

No. 633,341

Patented Sept. 19, 1899.

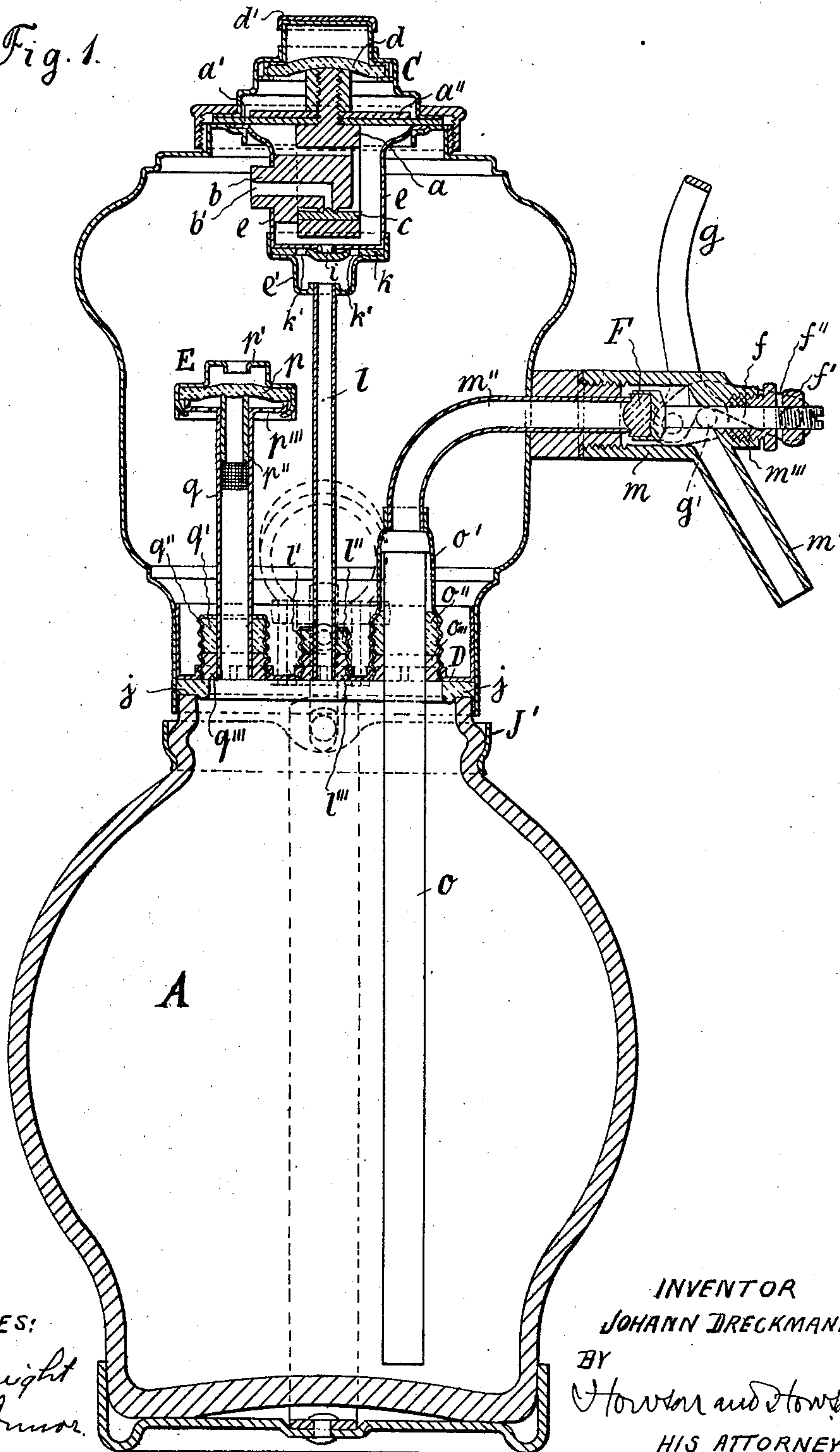
J. DRECKMANN.  
SIPHON FOR BEER.

(Application filed Feb. 8, 1899.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

R. W. Wright  
S. C. Connor.

INVENTOR  
JOHANN DRECKMANN

BY  
Horsman and Horsman  
HIS ATTORNEYS.

