P. C. NESTOR.

DISPENSING APPARATUS.

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912,603.

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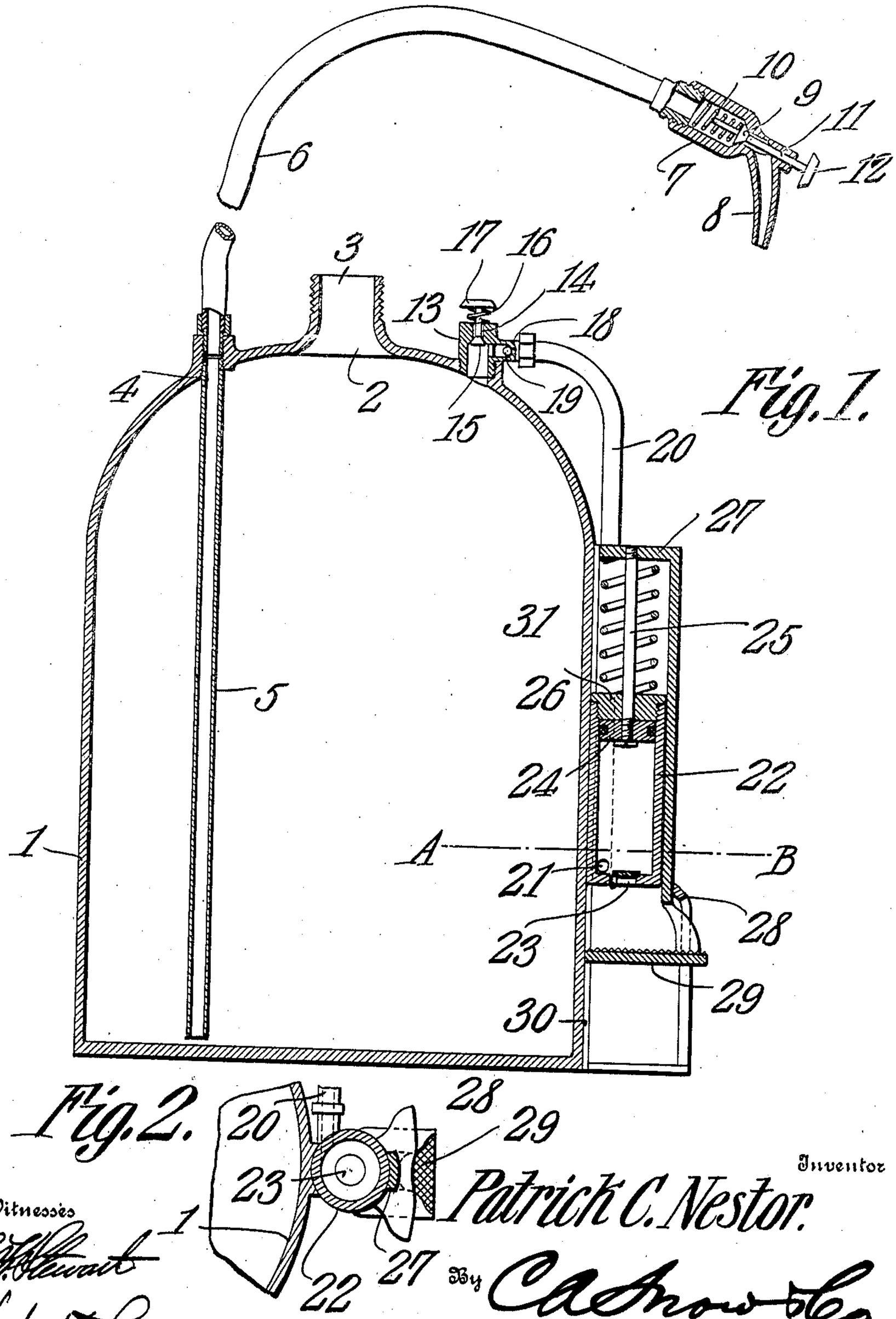

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK C. NESTOR, OF GERMANTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

DISPENSING APPARATUS.

No. 912,603. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 16, 1909.

