(No Model.)

A. C. MONFORT.

CHAMPAGNE OR MINERAL WATER TAP.

No. 426,510. Patented Apr. 29, 1890.

Fig. 1.

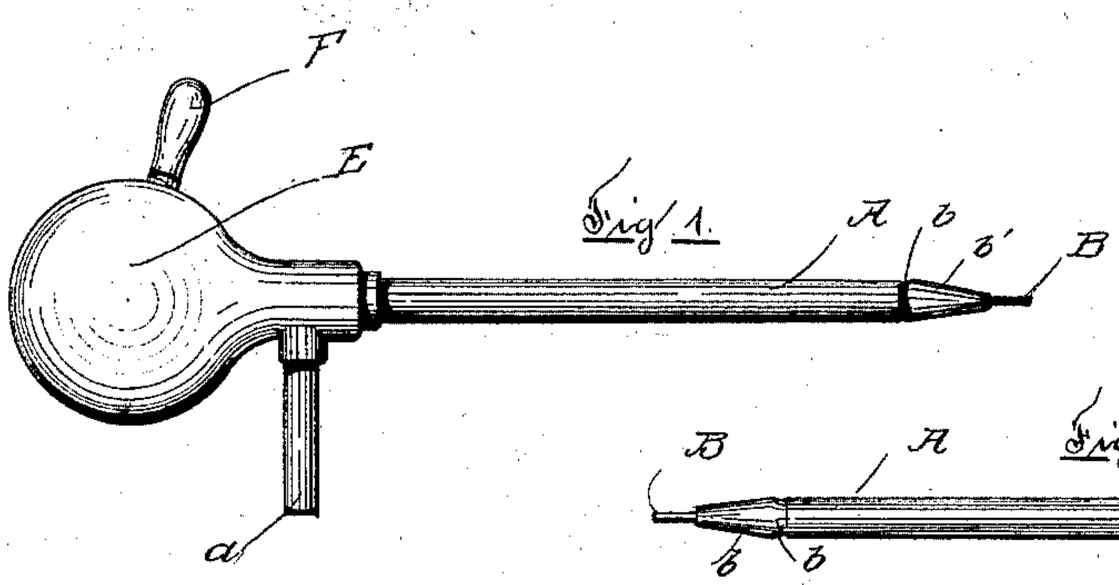


Fig. 2.

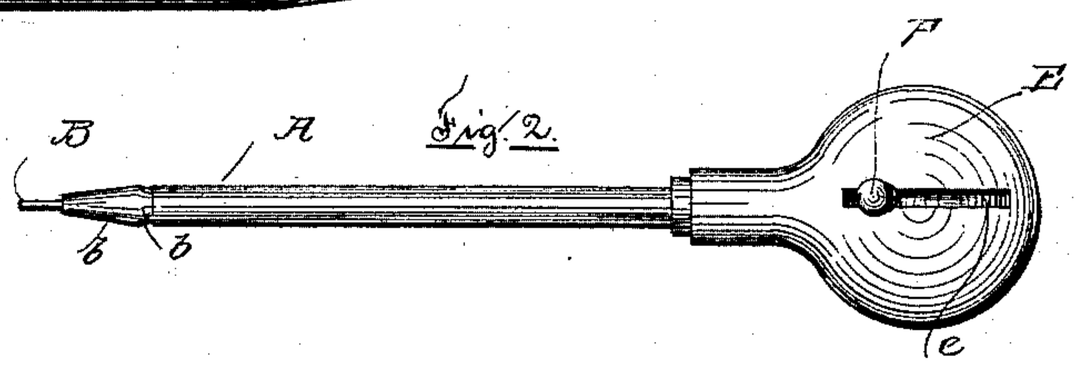


Fig. 3.

