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J. METCALFE & T. BELL.

BOTTLING FAUCET.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 7, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

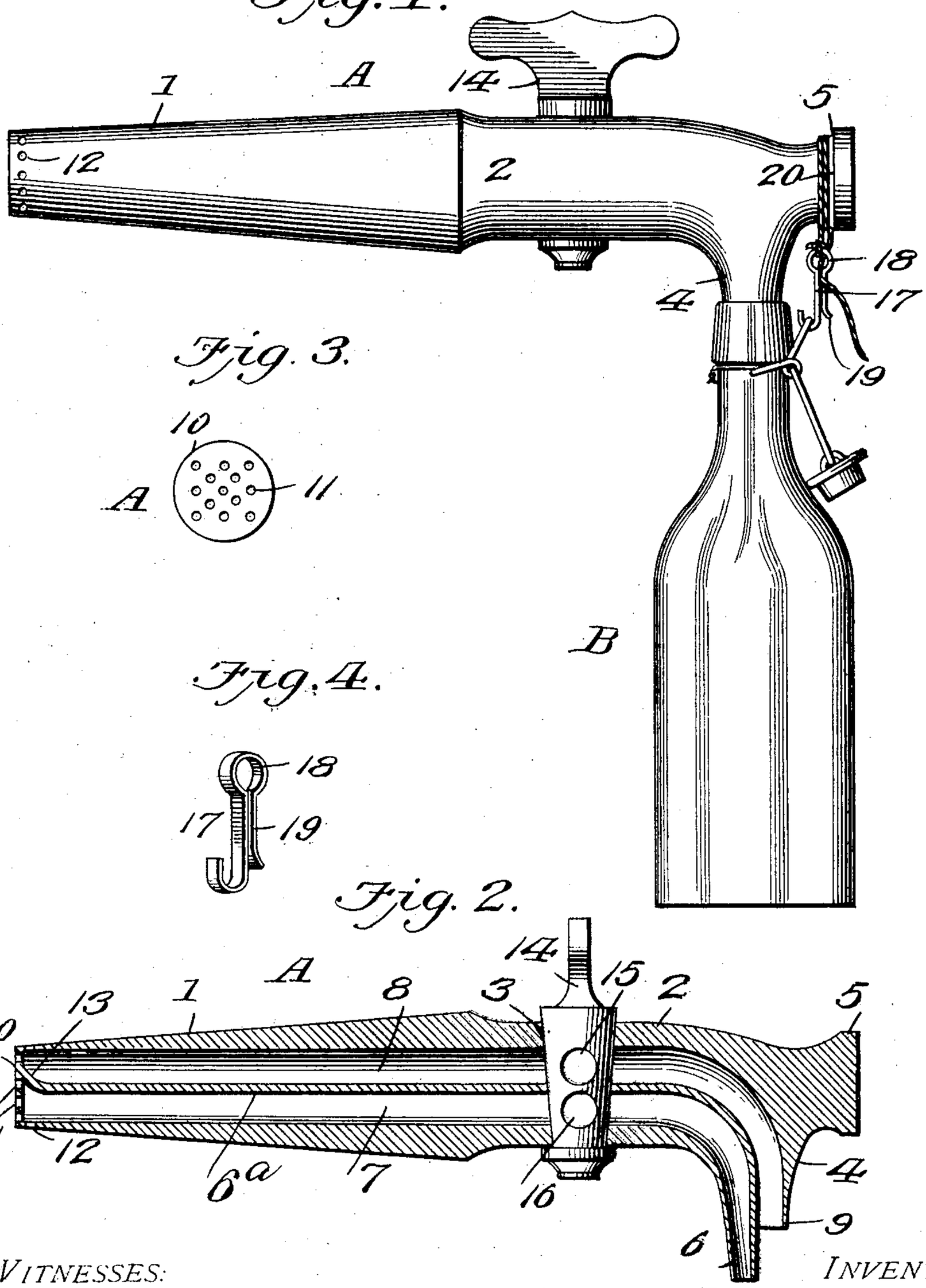

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN METCALFE AND THOMAS BELL, OF ROSCOE, PENNSYLVANIA.

BOTTLING-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,485, dated June 14, 1904.

Application filed February 7, 1903. Serial No. 142,392. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN METCALFE and THOMAS BELL, citizens of the United States, residing at Roscoe, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bottling-Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in bottling-faucets of that kind or style particularly applicable for domestic purposes in bottling effervescent and foaming liquids; and the object is to provide a faucet or spigot having a main discharge-passage and a return foam-passage, means to open and close the passages simultaneously, and means carried by the spigot to detachably hold and sustain a bottle in fillable connection to the spigot.

