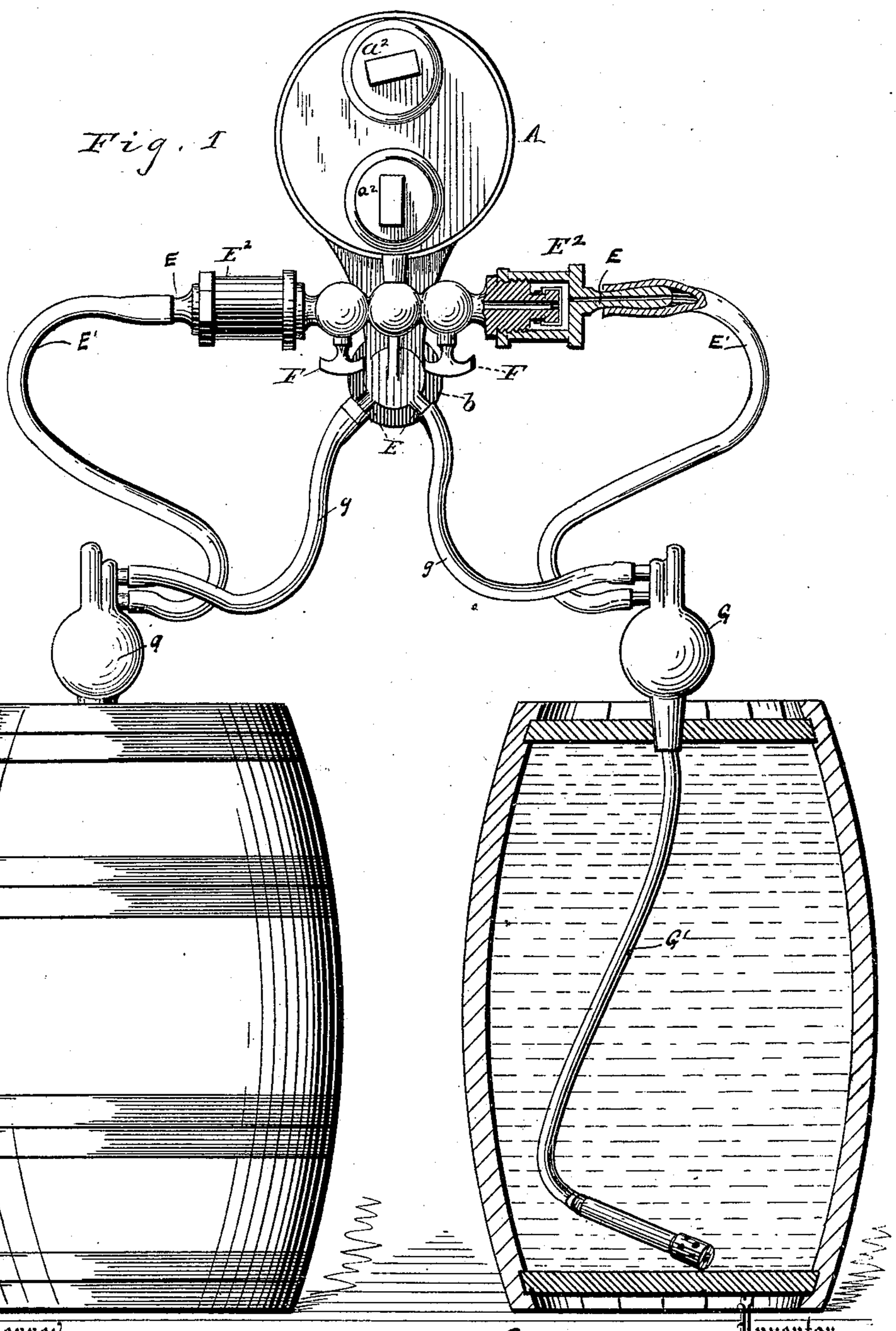
(No Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. L. DEERING.

