

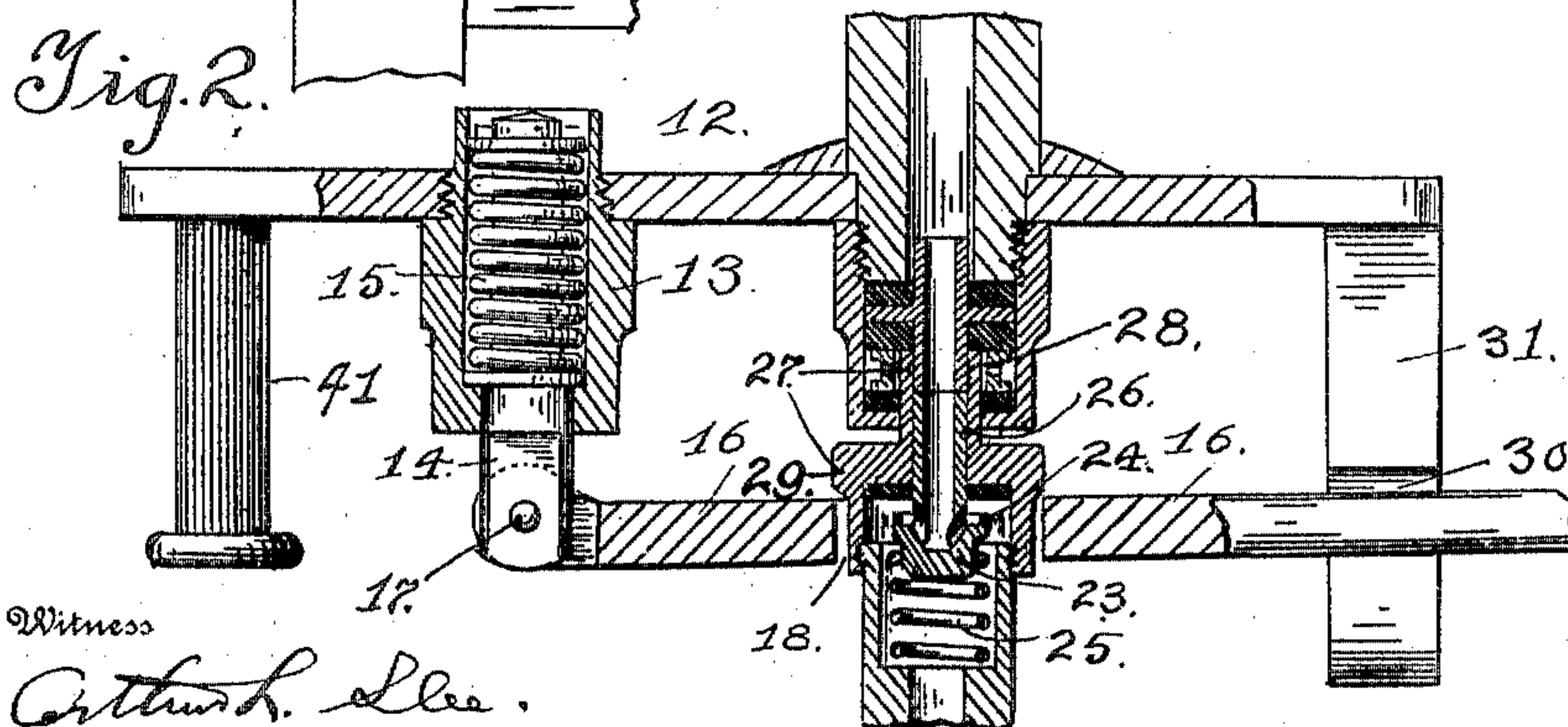
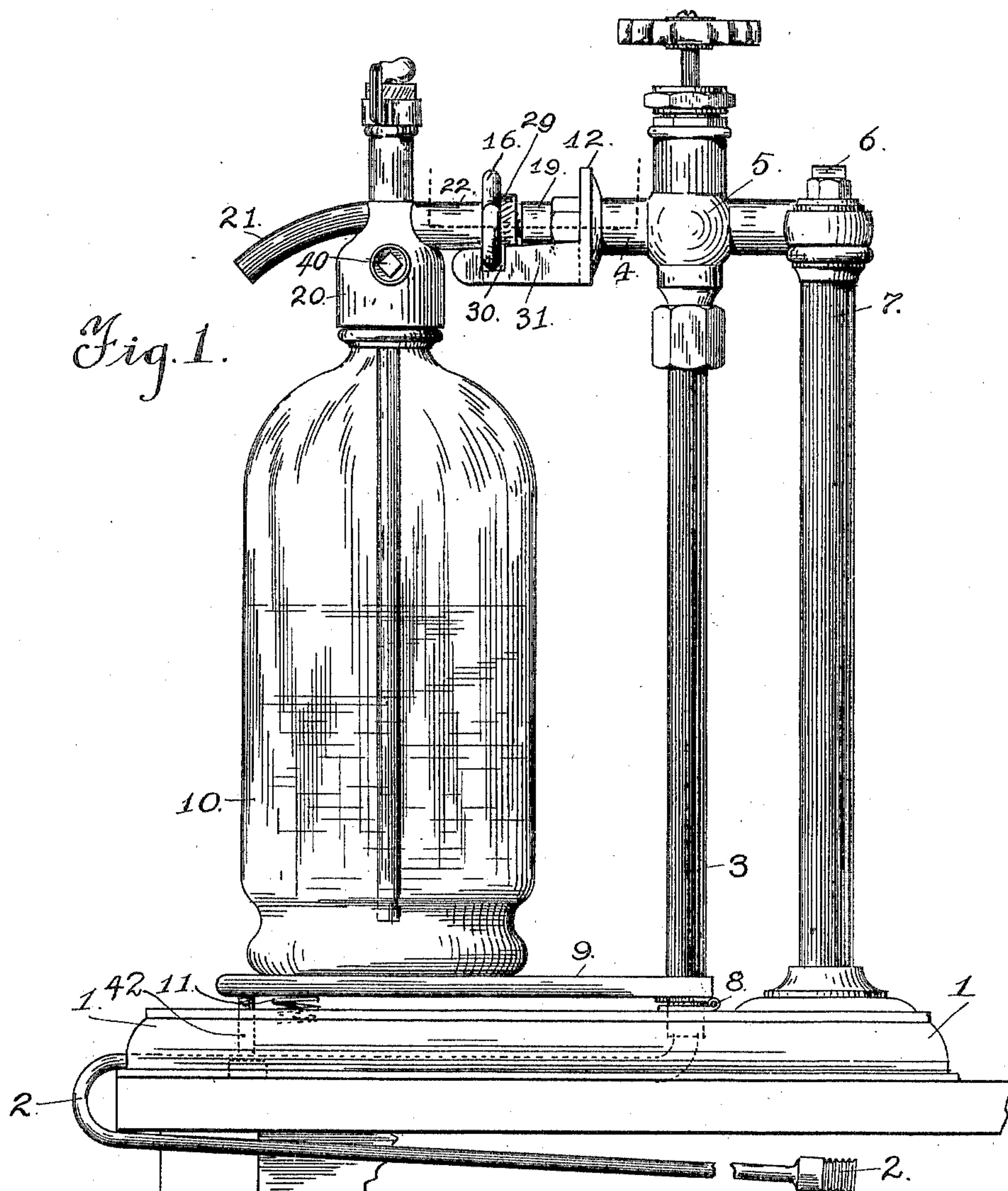
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D. LANDAU.

