

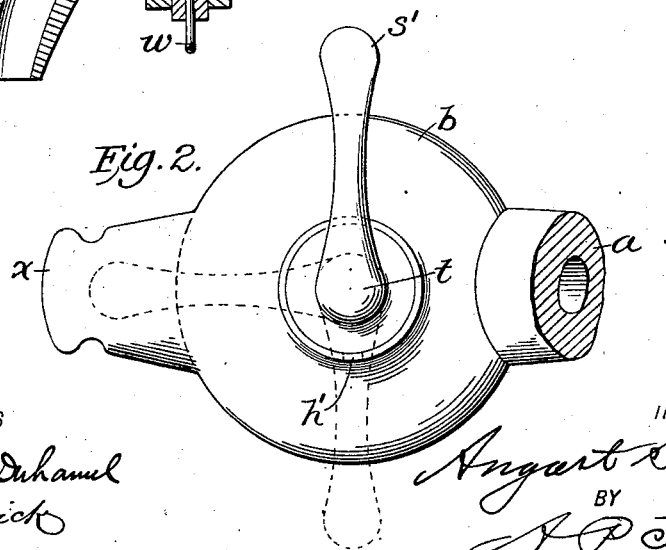
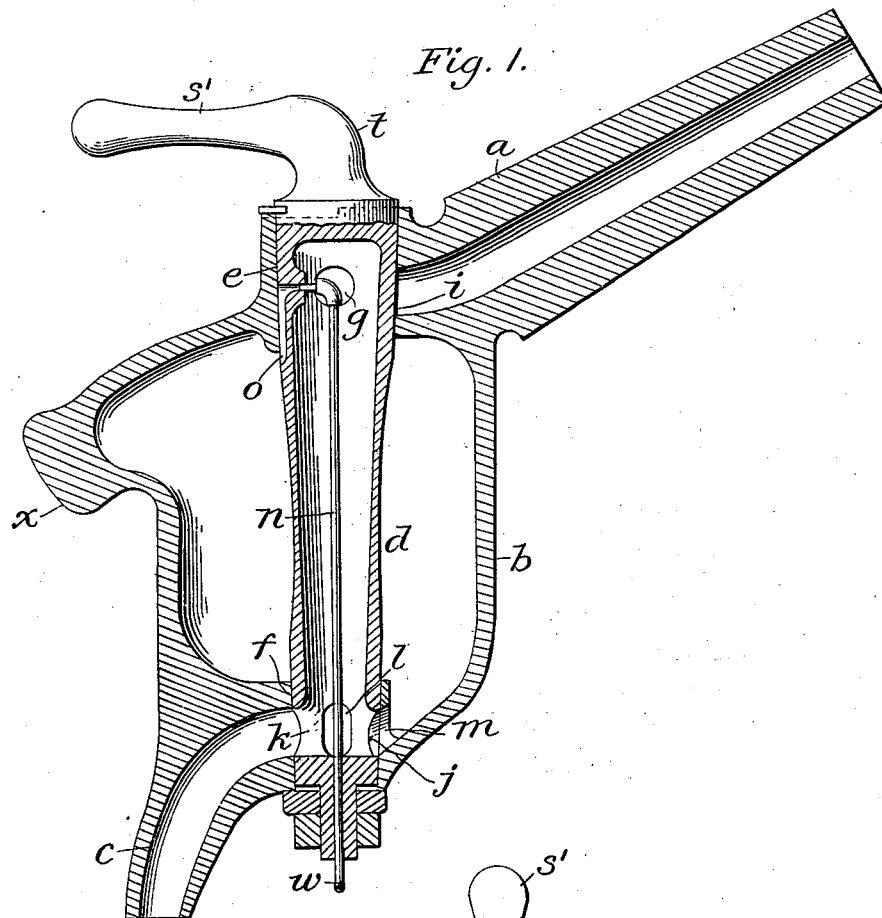
A. SUNDH.

FAUCET.

