

J. Jahraus,
Beer Faucet,
N^o 54,359, Patented May 1, 1866.

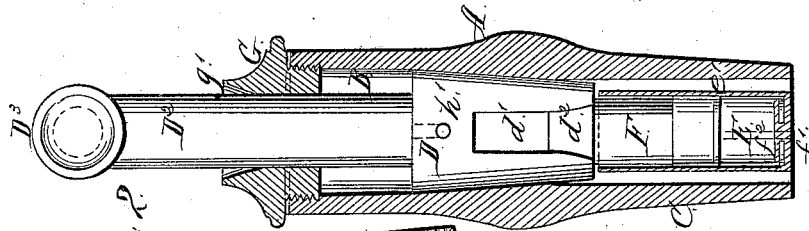


Fig. 2.

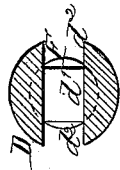


Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.

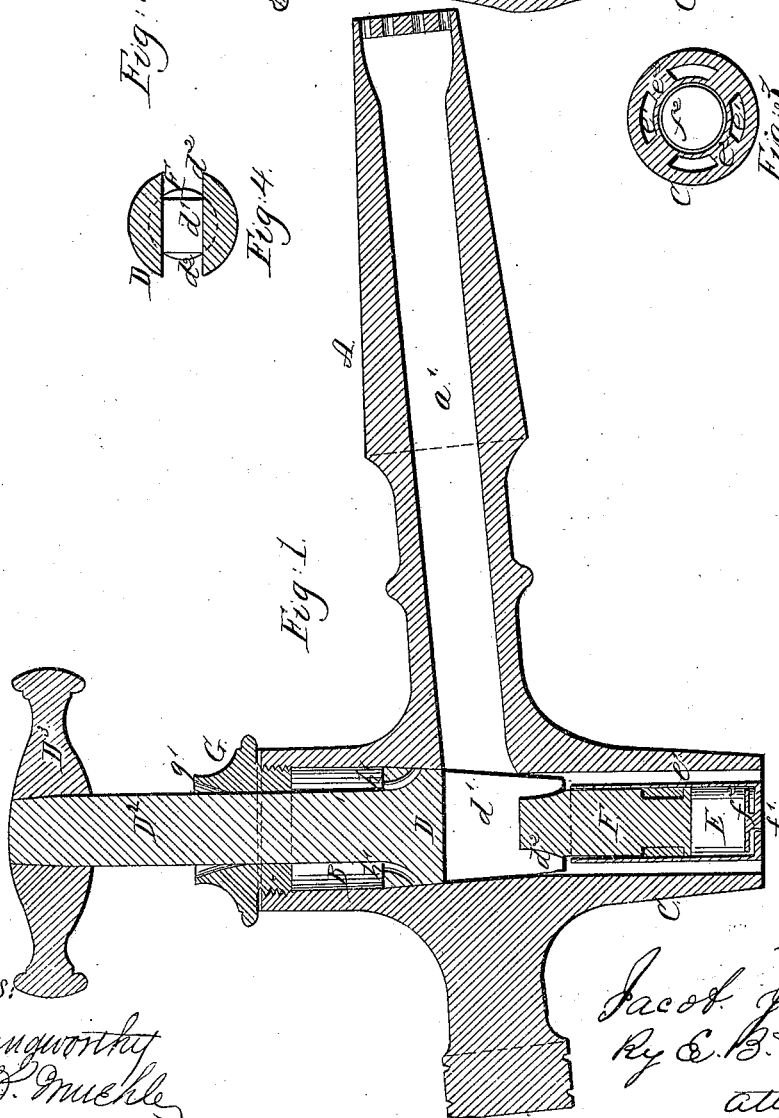


Fig. 1.

Witnesses:

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Inventor.

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JACOB JAHRAUS, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 54,359, dated May 1, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB JAHRAUS, of the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and Improved Beer-Faucet; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure I is a vertical longitudinal section of my said faucet. Fig. II is a cross-sectional elevation on line 1 2. Fig. III is a cross-section on line 3 4, and Fig. IV is a cross-section of key on line 5 6.

