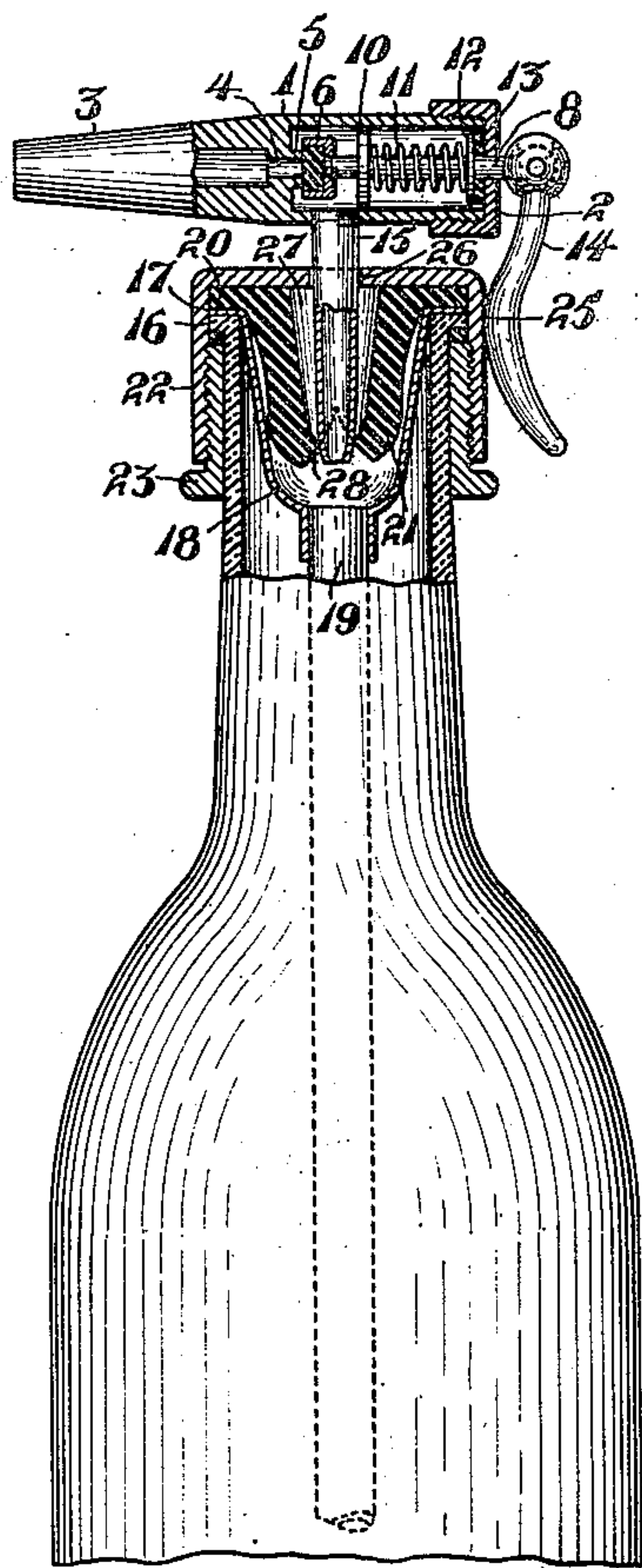


G. L. KENNEDY.  
TAP FOR DISPENSING LIQUID UNDER PRESSURE.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 2, 1909.

991,725.

Patented May 9, 1911.



WITNESSES

*J. C. Fiedner*  
*W. B. Keating*

INVENTOR  
*Guy L. Kennedy*  
BY *J. M. Wright*  
ATTORNEY



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUY L. KENNEDY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO NATIONAL CARBONATED LIQUID CO., OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, A CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA.

## TAP FOR DISPENSING LIQUID UNDER PRESSURE.

991,725.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 9, 1911.

Application filed September 2, 1909. Serial No. 515,979.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GUY L. KENNEDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Taps for Dispensing Liquids under Pressure, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and convenient tap, which can be applied or attached to siphon bottles containing aerated liquids, for the purpose of discharging from the bottle any desired portion of the contents thereof.

The invention is intended to be used in combination with siphon bottles, provided with an improved head, the construction of which forms the subject of a separate application filed herewith. Aerated liquids of any kind may be supplied in siphon bottles having these heads and my improved tap may be applied to any one of the bottles for dispensing any desired part of the liquid therefrom, and, upon withdrawing the tap, the remainder of the liquid will remain perfectly aerated, until the entire amount of the liquid has been withdrawn.

