

D. LANDAU.
HEAD AND FILLER FOR LIQUID RECEPTACLES.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 7, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 2.

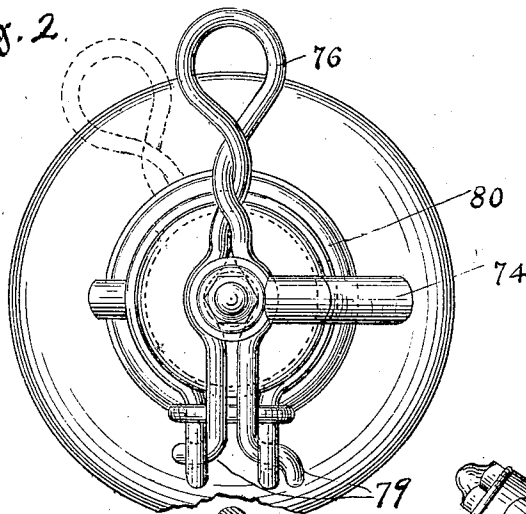


Fig. 3.

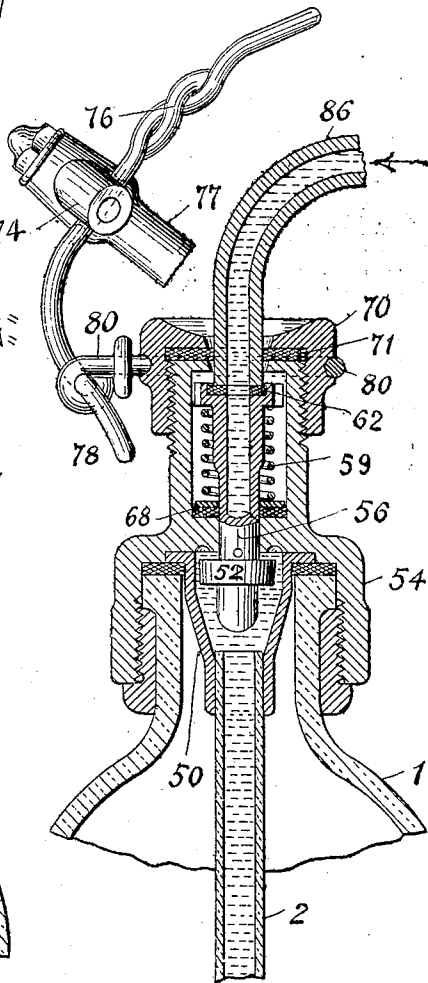
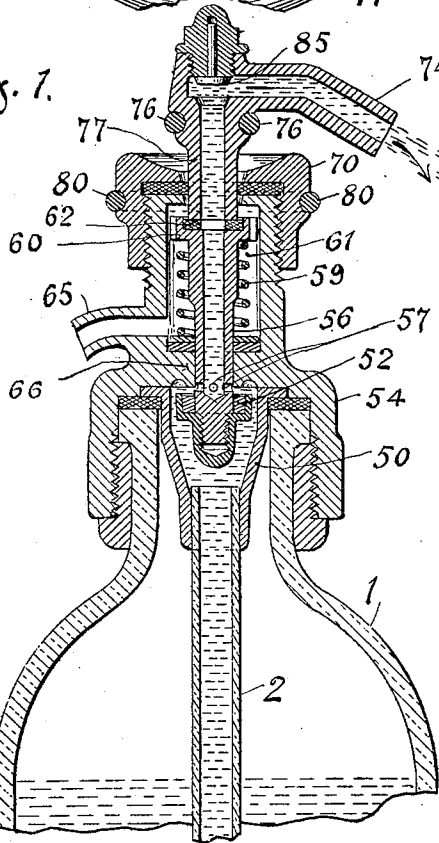


Fig. 1.



