

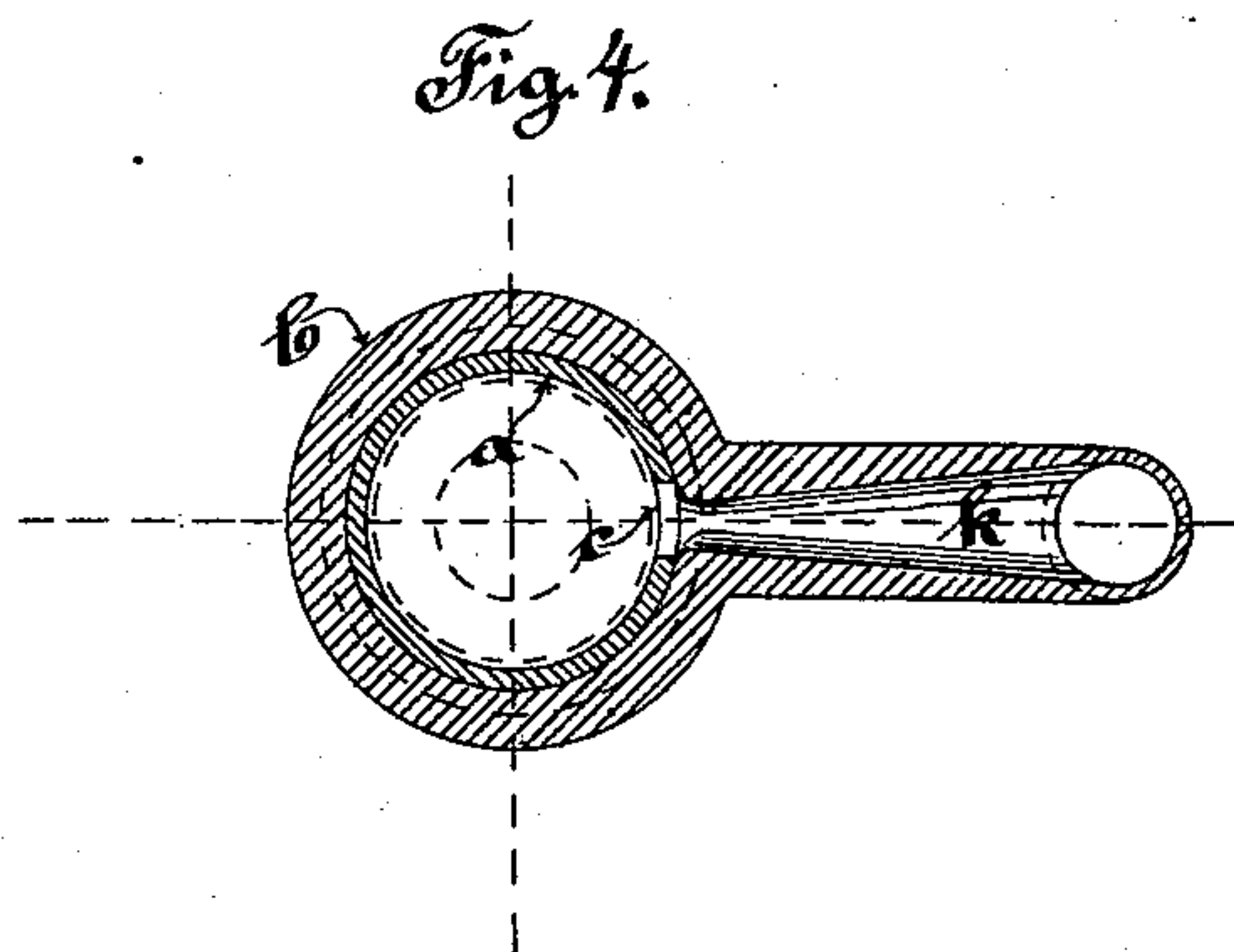
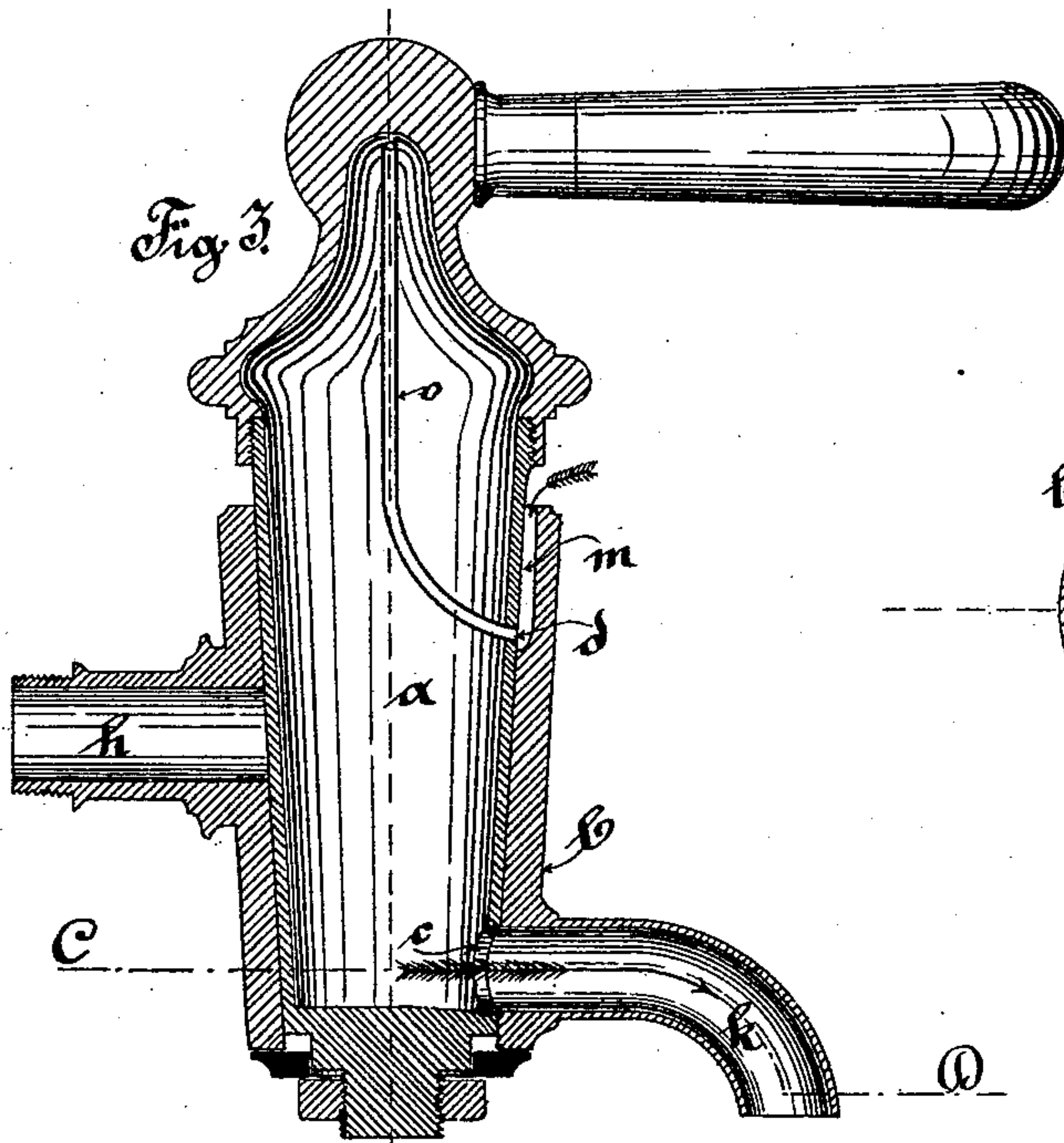
