

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. D. PUFFER.
FOUNTAIN.

No. 278,269.

Patented May 22, 1883.

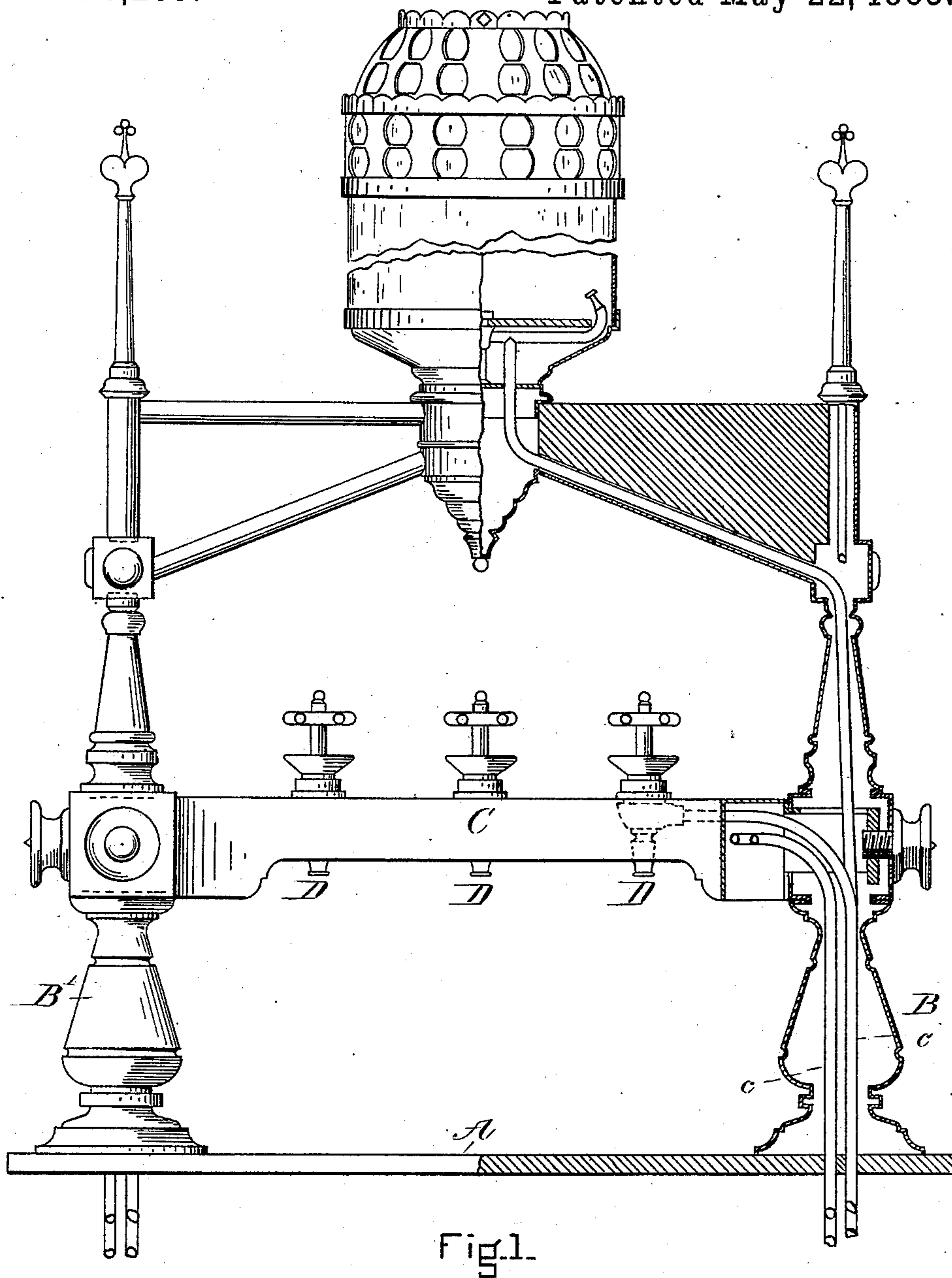


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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by his attys
Clark & Raymond

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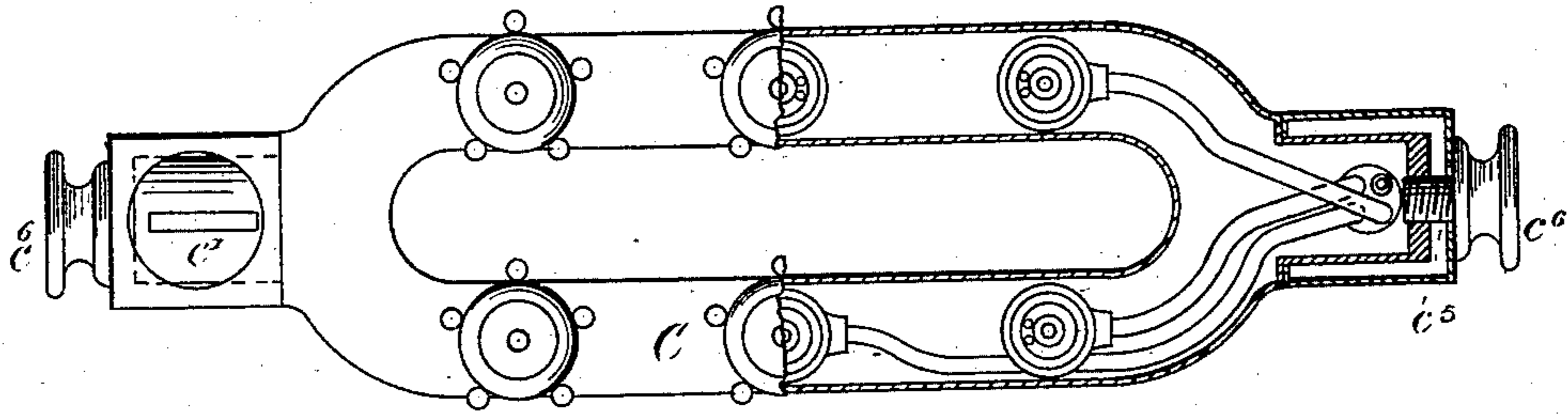


