(No Model.)

W. T. FERRE.

DEVICE FOR BOTTLING LIQUIDS.

No. 278,661. Patented May 29, 1883.

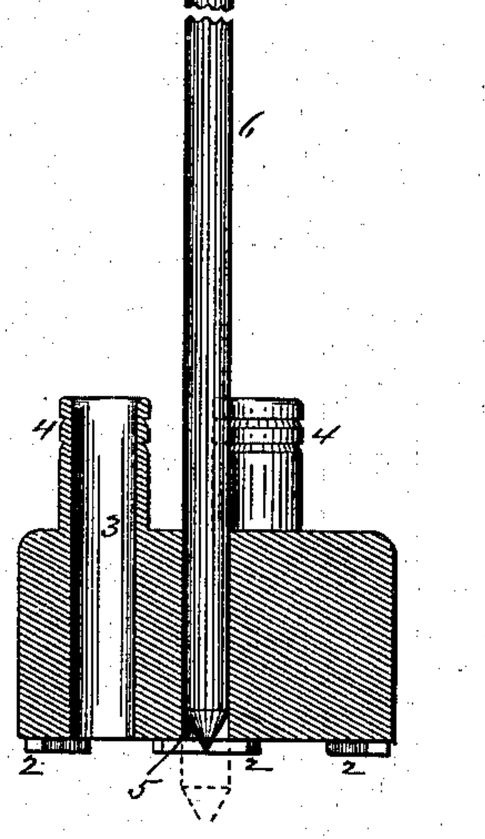

Fig III

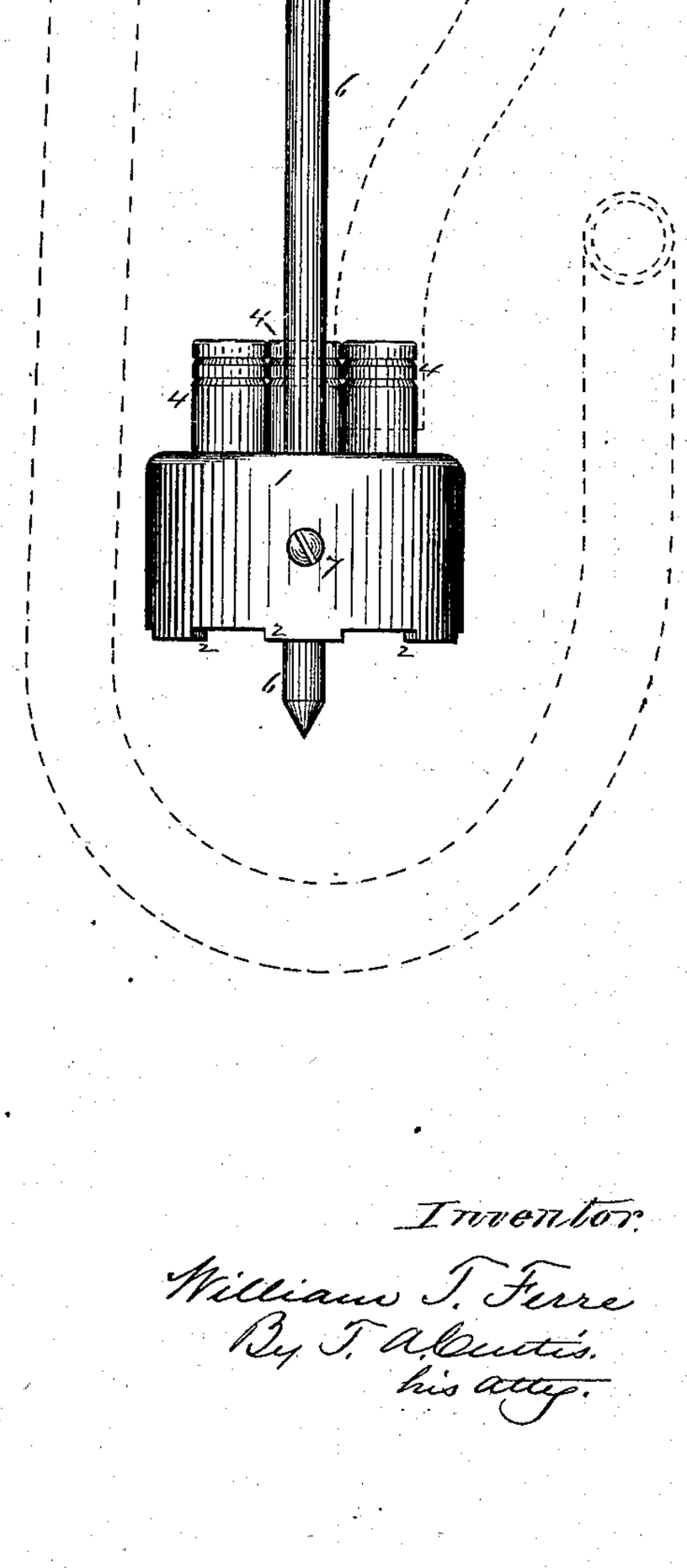

Fig. I

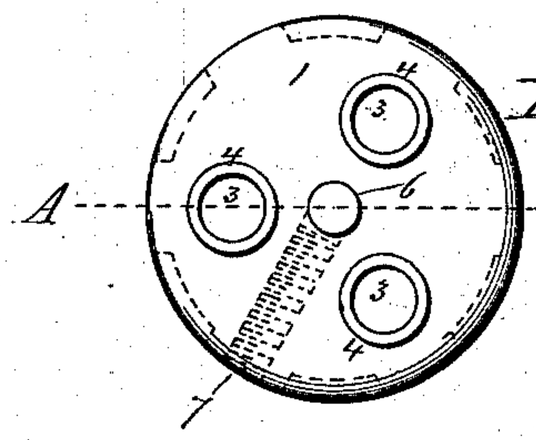

Fig. II

Witnesses.
N. E. Dunnell.
E. B. Dirkinson

Inventor:
William T. Ferre
By T. A. Curtis.
his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. FERRE, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND EDWIN W. BENNETT, OF SAME PLACE.

DEVICE FOR BOTTLING LIQUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,661, dated May 29, 1883.

Application filed September 23, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. FERRE, of Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Device for Bottling Liquids, of which the following is a specification and description.

The object of my invention is to carry the end of the siphon-tube used in drawing liquids from casks as close as possible to the lowest part of the cask inside, from which the liquid is drawn, and yet to prevent any dregs which may be in the lowest part of the cask from being drawn up with the liquid; and I accomplish this by the mechanism substantially as hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a side view of my invention. Fig. II is a plan view of the same, and Fig. III is a vertical section at line A of Fig. II.

In the drawings, 1 represents a block, which may be made of cylindrical form and of any suitable metal, and which may be plated either with nickel or silver, if desired, to prevent rusting, and to prevent any injurious effects being imparted to the liquid by placing the block therein. This block 1 is provided with holes 3, extending entirely through it, with a tubular projection, 4, extending upward from the upper face of the block above each hole 3, and the lower face of the block is provided with one or more projections or feet, as 2, upon which the block may rest when placed in a barrel or cask to keep its lower face a little elevated above the surface of the cask beneath it.

If it should be desired, on account of an unusual amount of dregs in the cask, or for any other reason, to keep the block at a higher point of elevation above the lower inner surface of the cask than it would have when resting on the projections or feet 2, a hole, as 5, may be made through the block, through which is inserted a rod, 6, preferably pointed at its lower end, and, for convenience of hanging the device in any convenient place on a nail, when not in use, a ring may be provided at the upper end of the rod. That the rod may project through the block to any desired distance, and be firm thereon, a radial threaded hole is made in the block, into which is turned a set-screw, 7, so that the rod being inserted in its hole 5 in the block, the set-screw 7 is turned in against the rod firmly and holding the block at the desired elevation thereon above its lower end.