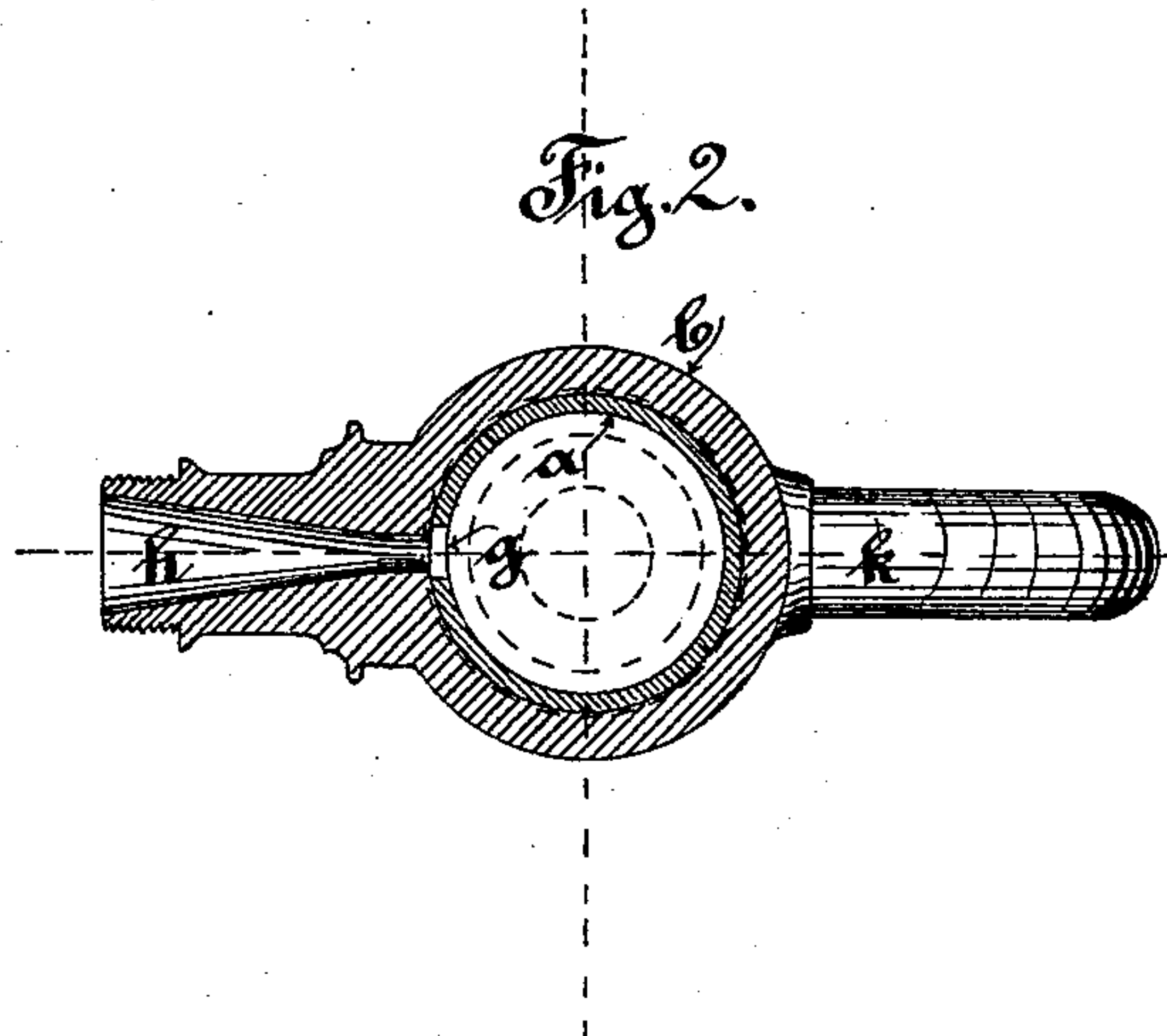
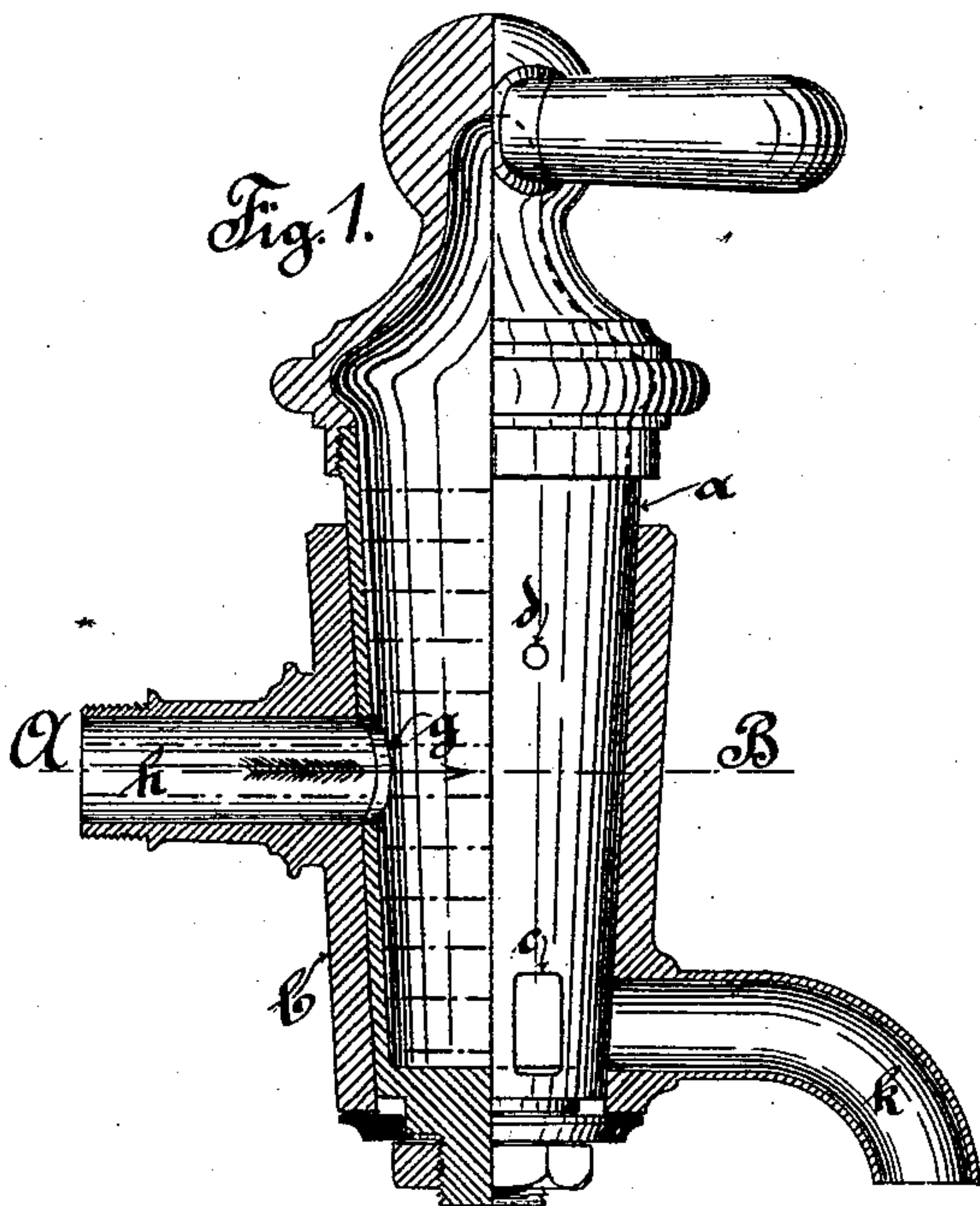
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. O. NEUDECKER.  
AERATED LIQUID FAUCET.