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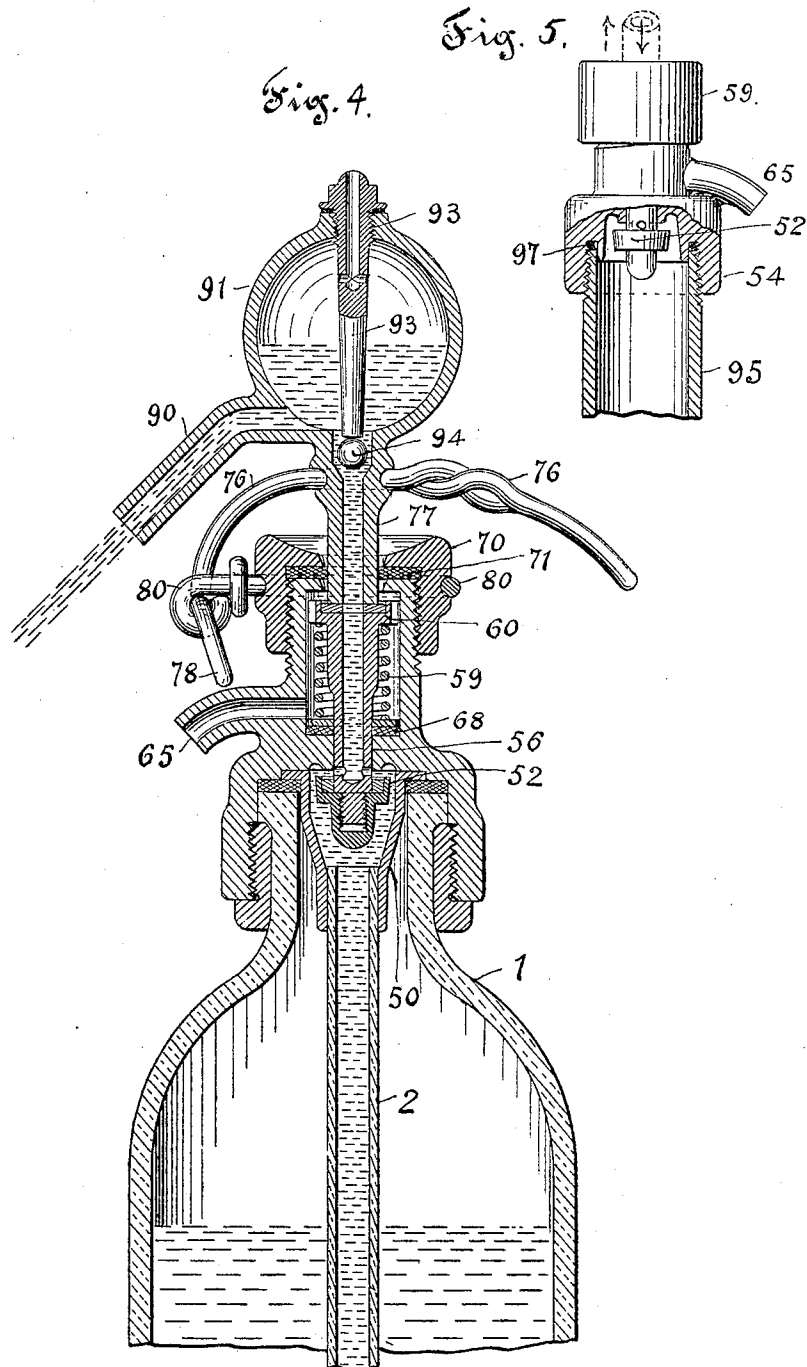
No. 823,282.

PATENTED JUNE 12, 1906.

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HEAD AND FILLER FOR LIQUID RECEPTACLES.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DEWIS LANDAU, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

HEAD AND FILLER FOR LIQUID-RECEPTACLES.

No. 823,282.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 12, 1906.

Application filed December 7, 1905. Serial No. 290,739.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DEWIS LANDAU, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Heads and Fillers for Liquid-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in heads and fillers for liquid-receptacles, and the invention is particularly adapted but not restricted to use with siphon-bottles.

The invention aims to provide a useful and convenient device for filling any receptacles—such as siphon-bottles, barrels, kegs, pipes, and other receptacles—with any liquid, as with aerated waters, beers, wines, and other liquids, and for readily drawing off the contents in whole or in part at any time, as at a dinner or social entertainment, or in saloons, wine-rooms, restaurants, and the like. Other purposes and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description hereinafter given.

Since the invention is adapted to use in various forms and constructions, I show in the accompanying drawings and hereinafter describe several modifications.

Referring to the drawings which accompany the specification to aid the description, Figure 1 is a broken vertical section of a siphon-bottle provided with a modification of my improved head and filler with the main valve open, Fig. 2 being a plan of the same parts, and Fig. 3 a vertical section thereof with the main valve open and indicating the spout of a filling vessel applied to the said valve. Fig. 4 is a broken vertical section of a siphon-bottle equipped with my improved head and filler, having a chamber adapted to overcome the first violent spurt to produce a regular discharge from the siphon-bottle. Fig. 5 is a broken sectional elevation of the head and filler applied directly to a pipe.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, which show a combined head and filler applied to a large vessel of glass or metal 1, the main valve 52 is arranged with the conical end 50 of tube 2 and with an escape-passageway around said valve 52, which seats up against the head 54, which head is connected with the receptacle 1 (shown as a siphon-bottle) in any suitable water-tight manner. The valve-stem 56 is hollow and provided with transverse ports 57, which communicate when said valve is open with said end 50, as shown.