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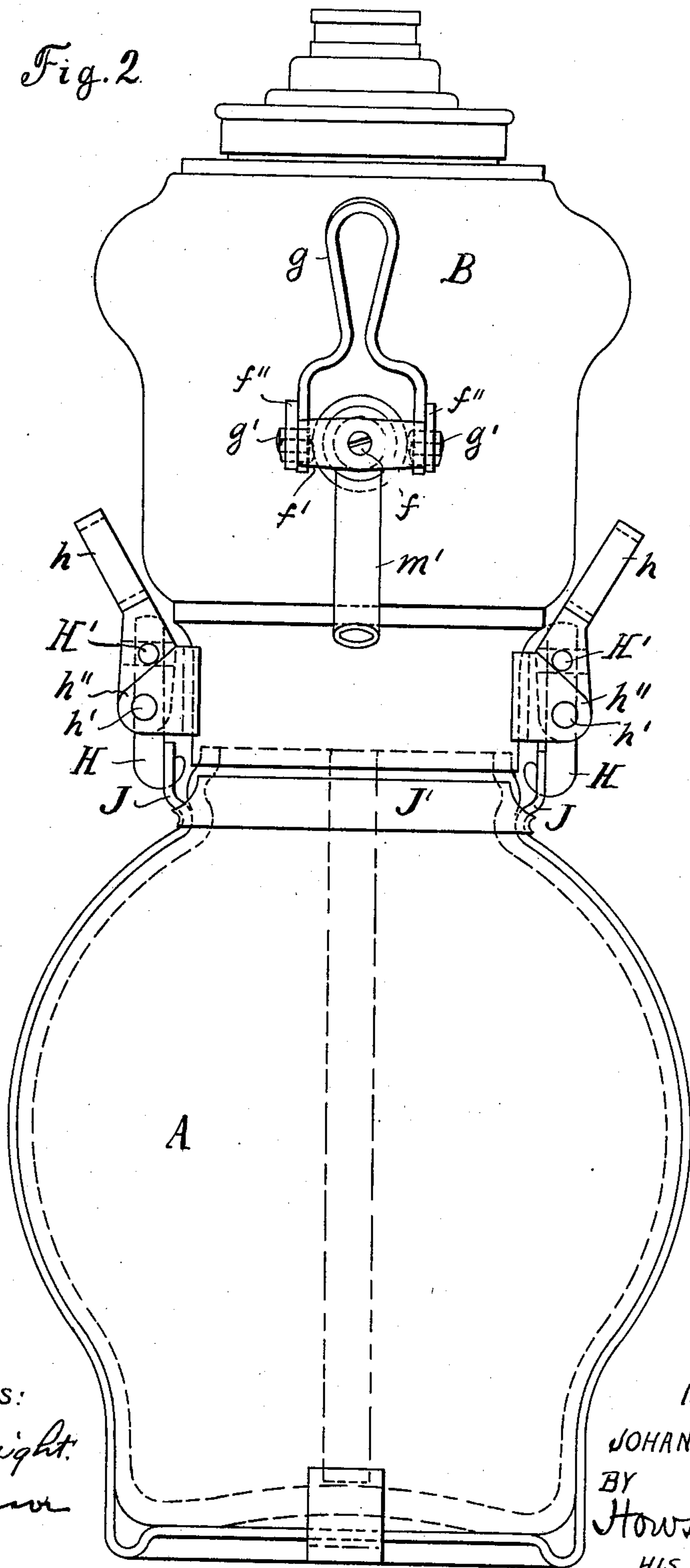
**J. DRECKMANN.**  
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(Application filed Feb. 8, 1899.)

(No Model.)

**3 Sheets—Sheet 2.**

Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

F. W. Wright  
L. C. Connor

INVENTOR

JOHANN DRECKMANN

BY

Howson and Howson  
HIS ATTORNEYS.

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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

Fig. 4.

