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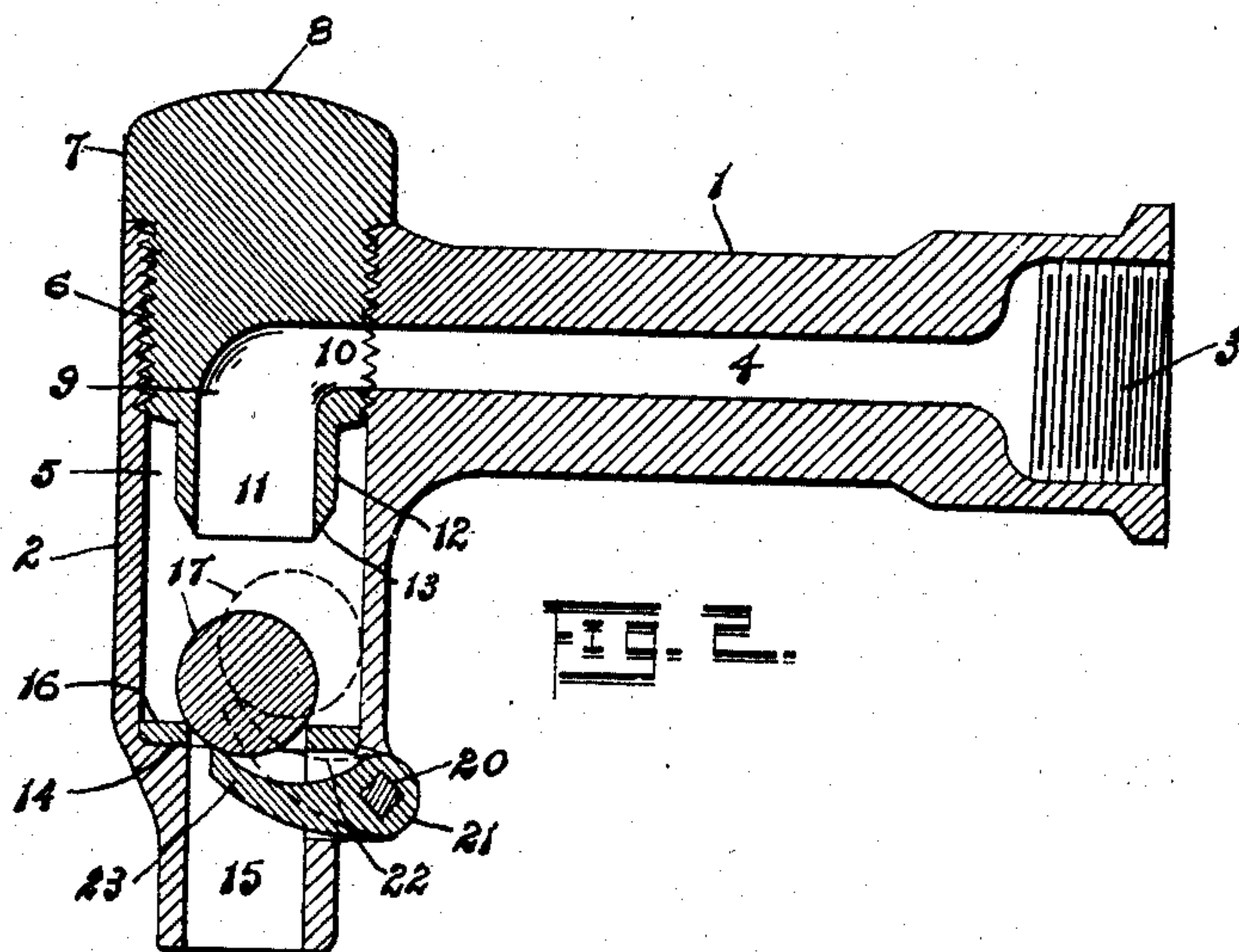
