No. 667,301. Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

J. F. DREDGE.

BEER FAUCET.

(Application filed Nov. 12, 1900.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

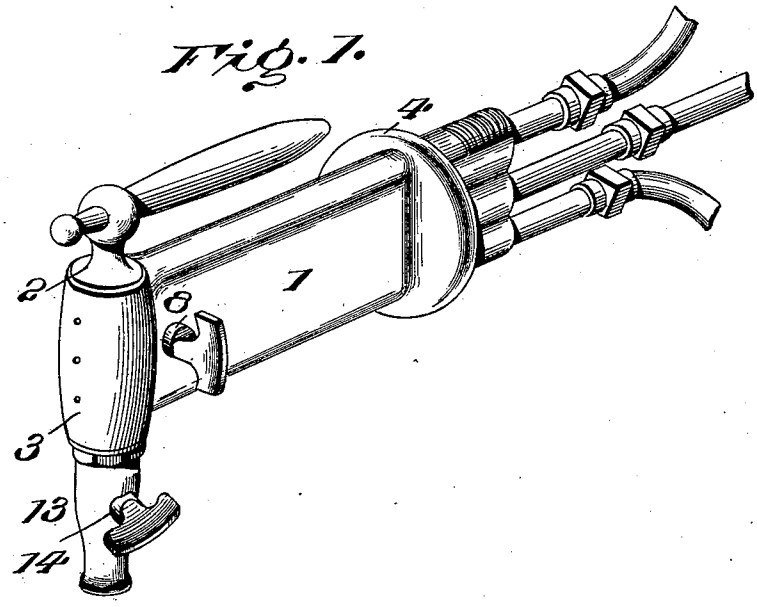
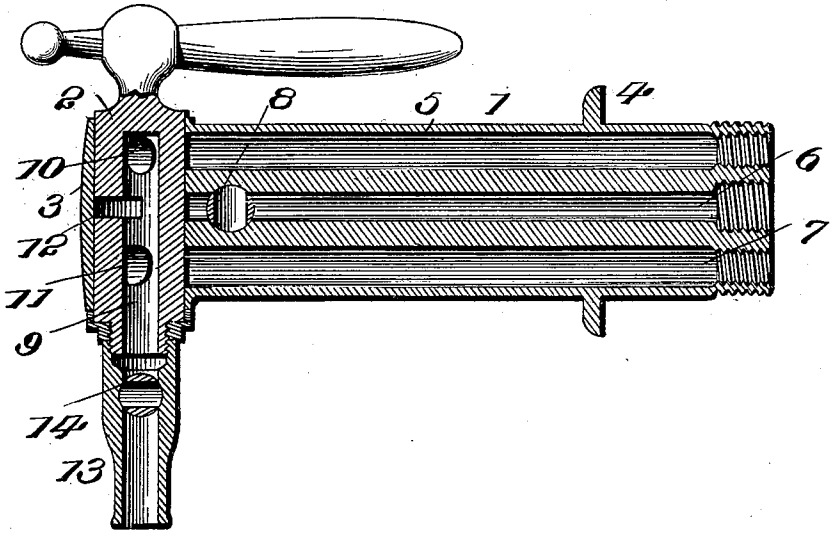


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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Fig. 3.

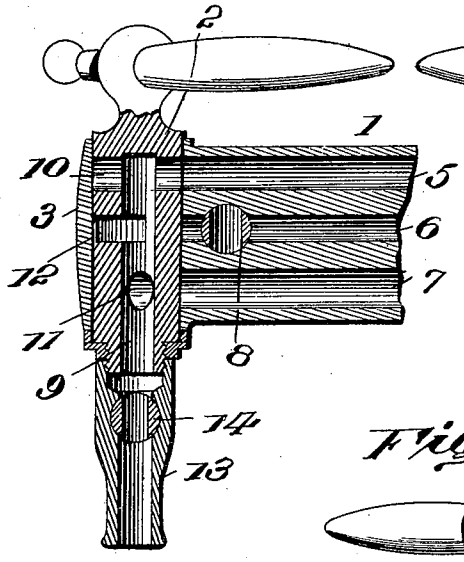


Fig. 4.