STAND AND CHARGING APPARATUS FOR SIPHONS.

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Inventor

D. Landau

By
J. M. Wright,
Attorney

Witness

Arthur L. Lee.
Bessie Gopinkel.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DEWIS LANDAU, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

STAND AND CHARGING APPARATUS FOR SIPHONS.

No. 816,985.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 3, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DEWIS LANDAU, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stands and Charging Apparatus for Siphons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined stand and charging apparatus for charging aerated-liquid siphons, such as seltzer or soda-water siphons.

The object of the invention is to provide means whereby a siphon can be maintained in a position where it can be charged from a suitable source of supply, while at the same time the liquid can be drawn therefrom without detaching the siphon. When required, the siphon can be expeditiously detached from the charging apparatus and substituted by another siphon.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the coupling thereof.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a suitable base adapted to rest upon the bar of a liquor-saloon, the counter in front of a soda-fountain, or the like. Underneath said base, so as to be concealed thereby, is a pipe 2, leading to a stand-pipe 3 and connecting said stand-pipe with the source of supply of aerated liquid. (Not shown.) To the upper end of said stand-pipe is connected a horizontal pipe 4, which is controlled by a valve 5, the rear end of said horizontal pipe 4 being connected to a horizontal support 6, secured to posts 7 upon the base. (Only one here shown.) Upon said base is pivoted, as shown at 8, a seat 9 for the siphon 10, adjustably supported for different sizes of siphons by the screw-stop 42, said seat being adapted to be raised by a spring 11 beneath it.

