(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. C. BRICKENSTEIN & C. A. I. BABENDREIER.

DECANTING DEVICE.

No. 416,048. Patented Nov. 26, 1889.

FIG _I_

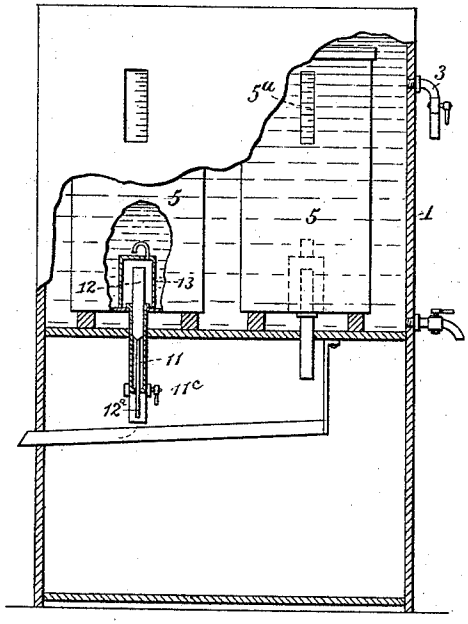


FIG _II_

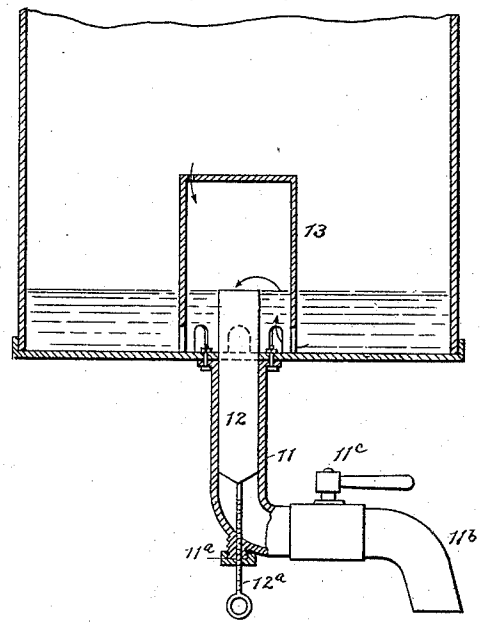


FIG _III_

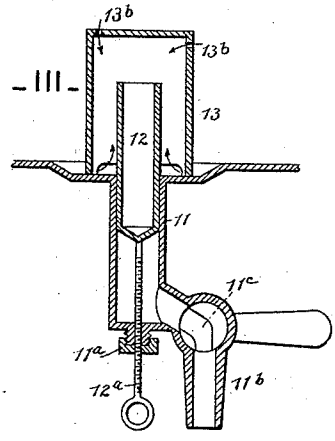


FIG _IV_

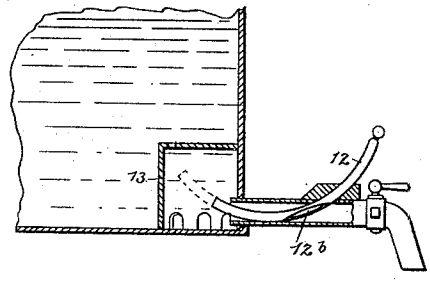
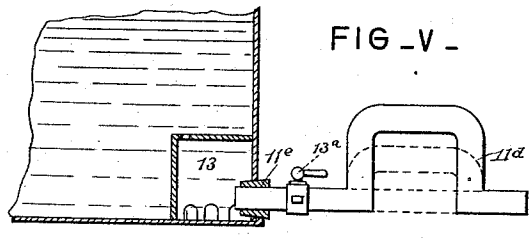


FIG _V_



Attest:
Jas. K. McCathran
W. E. Knight

Inventors:
Lawrence C. Brickenstein
Charles A. I. Babendreier
by Knight Bros
attys.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

L. C. BRICKENSTEIN & C. A. I. BABENDREIER.

DECANTING DEVICE.

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FIG. VI.

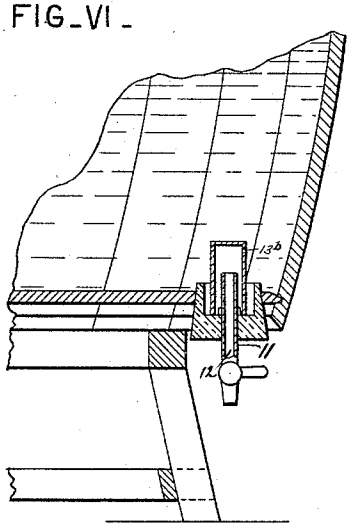


FIG. VII.

