T. WARKER.

Apparatus for Dispensing Effervescent Liquids.

No. 165,391. Patented July 6, 1875.

Fig. 1.

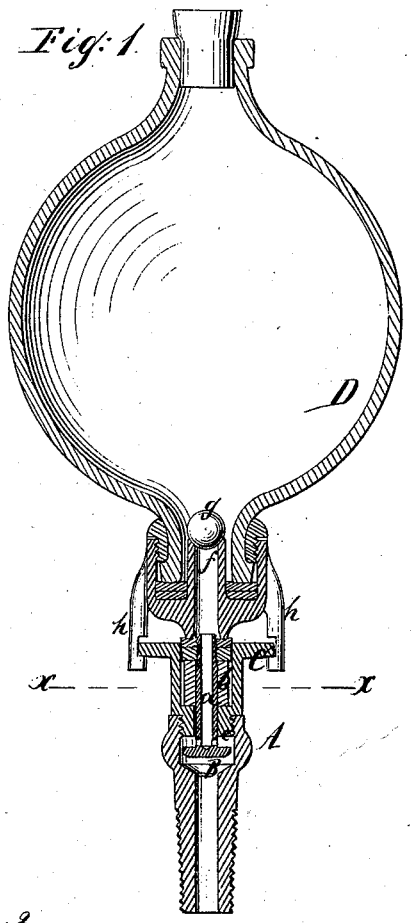


Fig. 1*

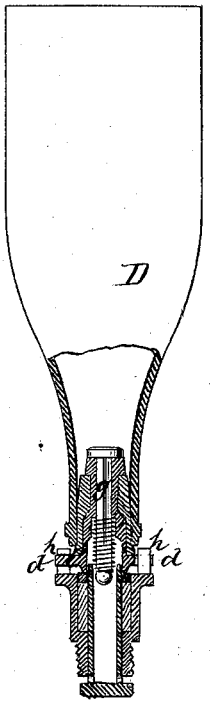


Fig. 3.

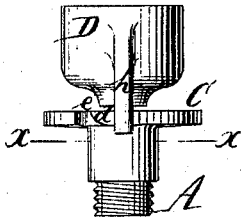


Fig. 2.

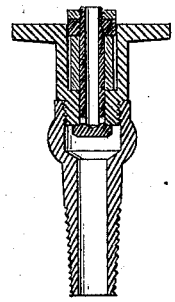
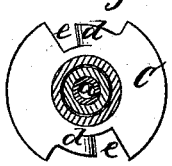


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS WARKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING EFFERVESCENT LIQUIDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **165,391**, dated July 6, 1875; application filed December 24, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS WARKER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and Improved Apparatus for Dispensing Effervescent Liquids, of which the following is a specification:

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical central section when the receiving-vessel is attached and the discharge-valve is open. Fig. 2 is a similar section without the receiving-vessel, the discharge-valve being closed. Fig. 3 is a side view of the devices used for connecting the receiving-vessel with the valve-chamber. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the valve-chamber in the plane *x x*, Figs. 1 and 2, looking upward.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in a valve-chamber, which is provided with a shank for connecting to a fountain containing effervescent liquid, and which contains a valve with a tubular stem, that is pressed up against its seat by an elastic cushion, in combination with a disk, having inclines surfaces on its under surface, and with a receiving-vessel, which is provided with hooks capable of engaging with the inclines of said disk, and which contains a check-valve, for the purpose of closing its supply-opening in such a manner that when the supply-opening of the receiving-vessel is placed over the tubular stem of the discharge-valve, and the hooks of said receiving-vessel are caused to engage with the inclines of the locking-disk, the discharge-valve is forced off from its seat and the liquid from the fountain is free to pass in the receiving-vessel, and when the receiving-vessel is disengaged from the locking-disk, the discharge-valve closes, and the supply-opening of said receiving-vessel is also closed by its check-valve, and the liquid can be poured out of said receiving-vessel without destroying its life.

In the drawing, the letter A designates a valve-chamber, which contains a valve, B, the shank of which is so constructed that it can be readily connected to a fountain or vessel containing an effervescent liquid under pressure. The valve B is provided with a tubular stem, *a*, which extends up through and is secured to an elastic cushion, *b*, so that by the elasticity of this cushion the valve is held up against its seat *c*, but when the cushion is compressed from above, the valve is forced off from its seat, and the liquid from below can pass up through the tubular stem of said valve. On the upper end of the valve-chamber A is secured a disk, C, which is provided with two or more inclines, *d d*, and with recesses *e e*, close in front of said inclines. D is the receiving-vessel, the supply-opening *f* of which is closed by a check-valve, *g*, which opens inwardly. On the outside of the foot which contains the supply-opening are secured two hooks, *h h*, and if these hooks are passed down through the recesses *e e* in the disk C, and the receiving-vessel is depressed upon the cushion *b*, and then turned in the proper direction, the hooks *h h* engage with the inclines *d d*, and the foot of the receiving-vessel compresses the elastic cushion, and thereby the valve B is forced off from its seat, thus allowing the liquid from the fountain to pass up into the receiving-vessel, a tight joint being produced between the foot of this vessel and the elastic cushion *b*. When the pressure of the liquid in the receiving-vessel becomes equal to that in the fountain, the check-valve *g* closes, and by turning the receiving-vessel in the proper direction, the hooks *h h* release the disk C, and the liquid contained in the receiving-vessel can be poured out by removing the stopper from its mouth.

It will be readily seen from this description that by using this apparatus no gas can escape or disengage from the liquid before the stopper from the mouth of the receiving-vessel is removed, and as soon as this is done, the free gas contained in the receiving-vessel escapes, and the contents of said vessel can be poured out in a tumbler under the ordinary atmospheric pressure. The life of the liquid is thereby fully preserved.

In Fig. 1* I have shown a modification of this apparatus, in which the hooks *h h* are secured to the coupling-piece or valve-chamber A, while the disk C with the inclines *d d* is fast

to the receiving-vessel D. The check-valve *g* is applied to the stopper which closes the mouth of the receiving-vessel, and the liquid from the fountain enters the receiving-vessel through a channel in said stopper.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The disk C and hooks *h h*, in combination with the receiving-vessel D, valve-chamber A, and valve B, all constructed and operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of November, 1874.

THOMAS WARKER.

Witnesses:
W. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.