BEER PUMP.

No. 342,901. Patented June 1, 1886.

Fig. 1



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(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

M. L. DEERING.

BEER PUMP.

No. 342,901.

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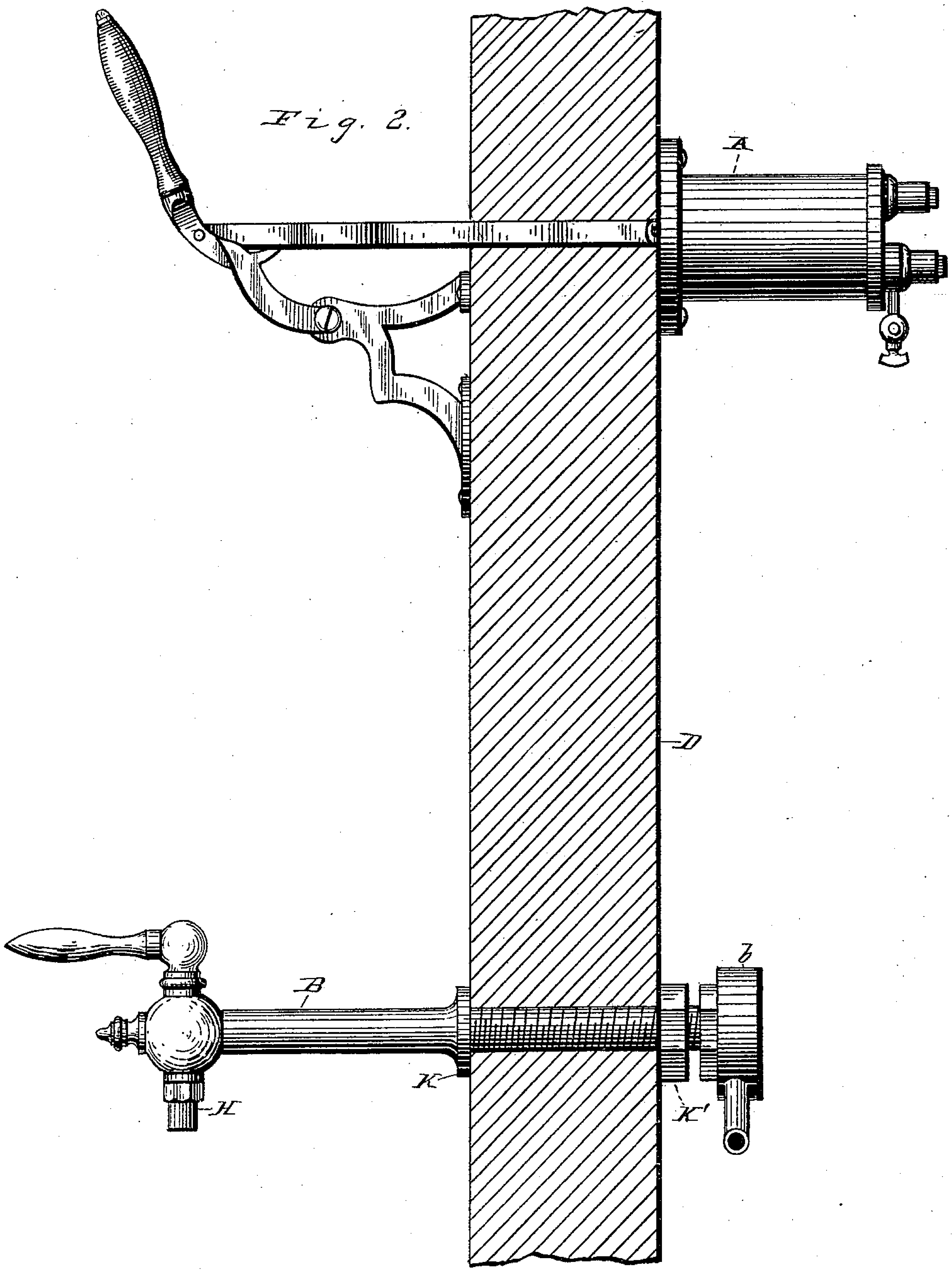
Fig. 2.



