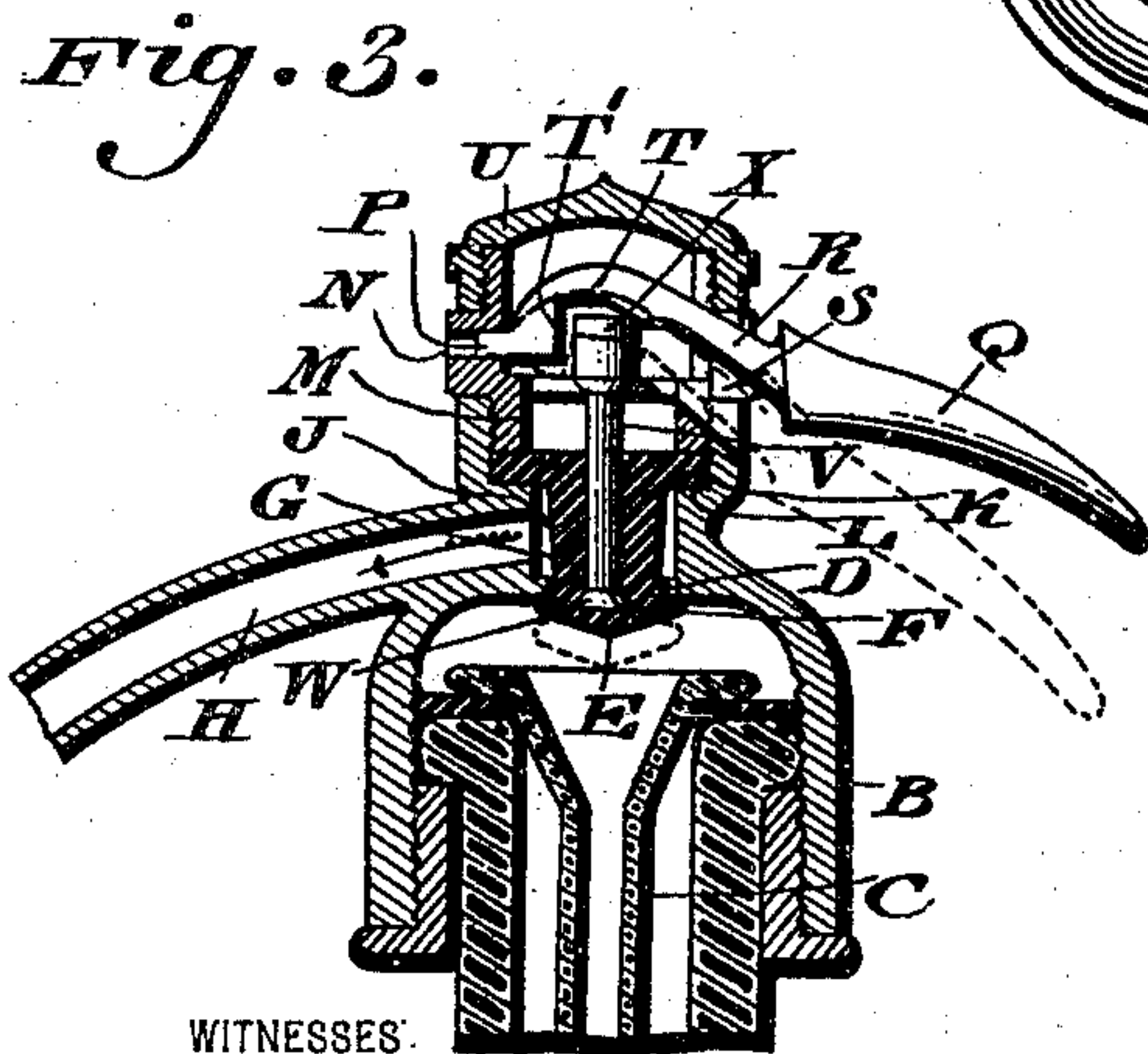
