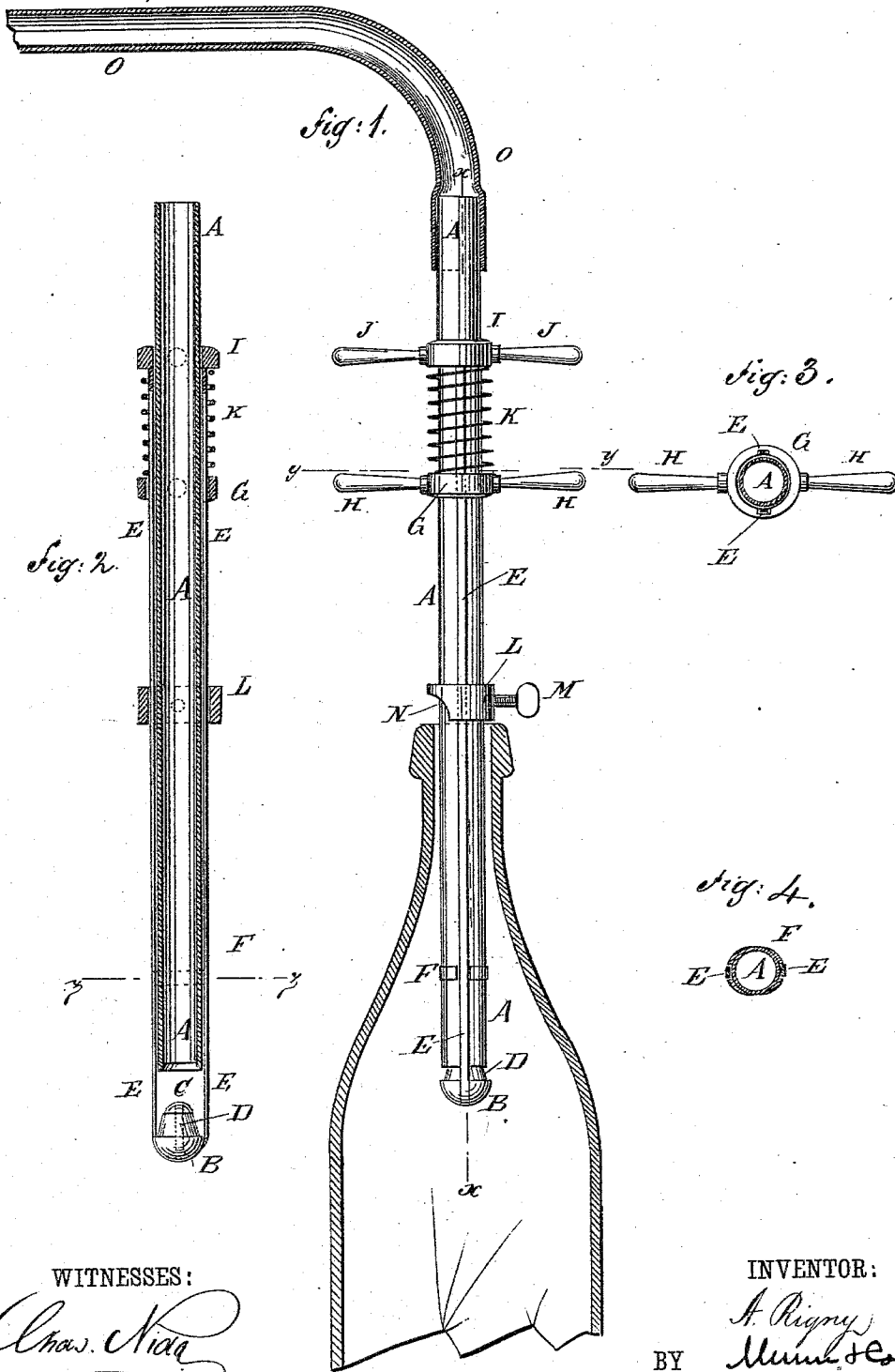


(No Model.)