Fig. 2.

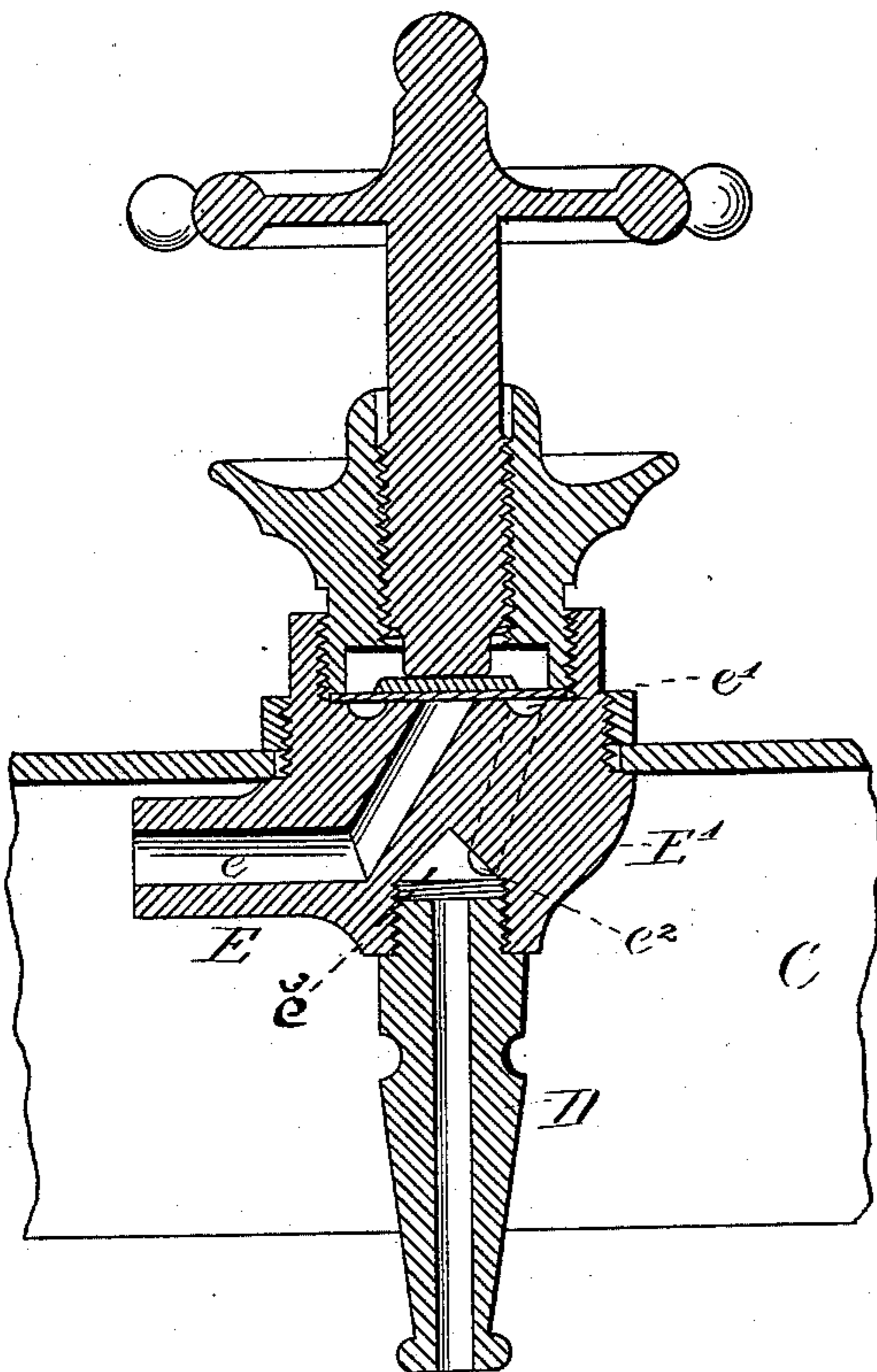


Fig. 3.