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(No Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 3.

M. L. DEERING.

BEER PUMP.

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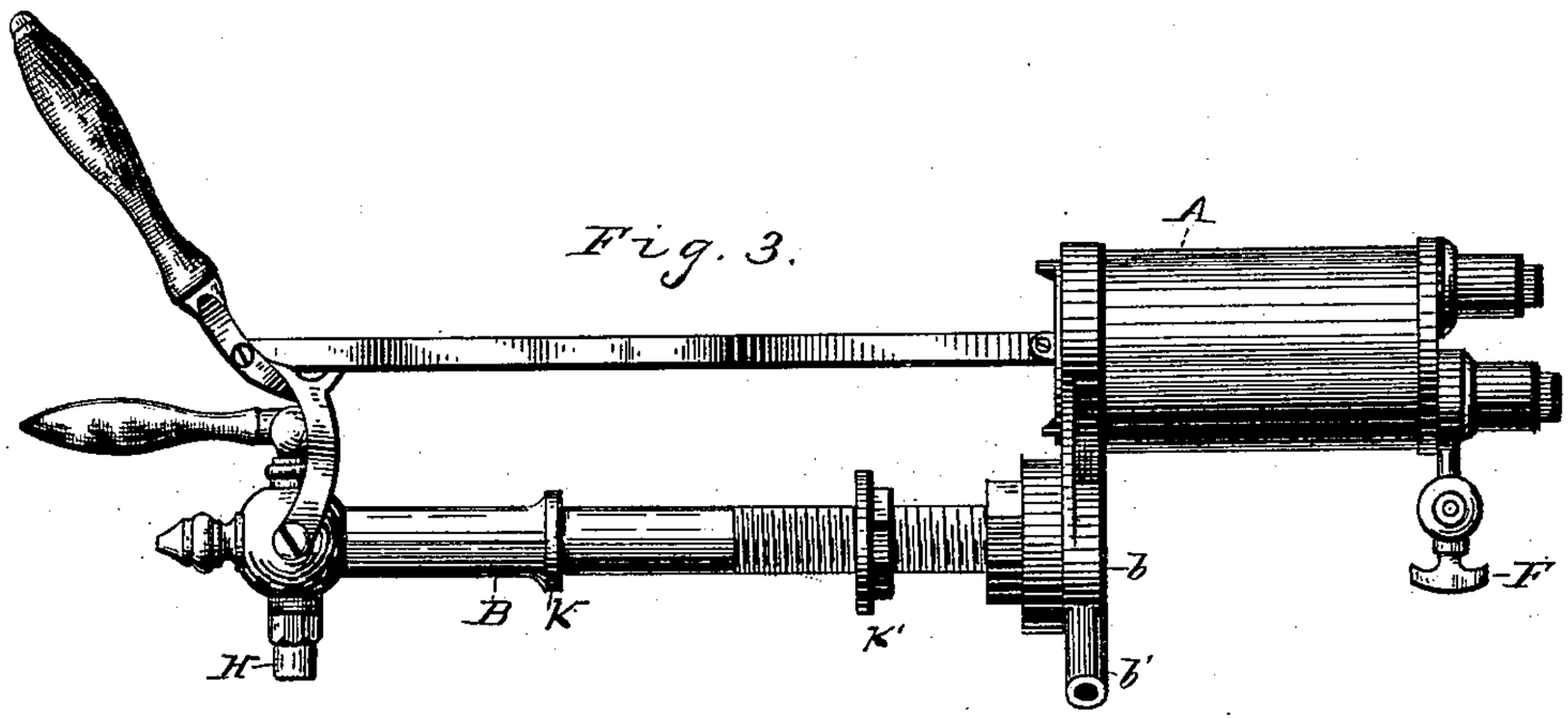


Fig. 3.

