

J. Hegarty

Molasses Faucets.

N^o 85,660.

Patented Jan. 5, 1869.

Fig. 2.

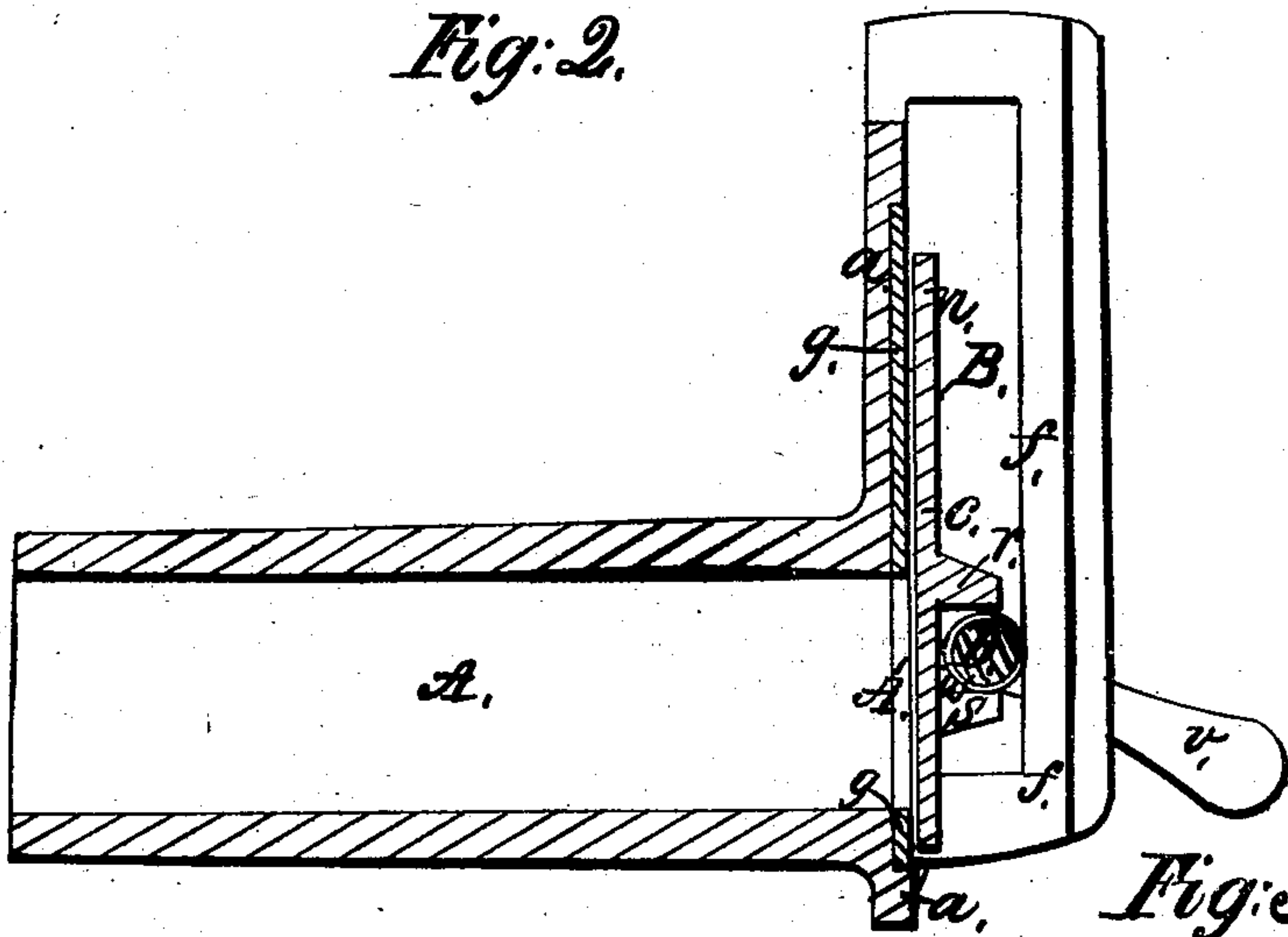


Fig. 3.