We have fully and clearly illustrated our improvements in the annexed drawings, to be taken as a part of this specification, and wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view of the spigot wherein are embodied the improvements and including a view in elevation of a bottle connected to the spigot and held thereto by the connecting means. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central vertical section through the spigot, showing the liquid-channel and the return froth-channel. Fig. 3 is a rear end view of the spigot. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective of the bottle-holding suspension-hook with tension-clamp.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the spigot or faucet, made of any suitable material and of such size as will suit it for the purpose. The tubular barrel or body of the spigot in exterior conformation consists of a round tapering portion 1, so as to fit any-sized spigot-hole in a key or barrel, a cylindrical portion 2, through which is made a tapering hole 3, and a depending tapering discharge extension 4, constituting a mouthpiece adapted to fit in the mouth of a bottle, as shown in the drawings. The front end of the spigot is formed with an anvil extension 5, so that the spigot may be driven into position by a hammer or mallet in the usual manner. The lower end of the mouthpiece or extension 4 is formed with a pipe extension or nozzle 6, reaching downward a desired distance, substantially as seen in the drawings. Extending lengthwise of the barrel of the spigot is an integral wall or partition 6^a, dividing the opening through the body into a discharge-passage 7, curved downward at its front end and opening through the pipe 6, and a return-vent and foam-passage 8 is also provided, extending longitudinally through the spigot parallel with the discharge-passage and turned down at its front end coincidently with the discharge-passage, with its end stopping short of the end of the pipe 6, as shown at 9, in order that the rising gases and foam may have vent and enter through the open end of the foam-passage until the bottle is entirely filled. From the drawings it will be seen that the discharge-nozzle 6 is formed by projecting the integral wall 6^a below the inlet to the return-passage and also continuing the adjacent rear portion of the body, said wall and rear portion being merged together for the purpose stated. The inner end of the spigot is closed by an integral plate 10, which is perforated with a number of apertures 11, through which the fluid enters the discharge-passage and through the upper line of which the foam and gases escape back into the cask through the foam-passage. A series of annularly-disposed apertures 12 are provided through which the fluid enters and the foam may escape. To confine the escaping foam to the upper series or lines of apertures, the inner end of the foam-passage is contracted, as at 13, which directs the foam upwardly and prevents it from being drawn back into the passage 7 and carried back into the bottle with the fluid passing therethrough, which is an important advantage gained.

In the transverse tapering plug-hole is fitted a turning plug 14, provided with upper and lower passages 15 16 in alinement with the respective passages of the spigot.

B designates a bottle the mouth of which is arranged over the depending portion of the spigot, as indicated in the drawings, and held in such position and filling relation by means of a suspension-hook 17, engaged in the bail of the lever of the sealing-cork, as shown. This suspension-hook consists of a stem terminating in a hook, and at the upper end of the stem is formed an eye 18, from which the

metal is extended to form a clamping tongue or plate 19, which lies flat against the back of the stem, as shown.

To utilize the invention the bottle is first fitted on the mouthpiece of the spigot. Then if the bottle is provided with a bridled stopper the suspension-hook is engaged in some convenient part thereof, as indicated. A cord or wire 20 is secured in the eye of the hook, and then the cord is wound around the neck of the spigot and the free end of the strand then drawn between the stem of the hook and the spring-tongue, which holds the cord against premature releasement, and the bottle fixed to the mouthpiece. The turning plug may then be turned to allow the escape of the liquid, the flow of which is continued until the bottle is filled. Then the plug is turned to close the passages and the bottle removed from the spigot and the cork applied. In instances where the bottle is not supplied with a bridled stopper the fastening strand may be lapped around the neck of the bottle and then caught on the hook and lapped around the neck of the spigot and secured in the manner stated.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A spigot, having a tubular barrel or body tapering toward one end and having its outer enlarged end provided with an anvil extension, and a depending nozzle, the bore of the spigot having a horizontal partition dividing the same into a lower discharge-passage and an upper foam-passage, the rear end of the said partition being turned upwardly and connecting with the reduced end of said barrel or body, the latter being perforated, and the rear upturned end of the partition excluding communication of the greater portion of the perforations with the foam-passage, said partition projecting downwardly through the nozzle at the outer end of the body and with a part of the latter depending and forming the nozzle, the upper foam-passage terminating through the outer end of the body at an elevation above the lower terminal of said nozzle, and a valve-plug extending downwardly through the tubular body and having a pair of apertures therein to individually communicate with the discharge and foam passages.

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

JOHN METCALFE.
THOMAS BELL.

Witnesses:
JOHN J. MECHUN,
ROBERT PARKINS.