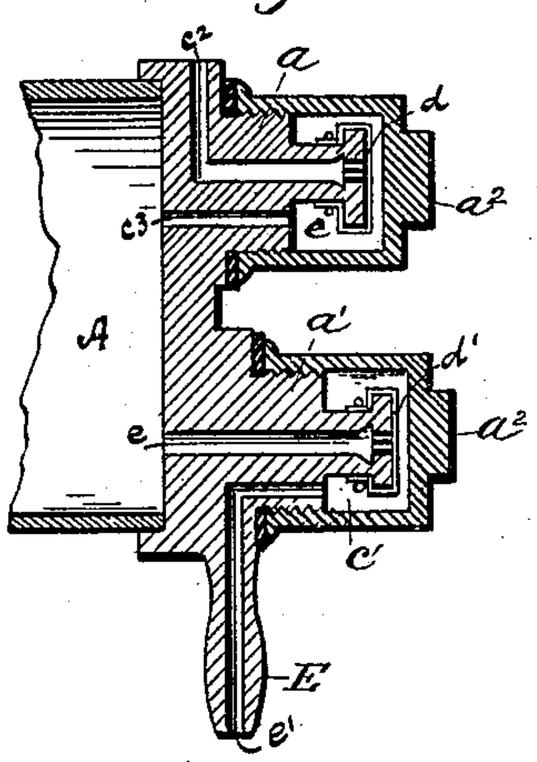


Fig. 4.

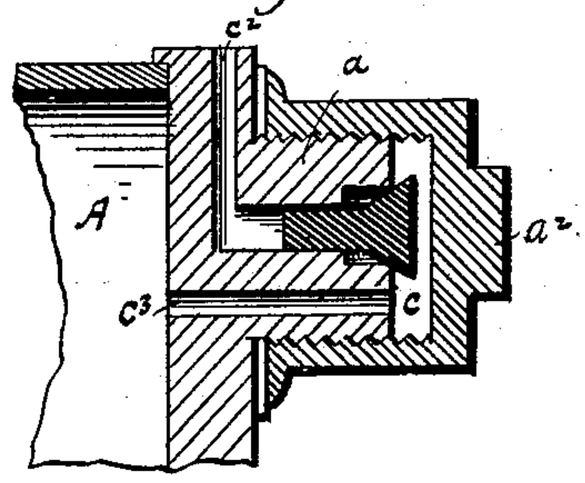


Fig. 5.

