

A. A. SCHRATZ.  
ANTISEPTIC FAUCET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1909. RENEWED FEB. 10, 1911.

1,001,461.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

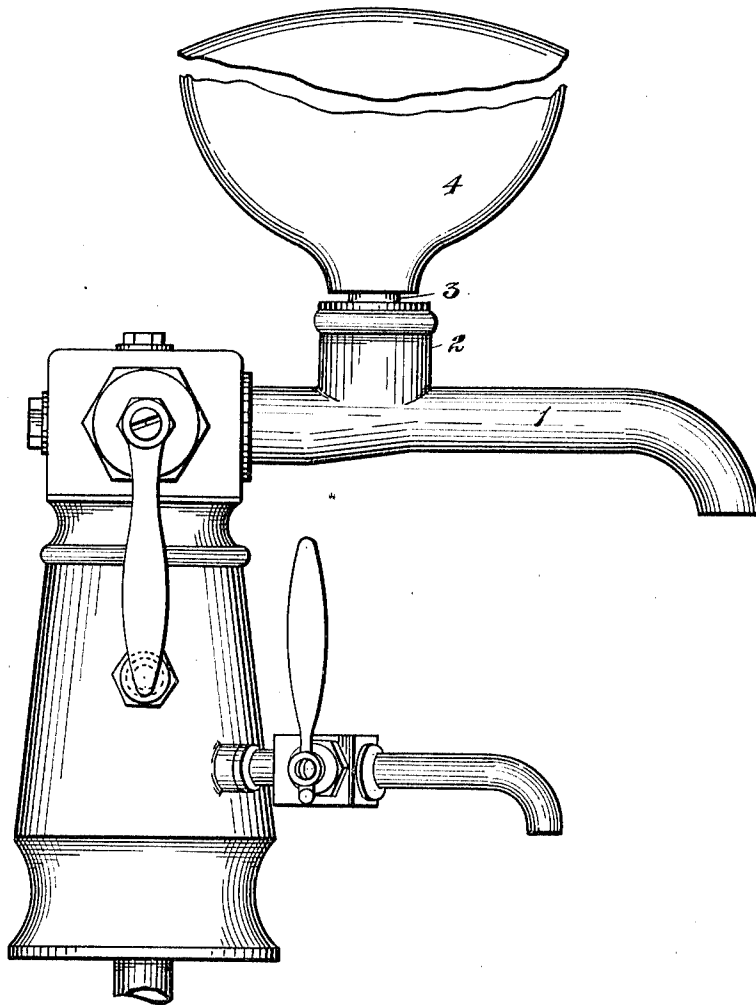


Fig. 1.

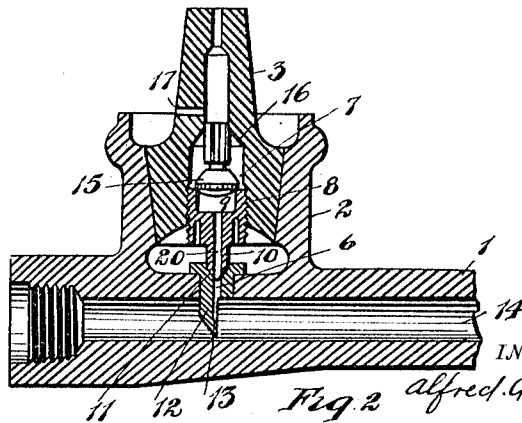


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ANTISEPTIC FAUCET.

1,001,461.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

Application filed September 13, 1909, Serial No. 517,399. Renewed February 10, 1911. Serial No. 607,873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED A. SCHRATZ, citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Antiseptic Faucets, and declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to faucets for introducing an anti-septic fluid into a flowing stream of liquid.

It has for its object an improved attachment that is intended to be used with the faucet shown in my Patent No. 674,188; in place of the anti-septic mingling attachment shown in that patent I substitute the one hereinafter described.

In the drawings:—Figure 1, is a sectional view showing the device in its assembled form. Fig. 2, is a longitudinal section.

On the spout 1, is arranged a socket 2 to receive the plug 3, the upper end of which serves as a stopple for a tank or vessel 4 that contains the anti-septic fluid. Through the bottom of the socket 2 is a passage 6 that leads into the spout. That end of the stopple which is turned downward in the assembled structure is provided with a screw-threaded cavity 7 into which is screwed a plug 8; the upper end of the plug 8 is provided with a cavity 9 and the lower end is provided with an extension 10 coned or needle-pointed, and with a passage 20 leading through the plug and through the extension. The end of the needle point engages in a seat 11 in a lower plug 12 which is also provided with a central passage that extends through the main part of it and partly along a guard extension 13 that terminates the lower end of the plug. The guard extension 13 in the assembled structure projects into the passage 14 of the spout and serves to prevent the liquid flowing through the spout from producing too strong a siphoning action on the fluid in the tank. Above the plug 8 is a check valve 15 that seats

upward against a seat 16 in the plug 3. A passage 17 leads through the side walls of the plug into the passage in which the check valve seats with its inner terminal arranged to furnish access of air through the side walls to the interior of the tank 4.

Without the check valve there is danger that the fluid would be drawn from the spout into the antiseptic tank, but the check valve prevents this. Without the passage 17 the check valve would be lifted against its seat at all times and no liquid would flow from the tank 4; the check valve does not seat on the plug 8 so closely but that liquid will readily pass it when in the position shown in Fig. 2. Under ordinary conditions of atmospheric pressure air does not rise in the tank; when the pressure below the liquid has been reduced by the action of the liquid flowing through the spout a small bubble of air will rise through the liquid in the tank, until atmospheric pressures and frictional resistance equalize the pressures on this liquid.

In the drawing the size of the passage 17 is exaggerated.

What I claim is:—

1. In a fixture for mixing antiseptic fluid with a liquid in combination with a spout provided with a passage for the main liquid, an antiseptic tank provided with an outlet delivery leading into the passage to the main liquid with a check valve therein located to seat by atmospheric pressure upward and prevent the flow of fluid into the antiseptic tank, substantially as described.

2. In a device for mingling an antiseptic fluid with a liquid in combination with a spout provided with a passage for the flow of the main liquid, an antiseptic tank provided with an outlet leading into the main spout, a check valve in said passage, an air passage to relieve the vacuum in said tank, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED A. SCHRATZ.

Witnesses:

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