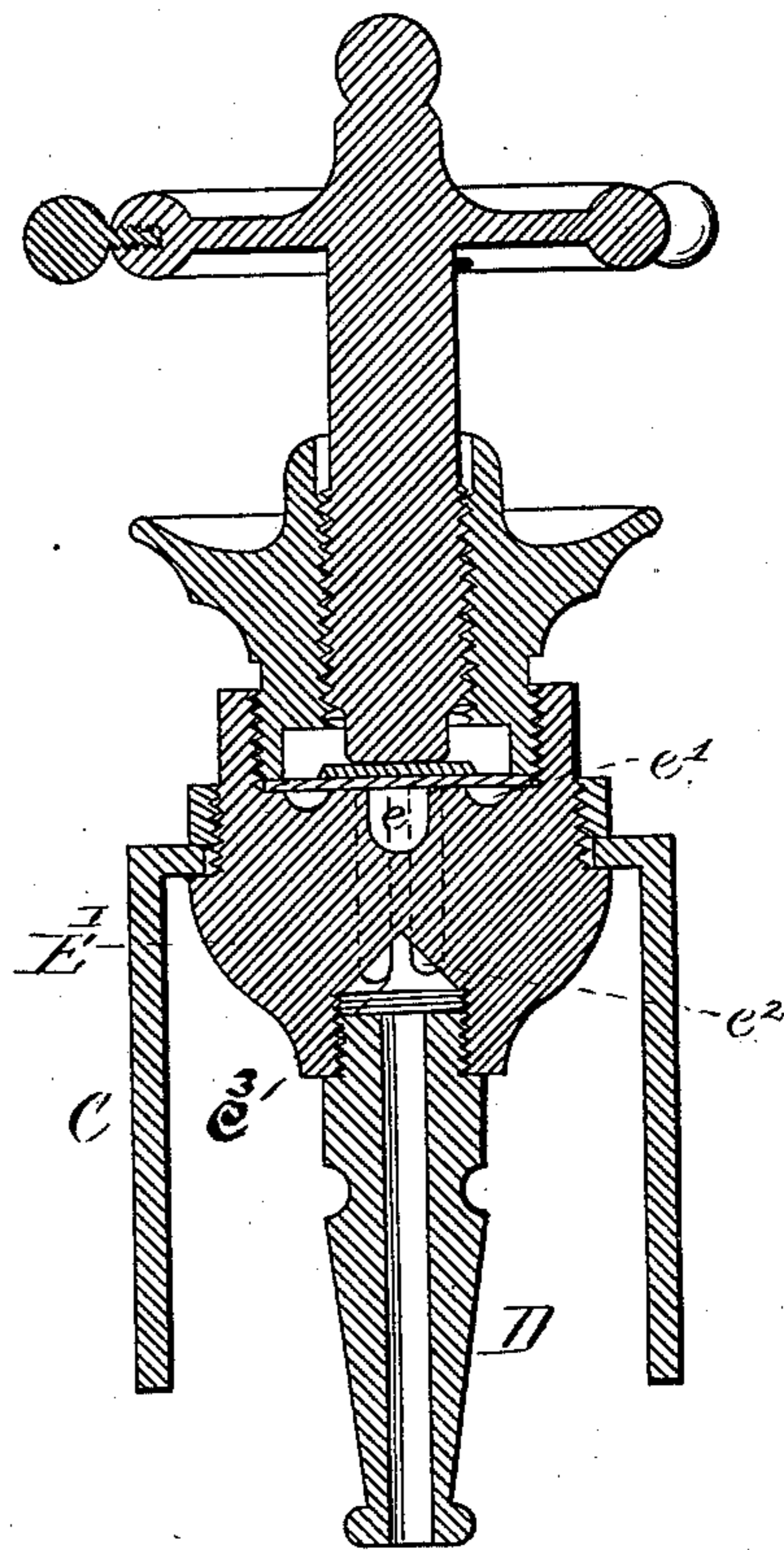


Fig. 4.