No. 453,266.

Patented June 2, 1891.



Witnesses  
E. C. H. H. H.  
A. J. H. H. H.

Inventor.  
C. O. Neudecker  
by his Attorney, A. H. H. H.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. O. NEUDECKER.  
AERATED LIQUID FAUCET.

No. 453,266.

Patented June 2, 1891.

Fig. 6.

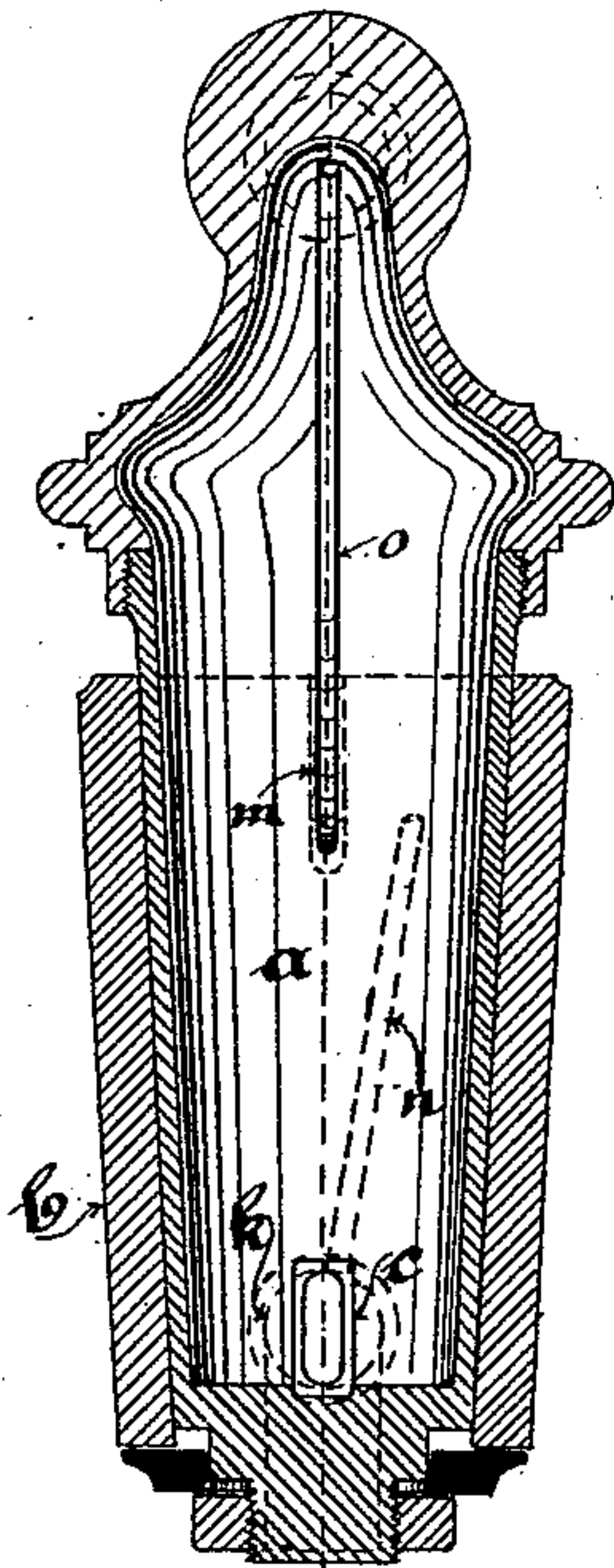


Fig. 7.

