

(No Model.)

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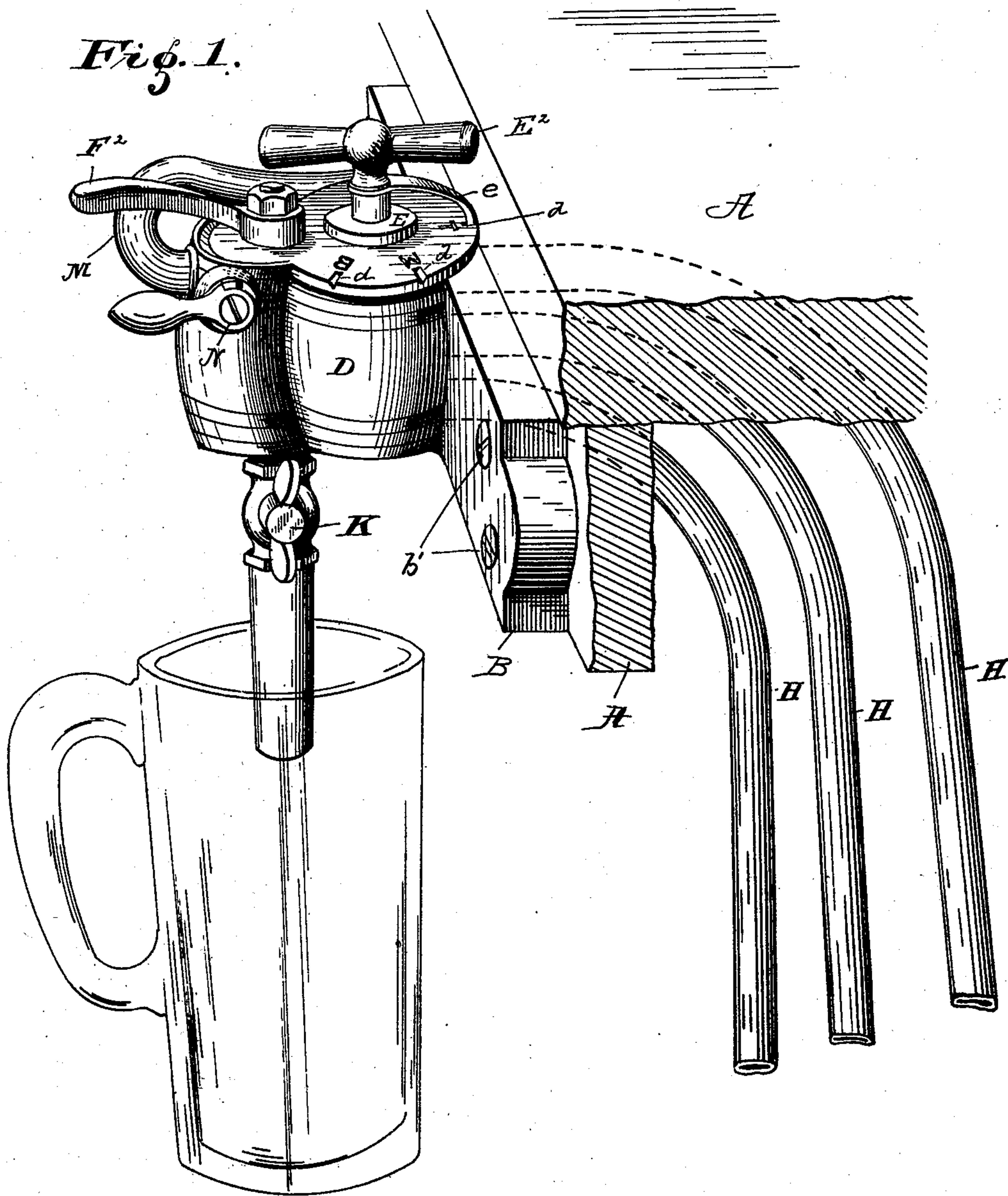
J. F. DREDGE & J. DOYLE.