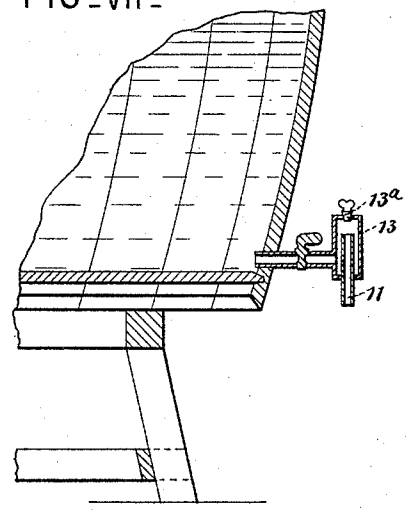


FIG. VIII.

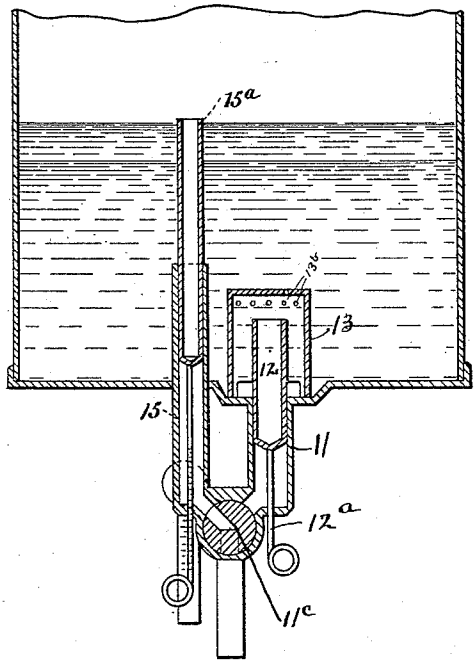
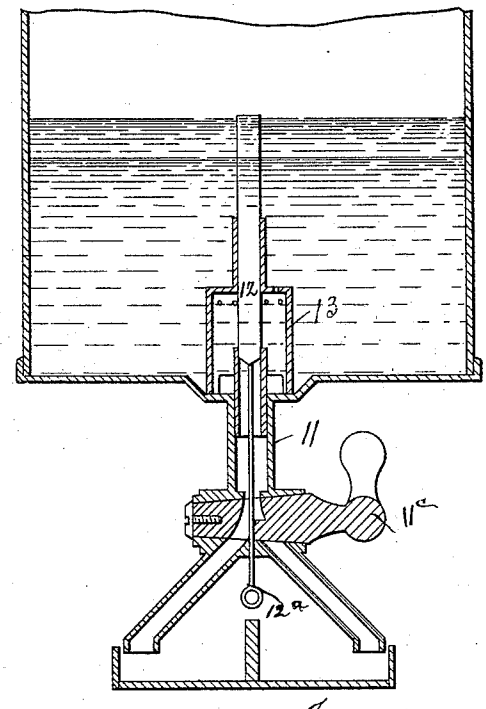


FIG. IX.



Attest.
Geo. T. Smallwood.
E. Arthur.

Inventors:
Lawrence C. Brickenstein.
Charles A. J. Babendreier.
By Knight Bros. attys

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAURENCE C. BRICKENSTEIN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND CHARLES ALBERT I. BABENDREIER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

DECANTING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 416,048, dated November 26, 1889.

Application filed January 13, 1888. Serial No. 260,675. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LAURENCE C. BRICKENSTEIN, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, and CHARLES ALBERT I. BABENDREIER, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Separating and Decanting Liquids in Cans and other Receptacles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention, which relates to the decanting at will of any part of the liquid without disturbing the rest, has for its object the improved construction of the apparatus, and consequently a more economical and effective result than heretofore attained in the art to which the invention appertains; and it therefore consists of a guard or separator for the decanting-faucets, &c., which consists, essentially, of an open-ended tube, through which the liquid to be drawn off passes, having its inner end covered by a guard or cap provided with an outlet at its bottom and small air hole or holes at or near the top. The outer end of this tube may work in a faucet which is inserted in the side or bottom of the can, and its inner end or other portion is adjustable vertically. Various modifications and adaptations of this separator are used in connection with various containing-vessels, and the vertical adjustment is accomplished by means of an upright tube working in the bottom of the receptacle or in a faucet, or by means of a curved tube working in a faucet, or by means of a tube having an offset and mounted horizontally with one end in the receptacle. When it is desired to draw off the surface or uppermost portion of a liquid, we use a telescoping tube without the interior covering-guard, but in other respects similar to the above-mentioned separator.

In order that our invention may be more fully understood, we will proceed to describe it with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is an elevation, with the front removed, of our cooling-creamery, with cans (of which there may be any number) in place and our device applied thereto. Fig. II shows the simplified protector or separator for decanting. Figs. III to IX, inclusive, are modifications of the decanting-tube.

1 is a chamber of any old form or construction, adapted to contain water or other cooling media, and in it are placed cans 5, having the decanter or separator, to be hereinafter described, fixed in the bottom or in the lower part of the side thereof, and extending through the bottom or side of the chamber.