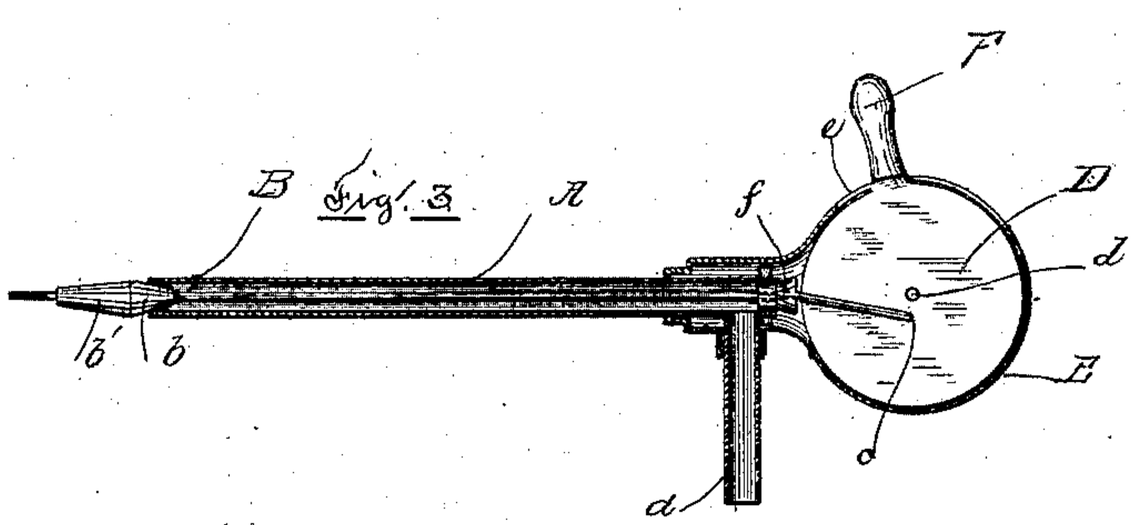


Fig. 5.

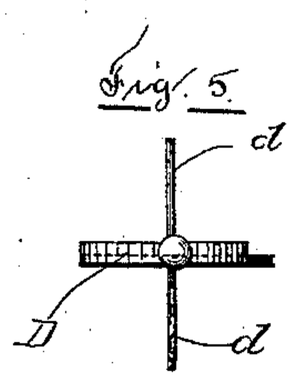
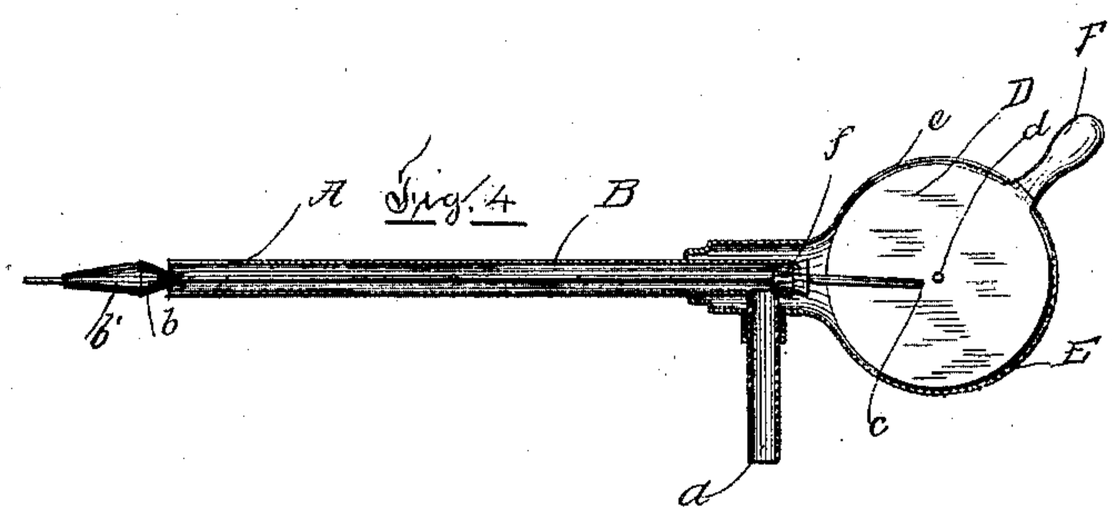


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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S. J. Murphy.

Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAM C. MONFORT, OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM H. PECK, OF SAME PLACE.

CHAMPAGNE OR MINERAL-WATER TAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 426,510, dated April 29, 1890.

Application filed August 19, 1889. Serial No. 321,230. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAM C. MONFORT, of the city of Pawtucket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Champagne and Mineral-Water Taps; and I do hereby declare the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same, to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

This invention relates to devices commonly known as champagne or mineral-water taps, designed for use in drawing off a portion of the contents of a bottle of champagne, mineral water, or other liquid under pressure, without removing the cork or allowing any great portion of the gas to escape, thus enabling a portion of the contents of a bottle to be used without materially affecting the quality or condition of what remains, and particularly to that class of such devices in which the flow of the liquid is regulated and controlled by means of a valve located at the lower end of the tube through which the liquid is withdrawn.

