very old and well understood, it is not deemed necessary to enter into any detailed description on these points.

B in the several figures is a metal face-plate curved at its upper edge and of sufficient size to cover the front side of the stanchion A^2. This plate forms a partial support for the receptacle A′ and permits a forward and backward adjustment of the receptacle A′ through the medium of the screws B^2, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

B^3 is a trough formed at the base of the face-plate B by bending the metal of the plate, as shown in Fig. 1, and afterward securing ends B^7, as in Fig. 4. That the trough may be self-draining, the right-hand end is formed lower than the left, as indicated by the horizontal dotted line $x\,x'$.

C is a drain-pipe secured to the bottom B^5 of the trough at its lowest end, as shown at C′, Figs. 1 and 4. This pipe is then bent, as in Fig. 1, to meet the tunnel C^2 of the main drain-pipe C^3.

E, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, is a drip-plate bar secured to the under front side of the fluted drip-plate E′ and supports the said plate in an inclined position above the drip-pan D. The inner edge of this drip-plate rests upon the top of the trough-ledge B^4, which, being lower than the drip-plate rod E, allows the drippings to run into the trough B^3.

D in the several figures is a drip-pan provided with side flanges D′ at both ends, which extend over and rest on the ledge F″ of the cap F, as shown in Fig. 3. These ledges F″ are of sufficient length to permit the drip-pan D to slide back under the drip-plate E′, as represented by the dotted lines H, Fig. 1. This saves the trouble of lifting the pan out whenever ice is put in the receptacle A. That no liquid can accumulate in the pan, it is provided with a drain-pipe C^4, Figs. 1 and 2, which is directly over the tunnel C^2 when the pan is in place to receive the dripping or overflow of the liquid from the cocks or faucets.

The receptacle A′ may be adjusted forward or backward and held in any position necessary by aid of the screws B^2.

Instead of the cap F, I may let the drip-pan slide on the side of the casing of the cabinet A^{10}, Fig. 2.

I have not shown the main drain-pipe C^3 to be connected with the sewer or other receptacle; also I have not shown the pipes A^5 to be connected to a cask or barrel of liquor.

Instead of forming an integral trough on the lower part of the face-plate B, I may make a separate one.

I do not limit my invention to a fluted drip-plate, as a wire screen may be used on a plain-surface plate.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

1. The cabinet for liquors on draft, having receptacle A′ in combination with the face-plate B, having the curve B′, and forming a

bracket to adjustably support one side of the said receptacle A′, the trough B^3, and drip-plate E′, as set forth.

2. The cabinet for liquors on draft having base A, provided with a sliding drip-pan D, and the receptacle A′, in combination with the face-plate B, having the curve B′, and forming a bracket to adjustably support the said receptacle A′, the trough B^3, and drip-plate E′, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MORRIS LEVINE.

Witnesses:
E. T. THOMAS,
CHARLES SPRINGER.