LIQUID DISTRIBUTING FAUCET AND PIPE CLEANER.

No. 603,465.

Patented May 3, 1898.

Fig. 1.



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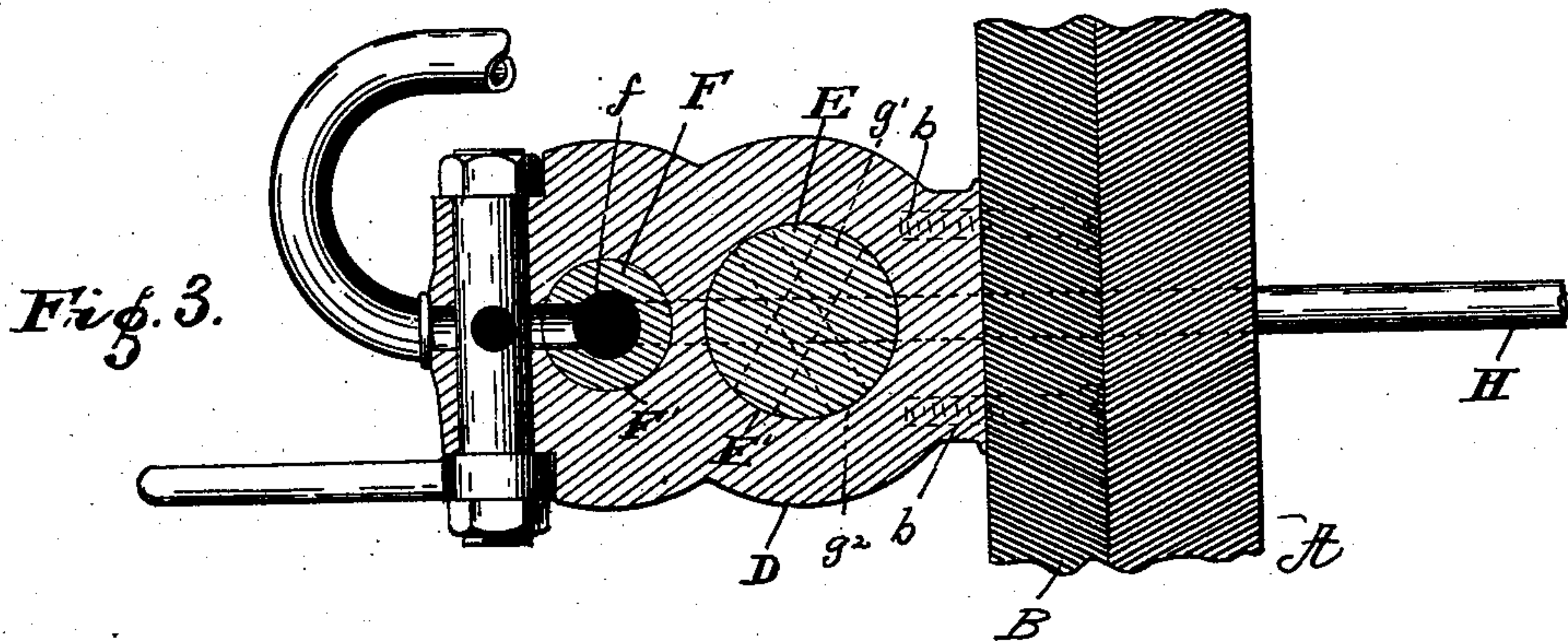
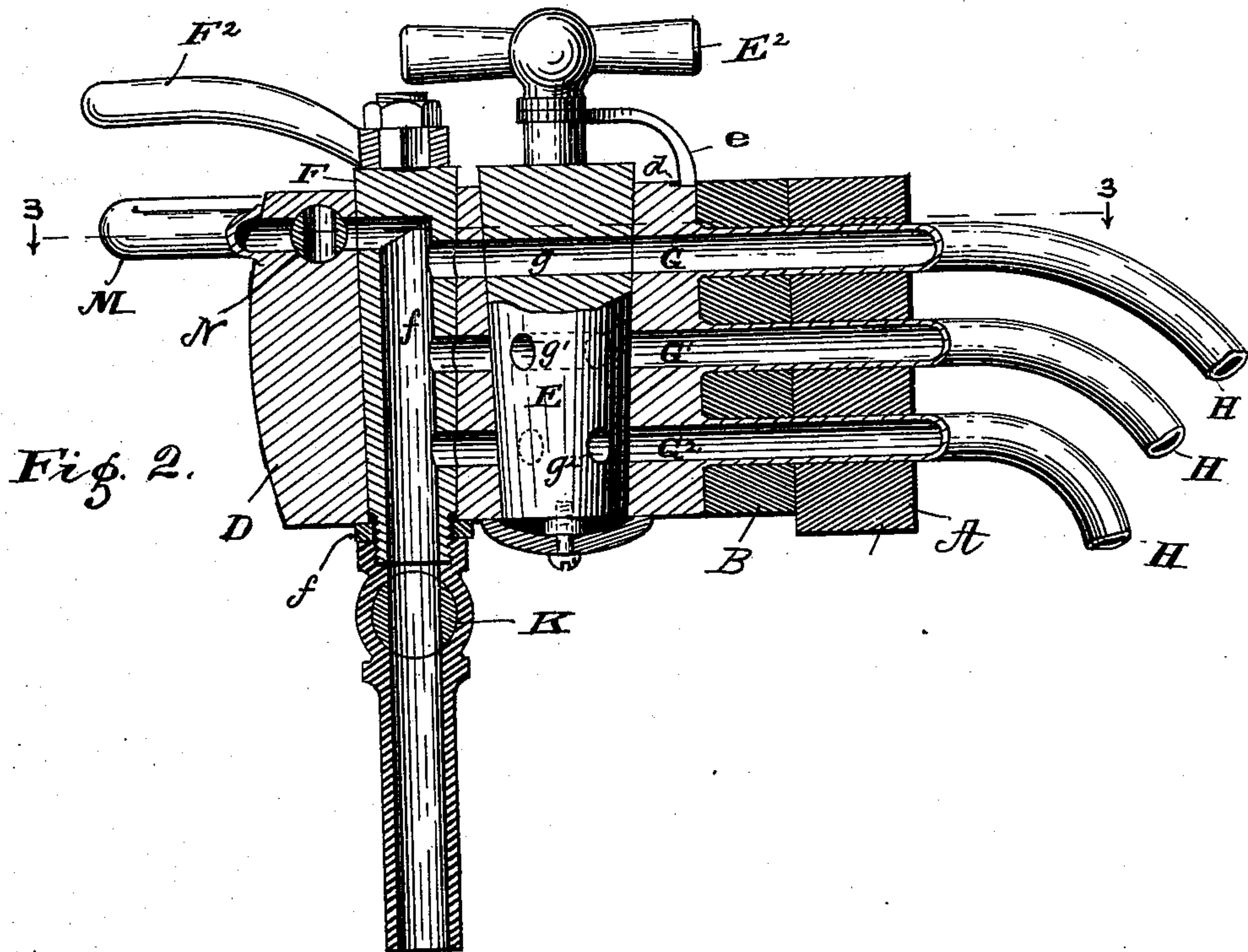
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. F. DREDGE & J. DOYLE.
LIQUID DISTRIBUTING FAUCET AND PIPE CLEANER.

No. 603,465.

Patented May 3, 1898.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH F. DREDGE AND JOHN DOYLE, OF CONNERSVILLE, INDIANA.

LIQUID-DISTRIBUTING FAUCET AND PIPE-CLEANER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 603,465, dated May 3, 1898.