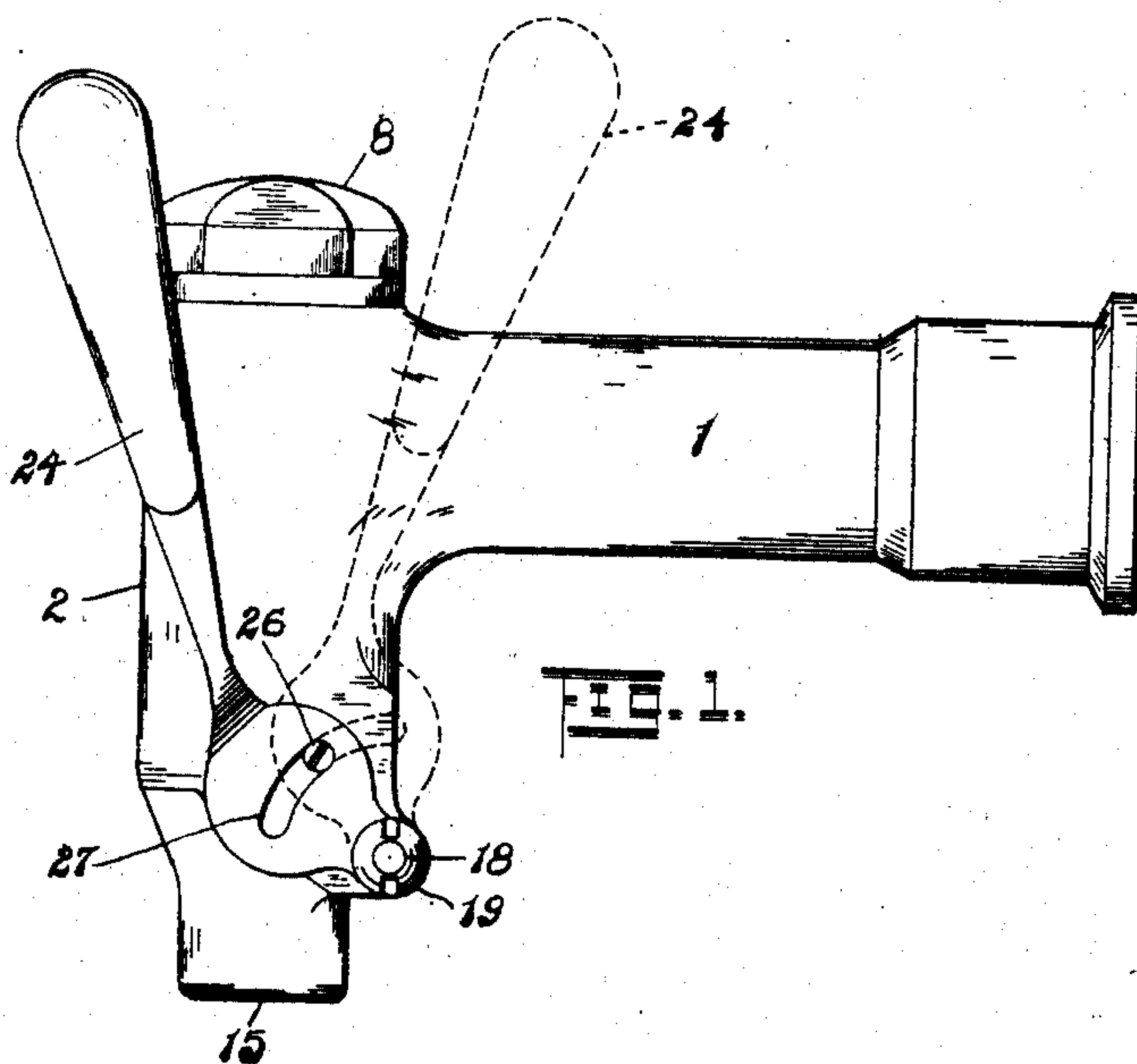
PATENTED SEPT. 3, 1907.

