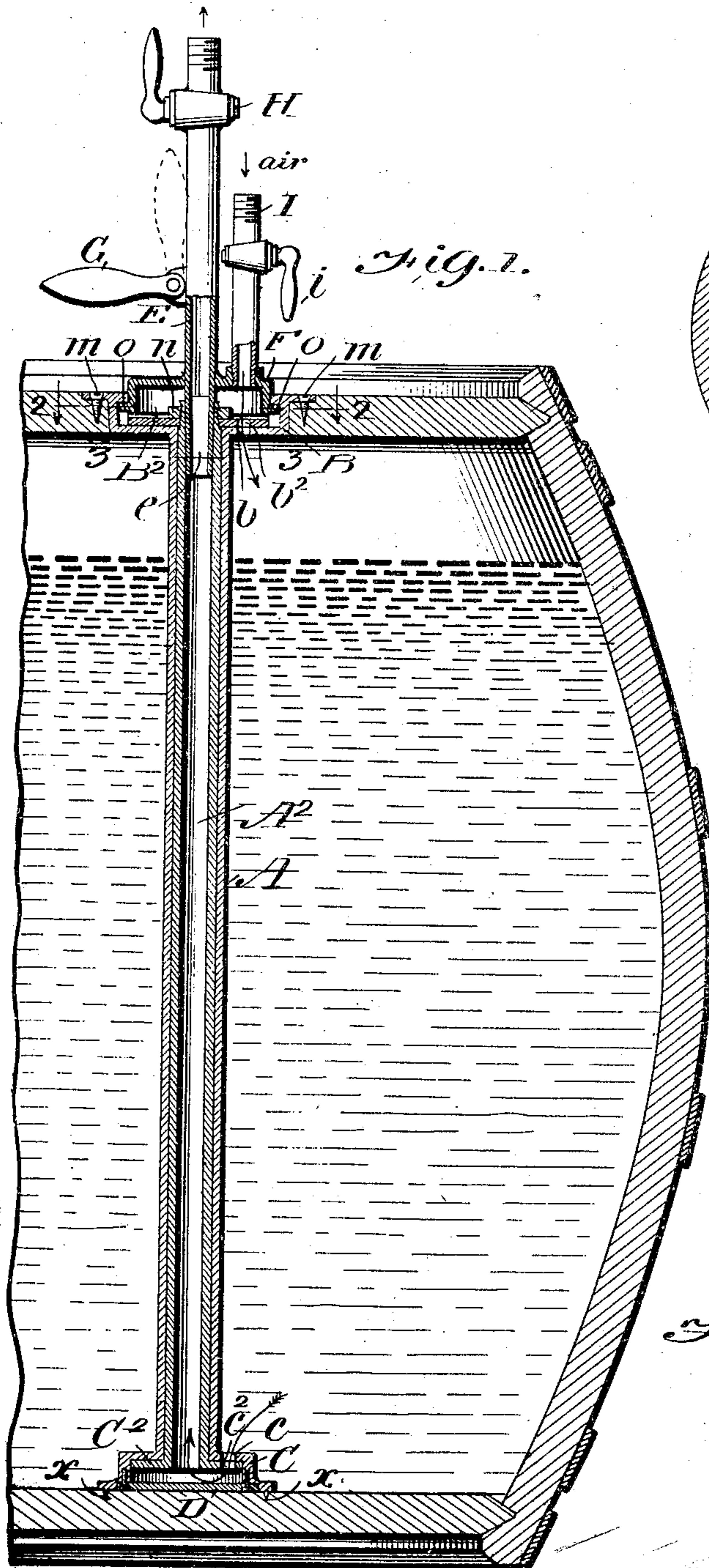


No. 850,070.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907

R. B. SPIKES.
BEER TAPPER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 12, 1907.