Near the front end of the pipe 4 is secured a cross-head 12, which carries at one end a horizontal forwardly-extending tubular guideway or barrel 13, in which slides a plunger 14, around which is a spring 15, tending to press the plunger toward the open end of the barrel. Upon the end of the plunger is pivotally attached a lever 16, said lever being thus adapted not only to swing about the pivot 17, extending through the end of the plunger, but also to turn on the axis of the plunger as said plunger turns in the barrel. Said lever is formed in the lower edge with a recess 18. The supply-pipe 4 ends in a ter-

minal 19, spaced from the supply-pipe itself to form a guideway to direct thereinto a corresponding terminal upon the charging-conduit for the siphon-head. 41 is a stop for the lever 16. Said siphon-head 20 is formed with the usual spout 21 and opposite thereto with a charging-conduit 22, in which is contained a valve 23, having a flange 24. Against said flange and around the valve is coiled a spring 25, which normally presses said valve outward and closes it, preventing the escape of gas or liquid from the siphon. A hollow stem 26 of said valve passes through a sleeve 27, screwed upon the end of the charging-tube. Said sleeve 27 ends in a short tube 28, which is adapted to be inserted in the guideway formed within the end of the supply-pipe by the terminal 19, the end of the hollow stem of the valve then abutting against the end of said terminal. When the siphon has been placed upon its support, with the end of the valve against the end of the terminal, as aforesaid, the lever is then moved down, so that the recess 18, formed in the lower edge thereof, spans the sleeve, the outer side of the lever abutting against an enlargement or collar 29, formed on said sleeve. The lever is then moved on its pivot away from the siphon, forcing the hollow stem 26 of the valve inward against the pressure of the spring 25 until the end of the lever can be moved downward into a recess 30, formed in the end of an arm 31, extending from the cross-head. The spring 25 then holds the hollow stem and terminal 19 tightly together. This is assisted by the pressure of the spring 15, which presses inward the plunger 14. Thus the siphon is in direct communication with the source of supply of aerated liquid, said communication being controlled only by the valve 5, so that by opening said valve the siphon can be filled from said source. It will be seen that the removal of a siphon and replacement of the same may be very expeditiously effected with this apparatus. In filling the siphon it is necessary to permit the air to escape therefrom; otherwise the siphon would be only partly refilled. This is accomplished by means of a vent-hole in the side of the siphon-head closed by a removable plug 40. Also the aerated liquid can be drawn from the siphon at the same time that the siphon is being charged.

I claim—

1. A charging apparatus for siphons com-

prising a base, a stand-pipe thereon, a supply-pipe connected with the stand-pipe, means for controlling the liquid in the supply-pipe, said supply-pipe being provided
5 with a tubular terminal adapted to abut against the terminal of the siphon-inlet, and a lever having a pivotal connection with the supply-pipe and adapted to engage a part of a charging-pipe of a siphon and hold said
10 pipes together, substantially as described.

2. A charging apparatus for siphons comprising a supply-pipe having a terminal, a cross-head on the supply-pipe, a barrel secured to said cross-head, a plunger moving in
15 said barrel, a spring pressing said plunger inward, a lever pivoted to said plunger and having a recess adapted to engage a part carried by a charging-pipe of a siphon, and means for securing the other end of the lever,
20 whereby said charging and supply pipes are held tightly together, substantially as described.

3. An apparatus for charging siphons comprising a supply-pipe, a valve controlling the same, a cross-head thereon having a tubular
25 guideway, a plunger sliding therein through one end of the guideway and also revoluble about its axis, a spring around said plunger tending to press the plunger toward the other end, a lever pivoted upon the end of the plunger
30 extending outside the guideway, an arm extending from the opposite side of the cross-head and having a recess adapted to be engaged by said lever and a terminal for the supply-pipe between said guideway and arm,
35 substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DEWIS LANDAU.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,
BESSIE GORFINKEL.