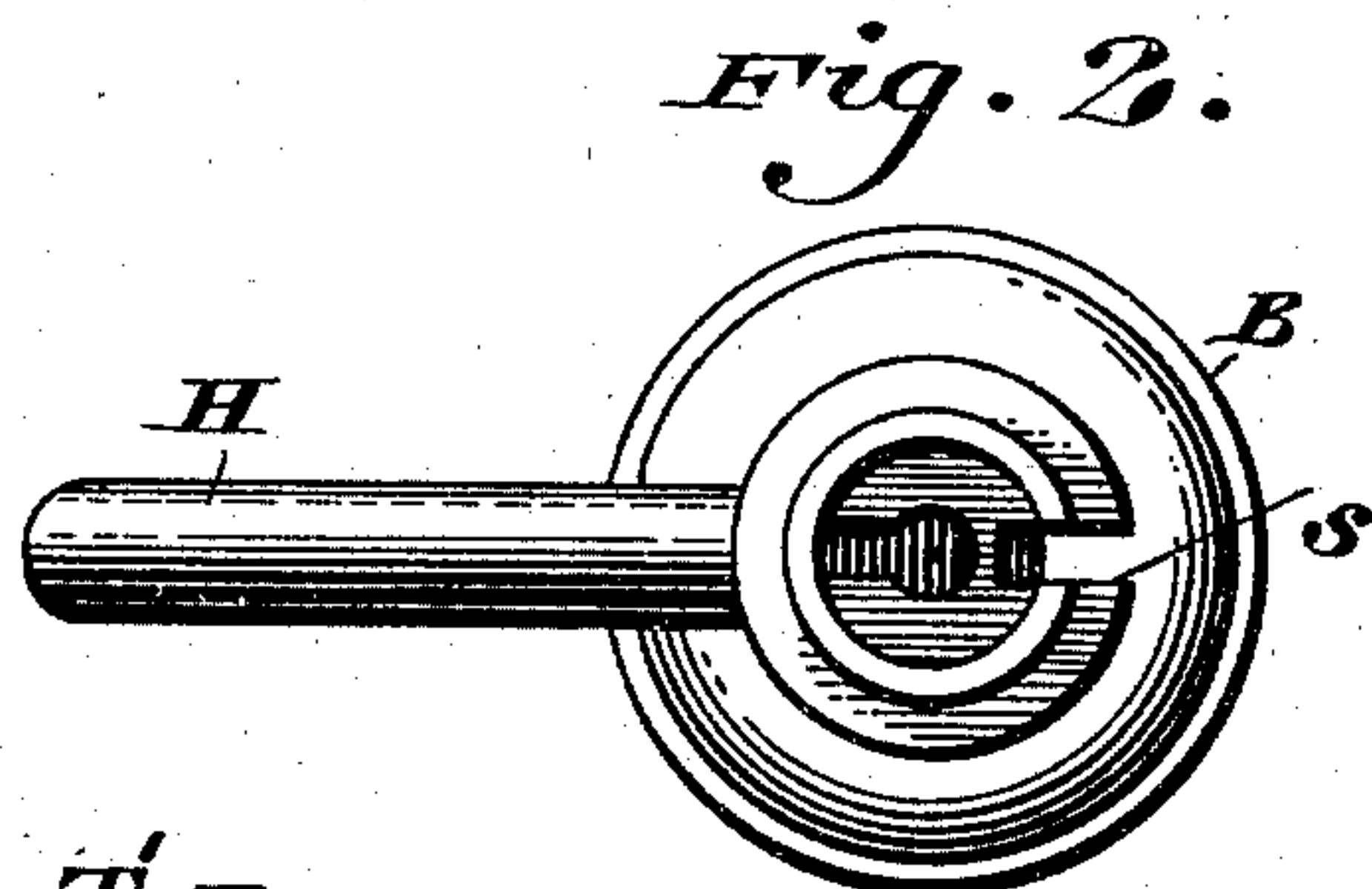