The end of a rubber tube (shown in dotted lines in Fig. I) being slipped onto one or more of the tubular projections 4, if the rod 6 is used, the block is dropped into the bung-hole of the cask, and either the projections 2 or the lower projecting end of the rod 6 rest on the lower interior surface of the cask, the upper part of the rod extending out through the bung-hole, and serving as a handle by which to move the block. If the rod is not used, the block rests upon its projections or feet 2 on the lower interior surface of the barrel, and may be moved in or removed from the cask by taking hold of the rubber tubing attached to the tubular projections 4 of the block. In either case, that end of the rubber tubing outside of the cask being lower than the block which is inside the cask, the air is exhausted from the tube in the ordinary way, and the liquid within the cask passes between the interior surface of the cask and the lower face of the block and out through the rubber tube. In filling bottles with the liquid they are conveniently placed, and if three rubber tubes are used the outer ends of the tubes are held over the mouth of each bottle, being quickly changed from one to the other until all the bottles are filled or all the liquid is drawn from the cask.

This device is very convenient for those engaged in bottling on a large scale, as after the liquid is started through the tubes it will run without ceasing until all the liquid is drawn quite clean from the cask, and yet no dregs will be drawn out into the bottles. It is also quite as convenient for use in changing liquids from one barrel to another—as, for example, in racking off cider, in which case the cider, in being drawn from one cask to another, need not be exposed to the air, and the dregs will be left in the original cask, which is a great advantage in its treatment.

If it should be desired to use the rod 6 always, the projections or feet 2 need not be made on the lower side of the block, as the lower end of the rod which projects through the block serves the same purpose of keeping the lower face of the latter elevated above the

lower interior surface of the barrel to allow a space between for the liquid to pass in and up through the holes 3 and out through the rubber tubing, and to prevent the dregs from passing out also.

If it should be desired to use a block having three tubular projections, as 4, and only one rubber tube attached to one of said tubular projections, it may be done, as the other unused holes in the block will not affect the operation of the one in use.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

A device for bottling liquids, consisting of a block, 1, provided with holes 3, extending entirely through it, and with a projection on its lower face, upon which the said block may rest, in combination with tubular projections 4, extending upward from the upper face of the block and communicating with said holes 3, and each said tubular projection adapted to receive the end of a rubber tube, substantially as described.

WILLIAM T. FERRE.

Witnesses:
T. A. CURTIS,
N. E. DWINNELL.