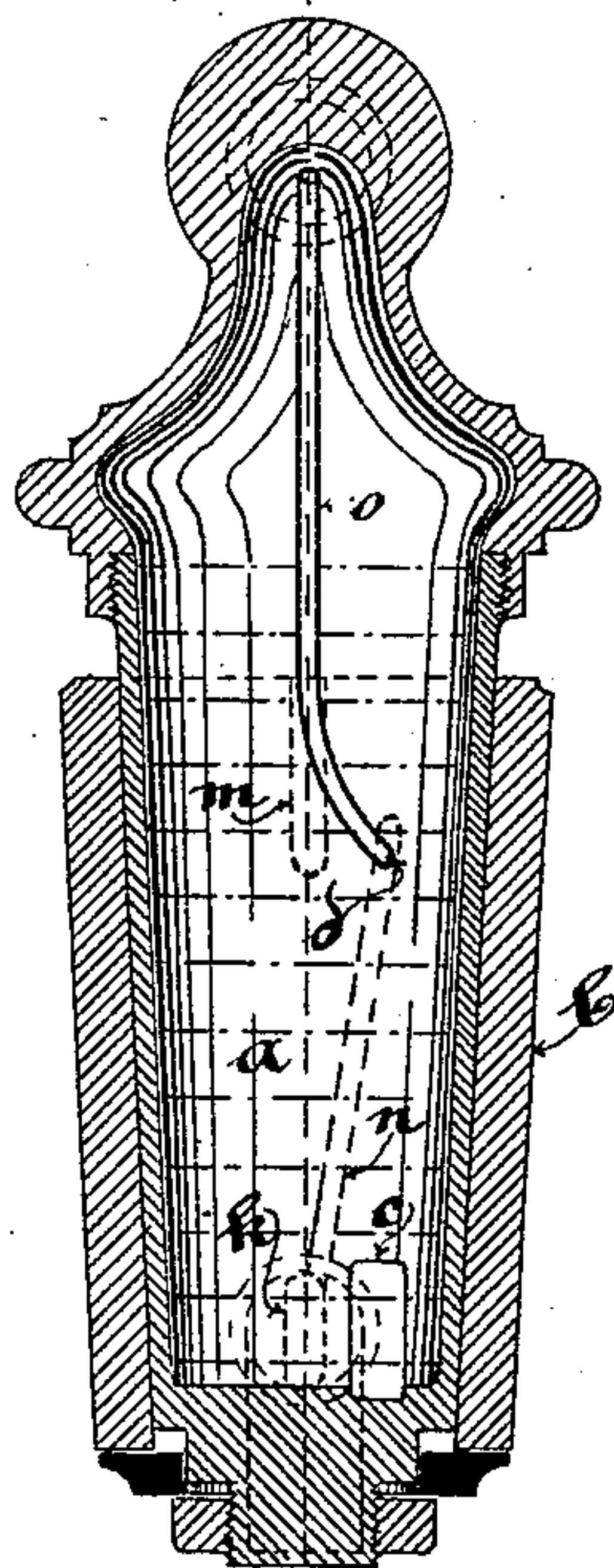
