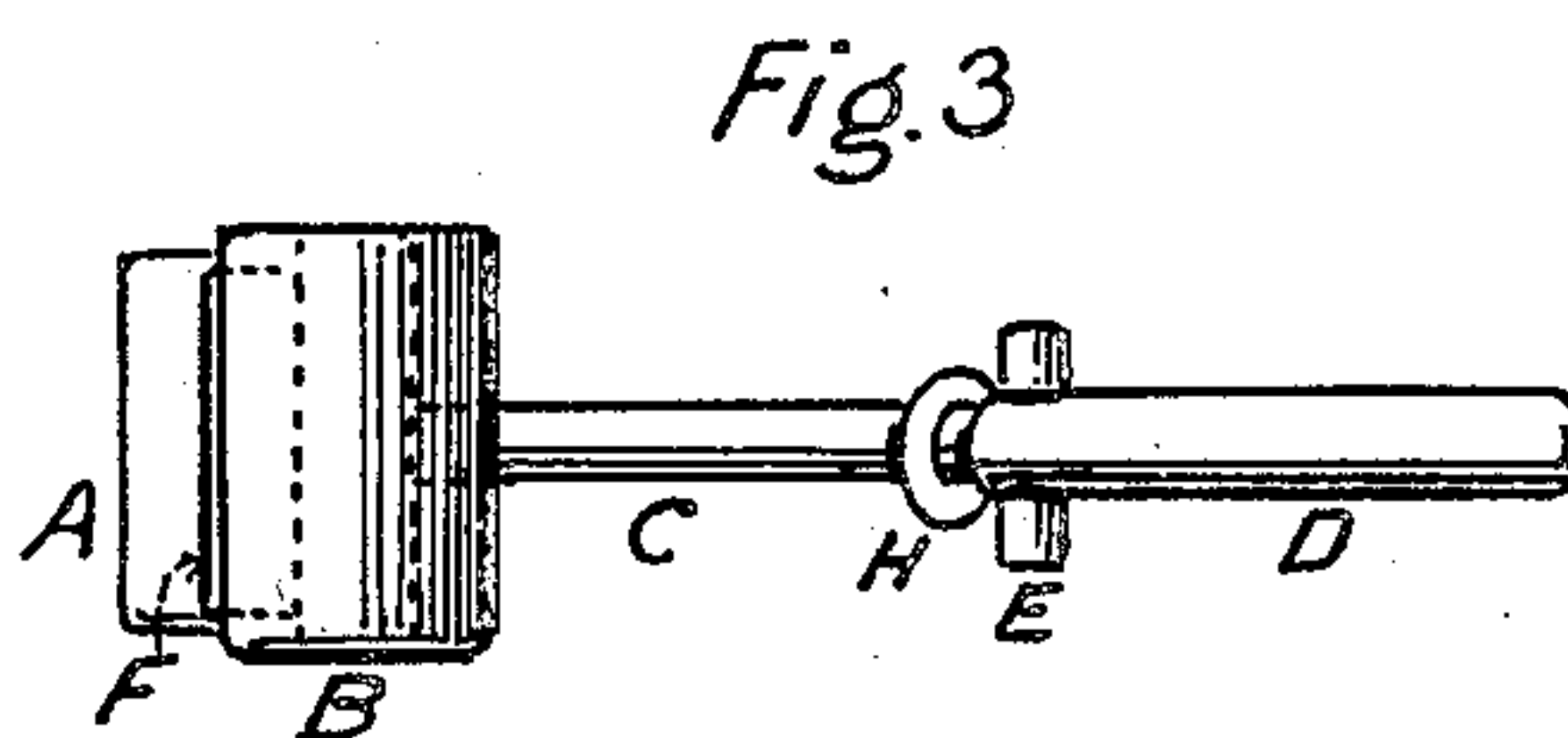