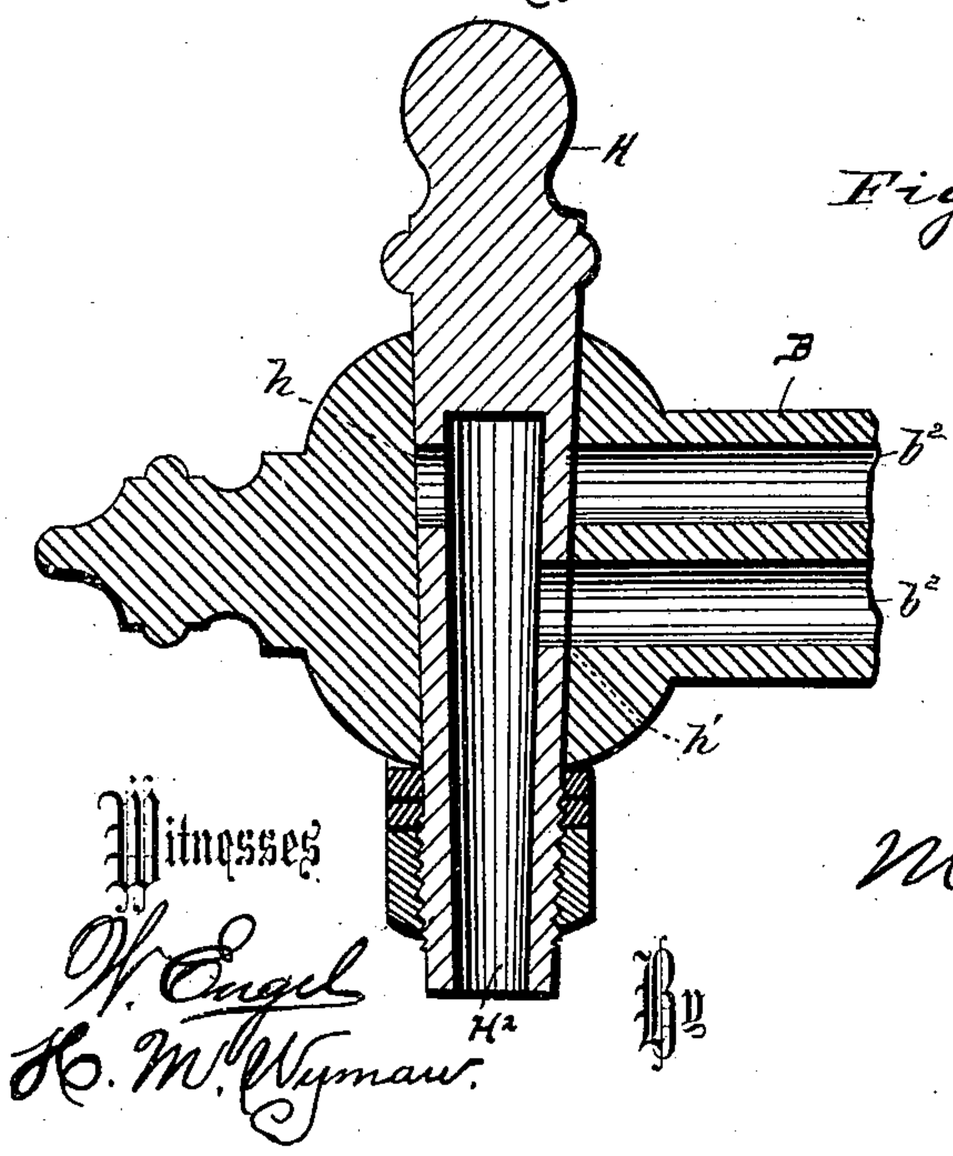
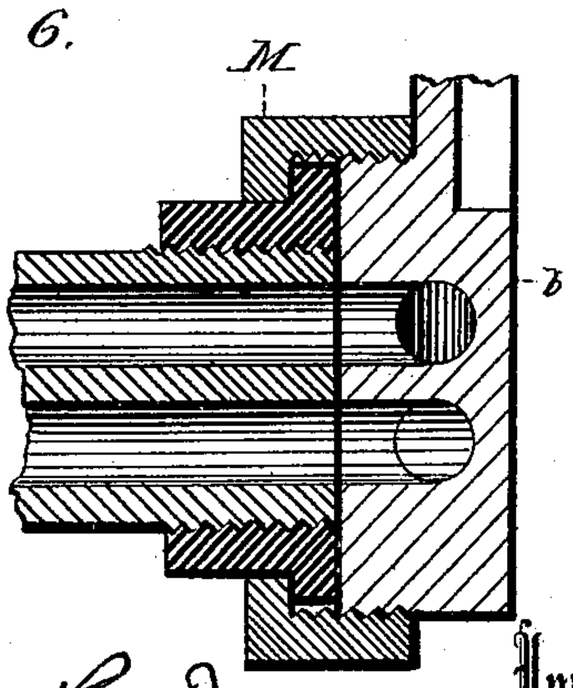


Fig. 6.



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(No Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

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BEER PUMP.

No. 342,901. Patented June 1, 1886.

