

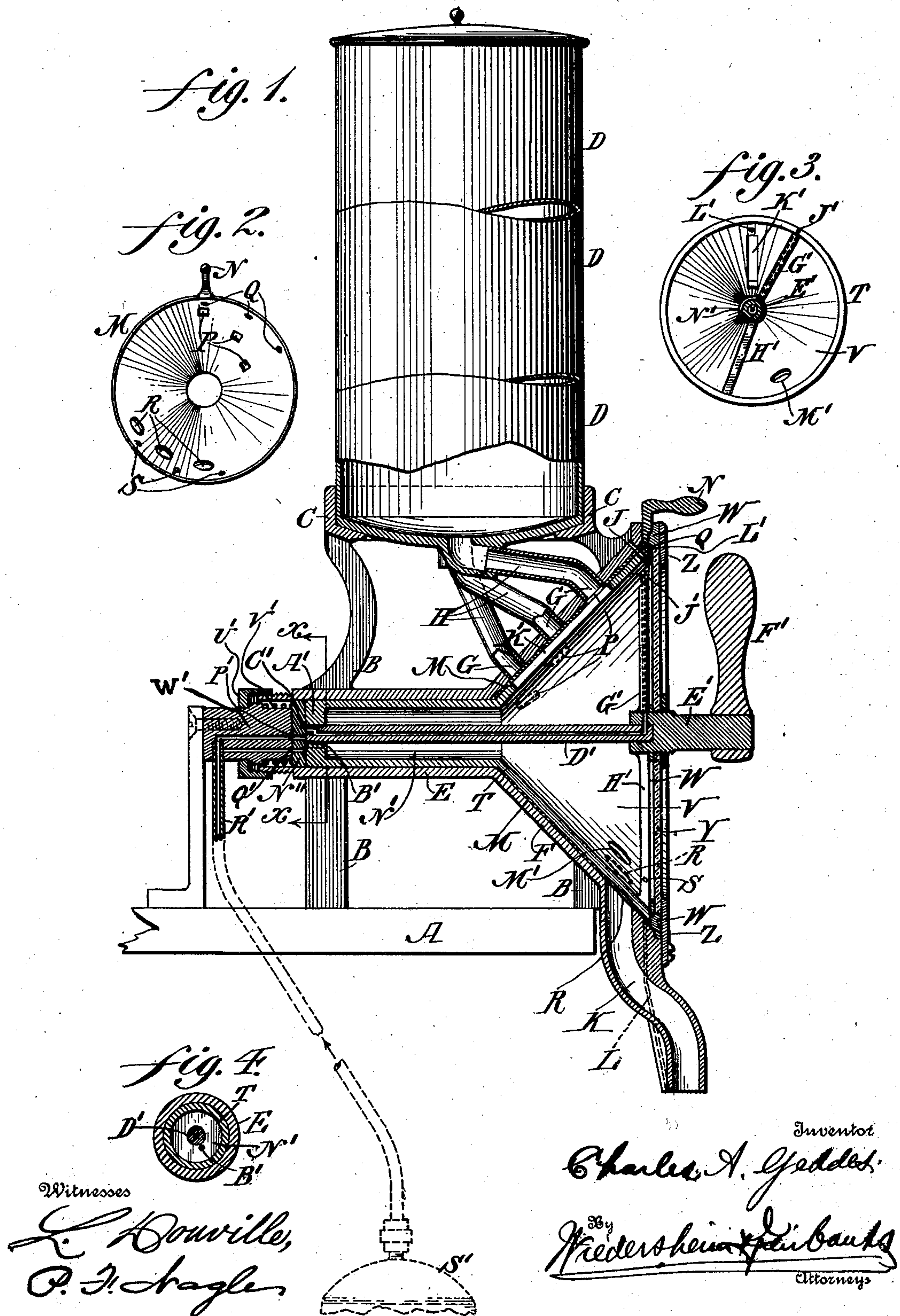
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C. A. GEDDES.
SODA WATER DISPENSING APPARATUS.

(Application filed Feb. 12, 1902.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SODA-WATER-DISPENSING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,719, dated June 17, 1902.

Application filed February 12, 1902. Serial No. 93,715. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. GEDDES, 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 Soda-Water-Dispensing Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a dispensing apparatus, for instance, for dispensing soda-water, the object being to provide in a single apparatus means for dispensing different flavors of soda-water, and is an improvement upon the dispensing apparatus described in United States Letters Patent No. 686,515, granted to me the 12th day of November, 1901.