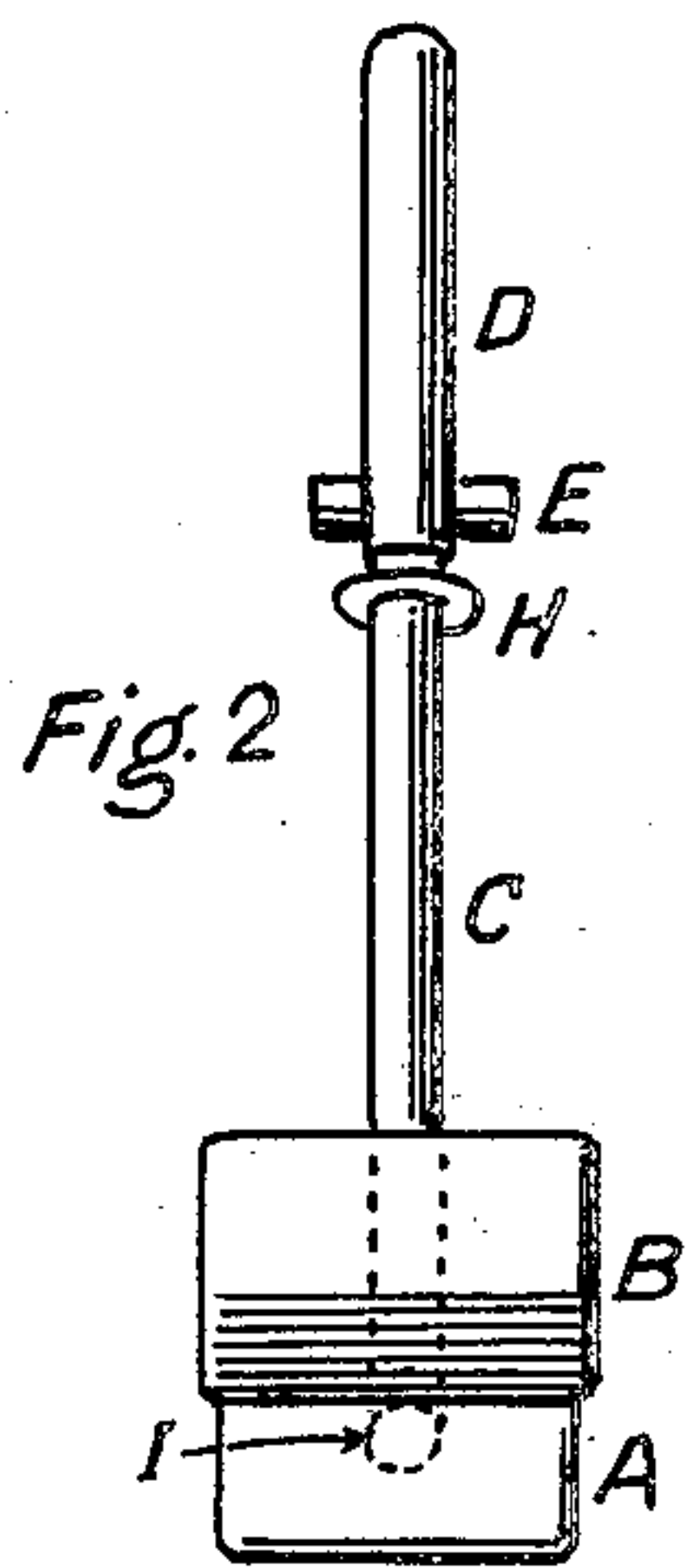
