No. 825,173. PATENTED JULY 3, 1906.

G. W. ANSLEY.

APPARATUS FOR SIPHONING LIQUIDS FROM BOTTLES.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1905.

Fig. 1.

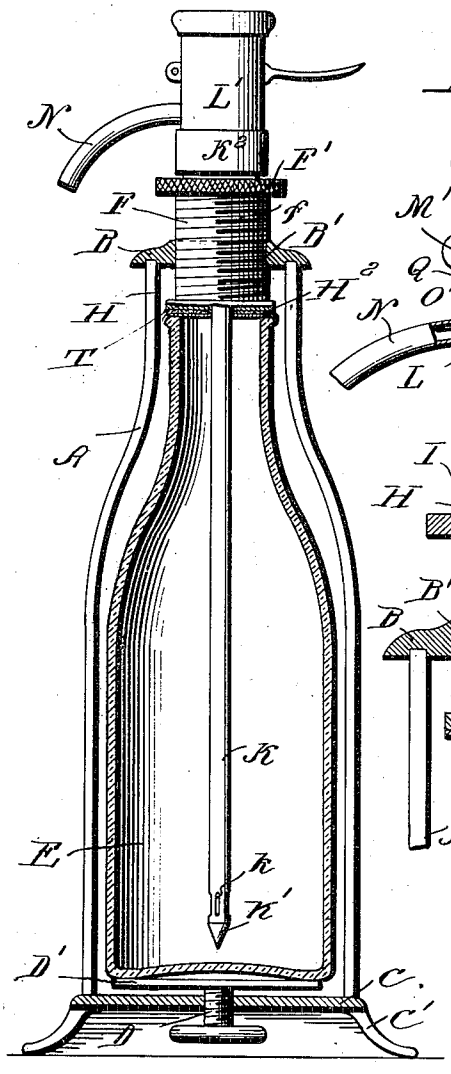


Fig. 2.

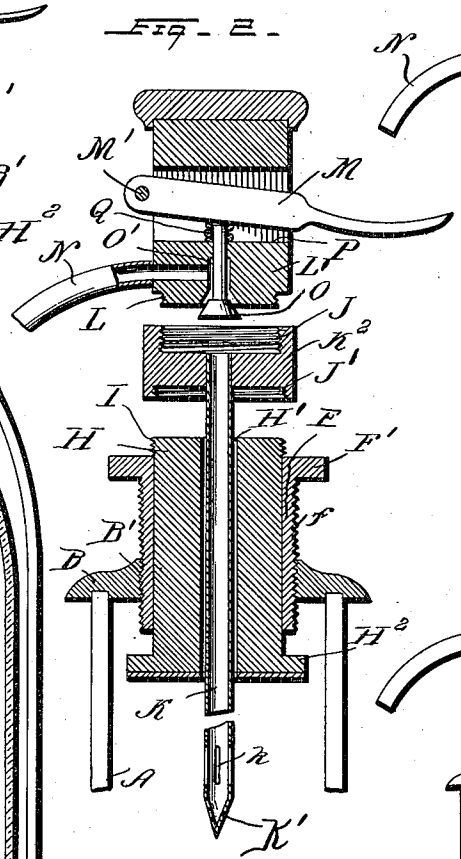


Fig. 3.

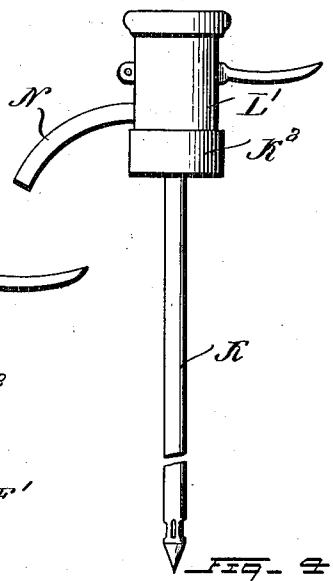
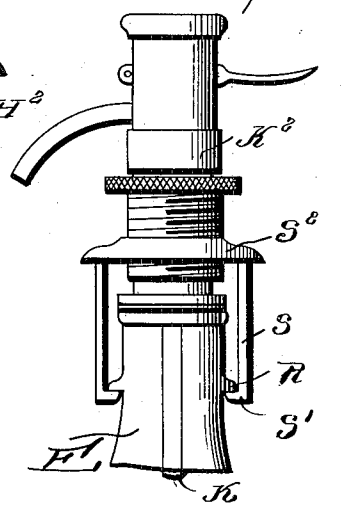


Fig. 4.



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APPARATUS FOR SIPHONING LIQUIDS FROM BOTTLES.

No. 825,173. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 3, 1906.

Application filed September 13, 1905. Serial No. 278,307.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. ANSLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Medical Lake, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Siphoning Liquids from Bottles; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in apparatus for siphoning the contents of a bottle containing charged mineral water, and comprises means whereby the liquid contents of the bottle may be withdrawn a little at a time, if desired, without allowing the gas to escape.