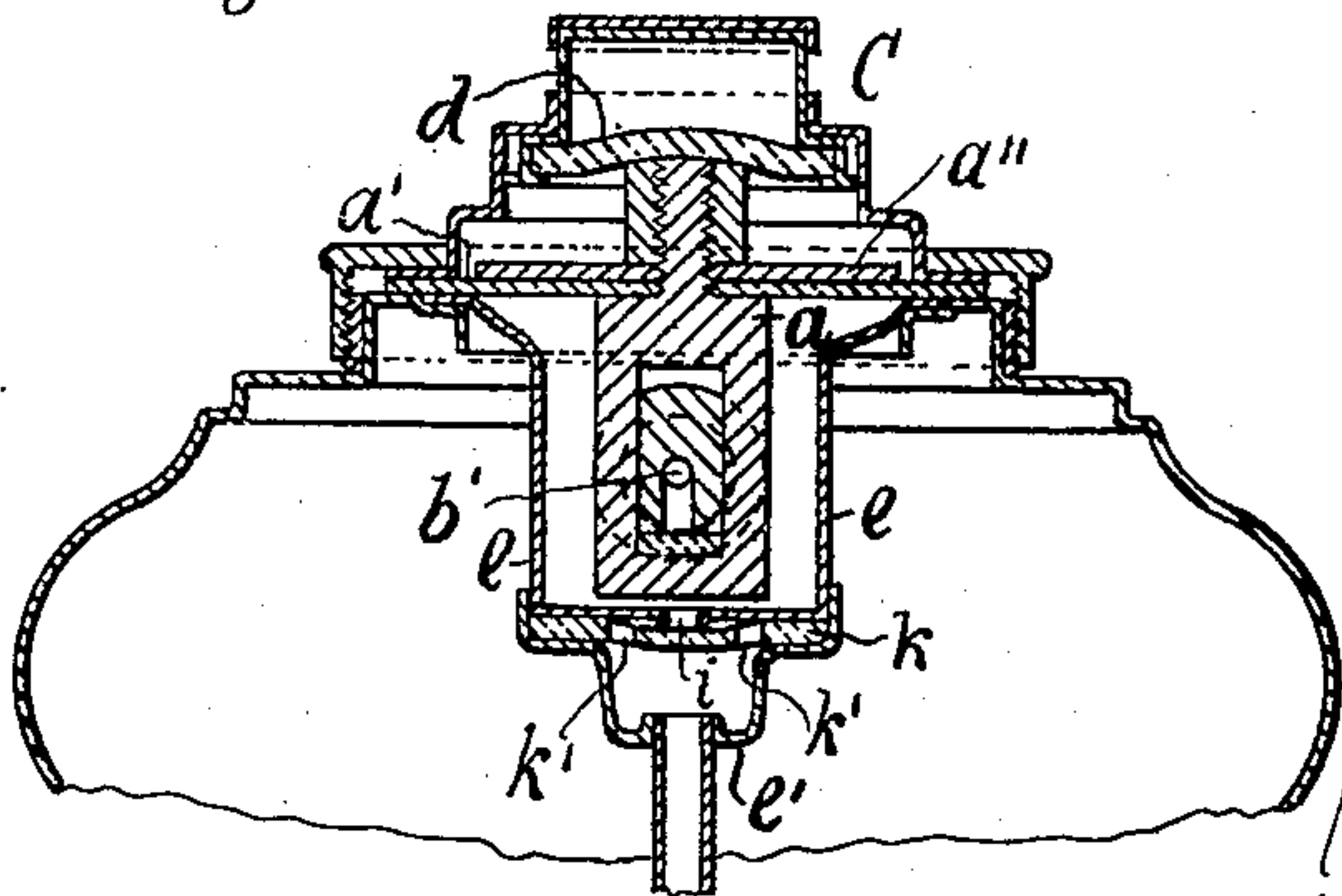


Fig. 5.