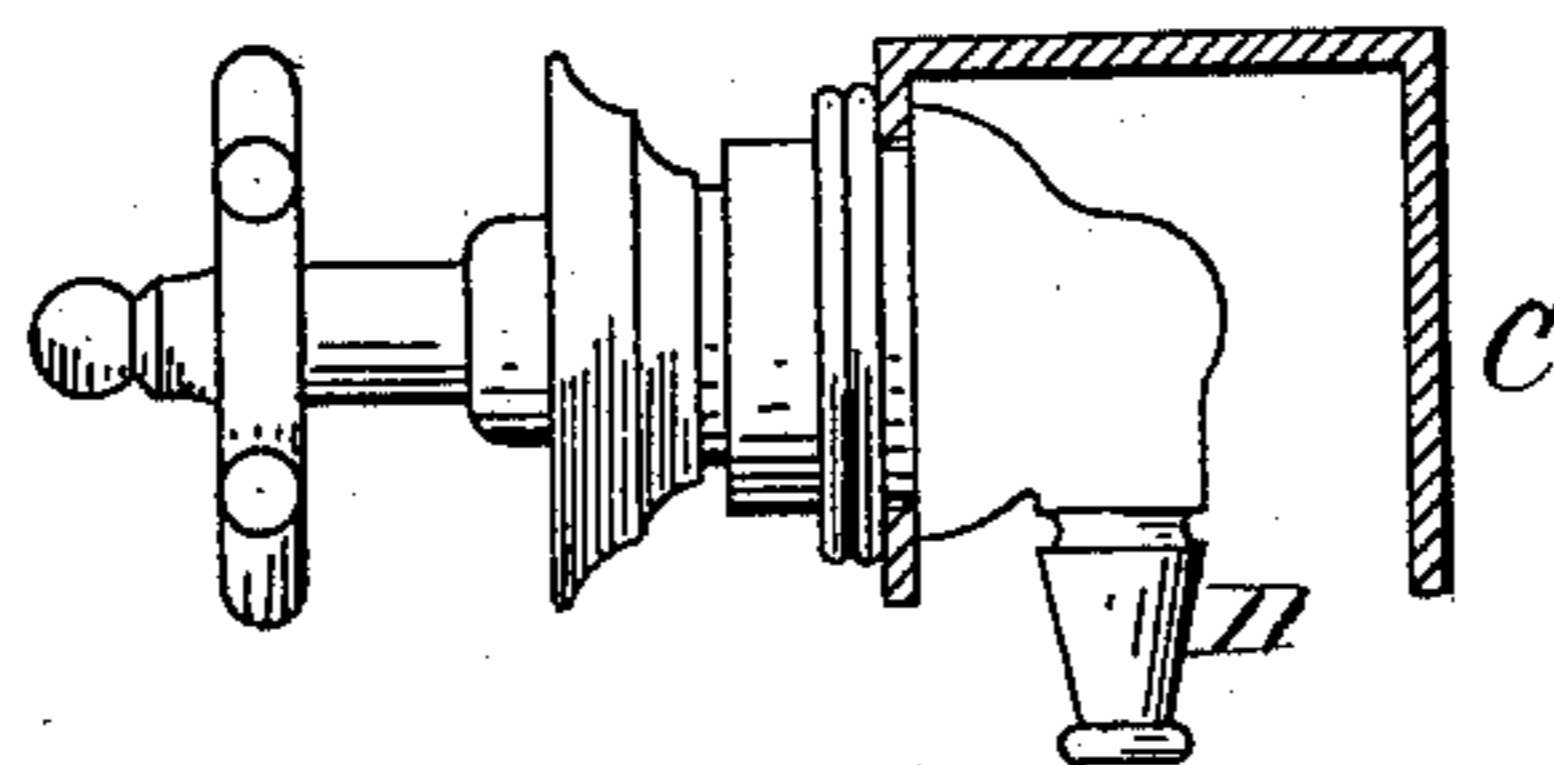


Fig. 5.

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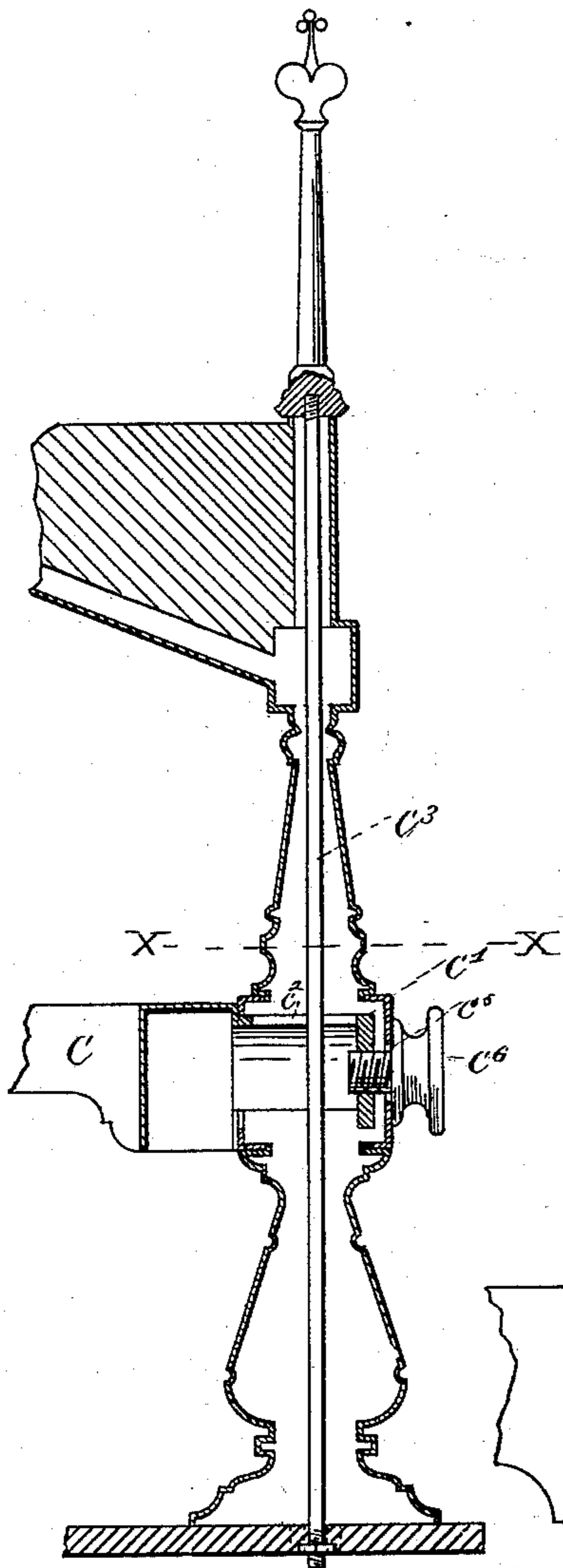


Fig. 6.

