

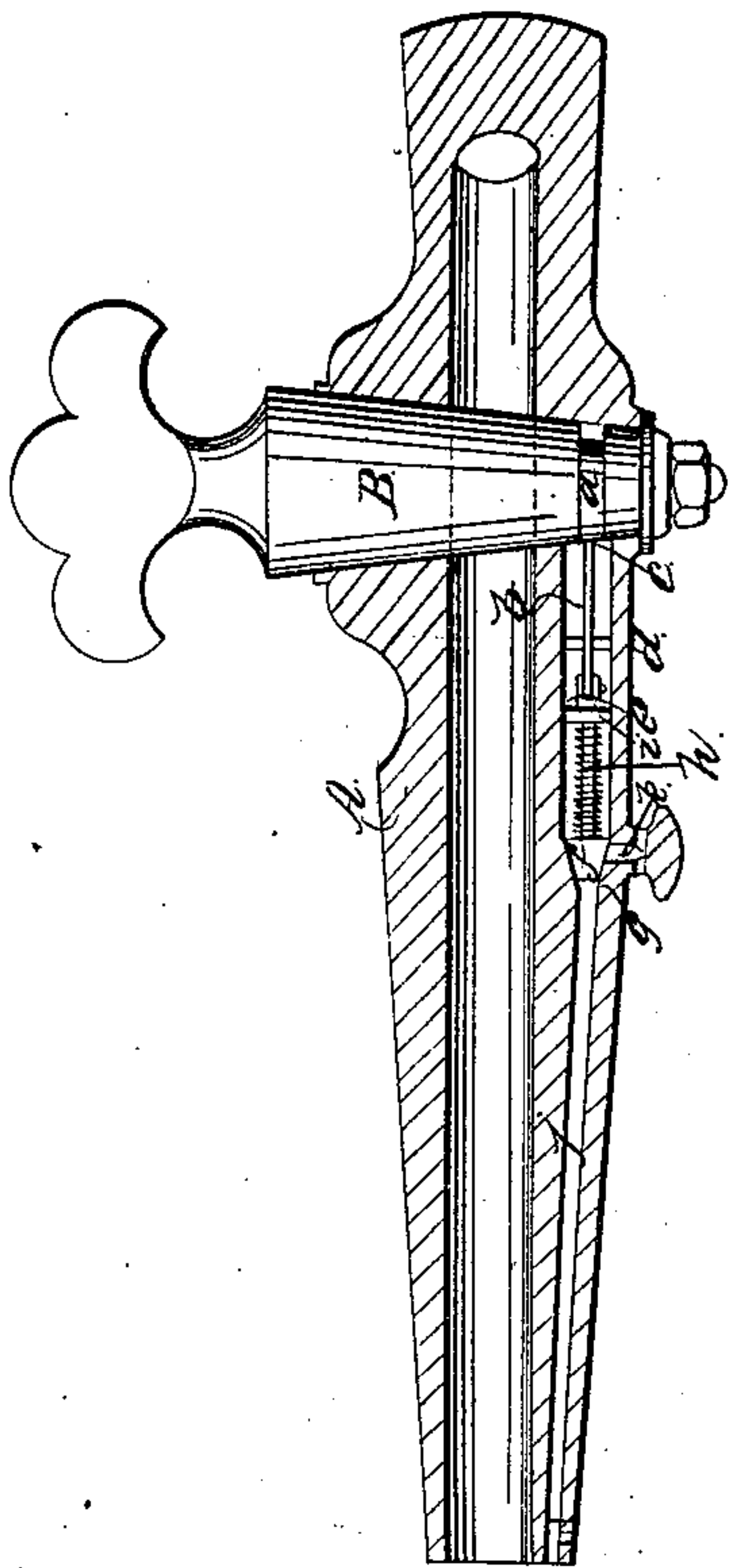
*H. & J. Schild,*

*Faucet,*

*No 65,016,*

*Patented May 21, 1867*

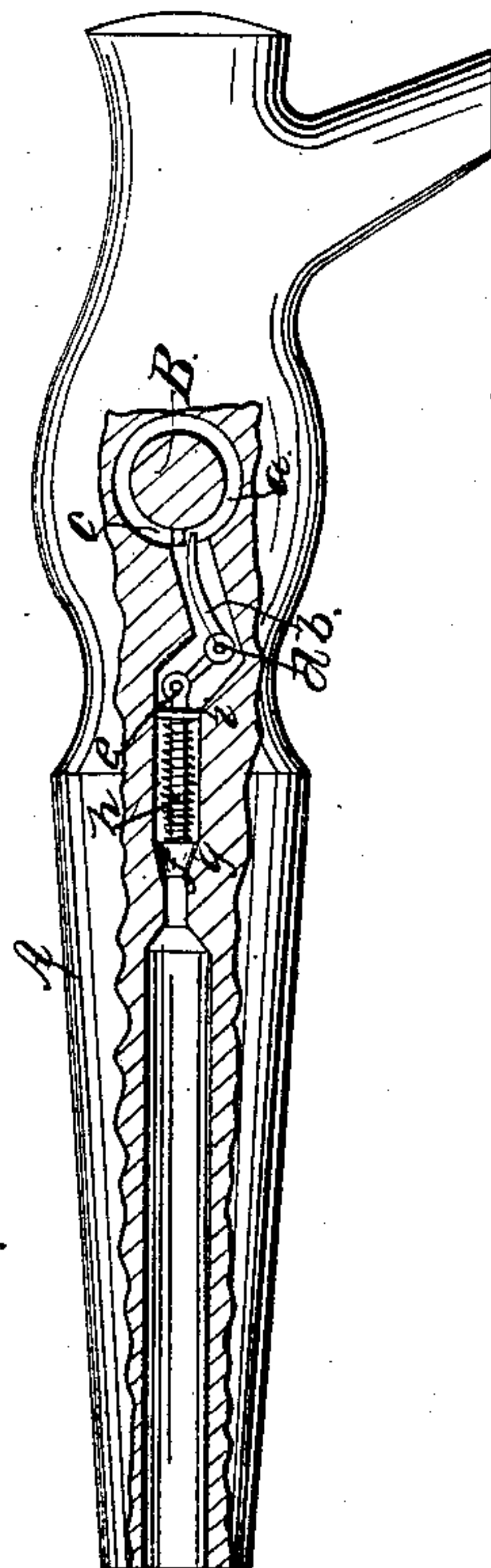
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Witnesses:*

*Geo. H. Southern*  
*G. Berg*

*H. Schild Inventor:*

*J. Schild*

*By Van Hook & Hauff*  
*Attys*

# United States Patent Office.

HENRY SCHILD AND JACOB SCHILD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Letters Patent No. 65,016, dated May 21, 1867.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN VENTED FAUCETS.

*The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.*

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, HENRY SCHILD and JACOB SCHILD, of No. 218 Fifth street, in the city, county and State of New York, have invented a new and improved Faucet; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a horizontal section of this invention.

Figure 2 is a sectional side elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is an end view of the plug detached.

Similar letters of reference in all views indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a faucet which is provided with an air-channel and with a suitable valve. This valve is closed by the action of a spring, and it is opened by a tooth or projection on the plug acting on an elbow-lever, which connects with the stem of the valve in such a manner that the air-channel remains closed until the plug is turned wide open, and no more air is permitted to enter the barrel than necessary to overcome the external pressure of the atmosphere, thereby causing the liquid in the barrel to discharge whenever it may be wanted, and preserving the same against the injurious influence of the atmosphere.

A represents a faucet which is provided with a plug, B, of the ordinary form and construction. This plug is provided with an annular groove, *a*, into which catches the end of an elbow-lever, *b*, and which is furnished with a tooth, *c*, so that by turning the plug in the proper direction, said tooth bears on the end of the elbow-lever and causes the same to move in the direction of the arrow marked thereon in fig. 2. Said elbow-lever is situated in a cavity of the faucet; it has its fulcrum on a pivot, *d*; it is connected to the end of the stem *e* of a valve, *f*, which is ground into the seat *g*. A spring, *h*, acts on said valve, and has a tendency to keep the same down to its seat, a spiral spring being used by preference, which bears at one end on the head of the valve, and at its opposite end on a guide-bracket, *i*, which serves to steady the