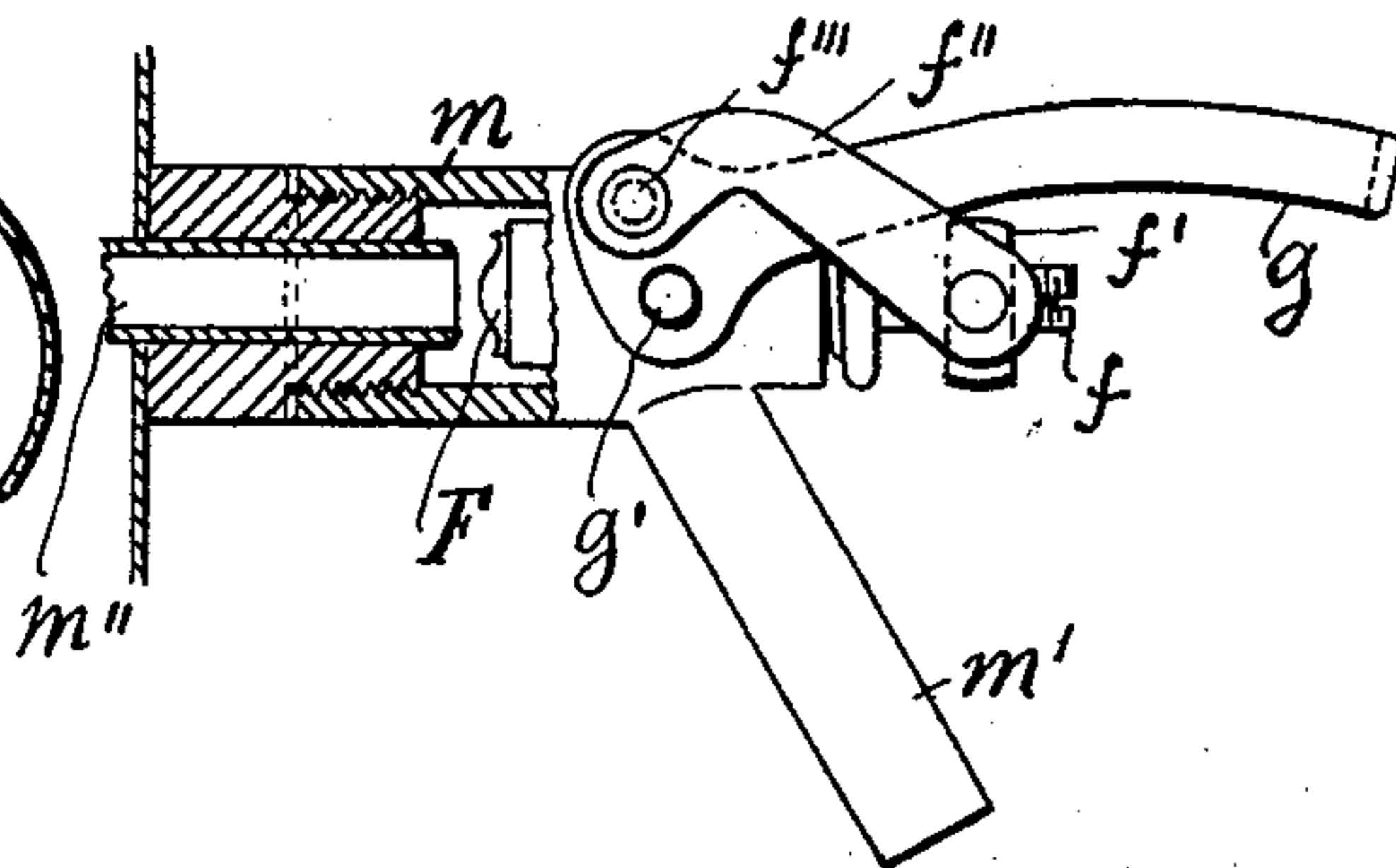
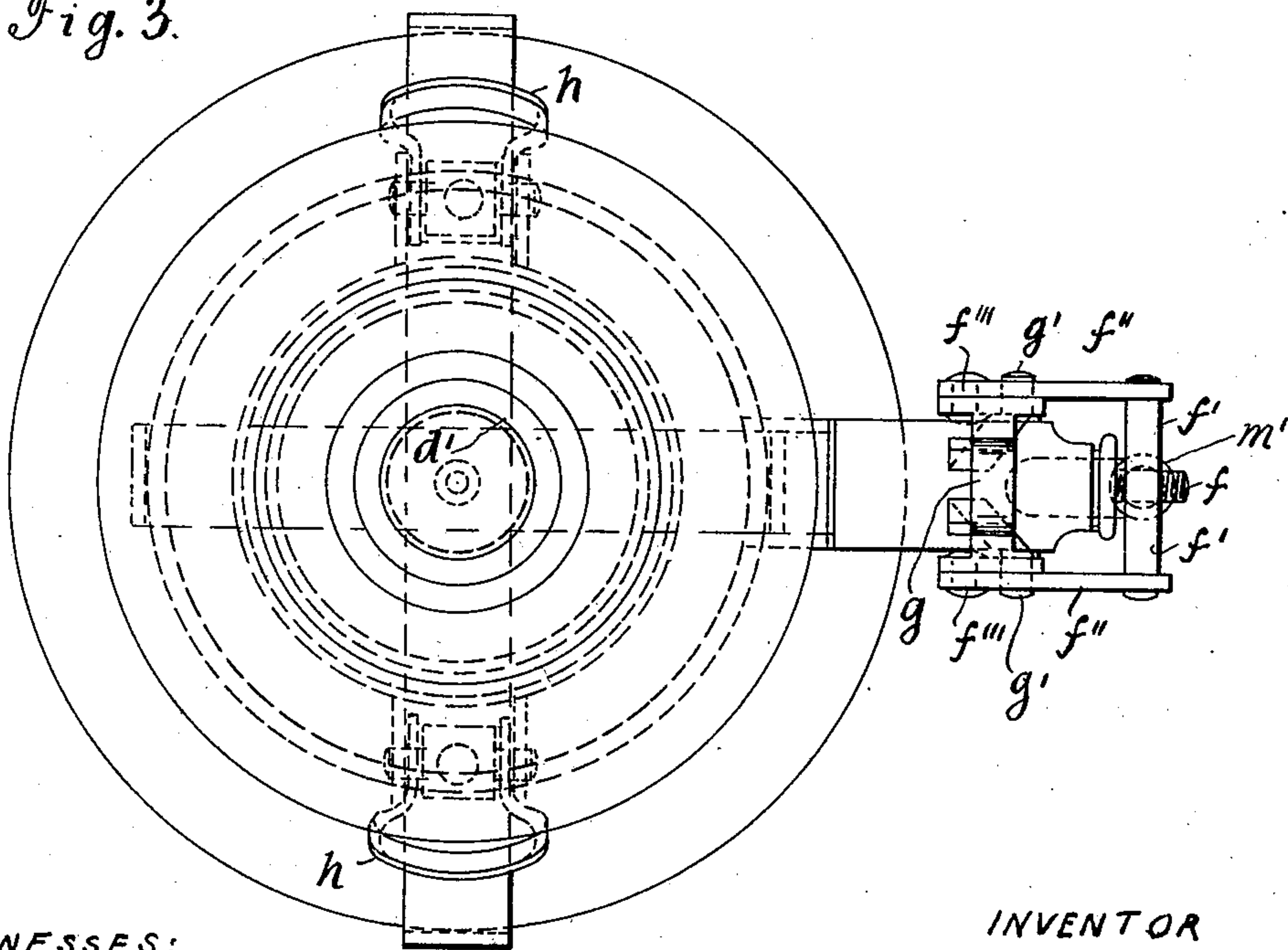