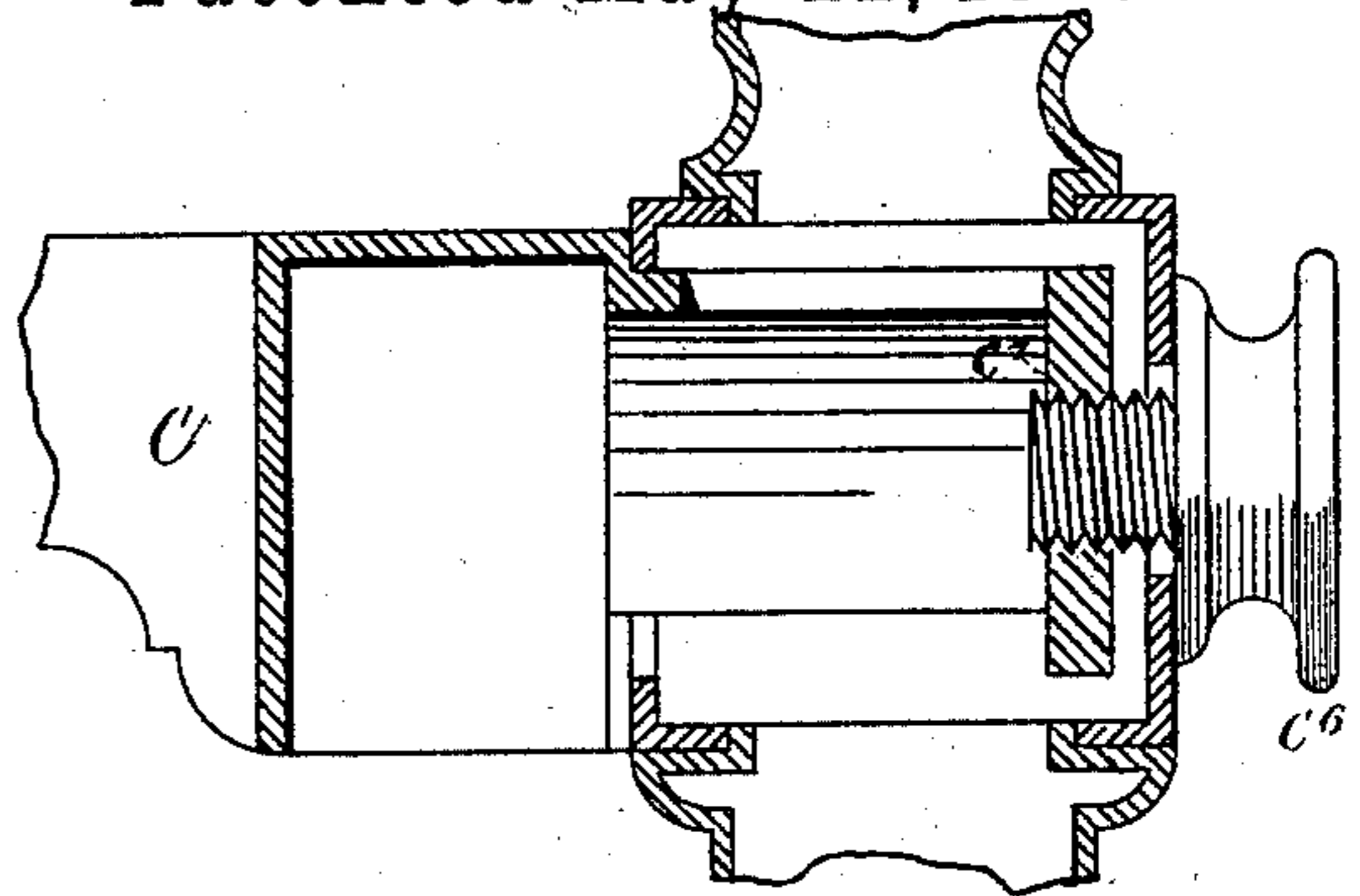


Fig. 7.

