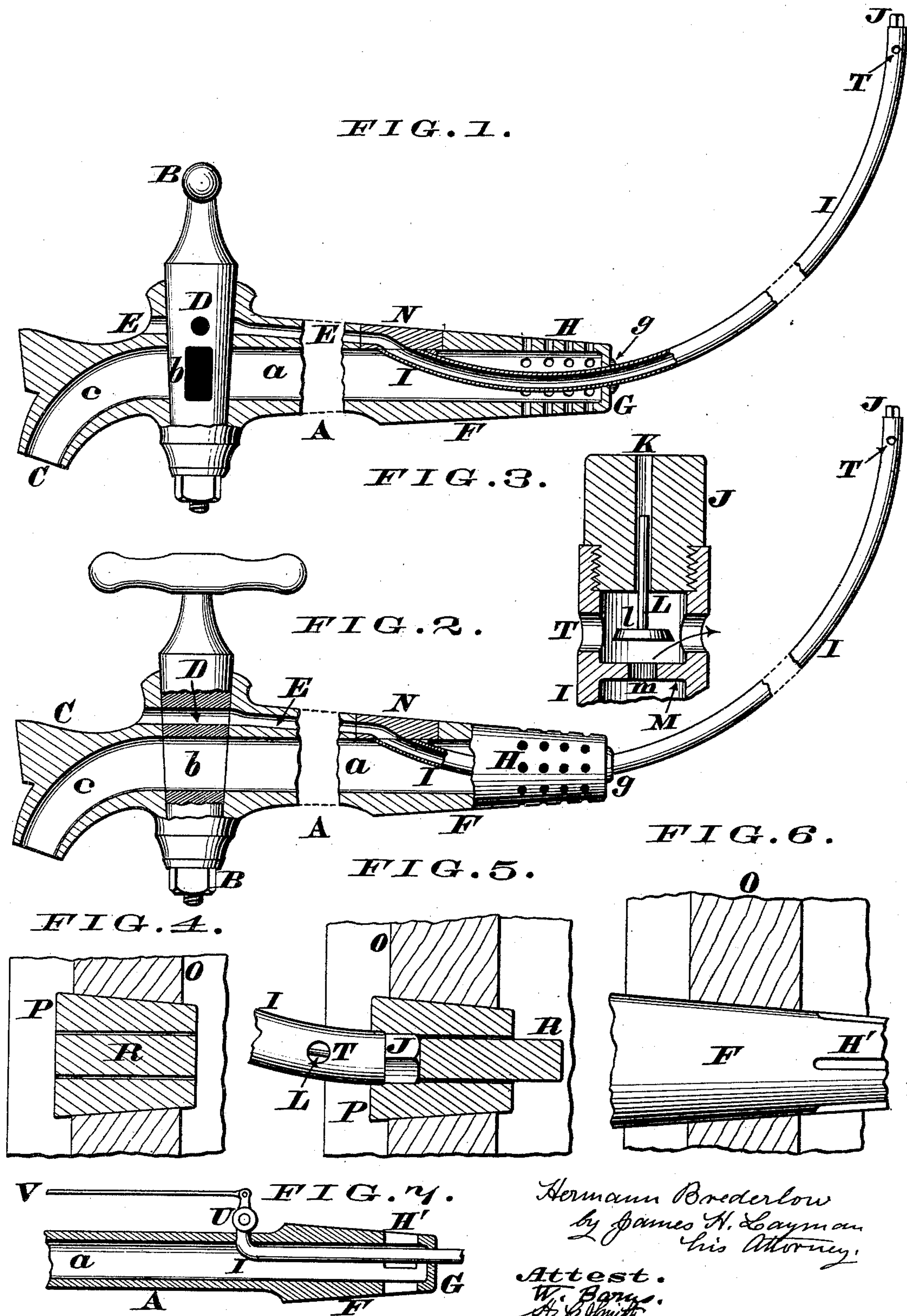


H. BREDERLOW.

BEER FAUCET.

No. 175,915.

Patented April 11, 1876.



Hermann Brederlow  
by James H. Layman  
his Attorney.

Attest.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMANN BREDERLOW, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BEER-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 175,915, dated April 11, 1876; application filed March 24, 1876.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HERMANN BREDERLOW, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Beer-Faucets, of which the following is a specification:

This invention is an improvement on the beer-faucet seen in Letters Patent No. 158,326, issued December 29, 1874, to Steves & Brederlow; and the present improvement comprises a novel arrangement of the air-tube that is inserted in the keg or other vessel containing the liquor.