Fig. 7.

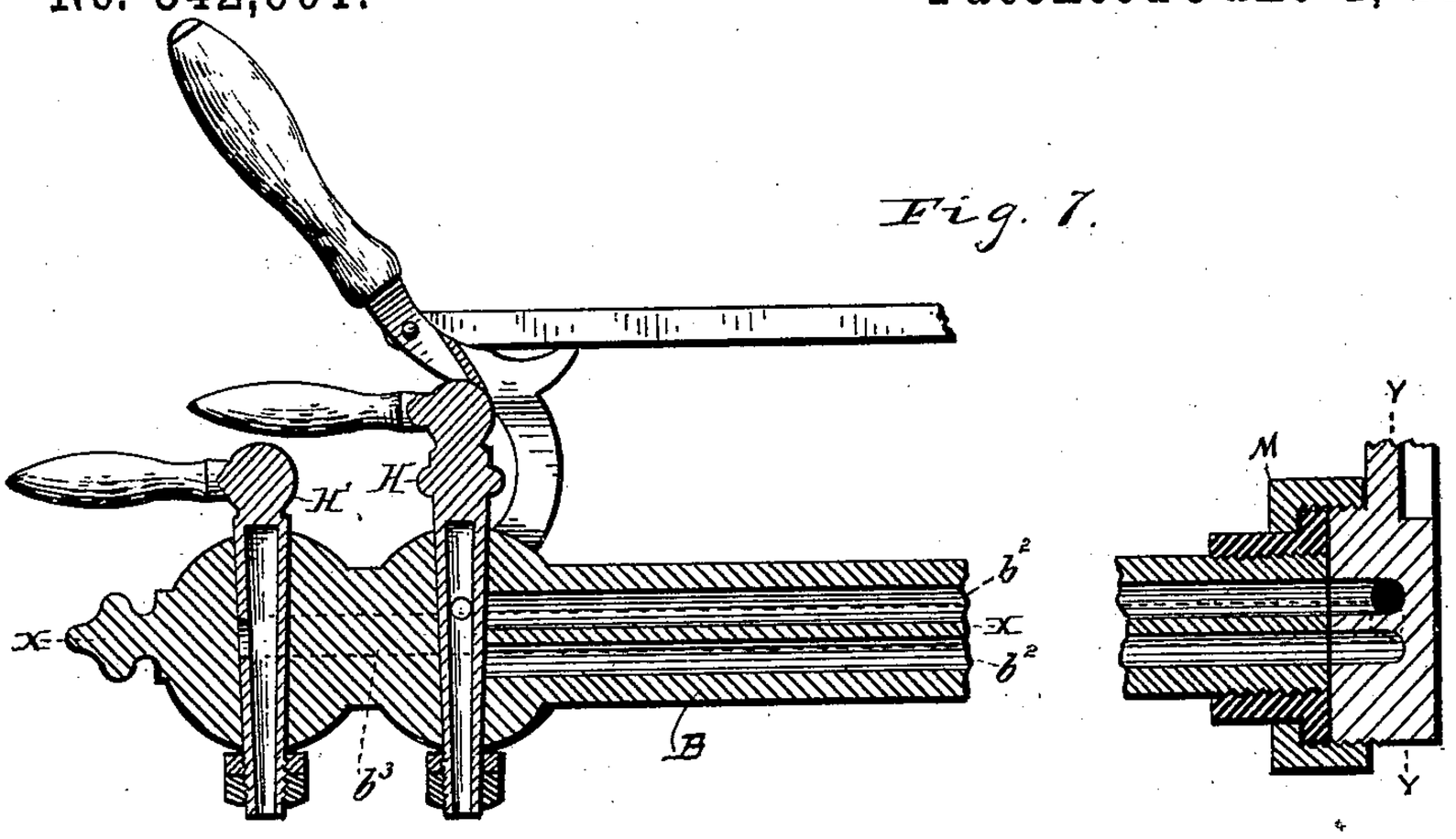


Fig. 8.