(Application filed July 24, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1



WITNESSES

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C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR

August Sundh

BY

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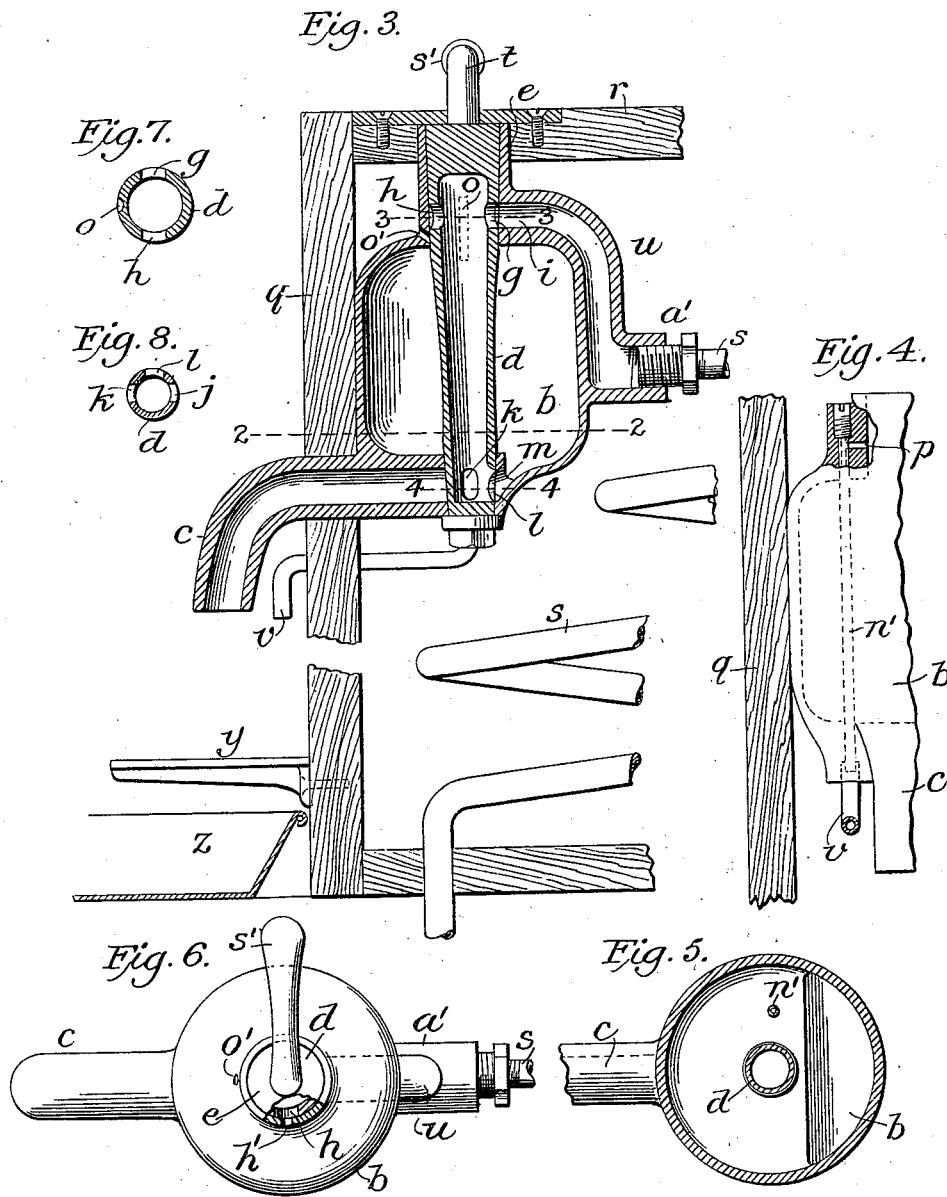
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST SUNDH, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 645,763, dated March 20, 1900.