My invention comprises, essentially, a means for holding a bottle and the provision of a tube which is caused to be forced through the cap and held air-tight and provided with valve mechanism whereby the contents of the bottle may be siphoned off.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my apparatus applied to a bottle, the bottle being in section to better illustrate the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the apparatus, showing the parts disassembled. Fig. 3 is a detail view showing the tube and the valve-casing to which the same is connected, and Fig. 4 is a detail view of a slightly-modified form of my invention.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a standard having a top B, which is centrally apertured, the wall of said aperture having threads B′, and C designates the bottom of the standard, which is supported upon suitable legs C′ and carries a threaded screw D, to the upper end of which is fastened a plate D′, upon which a bottle E is adapted to be held and to be raised and lowered thereby to adjust the bottle to the apparatus.

F designates a hollow thimble or shell having a milled wheel F′ at one end and is threaded at *f* upon its circumference, which threads are adapted to engage the threads in the aperture of the top B and provided for the purpose of adapting the apparatus for use in connection with bottles of different lengths.

H designates a shell having a central longitudinal aperture H′ and a flange H^2 at its lower end, which is adapted to rest upon the top of a bottle, as shown in the drawings, a suitable gasket being interposed between said flange and the top of the bottle to make an air-tight joint. The diameter of the shell H is such as to telescope within the shell F, and the upper end of the shell H has a portion I, which is threaded.

K designates a tube, the lower end K′ of which is pointed and has radial slots *k*, which are provided to allow the liquid to enter the tube after the latter is thrust down through the cork and bottle. The upper end of said tube is connected to a shell K^2, provided with a central aperture, through which the tube passes and one end of said shell K^2 has a flange J, which is interiorly threaded and adapted to fit over the threads I upon the shell H while the other end of the shell K^2 has a flange J′ interiorly threaded and adapted to engage the threads L, formed about a contracted portion of the valve-casing L′. Said valve-casing has a spigot N projecting therefrom and has mounted therein a valve O, adapted to regulate the flow of the liquid through the aperture O′, formed in said casing, and against the beveled walls of which aperture said valve is normally held by means of a spring Q, which bears between the bottom wall P of an opening in said casing, and a lever M, which is pivotally connected at M′ to said casing.

In Fig. 4 of the drawings I have snown a slight modification in the application of my invention, in which I have dispensed with the standard described and employ the arms S, having angled ends S′, which are designed to engage underneath lugs R at positions diametrically opposite on the outer surface of the neck. In this modification the arms S are fastened to the top S^2, which is similar to the top B heretofore described and which receives the tube K, which is adapted to be forced through the cap T of a bottle and held in the manner described.

In applying my invention the bottle containing the charged liquid is placed upon the plate D' of the standard and the shell H is inserted through the shell F, with the flange H^2 resting upon the cap T, and then the shell F is screwed down to adapt the apparatus to the particular length of bottle, after which the tube K is inserted through the shell H and its point forced through the cap of the bottle. Previous, however, to the insertion of the tube through the cap of the bottle the valve-casing is screwed to the shell K^2, and after the tube K has been forced through the cap the shells K^2 and H are screwed together. The flange H^2 being held securely against the top of the bottle with a gasket interposed will cause an air-tight joint, and none of the contents of the bottle will escape until the operator depresses the lever M, which will cause the valve O to unseat, thereby allowing the liquid to be forced under the pressure of the gas with which it is charged through the valve-casing and out of the spigot N.

From the foregoing it will be noted that by the provision of the apparatus shown and described the contents of charged liquid may be removed from a bottle or any portion of the contents without allowing the gas to escape.

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

1. An apparatus for siphoning the contents of bottles comprising a standard, means for holding the same to a bottle, a threaded shell mounted in a threaded aperture of said standard, a flanged shell telescoping within said threaded shell and adapted to be held against the top of a bottle, a siphon-tube passing through said flanged shell, means for fastening the latter to said tube, and a valve-casing connected to said tube and provided with a spigot, as set forth.

2. An apparatus for siphoning liquid from a bottle comprising a standard having an apertured top which is threaded, a shell having a threaded circumference engaging the threads of said aperture, a flanged shell telescoping within said threaded shell and designed to engage the top of the bottle, a tube, a centrally-apertured shell to which said tube is connected and adapted to have screw-threaded connections with said flanged shell, a valve-casing connected to said tube-carrying shell, a spring-actuated valve in said casing, and a spigot leading from the valve-chamber, as set forth.

3. An apparatus for siphoning the liquid contents of a bottle comprising a standard, a thumb-screw mounted in the base thereof, a plate mounted upon said thumb-screw and upon which a bottle is adapted to rest, the top of said standard having a threaded aperture, a shell fitting the threaded aperture in said top and provided with a milled flange, a hollow shell telescoping within said threaded shell and having a flange at its lower end adapted to rest upon the top of a bottle, a pointed tube adapted to be passed through said shells, the upper end of said flanged shell having a threaded portion, a shell to which said tube is connected and having threaded flanges, one of which is adapted to engage the contracted threaded portion of said flanged shell, a valve-casing provided with a threaded portion adapted to engage a threaded flange upon said tube-carrying shell, a valve mounted within said casing, a pivotal lever carried by said casing and having connection with the stem of said valve, a spring interposed between a shoulder in said casing and said lever, and a spigot leading from the chamber of the valve-casing, as set forth.

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

GEORGE W. ANSLEY.

Witnesses:
M. H. REYNOLDS,
CHAS. A. JONES.