

C. U. SENTER.
SODA FOUNTAIN FAUCET.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 28, 1921.

1,399,367.

Patented Dec. 6, 1921.

FIG. 1.

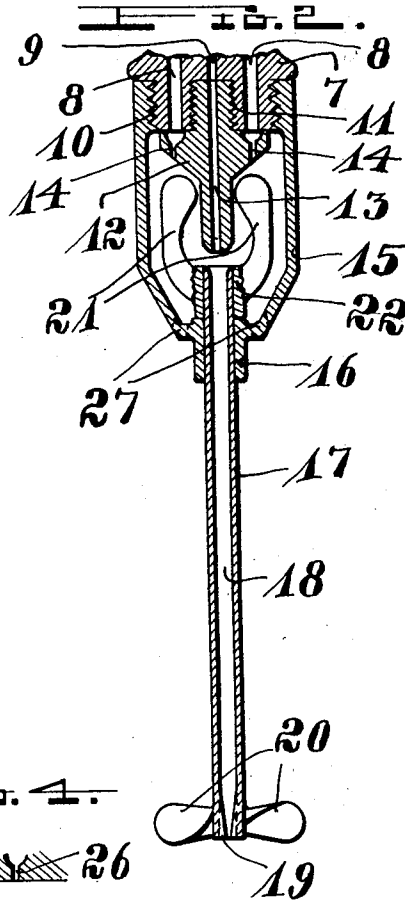
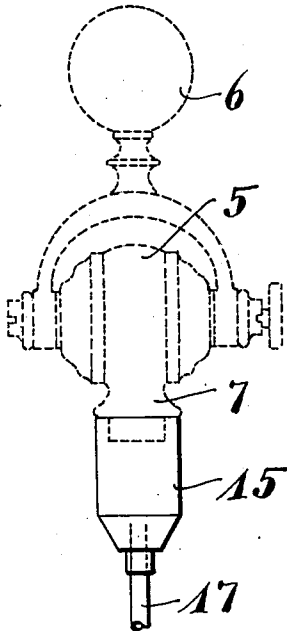


FIG. 3.

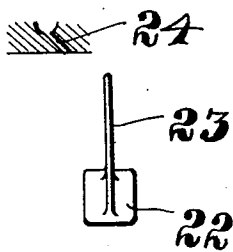
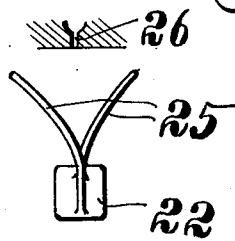


FIG. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SODA-FOUNTAIN FAUCET.

1,399,367.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL U. SENTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Soda-Fountain Faucet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices used for dispensing liquids on soda fountain stands. One of the objects of this invention is to provide a rotating shaft on the faucet-nozzle operated by the stream discharged from the nozzle.

Another object is to provide the nozzle with a two-fold discharge, one for squirting the discharge through a narrow jet and another for rotating the shaft and for allowing a slow discharging of the full volume.

Another object is to provide attachments that can be applied to the faucets now in use.

Other objects will appear from the following description and appended claim as well as from the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a faucet used on soda fountains, illustrating the relative position of this invention.

Fig. 2 is a midsectional view of the assembled device on the lower end of the faucet.

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the actuating wing or propeller of a straight design, illustrated in relative position to a discharging orifice, the orifice being shown in slanting relation to the longitudinal axis of the wing.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the actuating wing or propeller of which the oppositely arranged wing-members are bent, so that the orifice may be arranged in a straight direction parallel to the longitudinal axis of the propeller, this being a slightly modified form.

The faucet-head 5 is normally provided with a number of discharge-conduits, controlled by the one handle 6, illustrated in Fig. 1. Discharging nozzles are normally attached to the lower end 7 of the head 5. The end 7 is illustrated in detail in midsectional view in Fig. 2, showing the larger conduits 8 and a narrow conduit 9. This end 7 is preferably provided with engaging means, outside or male threads being indicated at 10 and inside or female threads being indicated at 11. A nipple 12 is engaged with the inside engaging means 11. The nipple 12 is provided with a narrow

conduit or orifice 13, and with other orifices 14. A cap 15 is engaged with the outside engaging means 10. This cap 15 is provided with a bore 16 preferably in alinement with the orifice 13 of the nipple 12. The bore 16 serves as a bearing for the tube-shaft 17. The conduit or bore 18 in the tube-shaft 17 is preferably of larger size than the conduit or orifice 13 of the nipple 12, so that the squirting stream from the nipple 12 can freely pass through the shaft 18 so as to retain its squirting effect when it discharges out of the lower end 19 of the shaft 17. The shaft 17 is turnably disposed in the bore 16 of the cap. Stirring blades 20 are provided near the lower end 19 of the shaft 17 to serve as an automatic stirrer of the faucet 5. The actuating blades 21 provided on a common hub 22 are suitably engaged with the upper end of the shaft 17, press-fit being the most suitable form of securing the actuating blades to the shaft.

In Figs. 3 and 4 slightly different forms of actuating blades are illustrated, the straight blades 23 requiring the orifices to be at an angle to act suitably on the blades 23, while the curved blades 25 allow the orifices to be parallel to the general axis through the device. Slight modifications may easily be provided and designed without materially changing the result, the point in view being that the discharge from orifices in the nipple actuate the actuating vanes or blades to operate the shaft 17.

On setting the handle 6 to discharge through the conduit 9, the discharge is squirted into a glass, held below the faucet, not shown in the drawing, but as will easily be understood.

On setting the handle 6 to discharge through the conduits 8, the stream from the orifices 14 hits the blades 21 and thereby produces a turning of the shaft 17. The conduit 18 in the shaft 17 is preferably large enough so that the discharge can freely leave the cap 15 through the conduit 18. In case that especially free movement of the discharge from the cap 15 is desired, extra holes or orifices are provided as indicated at 27. These orifices 27, however, are not absolutely necessary.

The center discharge is normally intended to provide the desired squirting, while the other discharge is normally intended to provide the desired slow but full flow.

A discharging from this device produces

therefore a stirring of the contents of a glass held below the device whether the handle 6 of the faucet is moved one way or another, in one direction by a direct squirting 5 and in the other direction by the operation of the stirring blades. 20

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

10 In a faucet, a nozzle having a narrow center discharge conduit for squirting and having a number of discharging conduits spaced around the conduit, a second nozzle inclosing the first-named nozzle and having larger discharging facilities than the first-named 15 nozzle, a hollow shaft turnably disposed in

the second-named nozzle, propelling wings on the shaft within the second-named nozzle to be actuated by the flow passing through the second-named nozzle from the discharging conduits in the first named nozzle and stirring wings provided on the outer free end of the shaft.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 25

CARL U. SENTER.

Witnesses:

JOHN MCK. BALLOU,
G. B. TOLAND.