WITNESSES

J. E. Barry
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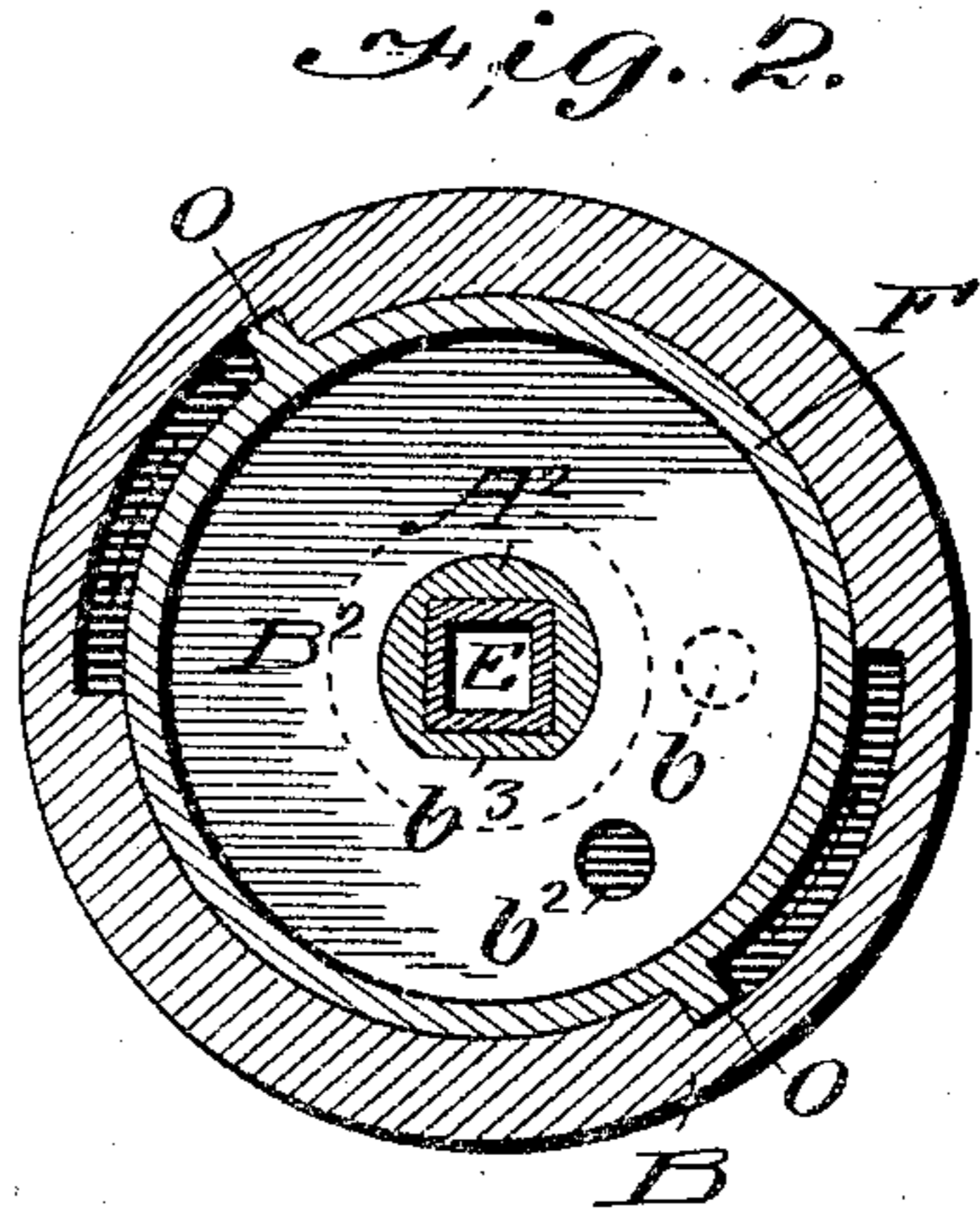


Fig. 3.

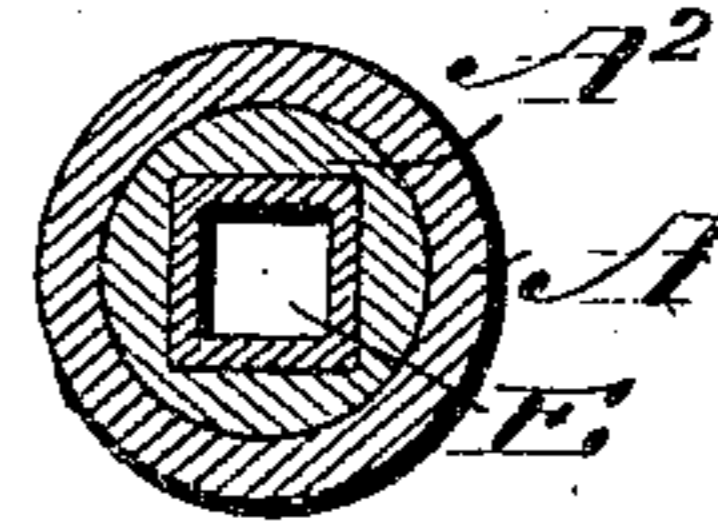


Fig. 4.