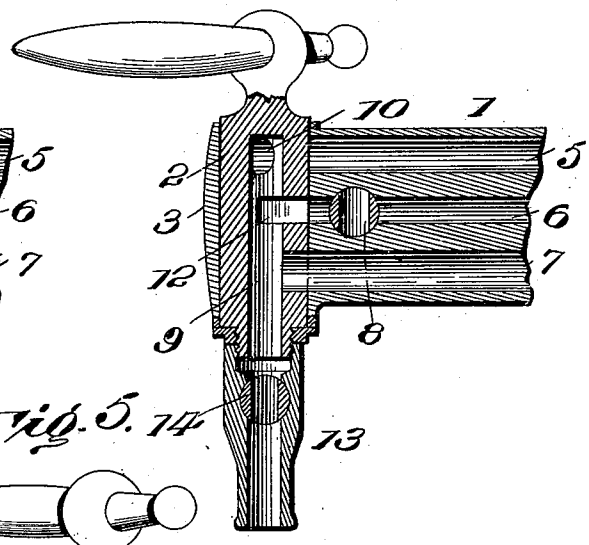


Fig. 5.

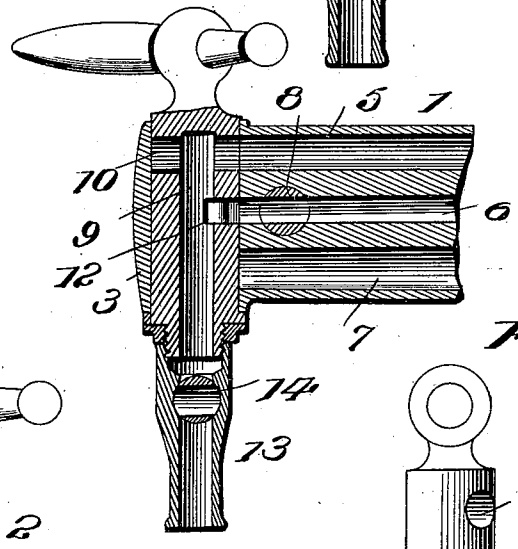


Fig. 6.

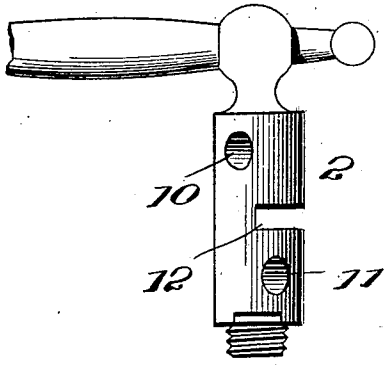
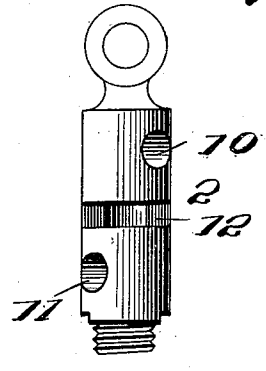


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH F. DREDGE, OF RACINE, WISCONSIN.

BEER-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,301, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed November 12, 1900. Serial No. 36,230. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH F. DREDGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Racine, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Beer-Faucets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to the class of devices commonly known as "beer-faucets," the object being to provide an article of this type for drawing off liquids of different kinds separately or simultaneously, as desired, and which may be used to flush the passages and conductors at required intervals in order to prevent their fouling to the detriment of the consumer and the flavor of the beverage. This is particularly true of malt-beverages which deposit slime upon the sides of the conductors and walls of the passages and which deposit can be removed only in a practical and rapid manner by flowing the cleansing liquid through the pipes and conductors in a reverse direction to the normal outflow of the fluid to be drawn.

The faucet is specially designed for use in dispensing malt liquors and can be applied to soda-fountains, water-fixtures for drawing hot and cold water separately or synchronously, and to a variety of uses where it is desirable to have a common outlet for a plurality of liquids of different nature and condition.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and the drawings hereto attached.

While the essential and characteristic features of the invention are necessarily susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved faucet. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section showing the valve turned to close all the passages of the body. Fig. 3 is a detail section showing the relation of the valve when turned to draw liquid through the upper passage. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing the valve turned to draw liquid through the lower passage. Fig. 5 is a section showing the manner of flushing a passage. Fig. 6 is a side view of the valve. Fig. 7 is a view of the valve at right angles to Fig. 6.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The faucet comprises a body 1 and valve 2. The body is provided at one end with a barrel or casing 3, in which is fitted the valve 2, and at its opposite end with a flange or plate 4 to abut against the part to which the device is applied. A series of passages extend through the body in parallel and longitudinal relation and lead into the barrel or casing 3. The number of the passages will vary and depend upon the capacity and work to be performed by the faucet. As shown, three passages 5, 6, and 7 are provided, each being connected to a separate receptacle by means of pipes or conductors, as shown. The middle passage 6 is connected with the water-main in the usual manner, and the passages 5 and 7 have connection with the receptacles containing the liquid or beverage to be dispensed or drawn off. The water-passage 6 is controlled by a plug-valve 8 let into an opening or valve-seat intersecting therewith and formed transversely of the body 1.