The object of the invention is to improve the construction of such devices; and to that end the invention consists in improved means for quickly and conveniently operating the valve and in certain other features of construction hereinafter described.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of my improved tap. Fig. 2 is a view of the same at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section through the tap, showing the position of the parts when the valve is closed. Fig. 4 is a like view showing the position of the parts with the valve open, and Fig. 5 is a detail.

A is the tube through which, when properly inserted in the cork, the liquid is to be drawn.

In the device, as shown in the drawings, the tube A is provided with an outlet *a*, arranged at right angles to the main portion of the tube. Inclosed within the tube A is a needle B, adapted to be reciprocated back and forth in the tube. This needle B is provided at or near its lower end with an enlargement *b b'* in the form of a double cone, the greatest diameter of said double-cone enlargement being equal to or slightly greater than the diameter of the tube A, as shown in the drawings. The portion *b* of this enlargement serves as a valve to open and close the lower end of the tube A, said lower end of the tube serving as a valve-seat therefor. The portion *b'* of said enlargement serves, in connection with the projecting end of the needle, to effect the necessary opening through the cork. The other end of the needle B is pivoted eccentrically at *c*, Figs. 3 and 4, to the oscillating plate D, which is arranged within and pivoted by means of the pivot *d* to the spherical head or enlargement E, with which the tube A is provided, as shown in the drawings. The spherical head E is provided with a slot *e*, through which projects a suitable handle F, attached to the oscillating plate D, and by means of which said plate is oscillated.

To prevent the entrance of escaping liquid into the spherical head E, the end of the tube A may be closed by a suitable stopper *f*, said stopper being provided with an opening for the passage of the needle B.

The method of operating the device is as follows: The valve *b* being closed and the parts in the position shown in Fig. 3, the lower end of the device is pressed into and through the cork for a suitable distance. A receptacle for the escaping liquid being placed in front of the outlet *a*, the handle F of the oscillating plate D is moved, thus oscillating the plate, and causing the needle, by reason of its eccentric connection with said plate, to be moved, together with its enlargement *b b'*, into the position shown in Fig. 4, thereby removing the valve *b* from its seat, and permitting the escape of liquid from the bottle through the tube A *a* and into the receptacle provided to receive it. By this construction and arrangement it will be seen that the valve which controls the escape of the contents of the bottle can be quickly and conveniently operated by simply oscillating the plate D in one direction or the other, and also that the spherical head or casing not only serves to house and protect the upper end of the needle and the oscillating plate with which it is connected, but also furnishes a convenient means for enabling the device to be readily grasped by the hand and pressed upon without dis-

comfort to force an opening through the cork. Furthermore, the arrangement of the outlet *a* at right angles to the tube A enables the bottle to be placed upon its side in drawing the contents therefrom into an upright receptacle, thus causing the liquid to be forced out by the gas, instead of the gas escaping first and the liquid afterward, as will be well understood, which results in very much reducing the escape or loss of gas from the bottle.

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

1. The combination, with a tube to be inserted through the cork of a bottle for drawing off the contents thereof, of a valve arranged to close the entrance to said tube, a needle inclosed within said tube and connected at one end to said valve, and an oscillating plate to which the opposite end of the needle is eccentrically connected, whereby by oscillating said plate the needle will be moved to open and close said valve, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a tube to be inserted through the cork of a bottle for drawing off the contents thereof, of a needle inclosed within said tube, said needle being provided with an enlargement in the form substantially of a double cone, as and for the purposes described, and an oscillating plate to which the opposite end of the needle is eccentrically connected, whereby by oscillating said plate the needle with its enlargement will be moved to open and close the entrance to said tube, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a tube to be inserted through the cork of a bottle for drawing off the contents thereof and having an outlet arranged at substantially right angles thereto, of a spherical head or casing secured to said tube, a valve for closing the entrance to said tube, and means, substantially as described, for operating said valve, said valve-operating mechanism being housed within and protected by said tube and spherical head, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with a tube to be inserted through the cork of a bottle for drawing off the contents thereof and having an outlet arranged at substantially right angles thereto, of a spherical head or casing secured to said tube, a valve for closing the entrance to said tube, and an oscillating plate arranged within said spherical head, to which plate the end of the valve-operating needle is eccentrically connected, said spherical head being provided with a slot or opening, through which projects a handle attached to and adapted to operate said oscillating plate, substantially as described.

ABRAM C. MONFORT.

Witnesses:
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