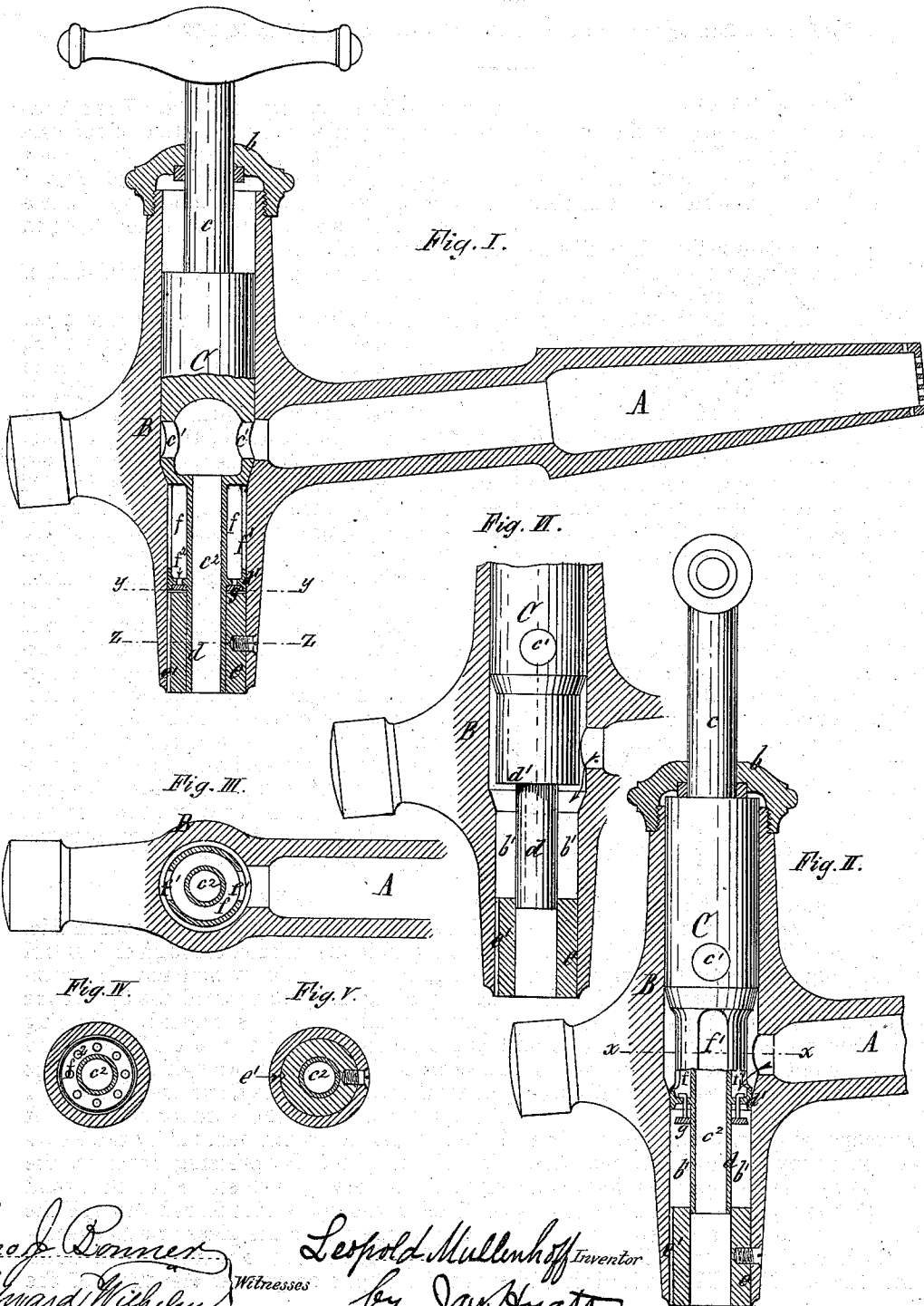


L. MULLENHOFF.

Beer-Faucet.

No. 126,736.

Patented May 14, 1872.