Application filed June 5, 1908. Serial No. 436,967.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK C. NESTOR, a subject of the King of England, residing at Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Dispensing Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to dispensing apparatus and more particularly to demijohns and similar receptacles for holding spirituous liquors.

The object of the invention is to provide simple means whereby the contents of the receptacle may be readily subjected to air pressure so that when the outlet of the receptacle is opened the liquid contents thereof will be expelled.

Another object is to provide simple means for compressing air within the receptacle and for controlling the air pressure.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings is shown the preferred form of the invention.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical section through the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a section on line A—B, Fig. 1.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates a receptacle preferably in the form of a demijohn having an inlet opening 2 within a neck 3 preferably exteriorly screw threaded so as to be engaged by a screw cap, not shown, or other suitable closure. An opening 4 is formed in the top of the receptacle and has a tube 5 secured therein and extending downward to a point close to the bottom of the receptacle. A flexible outlet tube 6 extends from the opening 4 and has a nozzle 7 secured to its free end. This nozzle has an elongated tubular outlet 8 preferably slightly tapered and said outlet is normally closed by means of a valve 9 disposed to be held upon its seat by a spring 10 housed within the nozzle. A stem 11 extends from the valve and through one wall of the nozzle and has a button 12 thereon designed to be depressed by a finger of the hand grasping the nozzle so as to open the valve.

A valve casing 13 is secured to the top of the receptacle and has an outlet 14 in the outer end thereof normally closed by a valve 15. A stem 16 extends from this valve and through the outlet and has a button 17 thereon whereby the valve may be conveniently unseated by the pressure exerted upon the button. The tubular inlet arm 18 of the casing 13 has a check valve 19 therein and extending from this arm 18 is an air pipe 20 one end of which is connected to the outlet port 21 of a pump cylinder 22. A valved air inlet is provided within the pump cylinder as shown at 23 and a piston 24 is mounted to work within the cylinder. The rod 25 of the piston reciprocates within the removable upper head 26 of the cylinder and is connected to an angular arm 27. This arm overhangs the cylinder and extends therebelow, it being mounted to slide vertically in a supporting bracket 28 on which the cylinder 22 is mounted. A treadle or foot plate 29 is arranged at the lower end of arm 27 and below the cylinder, there being a guide cleat 30 upon the wall of the receptacle 1 and which coöperates with the bracket 28 to properly guide the foot plate. A coiled spring 31 is interposed between the head 26 and the upper portion of arm 27 and serves to hold piston 24 and foot plate 29 normally elevated.

When it is desired to use the apparatus herein described the receptacle 1 is partly filled with the liquid to be dispensed after which the inlet opening 2 is closed. The operator then actuates the pump piston by means of the foot plate 29 until a desired pressure is obtained within the receptacle, air being conveyed from the pump to the receptacle through pipe 20. It will of course be understood that this pressure will be sufficient to hold the valves 15 and 19 normally closed, but in order to insure the closing of the valve, springs are preferably provided, as shown in the drawings. To withdraw a portion of the liquid the outlet tube 8 is inserted into the bottle or other receptacle to be filled and valve 9 is opened by pressing on button 12. The liquid will therefore be forced by the compressed air outwardly through tubes 5 and 6. Should it be desired to exhaust the compressed air from receptacle 1 it is merely necessary to push on button 17 so as to unseat valve 15.

It will be seen that this apparatus is very simple and efficient and because of its compact nature it can be conveniently stored and handled.

What is claimed is:

The combination with a receptacle, a valved outlet tube extending therefrom, and an exhaust valve; of a pump cylinder outside of and carried by the receptacle, a valved tubular connection between said cylinder and the receptacle, an angular arm overhanging the cylinder and extending therebelow, a piston within the cylinder and connected to said arm, elastic means interposed between the arm and the cylinder for holding the piston and arm normally in predetermined position, a cylinder-supporting bracket upon the receptacle, a guide cleat upon the receptacle, and a foot-plate slidably mounted within the bracket and guide-cleat and connected to one end portion of the arm.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

PATRICK C. NESTOR.

Witnesses:

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