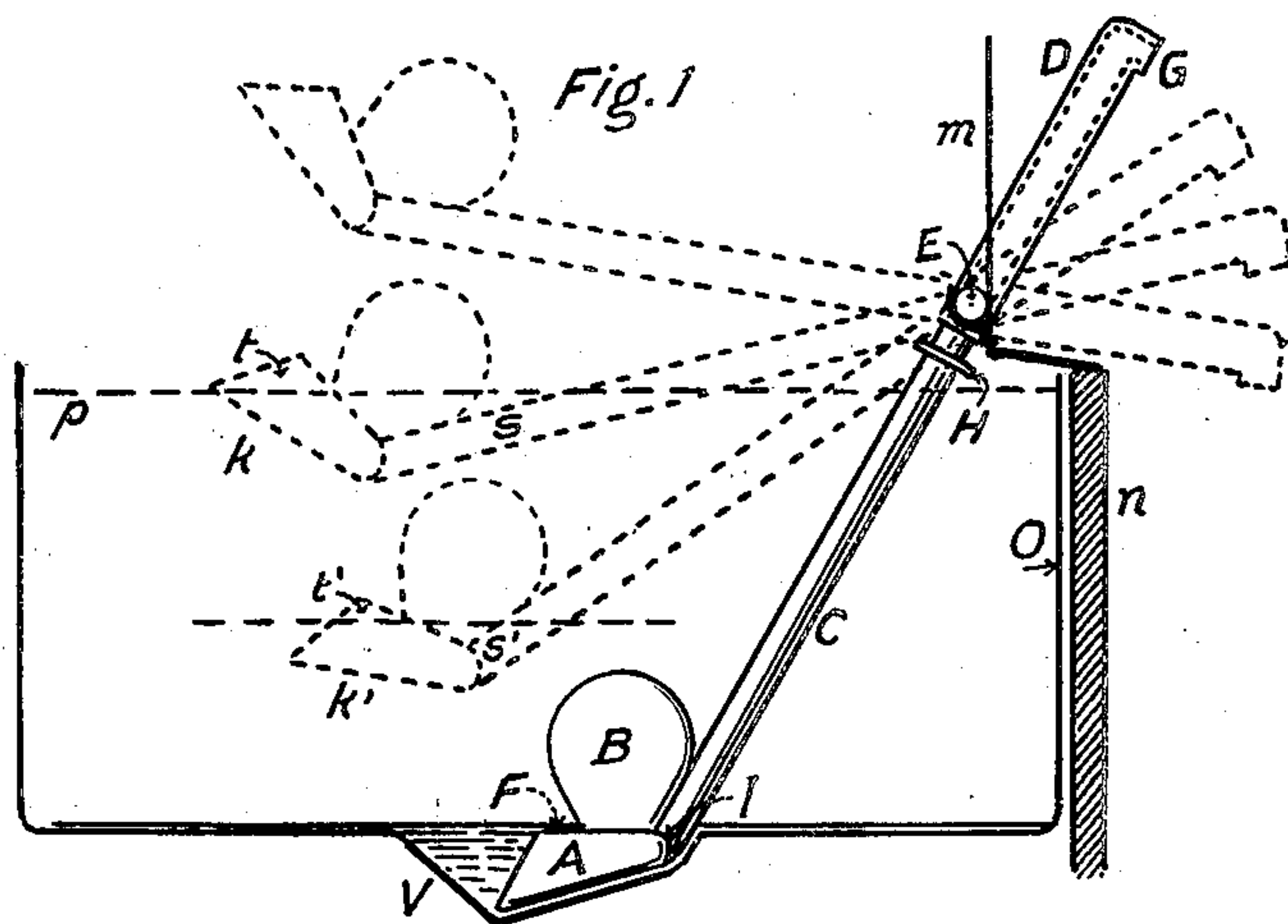