A. KOERBER, JR. & E. M. & M. DEILLER.

FAUCET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 1, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

Fredrick Hermann

Alice M. Purvis

INVENTORS

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EUGENE M. DEILLER.

MARTIN DEILLER.

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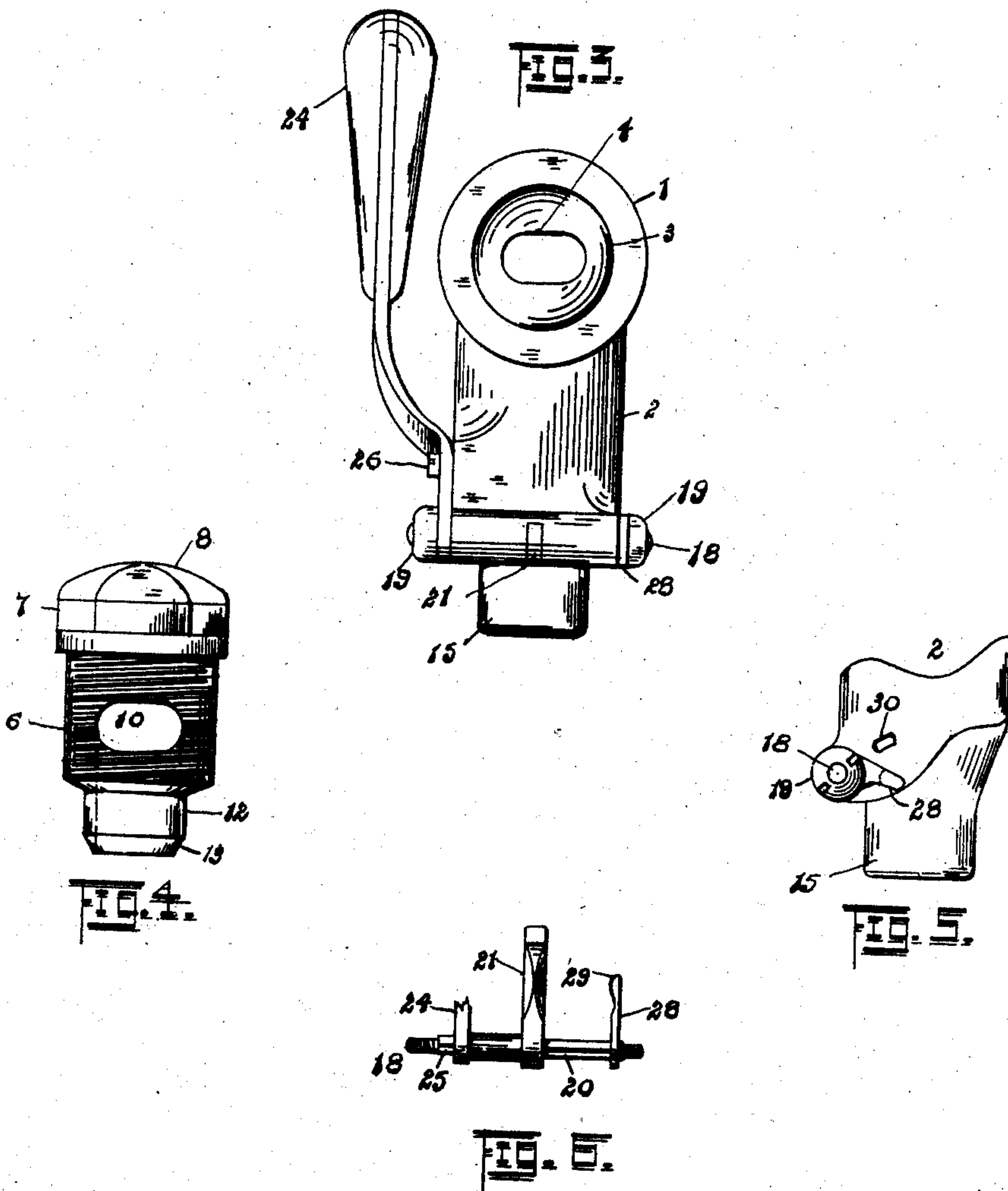
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER KOERBER, JR., EUGENE M. DEILLER, AND MARTIN DEILLER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY; SAID KOERBER ASSIGNOR TO SAID EUGENE M. DEILLER AND MARTIN DEILLER.

FAUCET.

No. 865,111.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 3, 1907.

Application filed September 1, 1906. Serial No. 332,922.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALEXANDER KOERBER, Jr., EUGENE M. DEILLER, and MARTIN DEILLER, citizens of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates more particularly to faucets especially adapted for drawing beer, as at a bar, and the objects of the invention are to simplify the construction of such a faucet; to prevent foaming of the liquid; to enable the faucet to be left open when desired, or to be normally closed; to prevent unnecessary movement of the ball forming the valve, and to obtain other advantages and results as may be brought out in the following description.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a faucet of our improved construction; Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same; Fig. 3 is a rear end view of the faucet; Fig. 4 is a front elevation of a certain plug removed; Fig. 5 is a detail view of the extremity of the faucet from the side opposite to that shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 6 shows a certain shaft and arm for unseating the ball valve, detached from the rest of the faucet.

In said drawings, 1 indicates the horizontal portion of the elbow-shaped body of our faucet, and 2 the normally vertical or upright portion, said portions being integral with each other, or formed from a single casting. The horizontal portion 1, is interiorly screw-threaded at its rear end 3 in order to be coupled to the beer pipe or equivalent fixtures of the bar in any ordinary and suitable manner, and provides an interior longitudinal flow-passage 4. The upright portion 2 provides a longitudinal chamber 5, which is of considerably larger cross-sectional area than the said flow passage 4 of the horizontal member. The upper end of this chamber 5 is interiorly threaded as at 6, to receive at the top of the faucet and at its extreme forward end, a screw-plug 7, which is provided with any ordinary and suitable head 8 for turning. The lower part of this screw-plug 7 has an elbow-shaped passage 9 opening at its upper reduced portion 10, out through the side of the plug and being adapted, when said plug is screwed into place, to register with the flow passage 4 of the horizontal portion of the faucet. The lower part 11 of the said plug passage 9 is larger and opens out through the lower reduced end 12 of the plug, the edges 13 of said reduced end being sharply beveled, as shown.