Said valve 52 is normally held closed by spring 59 engaging under the shouldered end 60 of said stem 56 in a chamber 61 in said head 54, and said end 60 contains an annular washer 62, of rubber or other suitable material, and said head 60 is grooved or cut away at the periphery to permit of flow of liquid around said head. With said chamber 61 communicates a relief-nozzle 65, preferably arranged just above the partition 66, through which works said stem 56. The extremity of head 54 is covered by a cap 70, made tight by a packing-ring 71 and provided with a central orifice for insertion of a filling vessel or other device for refilling the receptacle 1. A discharge-spout 74 is preferably hinged to said head 54 or to the receptacle, so that said spout can be turned back out of the way when refilling the said receptacle, and a cheap and convenient construction is clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3, where a twisted wire handle 76 engages on and carries the said spout or the vertical tube 77 thereof and is hinged at 79 in the ears of a wire 80, clamped in a groove around said cap 70. For convenience said handle 76 is preferably arranged at right angles to said spout 74, as in Fig. 2, but may be turned to any angle, and said spout-tube 77 is adapted to pass down into said cap 70 and press with water-tight fit on the washer 62, and said spout 74 may or may not be provided with the check-valve 85 opening outward.

Supposing the receptacle is full of aerated liquid, then the user presses handle 76 down, thereby pressing down valve-stem 56 and opening valve 52, the contents of the receptacle then flowing out around said valve 52 through valve-stem 56 and the spout 74 77, check-valve 85, if one is used, opening. Upon releasing the handle 76 the valve 52 again closes, and any gas and liquid that may be left in the ports above the relief-nozzle 65 trickle out by that nozzle, being readily caught in a glass held by the user.

To refill the receptacle, the handle is tilted back, as in Fig. 3, the back extension 78 of said handle 76 acting as a stop to prevent tilting back the spout too far, and the nozzle 86 of a vessel or other filling device is pressed down against washer 62, thereby opening the valve 52 and refilling the receptacle, said nozzle 65 providing for the relief of any gas or liquid that may have collected in the chambered head 54 when said nozzle 86 is withdrawn and valve 52 again closes. Fig. 9

shows the head and filler 54 fixed on a pipe 95, so as to be used for filling and emptying any vessel, even at a distance.

In Fig. 4 the parts of the receptacle 1 and head 54 are mostly the same as hereinbefore described; but the spout 90 is now equipped or connected with an equalizing-chamber 91, into which at the top or any other suitable position enters a relief-tube 93, and the lower end of said tube 93 may be utilized as a stop for a ball check-valve 94, or the check-valve may be omitted. The effect of chamber 91 is to prevent a sudden explosive discharge from the spout 90 when opening the valve 52, for the first rush of gas escapes by way of relief-tube 93, and the first violent rush of liquid enters said chamber 91 and then flows steadily with only proper force from spout 90. In other respects the operation is similar to that hereinbefore explained in connection with Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive.

Now, having described my improvements, I claim as my invention—

1. In a head and filler for liquid-receptacles, the combination of a valve adapted to be opened by a filling device, and a movable discharge-spout adapted to engage and open said valve, substantially as described.

2. In a head and filler for liquid-receptacles, the combination of a valve adapted to be opened by a filling device, a head for said receptacle, a spout hinged thereon and adapted in one position to open said valve and discharge the contents of said receptacle and in another position to turn to permit access to said valve, substantially as described.

3. In a head and filler for liquid-receptacles, the combination with the chambered head, of a valve and ported hollow valve-stem adapted to be engaged by a filling device for opening said valve, and a movable discharge-spout carried on said head and adapted in one position to engage said valve-stem and open said valve, substantially as described.

4. The combination with a receptacle, of a chambered head, a relief communicating therewith, a hollow ported valve-stem in said head communicating with the interior of said receptacle and a valve on said stem adapted to close said communication between said stem and said receptacle, substantially as described.

5. The combination with a receptacle, of a

chambered head provided with a relief-orifice, a hollow valve-stem in said head provided with ports communicating with said receptacle, and a valve on said stem adapted to close the communication between said valve-stem and said receptacle, substantially as described.

6. The combination with the internal tube of a liquid-receptacle, of a valve arranged therein with a liquid-passage around said valve, a hollow ported valve-stem communicating with said tube when said valve is open, a head provided with a chamber in which said valve-stem works and a relief-opening from said chamber, a spring adapted to normally close said valve, and a cap for said head adapted to permit of access to said valve-stem for opening said valve, substantially as described.

7. The combination with the internal tube of a liquid-receptacle, of a valve arranged therein with a passage in said tube around said valve, a hollow ported valve-stem adapted to connect with said tube when said valve is open, a chambered head within which said stem works provided with a relief, a cap on said head adapted to give access to said valve-stem, and a hinged discharge-spout adapted in one position to engage said valve-stem and open said valve, substantially as described.

8. The combination in a head and filler for liquid-receptacles having a discharge-opening, of a relief-chamber operatively communicating with said discharge-opening and with the interior of said receptacle, whereby the discharge from the receptacle enters and is equalized in said relief-chamber, substantially as described.

9. The combination in a head and filler for a liquid-receptacle provided with a discharge-spout, of a valve, a hollow ported valve-stem therefor, and an equalizing-chamber operatively connected with said spout and with said valve-stem, whereby the discharge from said receptacle is equalized, substantially as described.

Signed at New York city this 5th day of December, 1905.

DEWIS LANDAU.

Witnesses:

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