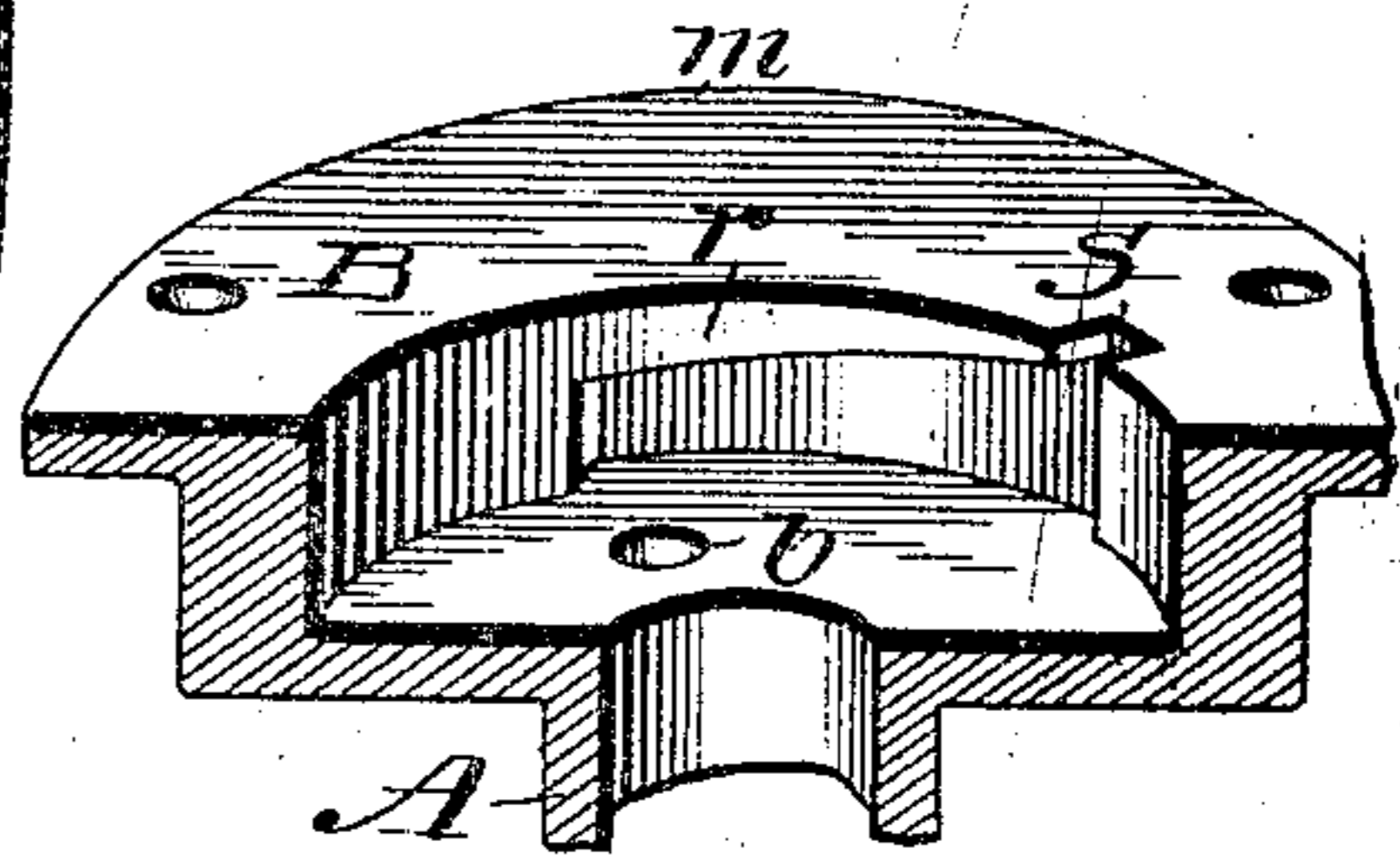
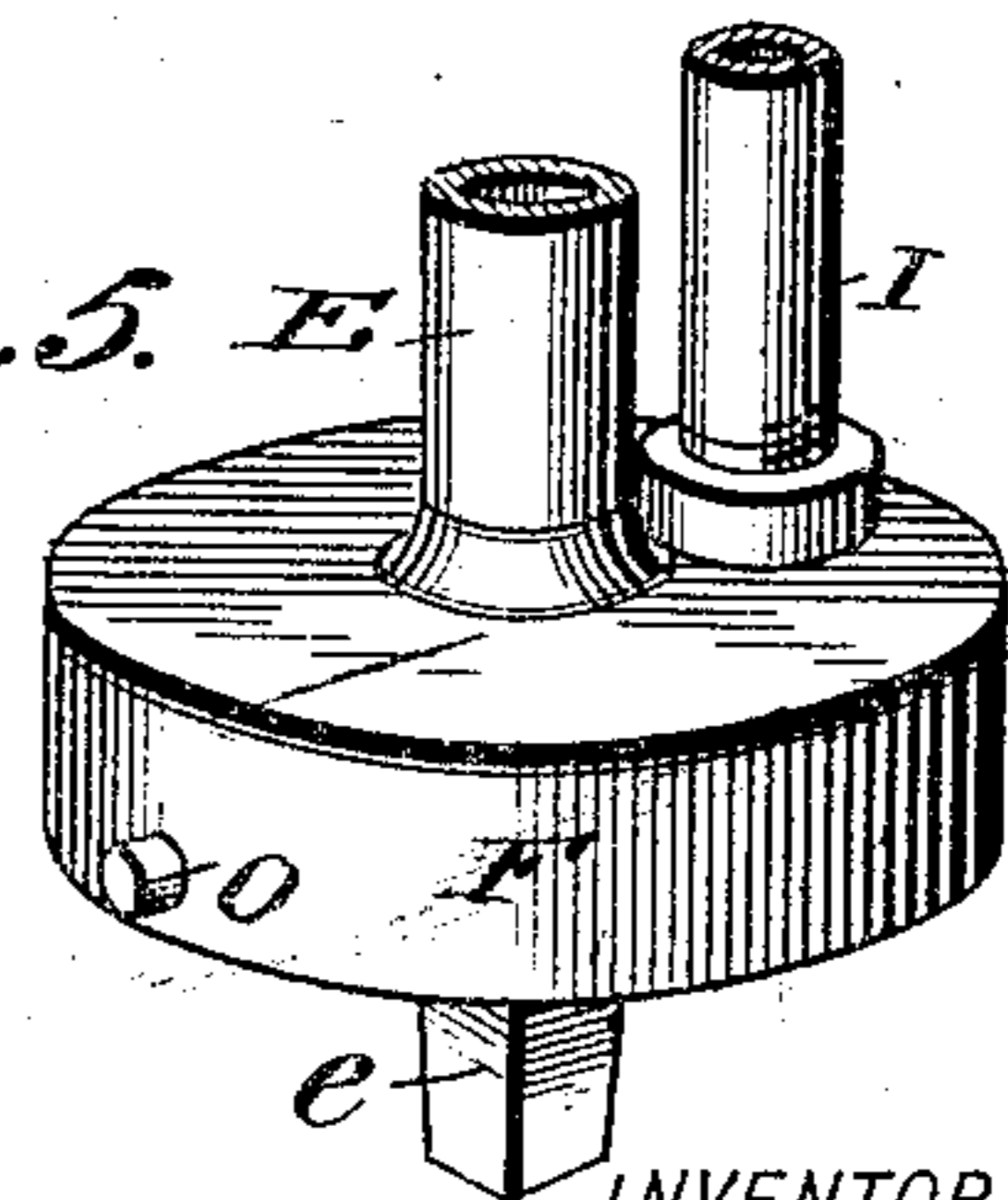