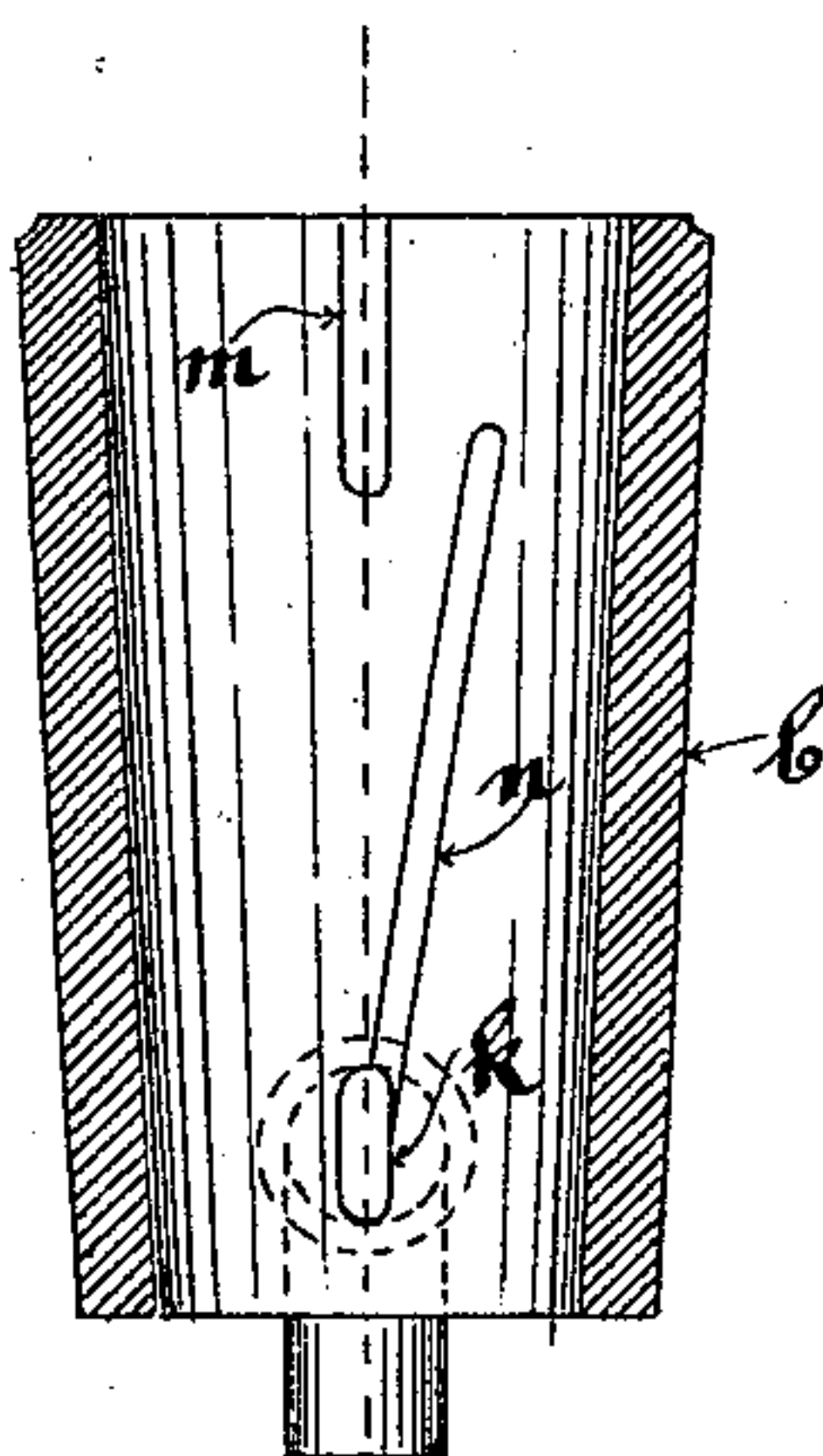


Fig. 8.



