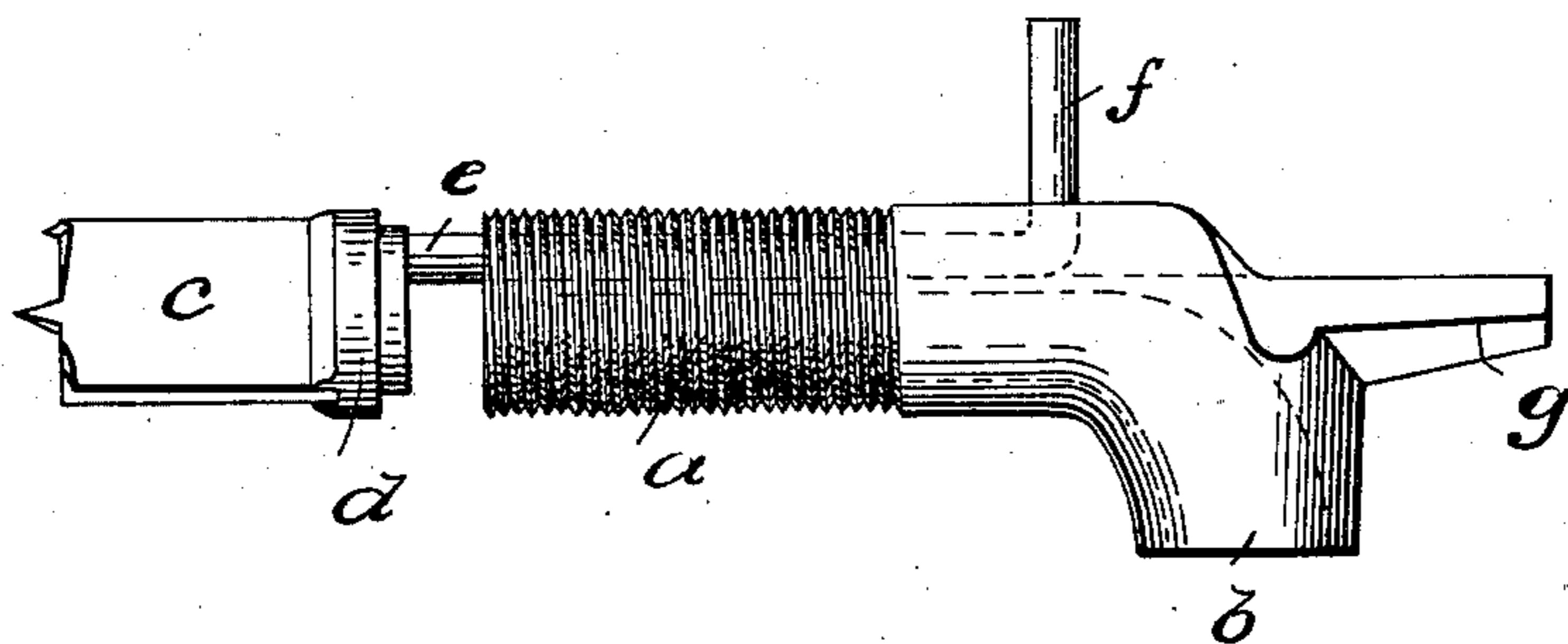


A. WEED.  
BORING FAUCET.

No. 74,961.

Patented Feb. 25, 1868.



*Inventor:*  
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*Witnesses:*  
*S. B. Kidder*  
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*by his Atty's*  
*Crosby, Halsted & Gould*

# United States Patent Office.

ALFRED WEED, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

*Letters Patent No. 74,961, dated February 25, 1868.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN BORING-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 I, ALFRED WEED, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Faucet; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practise it.

The invention relates to the construction of faucets in which provision is made for applying the faucet to a cask or other vessel, by means of a bit connected with or forming part of the faucet; and the invention consists in combining with the bit a valve, which not only covers the induction-end of the faucet, and prevents entrance of the fluid in the process of boring into the cask, but which also has provision for opening or displacing it from the outside of the cask, enabling it to be used as the controlling-valve for opening and closing the faucet in drawing off the contents of the vessel to which the faucet is applied.

The drawing represents a faucet embodying my improvement.

*a* denotes the screw-threaded end; *b*, the eduction or delivery-end; *c*, the bit by which the hole is bored into the cask or barrel, to connect the faucet therewith. This bit is applied to or projects from a valve, *d*, which fits into or over the induction-mouth of the faucet, this valve being fixed to one end of a valve-stem or rod, *e*, which is mounted and slides in bearings in the interior of the faucet, the opposite end of this rod projecting out from the faucet, and forming a handle, as seen at *f*.

A recess or groove is cut down into the outer surface of the faucet for the outer end of the rod to slide within, and the side walls of this recess prevent the bit from turning relatively to or excepting with the faucet.

A projection, *g*, may be extended out from the front end of the faucet, for the application of a wrench or of a bit-stock, wherewith to turn the bit and faucet into the cask; or the bit may be otherwise turned by hand or by application of a wrench.

In attaching the faucet to a cask, the valve *d* is closed against the end of the faucet, and the bit is then turned into the side of the cask, the rotation of the bit being kept up until the stave is penetrated, and the screw-thread of the faucet enters the hole so bored, the presence of the valve against the mouth of the faucet preventing all escape of the liquid during the process of entering. When the faucet has been entered sufficiently far, any part of the contents of the cask may be drawn by simply pushing in the valve, by means of the handle *f* of the valve-rod; and the flow of liquid may be similarly arrested by drawing forward the handle, and thereby closing the valve against its seat.

A boring or tapping-faucet can be thus made at a cost less than or not exceeding the cost of the common faucet, and the construction obviates the difficulties encountered in first boring a hole with a bit and then applying a faucet.

I claim a tapping-faucet having a combined valve and bit, arranged to operate substantially as set forth,

ALFRED WEED

Witnesses:

FRANCIS GOULD,  
L. H. LATIMER.