No. 897,170.

PATENTED AUG. 25, 1908.

B. SPINELLI.
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 22, 1907.



WITNESSES

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SODA-WATER FOUNTAIN.

No. 897,170.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 25, 1908.

Application filed May 22, 1907. Serial No. 375,165.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN SPINELLI, a citizen of the United States, residing at No. 342 East Thirtieth street, city and county of New York, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Mechanical Device, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved device for the general purpose of drawing liquids from an inclosed vessel, and particularly for drawing syrups from the syrup containers of a soda water fountain.

The objects of my improvement are, first, to provide a simple, easily and rapidly working arrangement for drawing syrup or other liquid from a container and pouring it in a glass or other vessel, without opening the refrigerating chamber or other compartment in which the container may be inclosed; second, to provide an accurate measuring device. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing—one third the real size—in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device in several positions, with an outline of syrup container and other auxiliary parts required for explanation; Fig. 2 is a front view and Fig. 3 a top view of the device only.

The device consists of a cup communicating with a hollow handle or pipe which, when tilted, will let the liquid in the cup flow through the handle and out of the other end into a glass or other vessel ready to receive it.

The cup A admits the liquid through the opening F, which is as long as the cup itself and as wide as the space between the outer edge of the cup and the bottom of B, and is attached to a tubular handle or pipe marked C which is inserted and cemented to a spout D with an opening at G.

E is a pivot attached to each side of the spout and set in sockets arranged on the inside of a metal plate *m*.—Between the sockets bearing the pivot the metal plate is cut to allow for the motion of the spout; the cut extends to the lower end of the metal plate, making it possible to remove or replace the device by opening the door *n*, which is hinged at the lower edge, raising the pivot out of the sockets and sufficiently withdrawing the container.

B is a hollow, water tight body or "float" which, on account of its weight while all out of the liquid, serves to automatically sink the cup, which would otherwise float at the sur-

face, and after the cup is submerged, the buoyancy of the "float" serves to keep the cup suspended just below the surface of the liquid, thus avoiding the undesirable feature, as well as the labor and delay of raising the cup from the bottom of the container every time a cupful of liquid is discharged, if the cup is made heavy enough to sink, or dip it if it is made light enough to float.

H is a collar which prevents the liquid adhering to the outside of the pipe from running to the pivot and spout while the contents of the cup are flowing through the pipe. A depression V at the bottom makes it possible to scoop out all the liquid in the container.

The parts A, B and C may be made of enameled iron.

When the liquid is at its lowest level, the cup is full, but the pipe being practically empty, when it is moved on the pivot, the cup, in rising, will gradually let its contents flow into the pipe through a hole at I.—When the liquid is at its highest level, marked *p*, the cup is naturally full while submerged, but as it begins to rise above the surface of the liquid by hand pressure on the spout, its contents cannot flow into the pipe, which is partly full and in which the liquid inside must level with that outside while submerged, therefore some of its contents will get spilled over its mouth.—

The cup is so shaped that the amount spilled is, quite near enough for practical purposes, the same as the amount in the pipe for any given level of the liquid.—As the level of the liquid drops, the amount of liquid in the floating pipe decreases, rapidly at first (as compared to the corresponding drop in the level), and then gradually more slowly, and the amount spilled over the slant mouth of the cup corresponds to the amount in the pipe. This is illustrated by the positions *k* and *k'* of the cup; in the former position the amount of liquid in the pipe is represented by the surface marked *s* and is compensated by the triangle marked *t*, in the latter it is represented by *s'* and balanced by the triangle *t'*.—Similar compensation takes place in other positions of the cup, with the result that the liquid discharged by the cup is always the same, regardless of the level of the liquid in the container and the way the device is operated, unlike in any device known to me, now in use in soda water fountains. It is probable that cups with hollow handles or

spouts have been invented before for various purposes; I therefore do not claim the invention of such in an unlimited sense; but,

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a device of the class described, in combination, a receptacle adapted to receive a liquid, a cup pivotally mounted and having a handle adapted to conduct a liquid from said cup when elevated, and a float adapted to support said cup at or near the level of the liquid in said receptacle.

2. In a device of the class described, in combination, a receptacle adapted to hold a liquid, a cup having a handle pivotally mounted at the side of said receptacle, said handle having a tubular form adapted to conduct the liquid from said cup when elevated, and a float carried by said cup and

adapted to hold the same near the surface of the liquid in said receptacle.

3. In a device of the class described, in combination, a receptacle having a recess in the bottom thereof and adapted to receive a liquid, a cup adapted to descend into said recess and having a tubular handle pivotally attached, said handle having an extension beyond the pivot point thereof presenting a mouth from which a liquid may pass to the exterior of said receptacle, and a float carried by said cup and affording means for maintaining said cup at a high level within the liquid.

BENJAMIN SPINELLI.

Witnesses:

GOTTLIEB MAIER,
JACOB GRASSMAN.