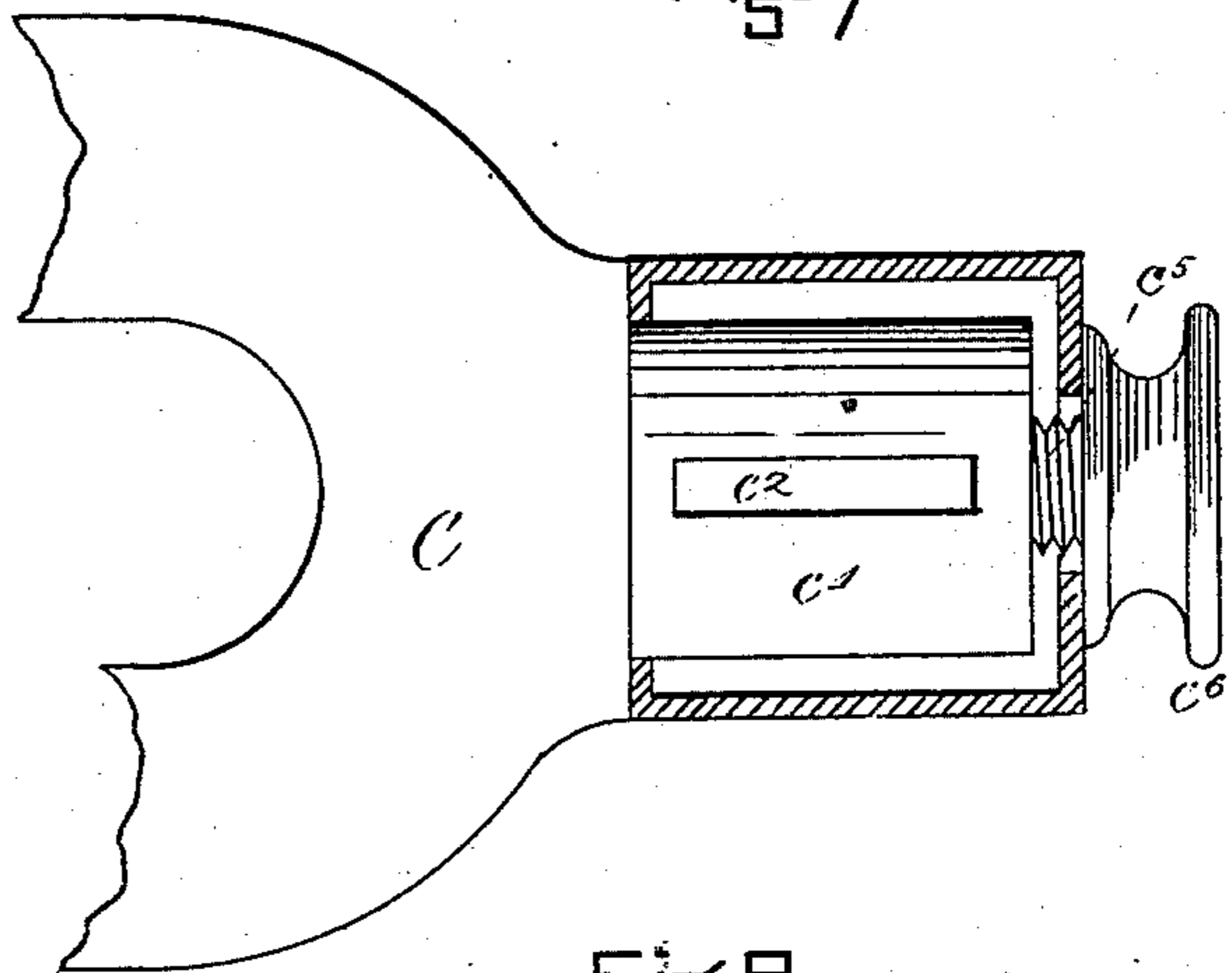


Fig. 8.