Application filed July 24, 1899. Serial No. 724,983. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST SUNDH, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Yonkers, Westchester county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Beer or other Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in an improvement in the construction of beer and other faucets, whereby the faucet is adapted for drawing by the glass, as with ordinary faucets, and is also adapted for drawing and measuring a certain quantity at will, the object being to afford beer-sellers a more convenient faucet for dealing out the beer by the glass and also by the pint or quart than such as are at present in use, as hereinafter described, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved faucet with the valve set for discharging the measuring-chamber and with the tap end adapted for driving into the tap-hole in the head of a beer-keg. Fig. 2 is a top view. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation with the valve set for filling the measuring-chamber and being located in a cooling-box and adapted for coupling with a cooling-coil within the box. Fig. 4 is a partial front elevation as represented in Fig. 3 with a part broken out. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the faucet on line 2 2 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a plan view as represented in Fig. 3 with a part broken out. Fig. 7 is a transverse section of the valve on line 3 3, Fig. 3; and Fig. 8 is a transverse section on line 4 4, Fig. 3.

The tap *a* is constructed with a measuring-chamber *b*, on the lower end of which the discharge-nozzle *c* is formed instead of being a direct continuation of the tap, as in the common faucet. A longer plug-valve *d* is used, said valve extending through the chamber and being seated at *e* in the top of the chamber and at *f* in the bottom of the chamber, said valve being hollow for the most part of its length, but closed at both ends. Near the upper end of this valve it has ports *g* and *h* opposite each other and in relation to port *i* of the tap for opening communication therewith when required. At the lower end of the valve-chamber said valve has ports *j* and *k* opposite each other and in a line at right an-

gles to the line in which ports *g* and *h* lie, and it also has the port *l* in the same side as port *g*. The nozzle *c* communicates with the interior of chamber *b* through the port *m*.

In Fig. 1 a vent-pipe *n* is fitted within the valve from the lower end and communicating with the vent-groove *o* to vent the chamber *b* when filling and emptying it. Instead of this arrangement of the vent-tube within the valve it may be fitted in the chamber, as indicated in dotted lines *n'*, Fig. 4, the location being at one side of the valve, the left-hand side in this case, with a vent-port *p* communicating with valve-seat *e*. With the vent-tube located in the valve the vent is through groove *o* both in filling and emptying the measuring-chamber; but with the arrangement of Figs. 3 and 4 the vent is through groove *o* and pipe *n'* when filling the chamber and through said groove and a port *o'* of the top of the chamber when emptying the chamber, the groove being then in the position represented in Fig. 1. In both cases the valve is vented when discharging through port *h* and a port *h'* through the seat *e* for the upper end of the valve.

It will be seen that with the valve set as in Figs. 2 and 3, the handle *s'* being turned to the left, the chamber *b* will fill through ports *g* and *l*, and it will be noted that it fills from the bottom in such a way that foaming is largely, if not entirely, prevented, especially if the vent be sufficiently contracted to maintain air compression on the beer. Then with the valve set in the middle position, as in Fig. 1, the beer will discharge out of the measuring-chamber through ports *k* and *l*, and with the valve shifted to the right hand the beer will be drawn directly through the valve by ports *h* and *l* without entering the measuring-chamber.

With the valve set in the middle position the beer is shut off the same as with the ordinary valve and both the chamber and the valve are open, so as to drip clean and avoid lodgment of any matters such as would be liable to lodge if closed.

The small quantities drawn directly through the valve without exposure to the walls of the measuring-chamber will, when the faucet is not inclosed for protection from the atmosphere of a warm room, issue cooler than if so exposed, because the amount of metal of

higher temperature with which it has contact is much less; but I propose to inclose the faucet in a cooling-box when attached to the coil *s* of a cooler and drawing under pressure, with the neck *l* of the handle extending through the cover *v* of the box and the nozzle *c* through the side. The vent-pipe *n'* will also be extended through one side of the box, so that a slight discharge that will escape when the chamber *b* is full will be seen to indicate the fact to the operator. A like discharge from the vent *n* serves the same purpose with that arrangement of the vent. The vent-pipes *n n'* will be arranged to discharge into the receptacle for the beer, pipe *n'* being extended through the side of the box, as shown at *v*, and pipe *n* having the bent terminal *w*, that will discharge near the mouth of nozzle *c* when the chamber is filling.