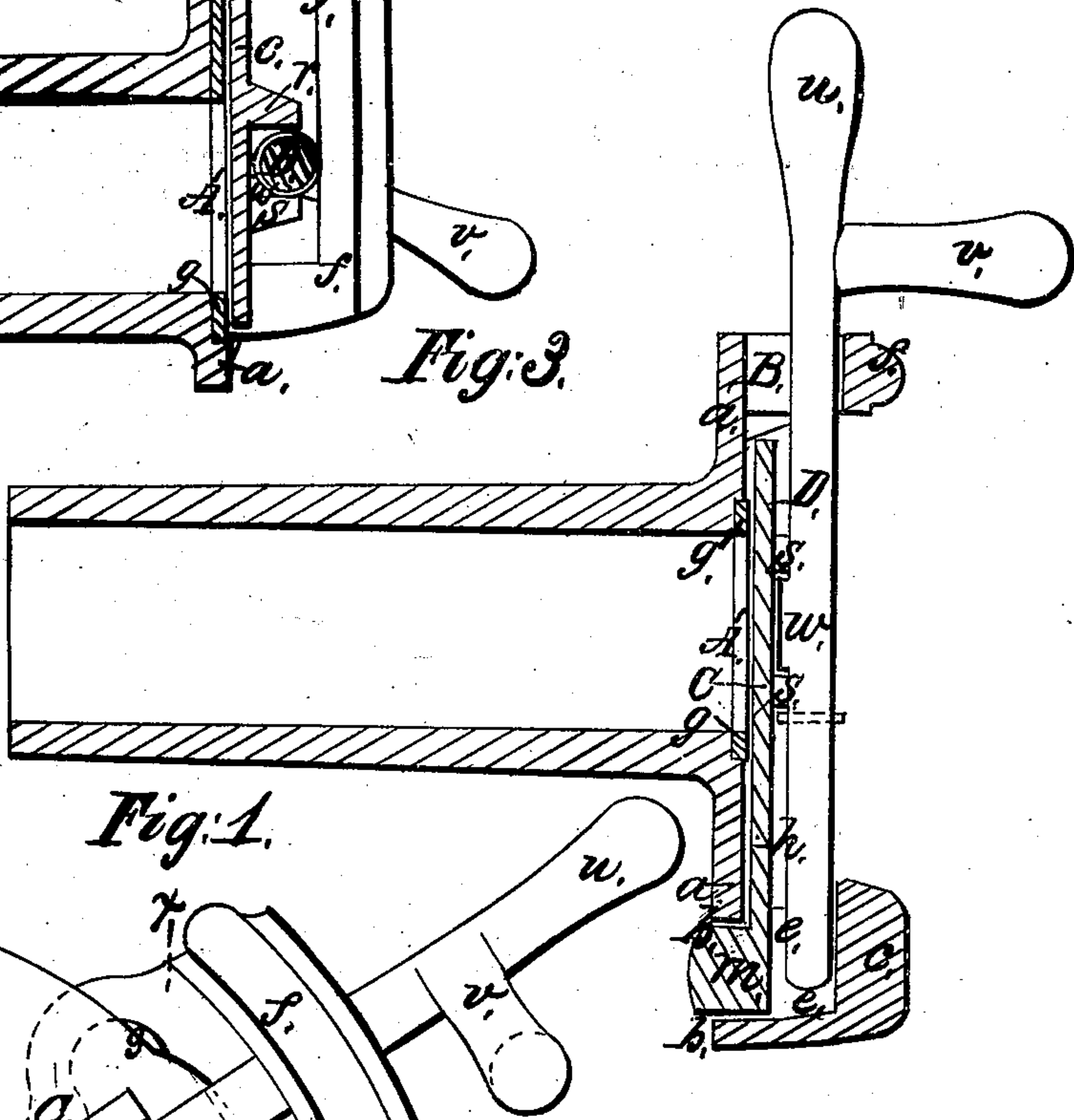
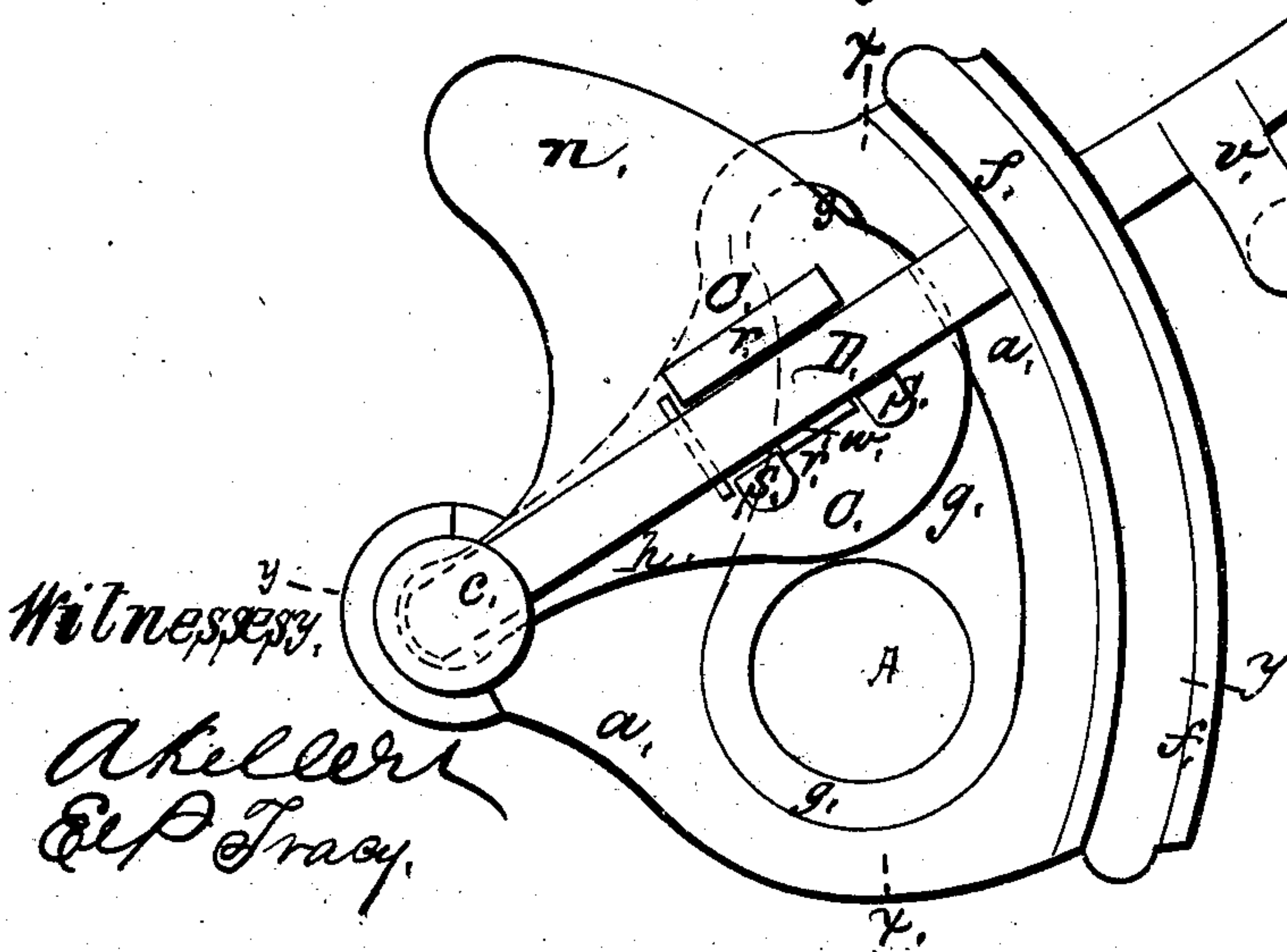