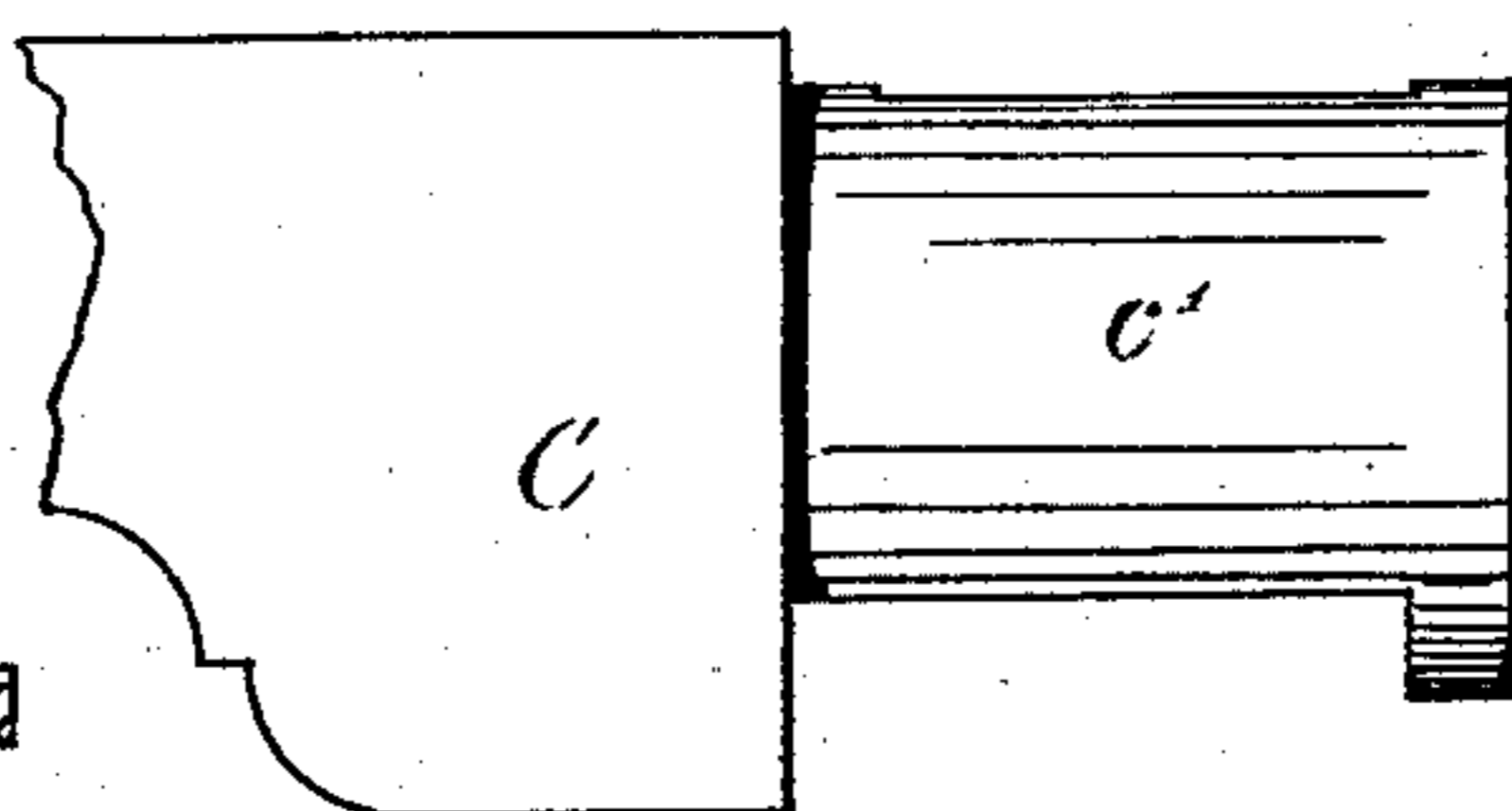


Fig. 9.

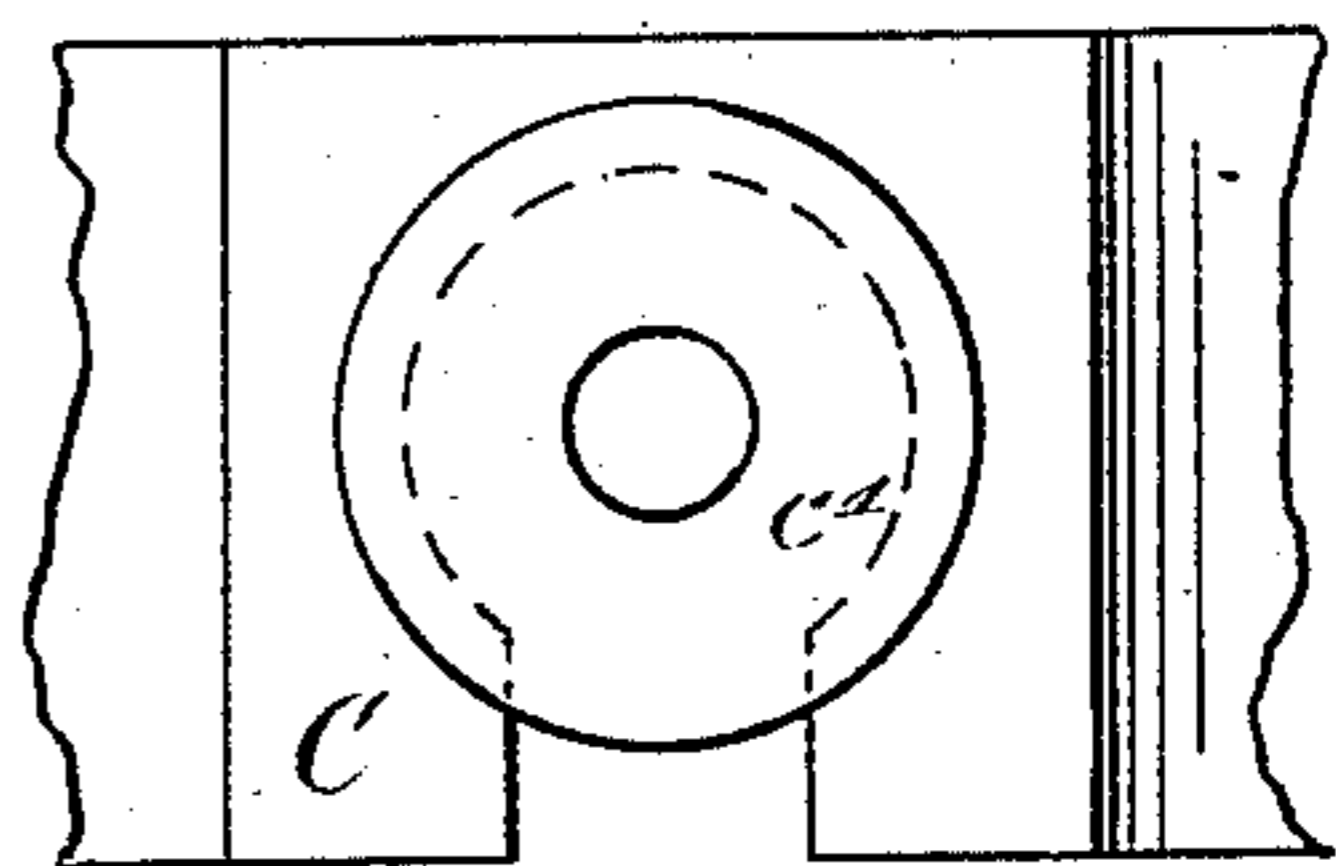


Fig. 10.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALVIN D. PUFFER, OF MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

FOUNTAIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,269, dated May 22, 1883.