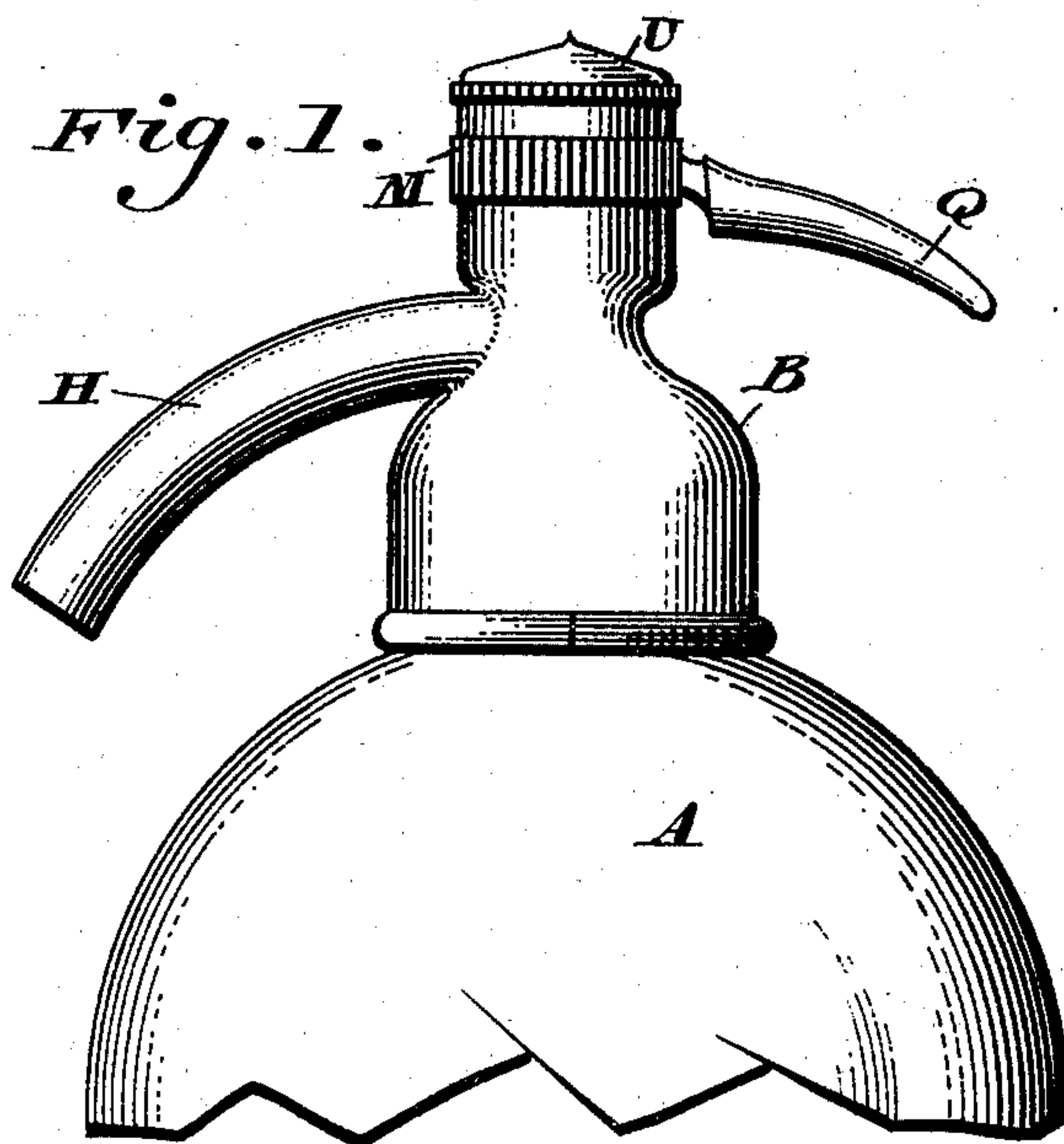