Witnesses  
*E. C. Clemens*  
*A. J. Hadden*

Inventor  
*C. O. Neudecker*  
by his Attorney *E. A. Hadden*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL OSCAR NEUDECKER, OF REUDNITZ, LEIPSIC, GERMANY.

## AERATED-LIQUID FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,266, dated June 2, 1891.

Application filed September 30, 1890. Serial No. 366,697. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CARL OSCAR NEUDECKER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Reudnitz, Leipsic, in Germany, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Faucet for Aerated Liquids, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists of an improved faucet for serving an aerated liquid from the reservoir in which such liquid is held under pressure into a tumbler or the like. Heretofore such reservoirs as soda-fountains and the like for containing carbonic-acid liquors or aerated liquors under pressure to be served into tumblers, &c., in drinking-saloons or elsewhere, have been generally provided with ordinary faucets only, usually screw-down valves with rubber packing on their seats. The bore or passage in said tops was necessarily made small, since the outflow of a large quantity of liquid direct from the receiver and under the pressure prevailing therein would throw the liquid out of the tumbler provided to receive it. By narrowing the bore, however, to allow the liquid to flow out in a sufficiently thin stream the latter becomes so diffused that much of the carbonic acid which would otherwise be retained in the liquid is lost. The improved faucet is designed to overcome said inconvenience, and is constructed in the manner hereinafter described, reference being made to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figures 1, 3, 6, and 7 are vertical sections of the improved faucet in different positions, Fig. 2 being a cross-section on line A B, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a cross-section on line C D, Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 a vertical section of the socket for the plug.

The interior of the plug *a* is hollow and of sufficient size to contain the amount of aerated liquid to be served into each tumbler. *g* is the inlet-opening thereto; *c*, the outlet. *d* is a third opening in the wall of the plug, into which is fixed a small tube *o*, extending upward within the plug and terminating at the upper end of the cavity therein. *b* is the socket for the plug *a*. *h* is the inlet in the plane of the plug-inlet *g*. *k* is the outlet or delivery in the plane of the opening *c*. In the face of the inner wall of the socket *b* there

are also made two channels or bores *m* and *n*, the former extending from the plane of the opening *d* to the open air, the latter extending from the plane of said opening *d* into the outlet *k*. These several openings and channels in the plug and its socket are so relatively arranged that in three consecutive positions to be given to the plug the openings coincide, so that the plug in the first position receives from the fountain the aerated liquid under pressure. In the second position of the plug the aerated liquid in the plug is relieved from the pressure exercised thereon, and in the third position said liquid may flow out of the pipe *k* without pressure being exercised thereon.

In the first position of the plug, as shown by Fig. 1, the openings *d* and *c* are closed. On the other hand, the opening *g* is in connection with the pipe *h*. The cavity of the cone *a* becomes filled with aerated liquid from the fountain through the pipe *h*, and the air previously in the cone *a* is compressed into a small space in the upper part of the same by means of the overpressure in the fountain.

In Fig. 7 the plug is shown as turned into the second position, where the openings *c* and *g* are closed and the supply of aerated liquid to the plug is shut off, and the opening *d* is connected with the groove *n*, which leads toward the outflow-pipe *k*, so that in this position the compressed air in the plug escapes through the pipe *o*, the groove *n*, and the outflow-pipe *k*, and the aerated liquid remains in the cone *a* without superfluous air-pressure operating thereon.

Lastly, in Figs. 3 and 6 the plug is shown as turned into the third position, in which the opening *g* is closed, and the opening *d*, instead of being in communication with the groove *n*, communicates with the groove *m* and the opening *c* with the outflow-pipe *k*, so that the outer air can enter the interior of the plug through the groove *m*, the opening *d*, and the pipe *o*, and the liquid may flow out of the pipe *k* without back-pressure into the plug.

I claim—

A faucet for aerated liquids, comprising, in combination, the socket *b*, with inlet *h*, outlet *k*, and grooves *m* and *n*, and the hollow plug

*a*, with orifices *g*, *c*, and *d*, said inlet, outlet,  
grooves, and orifices being relatively located,  
so that aerated liquid may be received into  
said plug, the excess gas-pressure be removed  
5 therefrom, and the liquid be delivered in suc-  
cessive positions of said plug, substantially  
as set forth.

In witness whereof I have signed this  
specification in presence of two witnesses.

CARL OSCAR NEUDECKER.

Witnesses:

GUSTAV ADOLPH HEINEMANN,  
JULIUS MARGNEW.