Joseph Donner
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Witnesses

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Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEOPOLD MULLENHOFF, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN BEER-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 126,736, dated May 14, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

I, LEOPOLD MULLENHOFF, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Beer-Faucets, of which the following is a specification:

My improvements relate to that class of beer-faucets in which a plug, made hollow at its lower end, is arranged in the end of and at right angles, or nearly so, to the tube, which is inserted in the barrel or keg, so that the liquid from the said tube enters the plug through a hole therein and is discharged at the lower hollow end thereof. The object of the invention is to so construct the parts that the plug, in addition to its ordinary function of a valve or stop-cock, may be made capable of being operated as a plunger when required to eject a limited quantity of the liquid with sufficient force to produce the desired foaming of the liquid in the glass or mug. The invention consists, first, in the combination of the barrel of the faucet with the hollow plunger-plug, the bore at the lower end of the barrel being contracted, and the lower end of the plug correspondingly reduced in size by a rabbet so as to fit and slide therein, so that when the plug is elevated the liquid from the main tube will flow into the annular space beneath the shoulder or rabbet and above the contracted lower end of the barrel, and be ejected, by the descent of the plunger, through a small auxiliary passage with the required force for producing the desired foaming of the liquid; second, in the combination and arrangement of apertures in the shoulder or rabbet of the plunger-plug, closed by an annular valve, and recesses in the plug above the said valve and rabbet, whereby the liquid from the main tube is permitted to flow through the said apertures down into the annular space, instead of entering said space around and beneath the rabbet, even when the plunger is only partially elevated.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure I is a vertical section of my improved faucet, with the plug in its normal and proper position when operating simply as a plug. Fig. II is a similar view with the plug elevated, showing the manner in which the liquid enters the annular space of the barrel. Fig. III is a horizontal

section in line *x x*, Fig. II. Fig. IV is a horizontal section of the lower portion of the barrel in line *y y*, Fig. I, showing a bottom view of the perforated shoulder of the plug. Fig. V is a similar section in line *z z*. Fig. VI is a sectional view, showing the shoulder or jog in the plug unperforated.

Like letters designate like parts in each of the figures.

A is the main tube, which is driven or screwed into the vessel containing the liquid; and B, the barrel or tube at its outer end, in which the plug and plunger C works. The plug is provided with a stem, *c*, which passes through a screw-cap, *b*, at the top of the barrel, which permits the plug to be turned, and also worked up and down. *c*¹ are the ordinary holes through which the liquid is let into the plug, and *c*² is the central passage in the plug through which the liquid is discharged. *d* is the lower reduced portion of the plug, and *d'* the shoulder or offset, formed at the point whence the rabbet commences. *e* is the contracted portion of the barrel, made to correspond with the portion *d* of the plug; and *e'*, a small vertical passage formed through the contracted portion *e*. The plug, above the rabbet or shoulder, is constructed with an annular space, *f*, with inlet-openings *f*¹ in the outer shell thereof, and outlet-apertures *f*² through the shoulder *d'*, at the lower end. *g* is an annular valve, fitted on the under side of the shoulder *d'* so as to close the apertures *f*² when pressed upward.

Operation.

When the plug is in position, shown in Fig. I, the liquid is discharged through the central passage *c*² in an ordinary manner. By turning or pulling the plug upward the flow of the liquid through the plug is arrested. The plug being elevated, as shown in Fig. II, the liquid flows from the tube A, through the openings *f*¹, into the annular space *f*, and thence through the apertures *f*² into the annular space *b'* left in the barrel below the offset *d'* by the elevation of the plug. By pressing down on the plunger the valve *g* is closed, when the liquid confined in the space *b'* is forced through the small passage *e'* into the glass or other receptacle. By the use of the valve *g* and annular space *f* a slight or partial elevation of the

plunger will cause the liquid to begin to flow into the space b' . The employment of this valve and annular space, although desirable, is, however, not absolutely essential. By closing the annular space f and elevating the plunger, as shown in Fig. VI, the liquid from the tube A will flow around and beneath the shoulder into the annular space b' without passing through the offset d' .

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a beer-faucet, the hollow plug and plunger C, provided with a reduced lower por-

tion d , in combination with the barrel B, provided with contracted end e and auxiliary passage e' , substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

2. The combination, with the barrel B and plug and plunger C, of the annular space f , inlet and outlet apertures f^1, f^2 , and annular valve g , as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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