This invention relates to that class of beer-faucets which have small pumps or ejectors combined therewith; and it consists in making the axis of the discharge-nozzle to coincide with that of the key, and placing therein the pump or ejector-barrel, its axis also coinciding with that of the key, in combination with a combined key and plunger, thereby obtaining greater simplicity in construction and making the faucet capable of use either with or without the ejector.

A represents the stem of the faucet, the bore a' of which terminates in the key chamber or socket.

B represents the key-chamber, the axis of which is at right angles, or nearly so, with the stem.

C represents the discharge-nozzle, which is an extension of the key-chamber, its axis coinciding with that of the key-chamber.

D represents the key, which for a short distance above and below the bore a' of the stem, is made conical or tapering, the key-chamber having a corresponding taper, and the key being nicely fitted therein by grinding. The passage d' through the key is extended downward at each end, as shown at d^2 , and communicates with the discharge-nozzle, so that when the key is turned and its passage d' brought in line with the bore of the faucet the liquor may pass downward into the discharge-nozzle.

E represents the pump-barrel, which is placed within the discharge-nozzle, and concentric therewith. It is smaller than the nozzle, so as to leave an annular space, e' , through which the liquor may issue, this annular space being, in reality, the discharge-nozzle. It is secured

to the nozzle at the top and bottom by the feathers e^2 .

F represents a plunger working in the pump-barrel E, it being an extension of the key. The bottom of the pump-barrel is closed except a small perforation, f' . A button, f^2 , is placed a short distance above the bottom of the barrel, and is secured thereto by a central stud. This button is slightly less in diameter than the bore of the barrel, so as to leave an annular space around it, the width of which space should be less than the diameter of the perforation f' , so that anything which may pass the annular space will be sure to pass through this perforation, and the annular space, by its greater extent, will be less likely to become choked than the single perforation.

The key-chamber extends upward above the key, so that the key, and with it the plunger, may be raised sufficiently to withdraw the plunger from the pump-barrel. The chamber is covered by a screw-cap, G, through which the key-stem D^2 passes, said stem having a cross-handle, D^3 , at its end, by which it may be readily raised or turned, as may be required.

The operation of this faucet may be briefly described as follows: When the cask to which the faucet is applied is full, and the beer fresh, the use of the ejector will not be required. In this case, by turning the key as in a common faucet, its passage d' will be brought in line with the bore of the faucet, and the liquor allowed to flow into and through the discharge-orifice e' into the receiving-glass. After the beer has lost its freshness and it is desired to restore it by the use of the ejector, the faucet must be opened in a different manner—that is, by raising instead of turning the key. The raising of the key will open a communication with the discharge-orifice and allow the liquor to flow the same as by turning the key; but the plunger being withdrawn from the pump-barrel by the act of raising the key, a portion of the liquor will flow into and fill the pump-barrel, so that when the faucet is shut by the descent of the key, the plunger will forcibly expel the liquor in the pump-barrel through the perforation f' in its bottom into the glass, and the agitation of the beer in the glass caused by this injection will restore its lost flavor and freshness.

The screw-cap G flares outwardly around the key-stem, so as to form a cup, g' , which will catch and hold any liquor which may be carried up by the key-stem in raising until it shall have time to run back into the key-chamber after the faucet is shut. If any liquor should remain in the key-chamber after the faucet is shut, the next upward movement of the key would expel it around the stem through the chamber-cap. As a preventive of leakage at this place, in addition to the cup g' , small holes h' are made in the key, through which the liquor may run back when the key is raised into the chamber below.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Making the discharge-nozzle C an exten-

sion of the key-chamber B, and locating the pump-barrel E therein, in combination with the key D and plunger F, arranged and operating in the manner described.

2. Extending the key-passage d' downward at each end thereof on the opposite sides of the discharge-nozzle extension of the key-chamber, as described.

3. Forming the key-chamber cap G with a cup, g' , for the purpose set forth.

4. The holes h' in the key, as set forth.

5. The combination of the button f^2 with the perforation f' , for the purpose set forth.

JACOB JAHRAUS.

Witnesses:

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