B. HART.

FAUCET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 14, 1917.

1,231,602. Patented July 3, 1917.

Fig. 1.

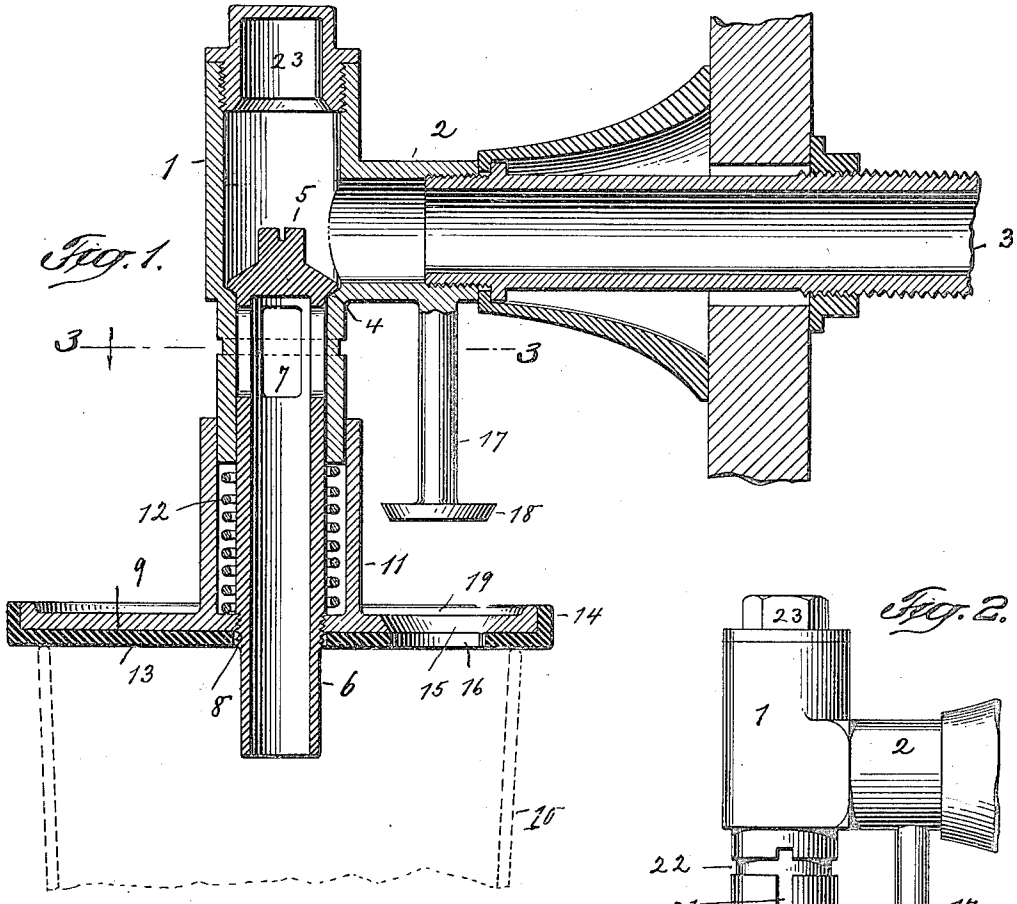
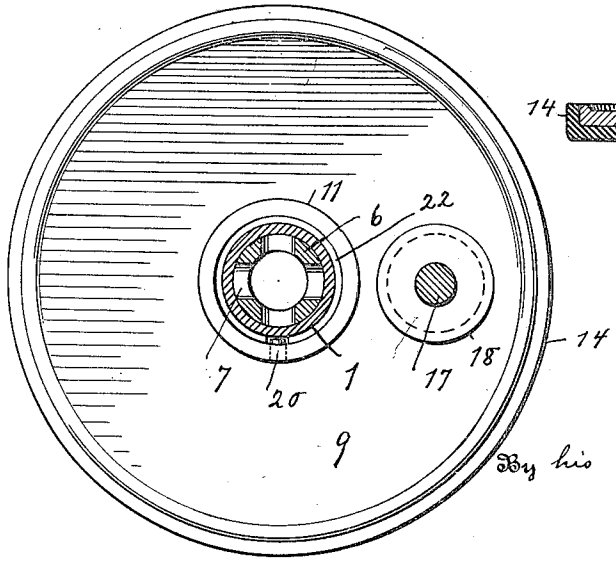


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FAUCET.

1,231,602. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 3, 1917.