My invention further consists in the details of construction hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Figure 1 represents a vertical sectional view of a dispensing apparatus embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a detail end elevation of the thimble. Fig. 3 represents a detail end elevation of the plug with the handle removed. Fig. 4 represents a section taken on line $x-x$, Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a suitable support, and B the frame mounted thereon and provided at its upper end with seats C, upon which the receptacles D containing the different syrups are mounted. In the instance illustrated I have shown three of the said receptacles D, although it is obvious that the number may vary. Rigid with the frame B and integral therewith is a tubular bearing E, open at both ends, the front end of which flares outwardly and forms a casing F, in the upper side of which are the ports G, arranged in alinement with the axis thereof and communicating with the syrup-receptacles D by means of pipe H. At the upper end of the casing and in alinement with the ports G is a vent J. From the lower end of the casing F extends the nozzle K, and leading from the lower end of the casing from a point a little to one side of the nozzle K is a spray-passage L.

The thimble M (shown in detail in Fig. 2) is conical in shape and fits within the casing F

and is provided with a handle N, by means of which it may be turned. Said thimble is provided with the inlet-ports P, set out of line, so as to respectively communicate with the ports G of the casing when the thimble is turned. Opposite each port P and near the outer end of the thimble are the vents Q to communicate with the vent J when either one of the ports P communicates with the inlet-ports in the casing. The said thimble is also provided at points diametrically opposite the inlet-ports P with outlet-ports R, that communicate with the nozzle K when any of the ports P are in communication with the casing-ports G. The thimble is also provided with the jet-ports S, that communicate with the jet-passage L when the outlet-ports R are not in communication with the nozzle K. The said thimble is held in place by a hollow plug T, containing the cylindrical portion N', fitting within the cylindrical bearing E and having a flaring outer portion V fitting within said thimble, said plug being held in place by a ring W resting in a seat in the end of the casing B, in which is also mounted a glass front Y, held in position by a ring Z, said parts being suitably fastened to the end of the casing.

The rear end of the plug is closed, as at A', and is provided with two ports B' and C'. Port B' communicates with the interior of the plug, while port C' communicates with the outside of the flaring portion V of the plug, near its front end, conveniently by means of a tube D' passing through the plug and rigidly secured to its rear wall and to the stem E' of the handle F', said stem passing through a suitable opening in the glass front.

Extending from the inner end of the stem E' are the arms G' and H', the former being tubular and communicating with the passage in the tube D and the latter serving as a brace. The outer end of the passage through the arm G' terminates in port J'.

The flaring portion V of the plug is provided with a longitudinal port K' to communicate with the ports P of the thimble and ports G of the casing, being also provided with a vent-port L' to communicate with the vents Q of the thimble and J of the casing at the same time.

The said plug is also provided with an outlet-port M' to communicate with the nozzle K, that is so located that it does not communicate therewith when the long port K' is in communication with the ports G.

Situated within the rear end of the tubular bearing E is a stationary washer N'', having the ports P' and Q' arranged to communicate, respectively, with the ports C' and B' of plug, said ports P' and Q' communicating with a pipe R', leading to the supply-tank S'. The said ports P' and Q' pass through the plug W', which is held against the washer N'' by a screw-cap U' or the end of the tubular bearing E, while a spring V', situated between the shoulder of said plug W' and said washer N'', holds the latter in close contact with the end of the plug.