Fig. 5.



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BEER-TAPPER.

No. 850,070.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed January 12, 1907. Serial No. 351,949.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD B. SPIKES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bisbee, in the county of Cochise and Territory of Arizona, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Beer-Tappers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of devices known as "beer-tappers," which are in the nature of appliances for opening and dispensing beer from the keg or barrel. Such devices have heretofore been employed which simultaneously opened an outlet for beer and an inlet for air.

My invention involves this general method of tapping beer, and consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter shown and described with reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through my devices shown applied to a barrel. Fig. 2 is an enlarged section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional perspective view of the interior of the stationary cup in the barrel-head, and Fig. 5 is a partial view in perspective of the detachable coupling for connecting the barrel with the bar-fixtures.

In the drawings, A represents a tube which extends the full length of the beer-barrel and has at its opposite ends integral cup-shaped heads B and C. The chambered head B lies in the plane of the upper head of the barrel and has a flange *m*, that is screwed to the outside of the barrel-head or otherwise anchored in the head. The chambered head C rests on the inner surface of the bottom head of the barrel and has pointed pins *x x*, which sink into the wood and hold the pipe A steady and permanently in place in the barrel. Inside the tube A and capable of loosely turning therein is an inner concentric tube A², bearing at its opposite ends rigidly-attached disks B² C². The disk C² fits and turns in the head C of tube A² and there is a hole *e* in the head C and a hole *c*, in the disk C², and when disk C² is turned to the position shown in Fig. 1 these holes are in registration and beer can pass through the coinciding holes to the space below the disk C² and thence up through the interior of the inner tube A².