(No Model.)

F. C. SCHRADER.
VALVE FOR SIPHON HEADS, SPIGOTS, &c.

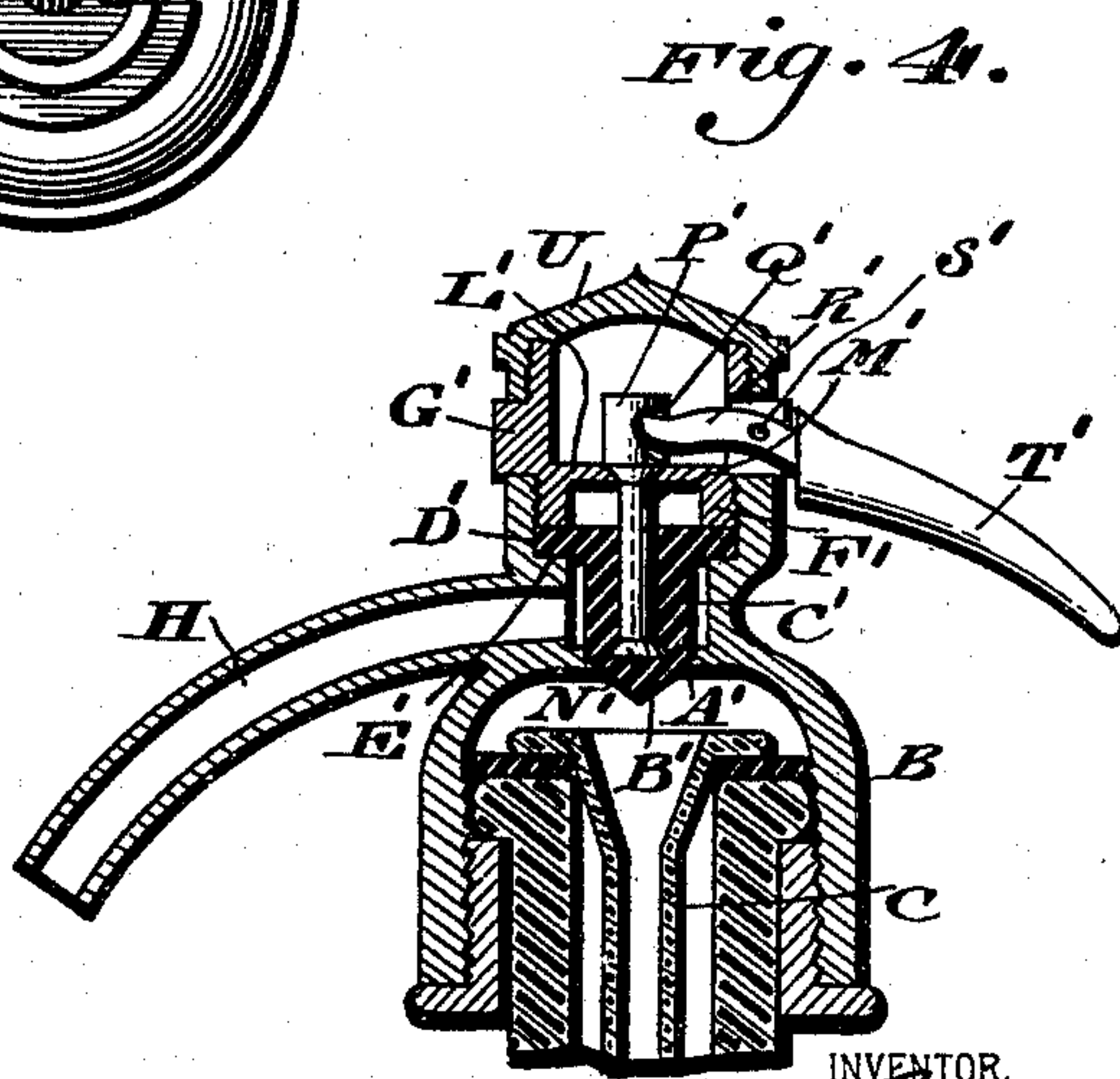
No. 598,578.

Patented Feb. 8, 1898.



WITNESSES.

P. H. Ingle.
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INVENTOR.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK C. SCHRADER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO
THE IMPERIAL METAL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

VALVE FOR SIPHON-HEADS, SPIGOTS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,578, dated February 8, 1898.

Application filed May 5, 1897. Serial No. 635,132. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK C. SCHRADER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Valves for Siphon-Heads, Spigots, &c., which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to siphon-bottles; and it consists of a novel construction thereof and means for operating the same whereby the number of parts is reduced to a minimum and the cost of manufacture greatly lessened.