The operation is as follows: When the parts are at rest, one of the ports P of the thimble is usually in communication with one of the inlet-ports G of the casing and the plug has been so turned that neither of its ports C' nor B' is in communication with the companion ports and the long port K' is not in communication with the inlet-ports G. When in this position, the outlet-port M' of the plug does not communicate with the nozzle K. When it is desired to draw a glass of soda-water, the thimble is first moved to bring the desired port P opposite the inlet-port G of one of the syrup-receptacles. In the position shown in Fig. 1 the outer port P communicates with the outer port G. Then the plug is turned to bring the long port K' to the position shown in Fig. 1, which allows the syrup to enter the plug and fill the same, it being noted that the air escapes through the vents L', Q, and J, which are in alinement when the syrup is flowing into the plug. It is understood, of course, that as the front of the plug is glass the height of the syrup therein can be noted and the syrup-supply cut off before the top is reached, or a pipe or passage may lead from the port G to the nozzle K, so that the syrup that might flow out through the vents could be carried to the nozzle. After the plug is filled with syrup it is turned slightly to cut off the syrup-supply and to bring its port B' opposite the port P', which allows the charged water to flow into the plug and mix with and force the syrup out through the nozzle K. When the ports P' and B' communicate, the port M' is opposite the nozzle K, it being noted that as the thimble has not been moved one of its ports R communicates with the nozzle K, one of its jet-ports S communicates with the jet-passage L. When the glass is almost full, the plug is again turned to bring the ports C' and Q' into communication, which throws the port J' of the plug into communication with the jet-passage L, and then a fine stream of charged water passes through the tubes D' and G' and is jetted into the glass in the usual manner. Then the plug is moved to cut off the different ports.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a dispensing apparatus, a plurality of syrup-receptacles, a casing having independent openings communicating with said receptacles, discharge-nozzles for said casing, a revoluble thimble within said casing having independent ports adapted to register with said openings and with one of said discharge-nozzles when the thimble is revolved, a revoluble hollow plug within said thimble having a port adapted to be moved into longitudinal alinement with all of said first-mentioned openings, another port in said plug adapted to register with said discharge-nozzle, a source of supply communicating with said casing by a plurality of ports, a port in said plug adapted to communicate with one of said casing-ports to establish communication with the interior of the plug, and a jet-passage extending from another port in said plug adapted to communicate with the other casing-port and having a port at its other end adapted to communicate with the other discharge-nozzle.

2. In a dispensing apparatus, a casing communicating with a plurality of syrup-receptacles and having discharge-nozzles, a revoluble hollow plug provided with ports, means for establishing communication between said plug and said syrup-receptacles and one of said discharge-nozzles, a source of supply adapted to communicate with the interior of said plug, and a jet-passage through said plug adapted to communicate at its opposite ends with a source of supply and with the other discharge-nozzle.

3. In a dispensing apparatus, a casing communicating with a plurality of syrup-receptacles and having discharge-nozzles, a hollow plug provided with ports within said casing, means for establishing communication between said receptacles and said plug and one of said discharge-nozzles, means for establishing communication between said plug and source of supply, an independent passage leading through said plug adapted to communicate at its ends with said source of supply and the other discharge-nozzle.

4. In a dispensing apparatus, a casing communicating with a plurality of syrup-receptacles and having a plurality of discharge-nozzles, a revoluble hollow plug within said thimble adapted to communicate with said syrup-receptacles, a port in said plug adapted to communicate with one of said discharge-nozzles, a jet-passage through said plug having a port adapted to communicate with the other of said discharge-nozzles, independent ports communicating with the source of supply and independent ports in said plug communicating respectively with the interior of said plug and with said passage, and adapted to communicate with the independent ports communicating with source of supply.

5. In a dispensing apparatus, a casing communicating with a plurality of syrup-recep-

tacles having a vent-port and a plurality of discharge-nozzles, a revoluble thimble within said casing having a plurality of ports to communicate with said syrup-receptacles and a plurality of vent-ports to communicate with the vent-ports of the casing, said thimble being also provided with a plurality of outlet-ports to communicate with the discharge-nozzles of said casing, a revoluble hollow plug situated within said thimble and having a longitudinal port to communicate with said inlet-ports of the thimble and having a vent-port to communicate with said vent-port of the thimble, said plug being also provided with an outlet-port to communicate with one of said discharge-nozzles, an independent jet-passage through said plug having a port at one end to communicate with the other of said discharging-nozzles, and independent ports in said plug to communicate respectively with the interior thereof and with said passage and adapted to communicate independently with the source of supply.

6. In a dispensing apparatus, a casing having a tubular bearing and a flaring end portion, syrup-receptacles communicating with said flaring end portion, discharge-nozzles leading from said flaring end portion, a revoluble thimble mounted within said flaring end portion and having ports to communicate with said receptacles and with said nozzles, a revoluble hollow plug having a cylindrical portion mounted in said tubular bearing, a flaring portion situated within said thimble and provided with ports to communicate with the syrup-receptacles and with the discharge-nozzles, a closure secured to the flaring end portion of the casing and over the ends of said thimble and plugs and means for establishing a communication between said plugs and with source of supply.

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Witnesses:

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