At the upper end of the inner tube A² the rigidly-attached disk B² has a hole *b*², which is adapted to register with the hole *b* in the

upper head B to admit compressed air through the same to the surface of the beer. This air comes through a tube I. When the holes *c c*² at the bottom are turned into coincidence by the rotation of tube A² within A, the same movement also brings the air-holes *b b*² into registration, so that beer is drawn out and compressed air passed in by one and the same adjustment. To permit the tube A² to be inserted or removed from A, the lower head C of tube A has a bottom D, that is detachably held by screws. The lower disk C² is integral or fixed in relation to its tube A², but the upper one, B², is detachable and held in place for rigid revolution with tube A², as shown in Fig. 2—that is to say, the tube A² has a flat side and the disk B² has a hole through it, with a corresponding flat side, as seen at *b*³. This locks the two together for rotation, and the disk is detachably held down onto the tube by a ring-nut *n*, (see Fig. 1,) screwed upon the upper screw-threaded end of the tube A². The removability of this nut and disk B² and the detachable bottom D of the head C below allows the tube A² and head C² to be slipped into place and the disk B² to be afterward applied and retained by the nut. This is done before the tubes A and A² are put in the barrel, so that the bottom D may be applied and screwed tight, and the parts A B C and A² B² C² are then inserted in the barrel and permanently remain therein.

To turn the inner tube to open and close the ports, the beer-dispenser or bar-keeper is provided with a special coupling. (Shown at the top of Fig. 1 and in detail in Fig. 5.) It consists of a cup F, having a central dispensing-tube E and air-tube I, fixedly connected thereto. On the outside of the cup at diametrically opposite points are two lugs *o o*, that are adapted to enter slots S, (see Fig. 4,) and cam-grooves *r*, so that when the lugs *o* are turned under the cam-surfaces the cup F is locked down. The tube E extends some distance below the cup and has a squared and tapered end *e*, as seen in Fig. 5, and when the cup F is applied to the head B this squared and tapered end *e* enters a corresponding squared and tapered socket in tube A², as seen in Figs. 1 and 3. Then when the cup F is turned to lock the lugs *o o*, the cam-grooves draw the squared and tapered tubes to a tight fit and the same move-

ment also rotates the inner tube A^2 and turns the disks B^2 and C^2 to bring the air and beer ports into registration, as indicated by arrows in Fig. 2. When the cup F is turned in the opposite direction to uncouple it from the beer-barrel, this backward movement throws the ports b^2 and c^2 out of registration with b and c and closes up the barrel.

To facilitate the turning and locking or unlocking of the coupling-cup F, a hinged wrench-handle G is attached to the eduction pipe E and is turned to a position at right angles in fitting on or removing the coupling. Stop-cocks H and I are respectively arranged in the air and beer pipes to close them when necessary. For fitting the stationary parts in the barrel the lower head C is made somewhat smaller than the opening in which the upper head B fits to permit insertion.

I claim—

1. A beer-tapper, comprising two concentric tubes, the outer one being formed with chambered heads fixed to the opposite heads of the barrel, the inner tube being rotarily adjustable and having disks at its ends arranged in the chambered heads of the outer tube and having registering ports, the ports in one end being for beer and those at the other end for air, both of said tubes extending the full length of the barrel.

2. A beer-tapper, comprising two concentric tubes, the outer one being formed with chambered heads fixed to the opposite heads of the barrel, the inner tube being rotarily

adjustable and having disks at its ends arranged in the chambered heads of the outer tube and having registering ports, and a dispensing-coupling having locking devices for the head and a tapered and rigidly-interlocking eduction-tube adapted to enter the inner tube and turn it as described.

3. A beer-tapper, comprising two concentric tubes with registering ports, the inner tube having a squared and tapered opening at its upper end and a coupling device having an eduction-pipe with a squared and tapered lower end adapted to fit in and turn the inner tube and a rigidly-attached cup having outwardly-projecting lugs, and a stationary chambered head with cam-grooves adapted to engage the lugs and draw the squared and tapered tubes to a tight fit.

4. A beer-tapper, comprising two concentric tubes the outer one having at one end a chambered head with a detachable closure and at the other end a chambered head with locking-cams both said heads having ports, the inner tube having a fixed disk at one end and a detachable disk at the other end and both provided with ports, and an interlocking dispensing-coupling arranged to engage the cams of the chambered head and also the inner tube to simultaneously turn it.

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Witnesses:

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