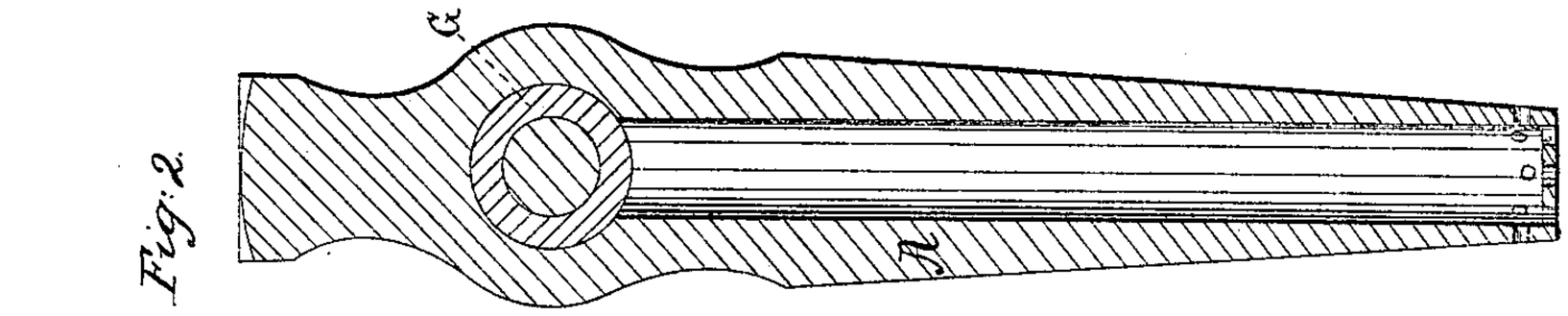
T. G. Beikel,

Faucet,

No. 42,828, Patented May 24, 1864

Fig. 2.