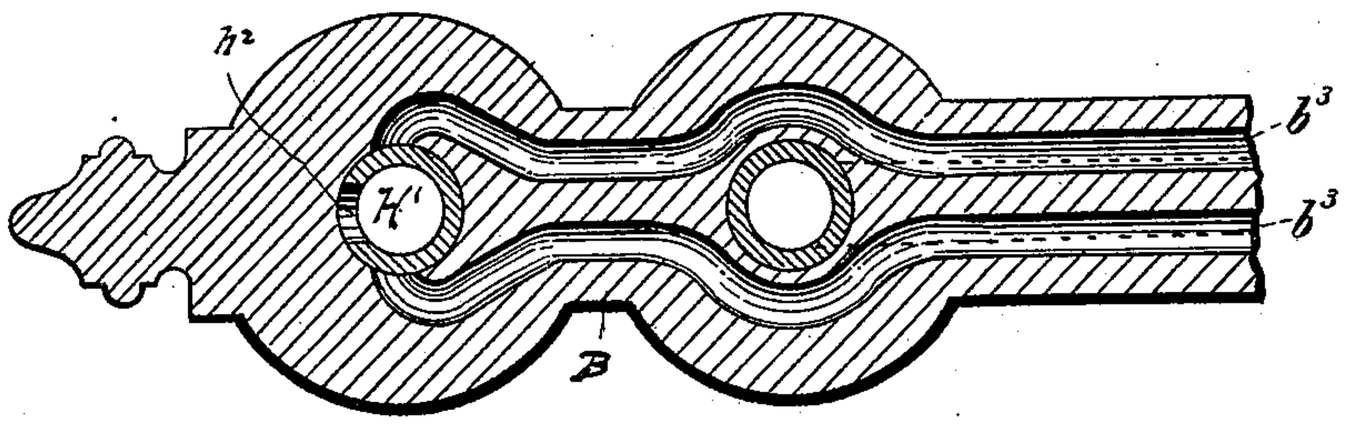
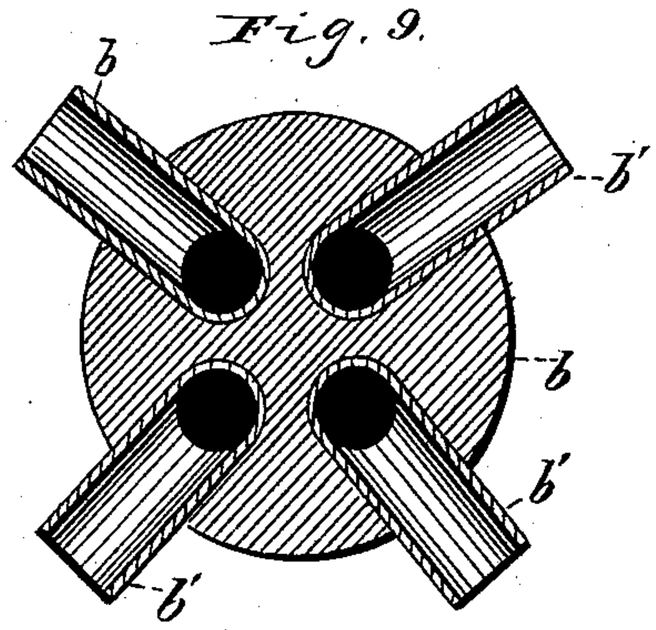


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARK L. DEERING, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BEER-PUMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,901, dated June 1, 1886.