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

*P. W. Wright*  
*S. C. Connor*

INVENTOR

JOHANN DRECKMANN

BY

*Horstmann and Votaw*

HIS ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANN DRECKMANN, OF CASSEL, GERMANY.

## SIPHON FOR BEER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 633,341, dated September 19, 1899.

Application filed February 8, 1899. Serial No. 704,913. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHANN DRECKMANN, engineer, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at Cassel, Germany, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Siphon for Beer and Aerated Drinks; 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 ap-  
10 pertains to make and use the same.

This invention consists of an improved construction of "fountain" or siphon for drawing beer and carbonated or aerated drinks.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is  
15 a vertical section of my improved siphon. Fig. 2 is a side view of the siphon. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section through the reduction-valve. Fig. 5 shows the tapping-valve in the position  
20 when opened.

The siphon is made in two parts—a liquid-containing receptacle or vessel A, which may be made of glass or other suitable material, and a pressure-containing vessel B, which is  
25 mounted upon the top of the liquid-receptacle and may be conveniently made of metal. These two vessels may be permanently or detachably united in any suitable way. In the drawings I have shown them as detachably  
30 secured together by means of hooks H, pivoted at H' to the levers h, which are pivoted at h' to the ears h'', secured to the under part of the vessel B. These levers act as knuckle-levers. The hooks H engage with ears J of  
35 a ring J', surrounding the lower vessel A. If the levers h are brought into an upright position, as shown in Fig. 1, the rubber gasket j, arranged between the vessels A and B, is compressed and the vessels are held together air-  
40 tight.