The valve 2 is hollow, the opening or space 9 thereof being closed at its upper end and having side outlets to be brought into register with the several longitudinal passages of the faucet-body upon turning the valve in the required direction and to the proper degree. An opening 10 extends transversely through the upper portion of the valve and intersects with the passage 9 and is positioned so as to register with the upper longitudinal passage 5. An opening 11 is formed in one side of the valve 2, near its lower end, and communicates with the passage 9 and is adapted to register with the longitudinal passage 7. A straight line drawn parallel with the axis of the valve will touch the inner edge portions of the openings 10 and 11 at one side of the valve, and this disposition of said openings enables the valve to be turned

so as to bring both openings in position to partially register with the longitudinal passages 5 and 7 of the body, whereby liquids of different nature and kind may be simultaneously drawn through the faucet and discharged through the common outlet. By having the opening 10 extending entirely through the valve and the opening 11 formed in one side only of said valve they may be caused to register separately and independently with the passages 5 and 7, so as to draw only one kind of liquid through the faucet. In this connection it is to be understood that it is absolutely necessary for the openings 10 and 11 to lie wholly upon opposite sides of a straight line parallel with the axis of the valve; otherwise the openings 10 and 11 would not be capable of independent and separate register with the corresponding longitudinal passages 5 and 7. The port 12, located intermediate of the openings 10 and 11, is in position to register with the water-passage 6 and, as shown, consists of a slot formed half-way into the valve, with the openings 10 and 11 in vertical line with the opposite terminals thereof, as clearly indicated in Fig. 7. This formation and disposition of the port 12 enable the valve to be turned so as to draw off water only or to establish simultaneous communication between the water-passage and either of the upper or lower passages 5 and 7 when it is required to flush them for cleaning or any required purpose. In order to establish communication between the water-passage 6 and the passage or opening 9 of the valve 2, the plug-valve 8 must be turned in order to permit the water to flow freely through the passage 6 when the latter has free communication with the opening of the valve 2.

The nozzle 13, applied to the discharge end of the valve 2, is valved to control the flow of the water, said nozzle having a transverse opening or valve-seat in which is fitted a plug-valve 14 of ordinary construction. This valve 14 is open under normal conditions and is closed at such times when it is required to flush either one of the longitudinal passages 5 and 7. The valve 8 is likewise normally closed and is opened when it is required to cleanse the passages of the faucet through which the beverage or liquid is drawn.

As previously stated, the passage 6 is connected with the water-main or other source of water-supply and the other passages of the faucet are connected with the receptacles containing the liquid or beverage to be dispensed. In the ordinary use of the faucet the plug-valve 8 is closed and the valve 14 opened. By a proper manipulation of the valve 2 liquid can be drawn from either one or both of the receptacles in the manner set forth. When the faucet is used for dispensing malt liquors and a keg has been emptied, the pipes or conductors leading from the faucet to said keg can be flushed by closing the valve 14, opening the valve 8, and turning the valve 2, so as to bring the passage 6 in comunication with the desired passage 5 or 7, whichever may be in connection with the exhausted keg. The water flowing through the passage 6, port 12, valve 2, and into the desired passage 5 or 7, through the opening of the valve in register therewith, will effect a cleansing of said passage and pipes connecting the faucet with the empty keg, the latter receiving the water employed for purifying and cleansing the faucet and connections. After the parts have been purified the valve 8 is closed, the valve 14 opened, and the valve 2 turned to cut off communication with the passage of the faucet just flushed.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a faucet of the type set forth, a body provided with upper, lower and intermediate passages and having a casing in communication with the several passages and constituting a valve-seat, the middle passage being adapted for connection with a water-supply, a valve for controlling the water-passage and located at a point between the valve-seat and water-supply, and a hollow valve fitted in the said casing and having upper and lower openings disposed at different points in the circumference of the valve, and having a middle port to register with the water-passage, said port extending about half-way into the valve and having the upper and lower ports in vertical line with its terminals, substantially as set forth.

2. The herein-described faucet for the purposes specified, the same comprising a body provided with a plurality of passages, a casing at one end of the body in communication with the passages and constituting a valve-seat, a valve for controlling one of the said passages, a hollow valve fitted in said casing and provided with a valved nozzle, and having a plurality of openings in position, the number corresponding with the passages of the faucet-body and located at different points in the circumferential length of the valve, whereby said valve can be turned to establish communication between it and any one of the individual passages separately or in groups as required, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH F. DREDGE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
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E. S. TRADEWELL.