Application filed December 22, 1885. Serial No. 186,422. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARK L. DEERING, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Beer-Pumps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in beer-pumps in which a faucit made double or quadruple, as the case may be, according to the number of barrels that it is desired to draw from, is operated by a single air-pump.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation showing the rear of an air-pump and double faucet and the air and beer pipes leading to two barrels, portions being in section to show the internal construction. Fig. 2 is an elevation, partly in section, showing the manner of attaching the air-pump and faucet separately to the ice-box or other support. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the air-pump and faucet combined. Fig. 4 is an elevation in section showing the construction of the valves of the air-pump. Fig. 5 is an elevation in section showing a modified form of air-valve. Fig. 6 is an elevation in section of a double or "two-way" faucet. Fig. 7 is an elevation in section of a quadruple or "four-way" faucet. Fig. 8 is a horizontal section on the line *x x*, Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is an elevation in section on the line of *y y*, Fig. 7.

A represents the cylinder of the air pump, and B the barrel of the faucet. The faucet and pump may be connected, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the receiving-disk *b* of the faucet being integral with the forward head of the pump-cylinder; or the pump and faucet may be separate and secured at different points to the partition D of the ice-box or other support, as shown in Fig. 2. The rear head of the air-pump is provided with bosses *a* and *a'*, that are screw-threaded externally for receiving the caps a^2, said caps inclosing air-chambers, respectively, *c* and *c'*. A port or passage-way, c^2, leads from the outside of the boss *a* to the induction-valve *d*, that discharges air into the chamber *c*, from which leads the passage-way c^3 into the cylinder A. A passage-way, *e*, leads from the cylinder to the eduction-valve *d'*, that discharges into the chamber *c'*, from which leads the passage-way *e'*, branching into as many nozzles E as there are barrels that are to be supplied with air-pressure. From the nozzles E lead pipes E', that discharge into the different barrels. Stop-valves F may be connected with each pipe E', so that air may be shut off from the different barrels when desired. Each air-tube E' may have a check-valve, E^2, one of which in Fig. 1 is shown in section, the construction of the same being similar to the valves just described. The pipes E' are connected with the plugs G, that have small orifices (not shown) for admitting the air inside the barrels. With the plugs G are connected, respectively, the tubes G', that extend to the bottom of the barrels. These latter tubes are in open relation with the respective tubes *g*, that lead to the faucet. The tubes *g* connect with different nozzles E of the disk *b*, and are respectively in open relation with the respective passage-ways b^2, that lead through the barrel of the faucet. The cock or plug-valve H of the faucet has two lateral openings, *h* and *h'*, arranged on opposite sides of the plug, so as to register with the respective openings b^2 when the plug is turned with the handle thereof presenting in one or the other lateral directions. When the handle points forward, both passage-ways b^2 are shut off. The orifices *h* and *h'* both discharge into the central or discharge passage-ways H^2 of the plug. For a double faucet, the passage-ways b^2 are usually, but not necessarily, arranged the one above the other, as shown more clearly in Fig. 6. For a quadruple faucet, two more passage-ways, b^3, are employed, arranged side by side about midway in a vertical direction between the openings b^3, (see Fig. 8, and dotted lines, Fig. 7,) in which case an additional plug, H', is provided, having a single side opening, h^2, that connects with either passage-way b^3, according as the plug is turned in the one direction or the other.

The faucet is provided, in the usual manner, with a flange, K, and jam-nut K', for securing the faucet to the partition D or other support. The barrel of the faucet is secured to the disk *b* by an ordinary union, M. (See Fig. 6.)

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a beer-pump and

pipes leading therefrom to the barrels, of a faucet having a series of passage-ways, a cock for opening and closing said passage-ways, a disk connected with the faucet and having passage-ways and nozzles corresponding with the passage-ways of the faucet, and pipes connecting the nozzles on the disk with the barrels, substantially as set forth.

2. In a beer-pump, the combination, with a faucet and disk arranged substantially as described, of an extension of said disk, the same forming the forward head of the pump, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 16th day of December, 1885.

MARK L. DEERING.

Witnesses:

N. S. AMSTUTZ,

HARRY M. WYMAN.