valve-stem. From the valve-seat *g* extend two channels *j k*, one to the inner end of the faucet, and the other in a direction at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the body of the faucet, as clearly shown in fig. 1 of the drawing. When the faucet is inserted into a barrel the mouth of the channel *j* is in the interior of said barrel and that of the channel *k* outside, and when the valve is opened the atmospheric air is free to enter into the barrel through the channels *k j*. The plug B is so arranged that when the same is closed the valve *f* is also closed, but when the plug is wide open the tooth *c* bears on the end of the elbow-lever and the valve is thrown open. The tooth, however, does not begin to act on the elbow-lever until the plug is wide open, and said plug can be brought in such a position that the faucet is partially open and the contents of the barrel are free to discharge without opening the valve *f*. By these means the discharge of the barrel can be easily effected without admitting any more air than required to cause the liquid to flow. As long as the gases in the barrel have sufficient pressure to overcome the external pressure of the atmosphere and to cause the liquid to discharge, the plug is opened just far enough to cause the tooth *c* to come in contact with the elbow-lever without opening the valve, but when the liquid ceases to flow the plug is turned wide open, and, by the action of the tooth *c* on the end of the elbow-lever, the valve is opened and the external air has free access to the interior of the barrel through the channels *k j*. It will be noticed, however, that not more air is permitted to enter the barrel than just enough to overcome the external pressure of the atmosphere, and all surplus air, on passing into the barrel through the mouth of the channel *j*, immediately escapes again through the main channel of the faucet, being carried off by the current of liquid discharging through said channel.

By this arrangement a faucet is obtained which allows of drawing liquid from a barrel in any desired quantity, without requiring a separate vent-hole, and at the same time the liquid in the barrel is preserved from the injurious influence of the atmosphere.

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

The valve *f* at the inner ends of the channels *j k*, in combination with the elbow-lever *b* and tooth *c* of the plug B, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose described.

HENRY SCHILD,  
JACOB SCHILD.

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,  
W. MEYERS.