Application filed March 14, 1917. Serial No. 154,647.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BLEEKER HART, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bayonne, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a faucet of novel construction, more partcularly adapted for the discharge of beer and similar fermented liquids which are delivered under pressure. The construction of the faucet is such that the glass may be accurately filled, without overflowing or spilling, and that during such filling, the air within the glass is free to escape, without causing a simultaneous escape of the liquid.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a faucet embodying my invention;

Fig. 2, a side view partly in section, and

Fig. 3, a section on line 3—3 Fig. 1.

The tubular casing 1 of the faucet is connected by a spud 2 to the service pipe 3, leading to a beer barrel or other container. Casing 1 is provided below spud 2, with a valve seat 4, coöperating with an upwardly opening valve 5, from which depends a tubular valve stem 6, having ingress openings 7, at its upper end. At a distance above its lower end, stem 6 is provided with a screw thread 8, adapted to be engaged by the correspondingly threaded eye of an annular disk or head 9. This disk is of such a size as to completely cover the glass or similar drinking vessel 10 which is to be charged, the lower end of stem 6, protruding beyond head 9 to constitute a nozzle that enters the top of the glass during the charging operation.

From head 9 there extends upwardly, a tubular sleeve 11 that telescopes the lower tubular end of casing 1, and constitutes a guide during the vertical movement of the head hereinafter referred to. Within this sleeve is housed, a spiral spring 12, which is interposed between casing 1 and head 9, and has a tendency to depress the head.

It will be seen that normally the valve will be seated to prevent the egress of the liquid, and that the pressure from within the beer barrel, in acting upon the top of valve 5, will have a tendency to hold the latter tightly to its seat.

When the barrel is to be tapped, the glass is held against the lower face of head 9, and pushed upward to correspondingly raise the latter and thus open valve 5, so that the beer will flow through apertures 7, and tubular stem 6, into the glass. As soon as the glass has been properly charged, it is withdrawn, whereupon head 9 will be lowered into its normal position by spring 12 so as to close valve 5.

In order to prevent an objectionable contact between glass 10 and head 9, immediately preceding and during the charging operation, the head is covered on its lower face by an annular gasket or packing disk 13, which is preferably made of rubber, and is held in position by means of a flange 14 which encompasses the rim of the head. This gasket offers a soft or flexible surface against which the glass may be pushed and pressed without causing breakage.

In order to permit the escape of air and prevent back pressure in the glass from impeding the free inflow of the liquid, head 9 is provided with an opening or vent 15 located in proximity to its periphery, while gasket 13 is provided with an alined opening or vent 16. From spud 2 depends the stem 17 of a fixed disk or stopper 18, that is centered above openings 15, 16 and is adapted to be received within a countersink 19 of the head.

Thus the operator in charging glass 10 may raise head 9 into greater or less proximity to stopper 18, so as to control the clearance of openings 15, 16, and adapt the device for the discharge of liquids under greater or less pressure. If the head is lifted to such a height, that opening 15 is entirely closed by stopper 18, the further escape of air is cut off, while the gases will be retained within the glass.

It may be necessary sometime, to sustain the faucet in its open position and thus cause a continuous discharge of the liquid. For this purpose, there extends inwardly from the lower end of sleeve 11, a pin 20, that is adapted to engage an upright slot 21 of casing 1, said slot communicating with a horizontal slot 22, slots 21, 22 constituting what might be termed a duplex bayonet slot. By pushing head 9 up, pin 20, will pass up along slot 21, and by then turning the head either to the right or left, the pin will be projected into either branch of slot 22, so as to thereby lock valve 5 in its open position in the manner desired.

If the faucet is to be dismembered for cleaning purposes, head 9 is unscrewed from stem 6, and the latter together with valve 5 is withdrawn from casing 1, after first unscrewing a plug 23, which is threaded into the upper end of the casing.

It will be seen that by my invention, liquids and more particularly fermented beverages may be tapped in such a manner that the glass may be accurately filled, that during such filling the amount of back pressure is under full control, that spilling is prevented, cleanliness insured, and waste avoided.

I claim:

A faucet comprising a valve casing, a cooperating valve, an apertured tubular stem depending from the valve and extending to the exterior of the casing, a spring-influenced head mounted on the stem at a distance from the lower end thereof and adapted to be engaged by a vessel so as to move the valve to open position against the tension of the spring, said head having a vent, and a stopper depending from the casing and controlling said vent.

BLEEKER HART.