Application filed March 9, 1897. Renewed December 29, 1897. Serial No. 664,445. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH F. DREDGE and JOHN DOYLE, citizens of the United States, residing at Connerville, in the county of Fayette and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Beer and other Liquid Distributing Faucets and Pipe-Cleaners; and we 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in means for drawing liquids from kegs or other retaining vessels, and is specially adapted for use in bar-rooms, at soda-water fountains, and places where a number of different kinds of drinks are sold; and the objects of the invention are, first, to provide means whereby the contents of a plurality of kegs or vessels can be discharged through a common outlet or faucet in succession without mixing; second, to provide means whereby at the end of a day's business the liquor contained in the pipes between the faucet and the kegs or containing vessels can be forced back into these retainers, which are kept in an ice-box or cooler, and the pipes outside of the cooler filled with water to prevent the fouling of the pipes with sour liquid and to save the liquor, which if allowed to remain in the pipes would sour and become unfit for use; and the object, further, is to provide adequate and convenient means for thoroughly cleaning the faucet and pipes.

We accomplish the objects of the invention by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of our complete device, the illustration showing a portion of the bar to which it is secured, but not showing the kegs or vessels in which the liquor is kept. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the axes of the vertical valves; and Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

A is the bar or counter to which our device is fastened, and is and may be of any usual construction.

B is a board to which the faucet is immediately fastened by means of the screws *b*,

(shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3,) and the board is fastened to the bar by means of the screws *b'*. (Shown in Fig. 1.) The faucet might be secured directly to the bar, but for convenience the intervening board B will be used.

D is the body portion of the faucet, and in its outside shape and ornamentation may be of any desired pattern. It will be provided with the vertical and preferably slightly-tapering valve-seats *E'* and *F'* to receive the valves *E* and *F*.

G, *G'*, and *G*² are holes which start from the back part of the body *D*, pass through both walls of the valve-seat *E'* on a line which intersects the vertical axis of the valve *E*, and terminate with the interior of the valve-seat *F'*. The valve or plug *F* has a longitudinal central opening *f*, which is open at the bottom and closed at the top. This is the opening through which all of the liquids passing through the faucet are discharged, and consequently the wall of the plug or valve is perforated in longitudinal alinement with the holes *G*, *G'*, and *G*². These perforations are all in the same vertical plane, whereby when communication is established between one of the holes in the body *D* and the longitudinal outlet in the valve *F* all of the other openings will be in like communication. It remains then to provide a cut-off which will only permit one of the holes *G*, *G'*, or *G*² to be open at a time. This is accomplished by providing the valve *E*, mounted in the valve-seat *E'*. The valve *E* has openings *g*, *g'*, and *g*², which register with the openings *G*, *G'*, and *G*², respectively, when the valve or plug *E* is turned so as to bring the respective openings into longitudinal alinement; but the openings through the valve *E* are separated, whereby the circumferential distance between the nearest margins of the openings measured on the valve is greater than the diameter of the openings, and thereby when, for example, the opening *g* is in alinement with the hole *G* the holes *G'* and *G*² will be confronted by a blank or solid surface of the valve. Pipes *H* connect the openings *G*, *G'*, and *G*² with the tanks containing the supply of liquid to be drawn through the faucet. These tanks, which may be beer, ale, or other kegs, will generally be kept in an ice-box or refrigerator in the usual manner, which need not be illustrated here.

The valve E will be provided with a handle E^2 and will have an indicator-hand e , which moves with the valve. A dial on the top of the body part of the faucet has the index-marks d , which enable the indicator-hand to be set in the position to draw liquid from any one of the desired kegs or tanks.

The lower part of the valve or plug F below the body of the faucet is provided with a stop-cock K, by which the outlet from the valve can be closed. For convenience in inserting the valve F in its seat the valve will be in two parts, which are screwed together in the manner as shown. f is a washer which moves with the valve F and keeps the two parts from unscrewing by the turning of the valve in drawing the liquors. The valve F is provided with the handle F^2 for turning it.