Application filed November 23, 1881. Renewed February 8, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALVIN D. PUFFER, of Medford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, a citizen of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fountains for Mineral or other Water or Liquids under Pressure, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature, in which—

Figure 1 is a view, part in front elevation and part in vertical section, of my invention. Fig. 2 is a view, part in plan and part in horizontal section, of the portion of the structure which supports the pipes and valves. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of a portion of the valve-supporting structure or frame and of one of the draft-valves employed, showing its construction, the manner of fastening it to the said supporting structure or frame, and the location of the nozzle and induction-way in relation to each other and to the said supporting structure. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of said valve-supporting structure and of the draft-valve upon a line at right angles to that of Fig. 3, further showing the relation of the valve and its nozzle to the structure. Fig. 5 represents a cross vertical section of the valve-supporting structure or frame, and in elevation a draft-valve, the handle whereof projects horizontally from the side of the structure instead of vertically from its top. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of one end of the frame of the fountain, representing more specifically than shown in Fig. 1 the method of joining the valve-supporting portion of the structure to the end supports. Fig. 7 is an enlarged view of the part of the frame shown in Fig. 6 between the dotted line *xx*. Fig. 8 is a view, part in horizontal section and part in plan, of one end of the valve-supporting structure. Fig. 9 is a side elevation thereof, and Fig. 10 is an end view.

The invention relates to the class of fountains described in my Letters Patent No. 181,103, dated August 15, 1876. In said patent I have described a fountain comprising a structure of an arched form, a series of pipes or tubes concealed therein, having their outlets massed and controlling-valves located at

some distance from the massed outlets, this fountain being adapted for use above the counter, in connection with a refrigerating apparatus located below it.

Some of the objects of this invention are cheapness of construction, and the arrangement in an ornamental and simple form of a series of conducting-tubes, their nozzles and controlling-valves, without a refrigerating box or apparatus, whereby any number of liquids under pressure may be dispensed from separate nozzles arranged simply with the idea of convenience, beauty, and economy of space.

In the invention herein described the refrigerating device also is located below the counter or support for the structure, and the conducting-tubes in part, valves, and structure are located above the counter or support. Instead, however, of employing an arched structure, I use a structure consisting, essentially, of independent vertical hollow end supports and a nozzle-carrying cross-piece, frame, structure, or shell fastened to the end supporter, and preferably having or forming a chamber open at its bottom, in which the conducting-pipes are concealed and the nozzles are arranged. In lieu of the open bottom, holes may be formed where needed for the nozzles, and holes are also formed in the top or sides, or both, for the reception of the valves. The delivery-orifices, instead of being massed at a common opening in the structure, as described in said patent, are separate from each other, and are arranged in the chamber of the cross-piece or structure at such places or points as may be desired. This separation of the orifices permits the controlling-valve of each pipe to be, if desired, located immediately adjacent to its nozzle.

In the drawings, A represents the counter, tablet, or slab for holding the fountain.

B is one end-support, and B' is the other. These supports may have any suitable exterior configuration, are hollow, and inclose conducting pipes or tubes *c*.

C is the hollow or chambered cross-piece or portion, which may be single, double, circular, or of any other desirable configuration in plan. It is provided at each end with a part or tenon, *e*, that fits into a mortise or recess in end support, as shown in Figs. 6, 7, 8, 9, and

10. This part or tenon has extending through it the vertical slot c^2 , through which the binding or stay rod c^3 , which fastens the end support to the counter or slab, passes, and also at its end
 5 a nut or screw-thread, c^4 , into which the screw c^5 , for locking the cross-piece to the end support, screws. This construction is best shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8. The head of the locking-screw c^6 may be made ornamental, as represented.
 10

D are the nozzles through which the liquid escapes or is drawn from the respective tubes or pipes. They preferably are arranged in relation to each other and to the valves as shown
 15 in Figs. 3, 4, and 5—that is, immediately beneath them, and when this arrangement is employed each tube is soldered to the extension E of the body E' of the valve, so that the passage e in the extension shall form the continuation of the conducting-passage to the valve-chamber. e^2 is the eduction-passage from the valve-chamber to the recess e^3 in the body of the valve into which the nozzle D screws. The valve is secured to the casing of the cross piece
 20 or portion substantially as described in my said patent. The valves, however, may be carried by the vertical support.

In lieu of the two end supports, a central support may be used for holding the nozzle-holding cross part or portion.
 30

Of course the cross-piece may be fastened to the end supports in any other desirable way than that described without departing from the spirit of this invention.

35 Any work of an ornamental nature may also be supported by the structure herein described, attached either to the end supports or to the cross nozzle-supporting piece without departing from the spirit of my invention.

40 I am aware that the patent granted me August 15, 1876, No. 181,103, shows and describes a bridged structure for supporting

the draft-tubes and controlling-faucets, and that the Patent Reissue No. 9,875, dated September 13, 1881, granted to John Matthews, 45 shows and describes a refrigerating-box and dispensing apparatus supported above the counter upon columns; but as the nozzles of my apparatus are not massed at a common opening, and as I do not use a refrigerating device 50 above the counter, I consider that the said patents do not contain the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent 55 of the United States—

1. In a structure for supporting a dispensing apparatus, the hollow or chambered cross-piece, portion, or shell C, open upon its under side, in combination with a series of conducting-pipes arranged within said chamber, with their discharge-orifices separated from each other, and valves for controlling the passage of liquid through said pipes, all adapted to be supported above the counter or slab, substantially as and for the purposes described. 65

2. In a structure for supporting a dispensing apparatus, the combination of the hollow or chambered cross-piece, portion, or shell C, concealing a series of conducting-tubes, and 70 open upon its under side for the discharge-nozzles, with the end supports, B B', and means for locking them together, all substantially as described.

3. A dispensing-valve having the body E', 75 the extension E, containing the induction-way e and the eduction-passage e^2 , and a recess, e^3 , for receiving and holding the nozzle D, all substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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