

W. A. SCHMEYKAL.
AUTOMATIC FAUCET.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 18, 1909.

961,538.

Patented June 14, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

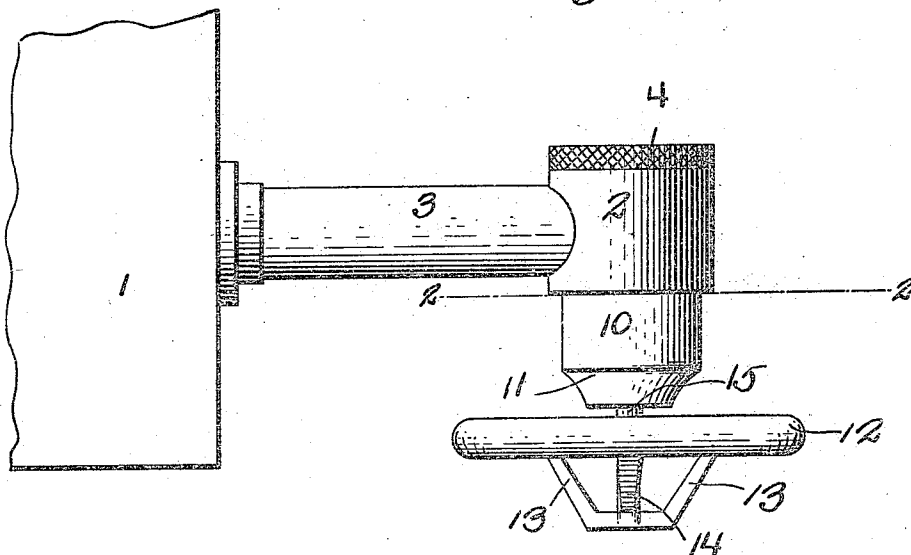


Fig. 6.

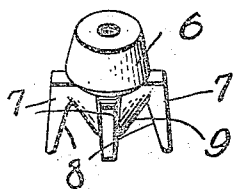
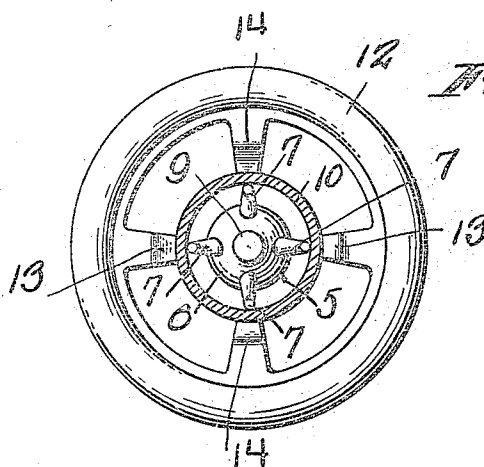


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

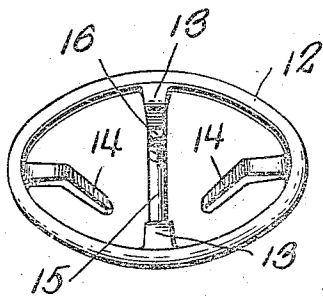
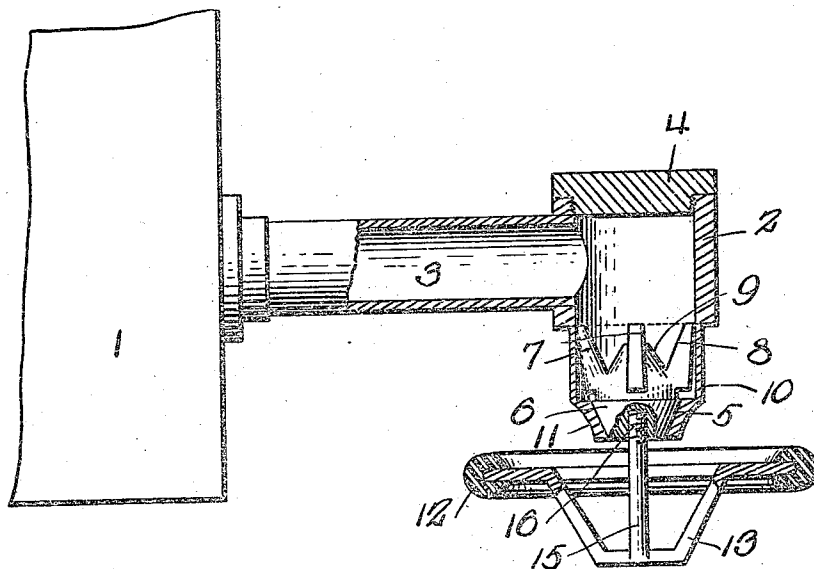


Fig. 4.

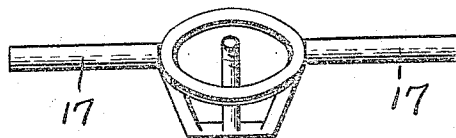


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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AUTOMATIC FAUCET.

961,538.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 14, 1910.