The construction of Fig. 3 may also be used independently of the cooler, and in order that the faucet may not be too low in cases when it is desirable to connect the faucet as near as possible to the lower part of the keg or other vessel to be drawn from to permit the glass or other receptacle to be inserted under the faucet without obstruction by the bench or floor supporting the keg I have located the tap-stem *a* for connection with the keg below the top of the chamber, with a passage *u* extending up to the inlet-port to the valve. Such construction is unnecessary when the faucet is used in a cooler, as herein represented, but is in no way objectionable for such use.

The pint-measure is most generally in demand by the customers. Hence the capacity of the measuring-chamber will preferably be the same, and the drafts can be repeated when more is desired.

The knob *x* of Figs. 1 and 2 is a head for striking to drive the tap *a* into the tap-hole. *y* represents a table for holding the vessel to be filled, and *z* a drip-pan.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination in a faucet, of a measuring-chamber formed in an enlarged portion intermediate of the tap and the nozzle, and the tubular valve for controlling the drafts, said valve located within the chamber and having one set of induction and eduction ports which when the valve is set in one position draw unmeasured quantities and another set of ports which when the valve is set in another position draw measured quantities.

2. The combination in a faucet, of a measuring-chamber intermediate of the nozzle and the tap, a hollow valve, seated in the ends of the chamber respectively, said valve having ports for drawing directly through it independently of the measuring-chamber, and other ports for drawing through said chamber, said chamber having a suitable vent and said valve also having a vent.

3. The combination in a faucet, of a measuring-chamber intermediate of the nozzle and the tap, a hollow valve seated in the upper

and lower ends of the chambers respectively and controlling drafts through the chamber, a vent at the top of the chamber for filling and emptying, and a waste-pipe connected therewith and having its discharge end visible to the operator.

4. The combination in a faucet, of a measuring-chamber intermediate of the nozzle and the tap, a hollow valve seated in the upper and lower ends of the chamber respectively and controlling drafts through the chamber, a vent at the top of the chamber for filling and emptying, and a waste-pipe connected therewith and having its discharge end located in proximity to the nozzle.

5. The combination in a faucet, of a measuring-chamber intermediate of the nozzle and the tap, a hollow valve seated in the upper and lower ends of the chamber respectively and controlling drafts through the chamber and also independently of the chamber, a vent at the top of the chamber for filling and emptying, and a vent for the valve when emptying.

6. The combination in a faucet, of a measuring-chamber intermediate of the nozzle and the tap, a hollow rotating plug-valve seated in the top of the chamber and also seated in the bottom of the chamber, and having two independent receiving-ports in its upper end, for respectively drawing directly through it and also drawing into the chamber, and also having at the lower end a port for drawing into the chamber, two ports for discharging from the chamber and another port discharging directly from the valve, said chamber and valve having suitable vents.

7. The combination in a faucet, of a measuring-chamber intermediate of the nozzle and the tap, a hollow valve seated in the upper and lower ends of the chamber respectively, and controlling drafts through the chamber, and the vent-tube inserted in the valve through the lower end and communicating with the top of the chamber.

8. The combination in a faucet, of a measuring-chamber intermediate of the nozzle and the tap, a hollow valve seated in the ends of the chamber respectively, and controlling drafts through said chamber, and the vent-port in the upper valve-seat located so that when the valve is set emptying the chamber, it communicates with the inlet valve-port by which the chamber is filled, to vent the valve.

9. In a measuring-faucet having a measuring-chamber receiving the liquid at the top and discharging it at the bottom, the tap-stem for connection with the keg located below the top of the chamber with a passage extending upward therefrom to the inlet-port of the top of the chamber.

Signed by me at New York city, New York, this 29th day of June, 1899.

AUGUST SUNDH.

Witnesses:

A. P. THAYER,
C. SEDGWICK.