A. RIGNY.  
BOTTLING FAUCET.

No. 288,859.

Patented Nov. 20, 1883.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED RIGNY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BOTTLING-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 288,859, dated November 20, 1883.

Application filed April 10, 1883. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED RIGNY, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Böttling-Faucets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improvement, illustrating its use. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view of the same, taken through the line *yy*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view of the same, taken through the line *z z*, Fig. 2.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the bottling of liquids, and prevent waste of the liquids while being bottled.

The invention consists in a bottling-faucet constructed with a tube to enter the bottle, and having at its lower end a valve attached to rods passing up the outside of the tube, and connected with a sliding collar held up by a spiral spring resting against a stationary collar attached to the tube, so that the valve can be readily opened and will be automatically closed. The depth to which the tube enters the bottle is limited by an adjustable collar held in place by a set-screw, and provided with a recess to allow the air to escape freely, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A represents a tube of convenient length, and of such a size as to be readily passed into the mouth of a bottle and leave space around it for the free escape of air from the bottle. The lower end of the tube A is closed by a valve, B, to which is secured, by a screw, C, a packing, D, of rubber or other suitable material, and which is made in the form of a frustum of a cone, so that as it wears it can pass farther into the lower end of the tube A, and thus keep the lower end of the said tube tightly closed, while being very durable. To the opposite side edges of the valve B are soldered or otherwise secured the lower ends of two rods, E, which pass up through guide-recesses in the outer surface of the collar F, which is made thin, so that it will not interfere with

the passage of the said tube through the mouth of the bottle. The rods E also pass through recesses in the inner surface of a collar, G, soldered or otherwise secured to the tube A, and which is provided with handles H upon the opposite sides of the tube A. The upper ends of the rods E are soldered or otherwise secured to the opposite sides of the collar I, which slides up and down upon the upper part of the tube A, and is provided with handles J, corresponding in position with the handles H of the collar G. The collar I is held upward, holding the valve B closed, by a spiral spring, K, placed upon the upper part of the tube A, between the collars G I, and with its ends resting against the said collars. The valve B is opened by pressing the collar I downward by means of the handles J H. Upon the lower part of the tube A is placed a collar, L, to rest upon the upper end of the bottle to be filled, and limit the depth to which the lower end of the said tube enters the bottle. The collar L is secured in place by a set-screw, M, and has a recess, N, formed in the lower part of one side to allow air to escape from the bottle while the collar L is resting upon its upper end. To the upper end of the tube A is attached the end of a rubber tube, O, the other end of which is designed to be attached to the discharge-faucet of the cask or other receptacle from which the liquid is to be drawn.

In using the faucet, the upper end of the tube A is connected with the discharge-faucet of the cask, and the stop-collar L is so adjusted that the part of the tube A that enters the bottle will occupy exactly the same amount of space that is required to be left empty to receive the cork, so that the cork can be put in as soon as the tube is withdrawn. The discharge-faucet of the cask is opened, and the valve B is opened by pressing the collar I downward, allowing the liquid to flow into the bottle. When the bottle is filled, the valve B is closed by releasing the collar I, and the faucet is removed from one bottle and inserted in another bottle without any waste of the liquid.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A bottling-faucet constructed substan- 100

tially as herein shown and described, and consisting of the tube A, the valve B, the valve-rods E, the sliding collar having handles, the stationary collar having handles, the spiral  
5 spring, and the adjustable gage-collar having recess, as set forth.

2. In a bottling-faucet, the combination, with the tube A, of the valve B, the exterior valve-rods, E, the sliding collar I, having handles,  
10 the stationary collar G, having handles, and the spiral spring K, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the valve can be readily opened and will be automatically closed, as set forth.

3. In a bottling-faucet, the combination, with 15 the tube A, of the adjustable collar L, having set-screw M, and recess N, substantially as herein shown and described, whereby the depth to which the tube enters the bottle can be limited without obstructing the escape of air, as  
20 set forth.

ALFRED RIGNY.

Witnesses:

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