Application filed August 18, 1909. Serial No. 513,465.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER A. SCHMEYKAL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Goshen, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Automatic Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to automatic faucets, the object of the invention being to provide a faucet which may be opened by pressing against the same with a receptacle, such as a glass tumbler, bottle or the like and which will close automatically by gravitation aided by pressure of the liquid thereon when such receptacle is moved away from the same, the device being adapted for use in hotels, saloons, restaurants, shops and stores and to be used in general at soda fountains and the like. The faucet may be worked by the operator to draw liquids while both of his hands are full of receptacles and the construction and operation of the faucet is such that after the same is closed, there will be no dripping or loss of liquid.

A further object of the invention is to provide a faucet of such construction and arrangement that the nozzle or discharge end thereof is adapted to be inserted well into the receptacle prior to the opening of the faucet, thus avoiding loss of liquid in filling such articles as small tumblers, bottles and the like.

With the above and other objects in view, the nature of which will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as herein fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved faucet shown applied to a liquid receptacle. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through the body of the faucet on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking downward. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section of the faucet. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the valve lifter. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of a modified form of valve lifter. Fig. 6 is an inverted perspective view of the valve and guide.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a liquid receptacle in connection with which the automatic faucet is used. The faucet comprises a hollow body or valve chamber 2 extending laterally from which is a tubu-

lar yoke 3 adapted to be connected to the receptacle 1 in any convenient manner.

The head or valve chamber 2 is closed at its upper end by means of a screw cap 4 and the lower portion of the head 2 terminates in a downwardly contracting conical valve seat 5 in which works a conical valve 6 shown in detail in Fig. 6. The conical valve 6 which seats downwardly, as best illustrated in Fig. 3, is provided at the top with guide fingers 7 arranged in a circular series and provided with inclined inner edges or faces 8 while in the central space between said fingers 7 is arranged a conical liquid distributor 9 which together with the fingers 7 serves to break up or divide the liquid in its passage through the discharge orifice in the nozzle portion 10 of the faucet. The lower end of the nozzle is reduced or tapered, as shown at 11 to better adapt the same to fit into a similar place, such as the mouth or neck of a bottle.

In connection with the valve 6, I employ a valve lifter which, in the preferred embodiment comprises a valve lifting ring 12 preferably of rubber. Within the center of said ring is arranged a yoke 13 extending diametrically across the central space within the ring and connected terminally thereto, as shown in Fig. 3. The side bars of the yoke converge downwardly so as to adapt the same to partially enter a small receptacle such as the neck of a bottle and in addition to the yoke 13, other guide fingers 14 may be employed, the same extending radially inward from the ring 12, as best shown in Fig. 4 and inclining downward toward the center of said fingers together with the yoke, serving to centralize the receptacle relatively to the discharge nozzle into the faucet so as to insure the delivery of the liquid into the receptacle, and enable the operator to observe the amount of liquid in the receptacle. The skeleton like lifter is disposed wholly outside the faucet and the spaces or ports between the downwardly converging members 13 and 14 permit the liquid to freely enter the bottle or other receptacle. Centrally the yoke is provided with an upstanding valve stem 15 which may be connected to the valve 6 by a threaded joint, as shown at 16. Any other form of attachment may be employed, however, between the valve and the valve stem to permit said parts to be disconnected for the purpose of cleaning the faucet as a whole, the

valve 6 with its guiding means being removable through the top of the head or chamber 2 by detaching the cap or plug 4. Instead of providing the valve lifter with
 5 a ring 12, as hereinabove described, oppositely projecting arms 17 may be substituted for the ring, as shown in Fig. 5.

It will, of course, be understood that the faucet and any of the parts thereof may be
 10 constructed of any suitable material, the particular material employed not being essential to this invention. Furthermore, various changes may be made in the form, proportion and minor details of construction
 15 of the faucet without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

I claim:—

1. A valve lifter for faucets comprising
 20 a ring, a yoke arranged within the ring and extending below the bottom thereof and including downwardly converging receptacle guiding members, and a stem rising centrally from the yoke and projecting above
 25 the ring for connection with the valve.

2. A valve lifter for faucets comprising a ring, a yoke arranged within the ring and extending below the bottom thereof and including downwardly converging receptacle
 30 guiding members, a stem rising centrally from the yoke and projecting above the ring for connection with the valve, and additional receptacle guiding members on the ring and converging downwardly therefrom in
 35 coöperative relation with the said members of the yoke.

3. A valve lifter for faucets comprising a

unitary structure consisting of a yoke having downwardly converging receptacle
 guiding members connected together at their
 40 lower ends, a stem disposed between the members and having its lower end rigidly secured thereto and its upper end terminating above the members for connection with
 45 a valve, and means located outwardly from and in fixed relation to the said members to be engaged by a receptacle for raising the lifter.

4. A valve lifting device for faucets comprising a ring having inwardly extending
 50 and downwardly converging members, certain of the members being connected together, and a stem disposed axially of the ring and having its lower end secured to the
 55 connected members and its upper end extending above the ring and threaded for connection with the valve.

5. An automatic faucet comprising a hollow faucet body terminating at its lower
 60 end in the valve seat, a vertically movable valve coöperating with said seat, and a valve lifter located wholly outside the faucet body comprising a valve stem, a yoke carried by
 65 said stem, and a valve lifting ring connected with said yoke in concentric relation to the stem and disposed above the bottom of the yoke.

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

WALTER A. SCHMEYKAL.

Witnesses:

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WILLIAM BANDLIER.