M is a pipe connected with the city water-supply and furnishes water under pressure to the faucet. It communicates with the interior of the valve F, and thence to the kegs or reservoirs containing the supply of liquid through the same pipes which deliver the liquid from the reservoirs to the faucet. The pipe M is provided with a cut-off cock N, by which the supply of water can be controlled. This cock N is as close to the valve F as practicable in order that the backing up of the liquids in the faucet will be reduced to a minimum because of the limited space in which it can accumulate. The valves E and F are placed close together for the same reason, the purpose being to limit the possibility of the souring of the liquid by limiting the storage capacity of the parts where it could possibly accumulate.

The practical operation of our improved faucet is as follows: Suppose it is desired to draw beer from a keg which is connected with the top pipe G. The cock N will be turned so as to cut off the water-supply, and the cock K in the plug F will be opened. The valve E will be turned until its opening g is aligned longitudinally with the hole G, which can be ascertained by the marks on the dial for setting the indicator-hand e . Then the handle F^2 will be turned till communication with its hollow interior is established with the hole G, and the beer from the keg will pass out through the faucet. Liquor can be drawn through either of the other pipes G' and G^2 by turning the valve E into the corresponding position indicated for that pipe on the dial. Suppose now it is desired to close at the end of a day's business. The valve E is turned to an indicated position, which closes all of the passage-ways through it. Then the cock N is opened and the valve F turned to the position which opens communication with the water-pipe. So much of the faucet which is thus exposed to the action of the water is thoroughly washed. Then the cock K is turned to shut off the escape of the water from the faucet, and the valve E is turned so the water will pass back from the valve F through the passage G into the keg connected with the top

pipe. A little experience will enable the bartender to estimate the amount of water required to be admitted to force all of the beer out of the pipe G into the keg, and when the pipe G is full of water the valve E will be turned to bring the pipe G' into line. It will be filled with water, and then the pipe G^2 will be filled in the same way. The pipes will be left with the water in them and will be drawn off the first thing when business again opens up next morning. If the pipes had been left filled with beer or other liquor, the contents would be found to be sour and worthless by morning and would not only be a loss in itself, but would foul the pipes and render them unwholesome.

While we have shown and described a faucet with pipes for three kinds of liquors, a greater or a less number can obviously be provided for without departing from the spirit of this invention, and we do not wish to limit the construction to three connections shown; but

What we do claim as new, and wish to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The combination, in a faucet having one or more supply-inlets, and a single discharge, of a discharge-valve having a central longitudinal outlet with openings which register at certain positions of the valve with the supply inlet or inlets, a cock for closing the valve, a water-supply pipe emptying into the longitudinal outlet of the discharge-valve and a cock for turning the water-supply on or off, substantially as described and for the purposes specified.

2. The combination, in a faucet having a plurality of supply-inlets and a single discharge, of a discharge-valve having a central longitudinal outlet, communicating in the open or discharging position of the valve with all of the supply-passages, a cock for closing the valve, and a second valve parallel with the discharge-valve intersecting the inlet-passages before they reach the discharge-valve, said second valve having transverse, diametrically-placed openings, one for each supply-passage and registering therewith successively when brought into alinement by rotating the valve, whereby liquids from a plurality of tanks can be discharged through a single outlet, and a water-supply pipe emptying into the longitudinal outlet of the discharge-valve, and a cock for turning the water-supply on or off, all substantially as shown and described and for the purposes specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOS. F. DREDGE.
JOHN DOYLE.

Witnesses to signature of Jos. F. Dredge:
FRANK W. WOERNER,
JOSEPH A. MINTURN.
Witnesses to signature of John Doyle:
JOHN MULHEERON, Jr.,
AMBROSE ELLIOTT.