It further consists of novel details of construction, all as will be hereinafter set forth, and fully pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a siphon-bottle and its adjuncts with which my invention is employed. Fig. 2 represents a plan view of Fig. 1, showing a portion of the top or cap of the bottle removed. Fig. 3 represents a vertical sectional view of the cap of the bottle, showing the manner of supporting and actuating the valve therefor. Fig. 4 represents a vertical sectional view of the cap of the bottle, showing another embodiment of the principle of my invention.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a siphon-bottle, the same having secured thereto the cap B, in which are contained the novel features of my invention.

C designates the tube which communicates with the lower portion of the bottle, as is customary, and is adapted to discharge through the port D, which is controlled by the flange F of the valve E.

G designates the body or plug of the valve proper, the same occupying the chamber J, through which communication is had with the discharge-outlet H when the valve is unseated. K designates a laterally-extending flange integral with the upper portion of the said body G and which is adapted to rest upon the seat L and be retained between the latter and the threaded shell M when the parts are assembled. N designates an opening in said shell M, in which the nose P of the lever or finger-piece Q is adapted to rest, said finger-

piece being provided with the body portion R, which works in the slot S, the latter extending through a wall of the shell M, said body portion R being provided with a recess T therein, said recess having a shoulder T', which latter is adapted to abut against the head X of the stem V, the latter having the enlarged portion or head W, which is seated within the valve body or plug G.

U designates a cap or closure for the shell M.

The operation is as follows: The resiliency of the valve E will cause the flange F to be normally held upon its seat D, and when it is desired to discharge the contents of the bottle it is only necessary to depress the finger-piece Q from the position seen in full lines in Fig. 3 to the position seen dotted, whereupon the stem V will be moved downwardly and the valve E will be unseated, the latter assuming the position seen dotted in said Fig. 3, and the contents of the bottle will be discharged through the opening D, chamber J, and outlet H, as is evident. When the finger is removed from the lever Q, the resiliency of the valve E will seat the flange F, as is evident.

In the construction seen in Fig. 4 the parts are substantially the same as already described, with the exception of the valve and the operating means therefor.

A' designates a valve-seat upon which the valve B' is adapted to rest, said valve moving downwardly.

C' designates the body of the valve, the latter having a laterally-extending flange D', which rests upon the wall or shoulder E' and is held in position by the portion F' of the shell G', the latter being provided with the partition L', through which passes the stem M', while its head N' is seated in the body C' of the valve B'.

P' designates the upper extremity or head of the stem M', said head seating in the partition L', which forms a stop.

Q' designates a recess in the head P', which is engaged by the nose R' of the lever or finger-piece T', the latter being fulcrumed at S'.

The operation is as follows: When the lever or finger-piece P' is depressed, the stem M' is raised and the valve B' is unseated,

thereby allowing the contents of the bottle to pass into the outlet H, as is evident. When the finger is removed from the lever T', the resiliency of the valve C' will cause the valve to be seated, as is evident.

It will of course be evident that the valves E or C' can be made of any suitable resilient material, and hence I do not desire to limit myself to any one material, and I do not desire to be limited to the exact construction as herein shown and described, but may make such changes as come within the scope of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a valve for siphon-bottles, spigots, &c., a shell with a port and an outlet leading therefrom, a resilient valve-body having a portion normally seated on the wall of said port and having a flanged portion secured in fixed position and mechanism for operating said seated portion.

2. In a valve for siphon-bottles, spigots, &c., the shell B having the chamber J with inlet-port D and outlet H, the resilient valve-body G occupying said chamber J and a seat

on the walls of said port D and provided at its upper end with the flange K, the shell M bearing against said flange and a rising-and-falling stem connected with the lower end of said body for operating said valve.

3. In a valve for siphon-bottles, spigots, &c., the shell B with the chamber J therein, having the inlet-port D and the outlet H, the resilient valve-body G controlling said port, and having its upper end closing the upper end of said chamber J, a stem connected with the lower end of said valve and an operating-lever for said stem.

4. In a valve for siphon-bottles, spigots, &c., a shell M, a valve G having a flange K thereon, said flange being held between said shell and an adjacent shoulder, a chamber J in which the valve-body is located, a port through which said body passes, said flange F being adapted to seat against said port, a lever having one end seated in said shell and its other extremity passing through an opening therein, and a closure for said shell.

FRANK C. SCHRADER.

Witnesses:

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WM. C. WIEDERSHEIM.