Fig. 1.



Witnesses,

*A Keller
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Inventor

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United States Patent Office.

JOHN HEGARTY, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

Letters Patent No. 85,660, dated January 5, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN MOLASSES-GATES.

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, JOHN HEGARTY, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Molasses-Faucets and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a faucet constructed according to my invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal section, taken in the line *xx* of fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a horizontal longitudinal section, taken in the line *yy* of fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

This invention relates to that class of molasses-faucets in which a gate is pressed closely against the opening or orifice thereof, when the same is closed; and

It consists in a novel construction of a faucet, whereby much less labor is required in fitting up the same, than has been the case with those heretofore in use, thus greatly reducing the cost of manufacture, and, furthermore, whereby the faucet may be easily manipulated when required, and a tight joint between the gate and the body of the faucet effectually obtained.

To enable others to understand the construction and operation of my invention, I will proceed to describe it with reference to the drawings.

A is the horizontal tubular stem of the faucet, which is screwed into the cask or other vessel to which the faucet is applied, and has a flat vertical plate, *a*, formed upon its forward end, to which the other parts of the apparatus are attached, as will be presently fully set forth.

Formed in and extending back through the plate *a*, near one edge thereof, is a circular hole, *b*, and formed over the forward end of this hole *b*, at a little distance therefrom, is a cap, *c*, in such manner that a socket, *e*, is formed underneath the said cap, as shown more clearly in fig. 3.