The object of the plug 7 and its passage 9 is that the beer be delivered from the horizontal into the upright portion of the faucet without excessive foaming, and in furtherance of this end, it will be understood the

bend of said plug passage 9 is curved or rounded. As a result of the entire construction, beer can be drawn without objectionable foaming.

The lower end portion of the chamber 2 of the faucet is reduced as by a shoulder 14 to provide a nozzle 15, and upon this interior shoulder 14 is laid a washer 16, which is preferably of resilient material such as rubber. A ball 17 is adapted to normally, under the pressure of the liquid, seat itself in the opening of said washer 16, as shown in Fig. 2, and serve as a valve to arrest flow or escape of the liquid. This is the condition of things when the faucet is closed or shut off.

In order to open the faucet, I mount at one side of the nozzle 15, preferably at the rear side, and in the walls of the faucet, a transversely disposed shaft 18, which is held against longitudinal escape by means of nuts 19, 19, upon its opposite threaded ends. One end portion 20 of said shaft is reduced and squared to receive at about the middle point of the length of the shaft, an arm 21, which projects through a slot 22 in the wall of the nozzle 15, into the flow passage of said nozzle. Said arm is curved upwardly and its extremity 23, is adapted to engage the ball 17 to raise the same upwardly from its seat, as shown in outline in Fig. 2. It will be noted that said arm 21 reaches forwardly beyond the lowest point of the ball 17, and as the latter leaves its seat, it is held in stable position between the concave edge of said arm and the side wall of the chamber. There can thus be no vibrating or oscillating of the ball from side to side of the chamber 2, under the pressure of the flow, when the faucet is open. For turning the said shaft 18, a handle or lever 24 is fitted upon a squared portion 25 of one end thereof outside the bearings provided by the faucet body, and which lever preferably projects upward approximately parallel to the upright portion 2 of the faucet. Thus by tipping said lever forward, the arm 23 is lowered or released from the ball valve 17 so that the same may be seated, while on the other hand, if the lever is pushed backward the ball is elevated from its seat, as shown in outline in Figs. 1 and 2. We have shown in the drawings a screw 26 fixed in the faucet body and which extends through a slot 27 of the lever to limit movement thereof. Furthermore the opposite end of the shaft 18 may be provided, as I have shown in the drawings, with a radial detent 28 adapted at its extremity 29 to spring into a recess 30 in the faucet body at the outer wall thereof, and so serve to retain the shaft 18 and its associated parts in position to close the valve, until force is applied to open the same. Obviously the said detent means and stop means could be modified, and other detail changes made in the construction of our invention, by those skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as intended to be covered by this applica-

tion, and we do not wish to be understood as limiting ourselves by positive descriptive terms employed except as the state of the art may require.

Having thus described the invention, what we claim as new is;

1. In a faucet, an elbow-shaped body providing a normally horizontal portion with a longitudinal flow passage and adapted to be coupled to a source of supply, and an upright portion having a chamber opening at its upper end through the top of the faucet and having near its lower end an interior annular shoulder, a plug closing the top of said chamber and having a reduced lower end with a passage leading therethrough and opening out through the side of the plug to register with the flow passage of the longitudinal portion, a valve normally seated on said shoulder, and means for unseating it from the exterior of the faucet.

2. In a faucet, an elbow-shaped body providing a normally horizontal portion with a longitudinal flow passage and adapted to be coupled to a source of supply, and an upright portion having a chamber opening at its upper end through the top of the faucet and having near its lower end an interior annular shoulder, a plug closing the top of said chamber and having a reduced lower end with a passage leading therethrough and opening out through the side of the plug to register with the flow passage of the longitudinal portion, a ball valve normally seated on the

said annular shoulder at the lower part of the upright portion, and means for displacing said ball from its seat.

3. In a faucet, an upright portion having an interior annular shoulder with an enlarged chamber above it and a reduced nozzle below, a ball valve normally seated on the shoulder, a shaft journaled in bearings outside of said nozzle and having a handle, an upwardly-curved arm fast on the shaft and leading through a slot in the nozzle to a point beneath the ball, and a radial detent on the shaft adapted to engage a recess on the faucet-body to hold said arm in one of its extreme positions.

4. In a faucet, an elbow-shaped body whose horizontal portion has a longitudinal flow-passage and a coupling at its outer end and whose upright portion has a chamber considerably larger than said passage, the chamber opening through the top of the elbow and being threaded, a nozzle and valve at the lower end of said upright portion, and a threaded plug fitting the threaded upper end of the chamber and itself having an elbow-shaped passage comprising a large axial opening at its lower end, a reduced opening in one side adapted to register with said flow-passage, and a curved or rounded connection between said openings.

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In the presence of—

FREDERICK GERMANN, Jr.,
RUSSELL M. EVERETT.