In my improved form of faucet the air-tube, instead of being a sliding member, as represented in the aforesaid patent, is a fixture, which arrangement obviates the expense and annoyance of a stuffing-box, and enables the expeditious insertion of the faucet in the head of a keg, as hereinafter more fully explained.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section through the device, the plug being represented in such a position as to exclude air from the longitudinal channel of the faucet. Fig. 2 is another vertical section, but showing said plug rotated so as to admit air into the channel. Fig. 3 is an enlarged axial section through the automatic stop-valve of the air-tube. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 represent the successive operations employed for inserting the faucet in the keg, and Fig. 7 is a modification of the device.

The faucet A *a*, rotating plug B *b* D, nozzle C *c*, and longitudinal channel or passage E, being the same in construction and operation as described in the aforesaid patent, No. 158,326, need no further explanation in this specification. The faucet is provided with a customary tapering stem or heel, F, closed at its end G, and pierced on its sides with apertures H, or with slots H'. Passing through the closed end G, and secured therein with solder *g*, or otherwise, is a bent tube, I, of metal or other suitable inflexible material. This tube may be curved to any desired degree, and it should be long enough to project above the level of the liquor in the keg or barrel. The receiving end of this curved tube communicates with the longitudinal channel E of the faucet, while the delivery end of said tube has tapped into it a nut, J, whose bore,

K, serves as a guide for stem L of the automatic valve *l*. (See Fig. 3.) This valve, when seated, closes the aperture *m* of a head, M, in the air-duct I. To facilitate soldering tube I to faucet A, so as to connect with channel E, an opening may be made in the upper side of said faucet, and as soon as the junction is effected the opening is closed with a cap or plate, N. This cap may be brazed to the faucet, or it may be made capable of removal at will, so as to afford facility for taking out any sediment from channel E and tube I. T are apertures in tube I, to allow air to enter the keg when valve L *l* is raised from its seat M *m*.

The act of inserting my faucet in the head O of a keg is accomplished in the following manner: P represents the customary cork driven into said head, which cork is first operated on by a suitable cutter, so as to form a core, R, of somewhat less diameter than the tube I. After the cutter has performed its work it is removed, and the core R is left remaining in the cork P, as seen in Fig. 4. The nut J is now brought to bear against the exposed end of core R, and the latter is forced into the keg, the tube I closing up the cavity made by the displacement of said core, and thereby effectually preventing the escape of liquor. (See Fig. 5.) The tube I is shoved along until the closed end G of the faucet comes in contact with the external end of cork P, when sufficient force is exerted to drive the cork bodily into the keg, the stem or heel F completely filling up the hole previously occupied by said cork. (See Fig. 6.) These successive acts of cutting the core in the cork, inserting the tube, and driving in the faucet are accomplished in a few minutes, and without spilling a drop of beer. When the faucet is inserted and its plug B brought to the position shown in Fig. 1, no liquor can escape from the keg; neither can air enter the channel E, because the aperture D of said plug is disposed transversely of the faucet, or at right angles to said channel. As soon, however, as the plug is turned, so as to open the faucet and allow liquor to flow out through perforations H or H' and nozzle *c*, the aperture D is at once brought in line with channel E. The partial vacuum produced in the keg by the discharging of its contents draws air through



channel E, aperture D, tube I, and ports T, the valve L *l* automatically opening to allow this ingress of air.

The tube I has been described as receiving its supply of air through channel E and aperture D; but it is evident both of these devices E and D may be dispensed with, as seen in Fig. 7. In this illustration the receiving end of tube I is shown as provided with an independent external cock or valve, U, operated by a rod, V, that communicates with the plug B, or its handle, so as to be opened and closed simultaneously with said plug; or the valve U may be opened and closed by hand, as the gist of my invention consists of the tube I, securely united to the faucet, and capable of insertion in the keg, in the manner described, and, therefore, any approved form of inlet or exit valve may be employed. The end G of faucet may be perforated or slotted, if desired.

I claim as my invention—

1. The faucet A *a* B, having the rigid air-duct I immovably secured thereto, substantially as herein described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of faucet A *a* c, fixed air-tube I, channel E, and rotating plug B *b* D, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of faucet A *a* c, fixed air-tube I, channel E, and rotating plug B *b* D, said faucet being provided with a closed end, G, and perforated sides H, as and for the object stated.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

HERMANN BREDERLOW.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. LAYMAN,  
JOHN PLOSS.