The tapping-valve F is arranged in the casing m and is provided with a stem f, passing through the stuffing-box m''' of the casing. The stem f is screwed into a cross-bar f', the  
45 ends of which are pivoted to the arms f''. These arms are pivotally connected at f''' to a double-armed lever g, pivoted at g'. The lever g and the arms f'' act as knuckle-levers. If the lever g is in its upright position, as  
50 shown in Fig. 1, the valve F is pressed against

the end of the rising-pipe m'', which is connected with the pipe o by the tube o', fastened to the bottom D of the vessel B and containing a packing-ring o'', which is compressed by the screw-nut o'''. By turning the lever  
55 g on its pivot g' so that it is brought into the horizontal position shown in Fig. 5 the valve F is opened, so that the liquid contained in the vessel A may flow out through the outlet-pipe m' of the casing m. By turning the  
60 screwed end of the stem of the valve F in the cross-bar f' the valve F can be adjusted to the end of pipe m'', forming the seat of the valve.

In the upper vessel B is arranged a check-  
65 valve E, opening from the vessel A into the interior of the vessel B. This check-valve consists of a rubber plate p, which is arranged in the cap p' and pressed against the upper end of a pipe p''. This pipe is connected to the pipe q,  
70 engaging with its lower end into the packing q', which is arranged in a short tube q'', fastened in suitable manner to the bottom D of the upper vessel B. By a screw-nut q''', surrounding the pipe q, the packing q'' is com-  
75 pressed, so that this pipe q is air-tight, connected with the tube q'' and the bottom D. The upper vessel B has also a reducing-valve C, which may be of any suitable construction. In the construction illustrated, by way of exam-  
80 ple, in a casing e, fastened to the top of the vessel B, is arranged a spring-plate a', preferably made of rubber or a like material and strengthened by a metal plate a''. To this spring-plate is fastened a body a, having a rectan-  
85 gular opening, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, and provided with a rubber plate c. Into the said opening of the body a reaches a pipe b, fastened to the casing e. This pipe has a pas-  
90 sage b', against the lower end of which is pressed the rubber plate c of the body a. The upper end of the body a presses against a rubber plate d, arranged in a button d', which can be pressed down. The bottom of the cas-  
95 ing e is provided with a central opening i, normally closed by a rubber plate k, which is pressed against the bottom of the casing e by a cap e', fastened in a suitable manner to the casing e. This rubber plate k is provided with several openings k'. To the cap e' is  
100



fastened the pipe *l*, engaging with its lower end into a packing *l''*, arranged in the short tube *l'*, which is fastened in a suitable manner to the bottom D of the upper vessel B.

5 A screw-nut *l'''* surrounds the pipe *l* and can be screwed into the tube *l'*, so that the packing *l''* is compressed, and an air-tight connection between the pipe *l* and the tube *l'* or the bottom D is obtained.

10 In filling this fountain or siphon the pressure-gas, such as carbonic acid, is first introduced through the opened tapping-valve F under suitable pressure into the vessel A, and then the liquid is also introduced through the  
15 same valve. As the liquid is introduced the air or gas in the vessel A is displaced and passes through the check-valve E into the vessel B, where it is more or less compressed. The liquid in the vessel A is now under a cer-  
20 tain pressure. If the valve F is opened for drawing off liquid, the pressure in the pipe *l* is lowered, and the higher pressure of the gas in the vessel B presses down the body *a* of the reduction-valve, so that the orifice of  
25 passage *b'* is opened, and carbonic acid can pass through the opening *i* and the openings

*k'* of the rubber plate *k* into the vessel A. If the pressure in the vessel A is not sufficient, the button *d'* is pressed down, so that also the body *a* is pressed down and the passage 30  
*b'* is opened wider, and a greater quantity of carbonic acid will flow through the pipe *l* into the vessel A.

Having now described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Pat- 35  
ent, is—

The herein-described fountain or siphon comprising two vessels, one a liquid-receptacle and the other a gas-receptacle with a reducing-valve connecting the two and a 40  
check-valve opening from the liquid-receptacle into the gas-receptacle, whereby a substantially constant pressure is maintained in the liquid-receptacle while dispensing there-  
from, substantially as described. 45

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHANN DRECKMANN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

JEAN WEHRKEIN,  
RICHARD FISCHER.