In the accompanying drawing, the figure is a side view of a bottle to which my invention is shown as being applied, the tap itself and the stopper for the bottle being shown in section.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates a casing, closed at its rear end by a cap 2, and its main body being cylindrical in form and having a tapering discharge spout 3, the passage of which is contracted at its inner end, as shown at 4, the wall of said contracted portion being extended to form a valve seat 5. Against said valve seat is normally pressed a rubber faced valve 6, secured to the end of a valve stem 8. Secured upon said stem 8 is a disk 10, which forms a guide for said stem within said casing, and the rear end of the stem slides through a central hole in said cap 2. Said valve 6 is pressed to its seat by a helical spring 11 around the stem bearing against said disk 10 and also against a washer 12, loosely surrounding the stem, between which and the screw cap 2 is interposed a rubber gasket 13. Upon the end of the stem projecting rearwardly from said cap 2 is pivoted the end of a lever 14, formed with a bend 25

approximately in the middle of its length, which, as hereinafter described, forms a fulcrum for operating said lever. Secured to the wall of said casing, between the valve seat 5 and the normal position of the disk 10, is the upper end of a tapering tube 15.

For use with this improved tap there are provided stoppers for siphon bottles, which may be of several different forms, but all embodying the same principle of construction, and, in the form herein shown, the upper end of the neck of the bottle is formed with an outwardly extended flange 16, upon which rests the flange 17 of a conoidal metallic siphon head 18, the lower end of which is connected to the upper end of a siphon tube 19, denuding into the bottle. Upon said flange 17 rests a circular flange 20 of a check valve 21, of soft rubber. Said flanges 17 and 20 are clamped between the flange 16 and a cap 22, centrally apertured, as shown at 26, the inner surface of the cylindrical portion of which cap is threaded and is screwed on to a collar 23 surrounding the neck of the bottle. Said check valve comprises, in addition to said flange 20, a hollow conoidal shell 27 of rubber of considerable thickness, and the apex of said conoidal portion is transversely slitted, as shown at 28. The lips of said slit are normally, and unless thrust apart, in contact with each other, so as to absolutely prevent the escape of any gas from the siphon bottle.

In use, the bottles closed by these stoppers are filled with any desired aerated liquid, and when it is desired to withdraw any quantity of liquid from any one of the bottles, the depending tube 19 is inserted through the central hole 26 in the cap 22, and is pushed down in the middle of the conoidal shell 27 until its lower end enters the slit 28 in the apex of said shell, causing its lips to diverge, and opening communication between the siphon bottle and the valve chamber. In this position the bend 25 rests against the cylindrical surface of the cap in whatever angular position of the tap, relative to the bottle, the depending tube has been inserted. The operator now presses inward the lower end of said lever 14, thereby rocking the same upon its fulcrum 25 and withdrawing the valve 6 from its seat against the action of the spring 11, thereby opening free com-



munication between the siphon bottle and the discharge spout. When a sufficient quantity of the liquid has been withdrawn, the operator removes the pressure from the lever, 5 permitting the valve to close, and then withdraws the tap from connection with the cap, whereupon the slit in the check valve immediately closes, preventing any further escape of the aerated liquid from the siphon 10 bottle.

It will be observed that the arrangement insures the insertion of the tube 15 into the check valve far enough to open said check valve, for it is only when the tube 15 15 is inserted a sufficient distance that the lever 14 can engage the cap 22 and the latter form a fulcrum whereby said lever can be operated to withdraw the valve 6.

The device may thus be used with each 20 bottle in succession, as a cork screw is used with bottles having the ordinary cork stopper.

The simplicity of construction and convenience of operation of the device will be

readily apprehended from the foregoing description. 25

I claim:—

A tap for dispensing liquids under pressure comprising a valve casing, a valve therein, a spring for normally closing said 30 valve, a tube extending laterally from said valve casing and adapted to be passed centrally through a central cap of a vessel containing liquid under pressure, and to open a check valve therein, and a lever, one end 35 of which is operatively connected to said valve, and formed with a bend, which when said tube is thus inserted to open said check valve contacts with the cylindrical surface of said cap to form a fulcrum, substantially 40 as described.

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

GUY L. KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,  
D. B. RICHARDS.