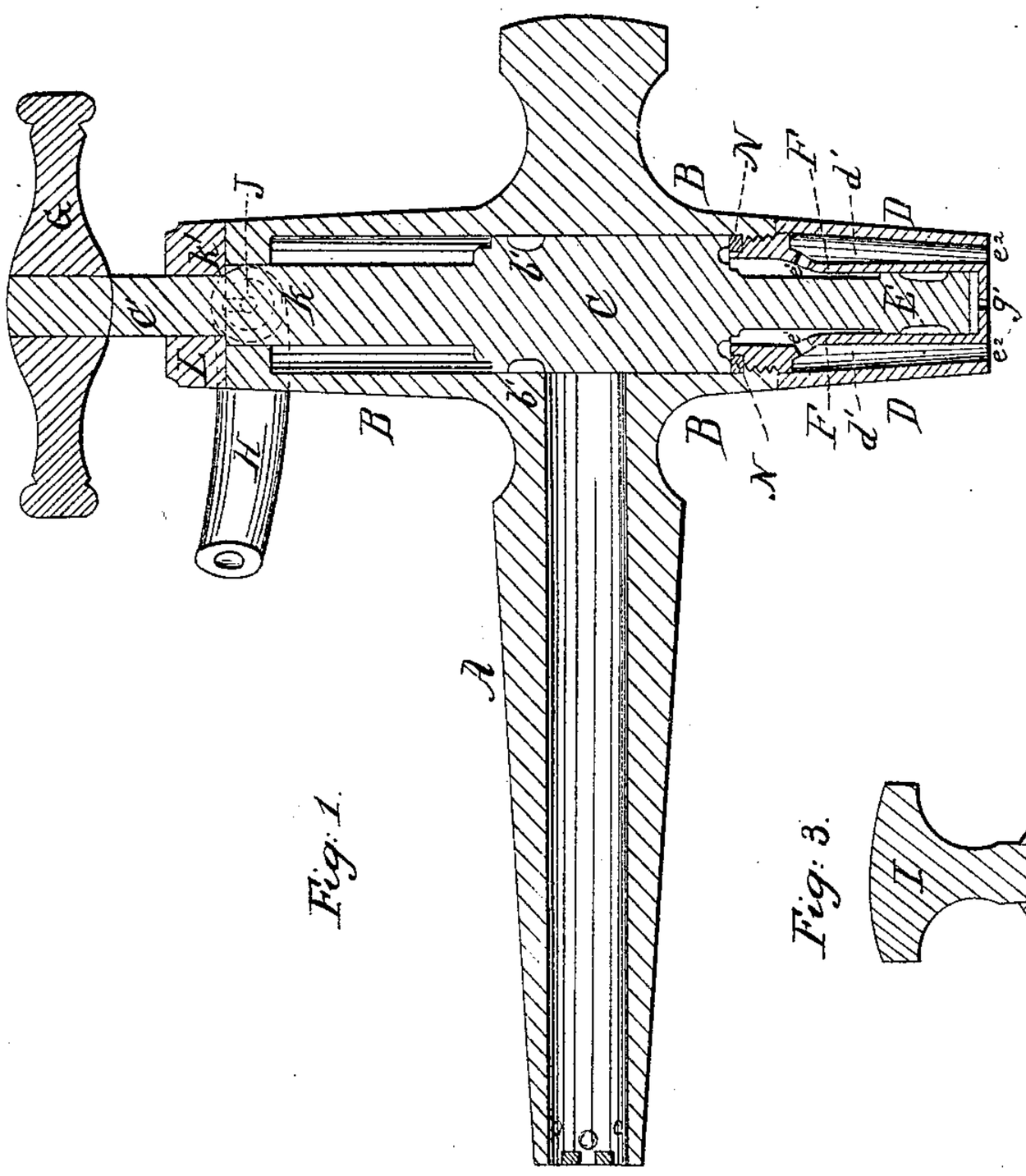


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

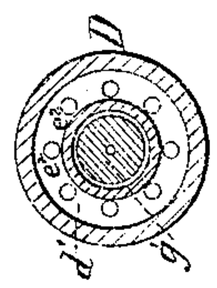
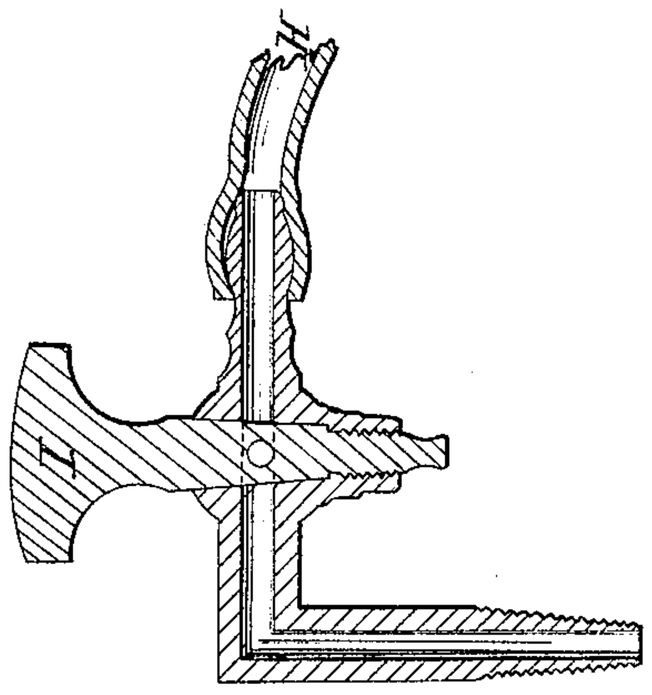


Fig. 3.



Witnesses;
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Geo. W. Wallace

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. BICKEL, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED BEER FAUCET AND VENT.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **42,828**, dated May 24, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. G. BICKEL, of the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and Improved Beer Faucet and Pump; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure I is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. II is a horizontal longitudinal section, and Fig. III a section of stop-cock placed in head of cask. Fig. IV is a cross-section on line 1 2 of Fig. I.

The nature of this invention relates to making the piston-valve of sufficient length to allow it to be raised vertically a sufficient distance to operate the plunger in a manner to suck up a quantity of liquor (from the glass or cup into which it has been drawn) into the cylinder in which the plunger works, and to force it out again into the glass without uncovering the bore of the stem which leads into the cask, and to locating the vent-opening in the top of the piston cylinder of the faucet, and connecting a valve with the piston-rod in such a manner that the valve will be moved vertically with the piston-rod, so as to open the vent when the piston is raised and to close the vent when the piston is let down to its lowest position.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

A represents the main stem or barrel of the faucet, which is inserted into the cask from which the liquor is to be drawn.

B is a piston and discharge-cylinder at right angles to the stem A, into which the bore of the stem A opens. This cylinder is accurately bored out to receive a piston, C, the rod C′ of which passes through the top of the cylinder and has a cross-handle, G, by which the piston is raised and lowered. A groove is turned in the piston C, in which is wound the packing b', by which the piston is made to fit tightly in the cylinder.

D represents a discharge-nozzle screwed into the lower end of the cylinder B. Within this nozzle is placed a small cylinder, F, leaving an annular space, d', between it and the nozzle. The top of this cylinder is connected to the nozzle by a flange, through which are made perforations e', through which the liquor enters the annular chamber, from which it is discharged through similar perforations, e^2, at the bottom.

E represents a plunger which fits the cylinder F, and is connected with the piston C, so that the movement of the piston is communicated to the plunger.

N represents packing to insure a close fit between the nozzle D and piston-cylinder B.

The operation is as follows: The piston C being raised, and with it the plunger E, allows the liquor to flow from the cask through the stem A into the cylinder B and out through the nozzle D. The plunger E being drawn up in the cylinder F allows the cylinder to fill with liquor, so that in the downward movement of the piston and plunger the piston shuts off the flow of the liquor from the cask, and the plunger ejects with great force the liquor in the cylinder F through the small hole g' in the bottom of said cylinder into the glass.

The piston C is made of much greater length than heretofore, and long enough to allow the plunger to be operated in its cylinder so as to suck or draw up liquor from the glass and eject it again into the glass without unclosing the bore of the stem or allowing the liquor to flow from the cask, thereby producing a lively and sparkling foam of the liquor in the glass.

To vent the cask and cause the liquor to flow freely, a communication is made by the rubber tube H from the stop-cock I, screwed into the head of the cask, to the vent-opening J in the top of the cylinder B, which opening communicates with the projecting stem K, over which the rubber tube is drawn. The vent-opening J is shut by the flat-faced valve L, made loose on the piston-rod C′, and is opened by the raising of the piston-rod, the shoulder k' formed on said rod bearing against the under side of the valve. This valve rises and falls with the piston-rod.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Making the piston-valve C of such length as to allow it to be raised vertically a sufficient distance to operate the plunger E in a manner to suck up a quantity of liquor from the glass or cup into which it has been drawn

into the cylinder in which the plunger works, and to force it out again into the glass or cup without uncovering the bore of the stem which leads into the cask, in combination with said plunger and cylinder in which it works, for the purposes and substantially as described.

2. In locating the vent-opening in the top of the piston-cylinder B of the faucet, in combination with a valve, L, which valve is connected with the piston rod, and which is opened by the upward movement and closed by the downward movement of the piston-rod, substantially as set forth.

J. G. BICKEL.

Witnesses:
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