11 is the faucet-tube, which may be of the usual construction, and has a sliding tube 12 fitted therein, over the inner end of which is placed a protector or guard 13, provided in top or sides, near the top, with small opening or openings 13^b for admission of air from the interior, (when the liquid becomes low enough,) thereby preventing siphonic action of the tube and cover. This tube 12 may be adjusted vertically by means of a rod 12^a projecting down through the faucet-tube 11, with which it makes a water-tight joint by means of a packing 11^a.

11^c is the usual valve for cutting off the flow of the liquid, and is situated in the branch 11^b of the faucet-tube 11. To this branch 11^b may also be connected a supplementary tube 14, leading from the bottom of the can or other receptacle and joined with the said branch at the valve-box in such a way that upon turning the said valve the passage from the faucet-tube may be cut off and communication with the can by way of the auxiliary tube be had.

A further modification is shown in Fig. VII, which represents the adjustable tube as applied to a barrel-faucet. Here the protecting-cover 13 is attached to the outer end of the faucet-tube and the adjustable tube made to work within it. It is provided with a valve 13^a for the inlet of air, as hereinafter described.

Figs. VIII and IX show still further modifications, in which the separating device is applied to a faucet having a double outlet, it being so arranged that a portion of the liquid may be withdrawn through one channel and the rest by another.

Fig. VI shows the separating device as applied to a bung of a barrel. This bung is pref-

erably made of glass, so that the condition of the liquid being drawn off may be seen at any time.

In case it be desired to insert the faucet in the side of the can, a construction similar to those represented in Figs. IV and V could be used, in which case the adjustment of the tube is in an arc of a circle. The effect of this will be manifestly the same as if the adjustable tube enter the can from the bottom.

In all of these different forms it will be seen that the principle remains the same. The protector or cover is preferably set over a depression in the receptacle, being fixed securely thereto, and having openings at bottom through which the liquid must pass, and as the inner end of the adjustable tube is open only at top, it will be seen that only the lower portion of the liquid may pass out and only so much of that pass off as is above the level of the inner end of the said adjustable tube, the small openings preventing siphonic action by allowing the passage of air therethrough.

Instead of using the protector for drawing off all but the top portion of the liquid—that is, in cases where it is desired to draw off a liquid and leave the covering of oil—we may use a telescoping tube extending to the top of the can and adapted to be lowered or raised to a point on a level with the top covering or with the upper portion of the contained liquid, so that if it be desired all the cream in the can may be withdrawn without allowing the escape of the milk. To enable the determining of the position of the covering of cream or oil and consequent height to which the telescoping tube should be adjusted, we provide a gage-tube, as hereinbefore described, with graduations marked thereon and a corresponding vertical graduation or scale on the adjusting-rod of the said telescoping tube; or we may place an indicator on the adjusting-rod and have a graduated scale extending down behind the said rod from the faucet-tube, for it is obvious that these several forms each of them produce the same result. This telescoping tube and the first-described adjustable tube and protector may be combined and governed by one faucet.

In Figs. IV and V are shown two forms of separators adapted as well as the form shown in Fig. VII for insertion in the side of the cask. In Fig. IV the curved tube 12 works in the faucet in the arc of a circle, the open end within the housing being thereby raised or lowered, while an elongated opening 12^b is so placed as to afford a free exit for the liquid when the sliding tube is in any of its various positions. Fig. V shows a peculiar form of faucet-tube having the elevated portion 11^d working in the collar 11^e, screwed into the cask and making connection with the housing.

The above-described devices, it will be seen, afford convenient and accurate devices for skimming and topping of cream, &c. They are further adapted for drawing off fermented wines and liquors, and for all unfermented juices and milk, for by thus protecting them we prevent any vinous or lacteous fermentation.

Having thus described our invention, what we desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A tube for drawing off liquids, having a guard surrounding the end thereof, said guard having liquid and air inlets, the tube being adjustable relatively to the guard.

2. In combination with a decanting-tube, a guard surrounding the end thereof, and having liquid and air openings, and a valve for closing the air-opening, as explained.

3. In combination with a decanting-tube, a guard surrounding the end thereof, having liquid and air inlets, and a valve for closing the liquid-inlet, as explained.

4. The combination, with a receptacle for liquids having an opening therein, of a device for closing said opening, a decanting-tube carried by said closing device, and a guard surrounding the inner end of the decanting-tube provided with liquid and air openings, said guard and tube being adjustable relatively, as explained.

LAURENCE C. BRICKENSTEIN.
CHAS. ALBERT I. BABENDREIER.

Witnesses to L. C. Brickenstein:
R. KENNEDY,
WM. K. SHRYOCK.
Witnesses to Charles A. I. Babendreier:
THOS. KENT BRADFORD,
ERNEST S. ESCHBACH.