

A. J. KETELSEN.
 SANITARY AUTOMATIC FAUCET.
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 9, 1909.

961,356.

Patented June 14, 1910.

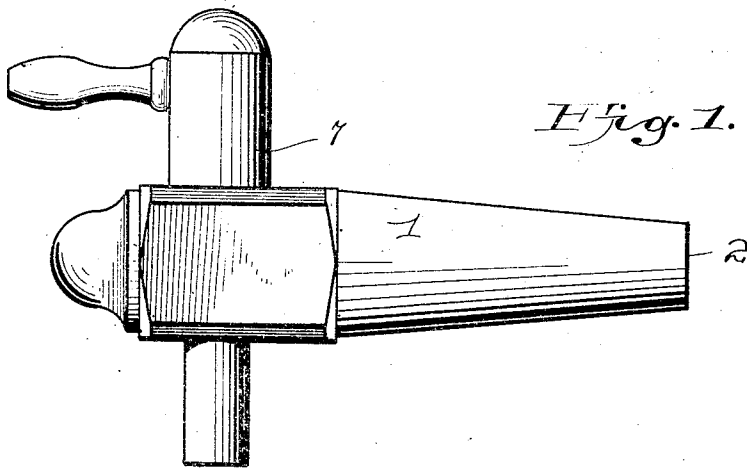


Fig. 1.

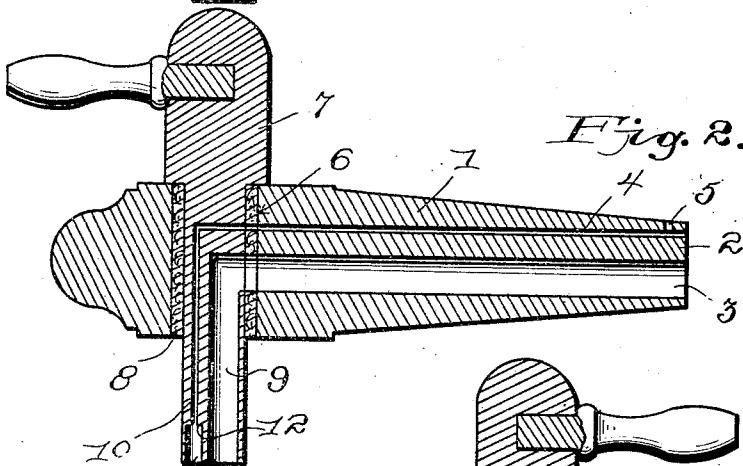


Fig. 2.

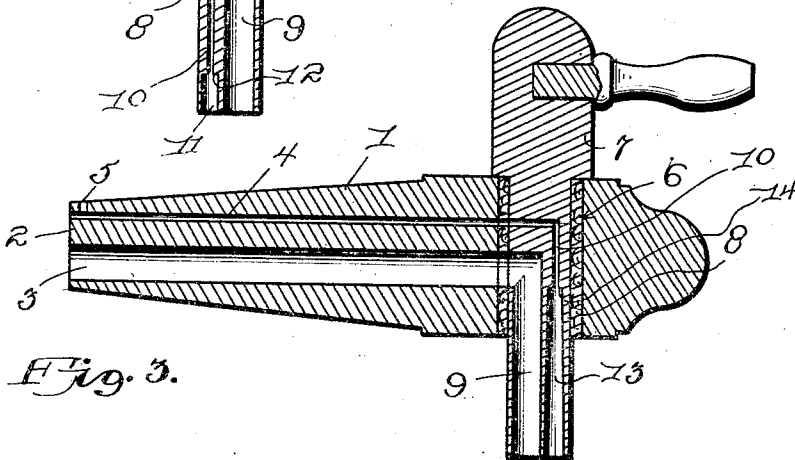


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
J. W. [Signature]
H. J. [Signature]

Inventor
 Andrew J. Ketelsen.

By *E. C. Vrooman,*
 his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. KETELSEN, OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

SANITARY AUTOMATIC FAUCET.

961,356.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 14, 1910.

Application filed September 9, 1909. Serial No. 516,954.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. KETELSEN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sanitary Automatic Faucets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to faucets, and the principal object of the same is to provide the turning plug of the faucet with a novel type of air passage which will automatically cut-off the flow of liquid through the faucet when the discharge outlet of the turning plug is immersed in the liquid discharged, said air passage being also provided with means which will tend to prevent liquid being drawn up the same.

In carrying out the object of the invention generally stated above it will, of course, be readily understood that the essential features of the same are necessarily susceptible of changes in details and structural arrangements, certain preferred and practical embodiments of which are shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of the improved faucet. Fig. 2 is a central vertical longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but showing a variation of the invention.

Referring to said drawings by numerals 1 designates the body of the improved faucet which is provided with the usual tapering end 2 for insertion into the receptacle from which the liquid is to be drawn. Said body is provided with the usual longitudinally arranged liquid passage 3 and the longitudinal air passage 4 which parallels the liquid passage 3 and communicates with the interior of the receptacle through the end of the body and also through a transverse passage 5 adjacent its end. The forward end of the said body 1 is provided with the usual vertical opening 6 in which the turning plug 7 rotates, packing material, such as cork or the like 8 being interposed between said plug and the wall of said opening. Said plug is provided with the substantially right angularly arranged liquid passage 9 adapted to be placed in communication with the liquid passage 3 of the body, and also with the substantially right angularly arranged air passage 10 also adapted

to be placed in communication with the air passage 4 of the body 1. The liquid passage and the air passage of the plug extend vertically to the lower or discharge end of said plug in the usual manner.

As is suggested in Fig. 2, the lower end of the vertical portion of the air passage 10 of the plug is enlarged as indicated at 11, a shoulder 12 being formed at the junction of the upper end of the enlarged or chambered portion of the plug and the lower end of the air passage 10.

In practical use, it will be understood that when the discharge end of the plug is reached by the liquid in the glass or other receptacle, said liquid will seal the chambered end of the air passage, cutting off the air supply, and thereby immediately stopping the flow of liquid so that there will be no danger of the liquid being spilled through overflow from the receptacle into which it is being discharged. And it will also be seen that by means of the shouldered junction between the air passage of the plug and the end chamber, the liquid, if any, that may be retained in said chamber will be prevented from gaining access to said air passage, thereby permitting the flow of liquid to automatically start as soon as the filled receptacle is removed from the discharge end of the said plug.

In Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawing the same general type of faucet has been shown, but the end chamber 13 of the discharge outlet of the plug is elongated and tapers longitudinally. A shoulder 14 is formed at the junction of said chamber and air passage. In all other respects the form of the invention shown in Fig. 3 is the same as that disclosed in Fig. 2, and the operation is the same.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. A faucet comprising a body provided with an air passage and a liquid passage, and a plug rotatably fitted therein and provided with a liquid passage and an air passage, said air passage having an enlarged chamber at its lower end.

2. In a faucet, the combination with the body provided with an air passage and a liquid passage, of a turning plug therefor provided with an air passage and a liquid passage, said air passage of the plug terminating at its outer end in an enlarged longitudinally arranged chamber.

3. In a faucet, the combination with the
body provided with an air passage and a
liquid passage, of a turning plug also pro-
vided with an air and a liquid passage, said
5 air passage of the plug terminating in an
enlarged longitudinally arranged tapering
chamber.

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

ANDREW J. KETELSEN.

Witnesses:

CLARA E. BOTKIE,
JOHN F. O'KEEFE.