The opposite edge of the plate *a* describes the arc of a circle, concentric with the hole *b*, and has cast upon it a forwardly-projecting rim or flange, *f*, in which is formed a large transverse slot, *B*, through which is passed the lever-shaft *D*, which operates the gate of the faucet, the said slot *B* being parallel with the front surface of the plate *a*, and constituting a guide for the said lever-shaft *D*, as will be hereinafter further set forth.

Fitted into a shallow recess formed in the face or front surface of the plate, and surrounding the orifice *A'* of the faucet, and also extending upward, as shown more clearly in fig. 1, is a layer or thickness of India rubber, leather, or other suitable material, as shown at *g*, the said layer being designed as a packing between the face of the plate *a* and the rearmost side or face of the gate *C*, when the aforesaid orifice *A'* is closed.

This gate *C* is made flat, and has formed upon the extremity of its stem *h* a cylindrical rearwardly-projecting knob or spur, *m*, which is fitted into the hole *b*, as shown more plainly in fig. 3, and constitutes the pivot of the said gate.

The lower portion of the gate is made of the proper shape to cover the orifice *A'* when the gate is brought downward, while the upper portion thereof is extended upward, as shown at *n*.

Projecting forward from the lower part of the gate *C*, is a longitudinal lug, *r*, the lower side of which is flat, and forms a shoulder at right angles to the front surface of the gate.

Situated at a little distance below this lug *r* are two similar lugs, *s*, the upper surfaces of which are flat, and which are made much narrower than the lug *r*, so that a space, *r'*, is left between them.

D represents a shaft, which is used as a lever in operating the gate *C* to open or close the orifice *A'*, the innermost end of the shaft *D* being placed in the socket *e*, between the end of the gate *C* and the inner side of the cap *c*, as shown more clearly in fig. 3, with its central portion situated between the lug *r* and the lugs *s*, while the opposite end thereof is passed through the slot or guide *B*, and has formed upon it a handle, *u*.

At the innermost part of this handle *u*, placed at right angles thereto, and just outside of the guide *B*, is another handle, *v*, and formed upon the central part of the said shaft *D*, at the point opposite the space *r'*, between the lugs *s*, is a small cam, *w*.

When it is desired to open the faucet, or, in other words, to uncover or uncloze the orifice *A'* thereof, the shaft *D* is turned around by means of the handle *v*, so that the cam *w* is brought away from the forward surface of the gate *C*, so that the said gate being relieved from the pressure of the cam, may be raised up by simply raising the outer end or handle *u* of the shaft *D*, which, in this case, operates as a lever, and elevates the gate *C*, by acting upon the lower side of the lug *r*, thus uncovering the orifice *A'*, and opening the faucet. In closing the same, the outer end of the shaft *D* is brought downward, so that the said shaft, acting upon the lugs *s*, brings the gate down over the orifice.

The shaft *D* is then turned around, so that the cam *w* is forced tightly against the outer side or face of the gate, the shaft being at the same time forced against the outer side of the slot or guide *B*, which braces the same, so that the gate is pressed tightly upon the face of the plate *a*, the layer of rubber let into the said face, around the opening *A'*, as hereinbefore set forth, forming a packing, which insures a perfectly tight joint between the gate and the aforesaid plate *a*, and thus effectually closing the opening.

Inasmuch as the slot or guide *B*, and also the socket and the hole *b*, are formed in the body of the faucet, during the operation of casting the same, and inasmuch as the gate *C* and the shaft *D* are each cast in one piece with their respective parts, it follows that a very

trifling expenditure of time and labor is required in fitting up and putting the faucet together, thus materially reducing the expense of manufacturing the same.

Furthermore, by extending the layer of rubber upward, as shown in figs. 1 and 2, the upper part of the said layer serves as an elastic backing behind the gate, when the said gate is raised; and tends to keep it in proper position, and to prevent any jarring of the same when it is moved up or down, as hereinbefore explained.

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

1. The body of the faucet, with the slot or guide B,

the socket *e*, and the hole *b*, arranged in combination with each other, and with the gate C and the pivot *m* cast thereon, substantially as herein set forth, for the purpose specified.

2. The lever-shaft D, furnished with the cam *w*, and arranged in combination with the gate C, socket *e*, and slot or guide B, substantially as herein set forth, for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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