

I. W. HARVEY.
FAUCET.

No. 104,025.

Patented June 7, 1870.

Fig. 1

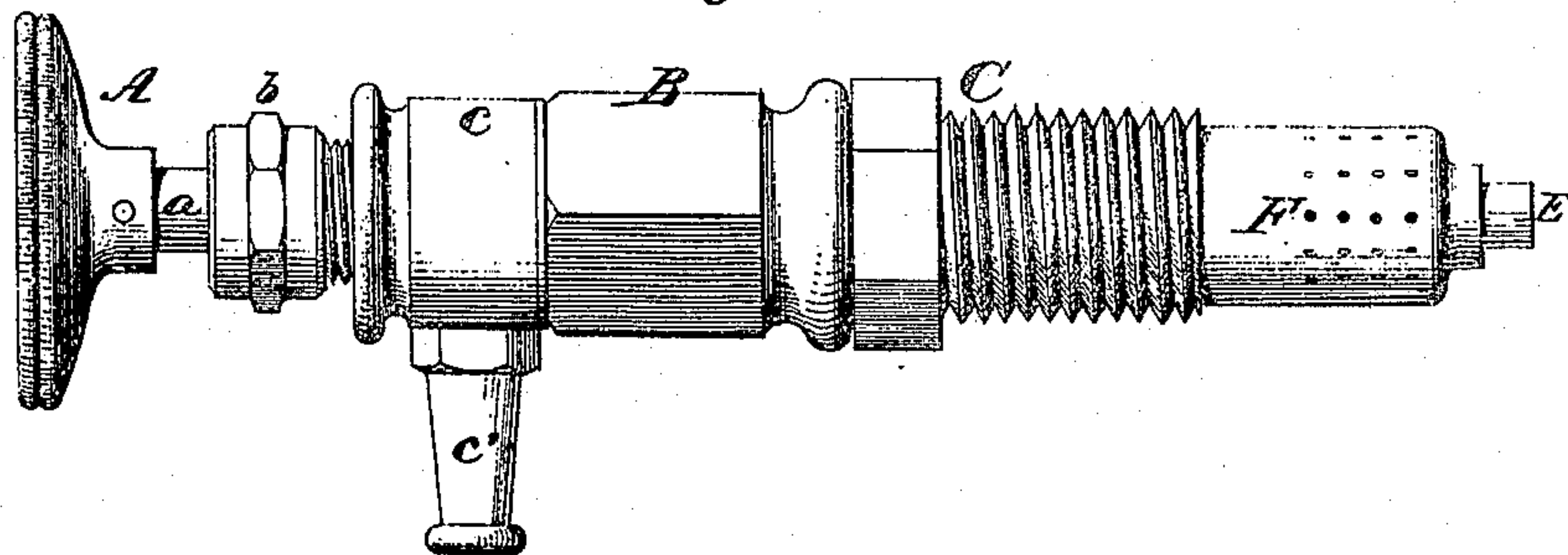


Fig. 2

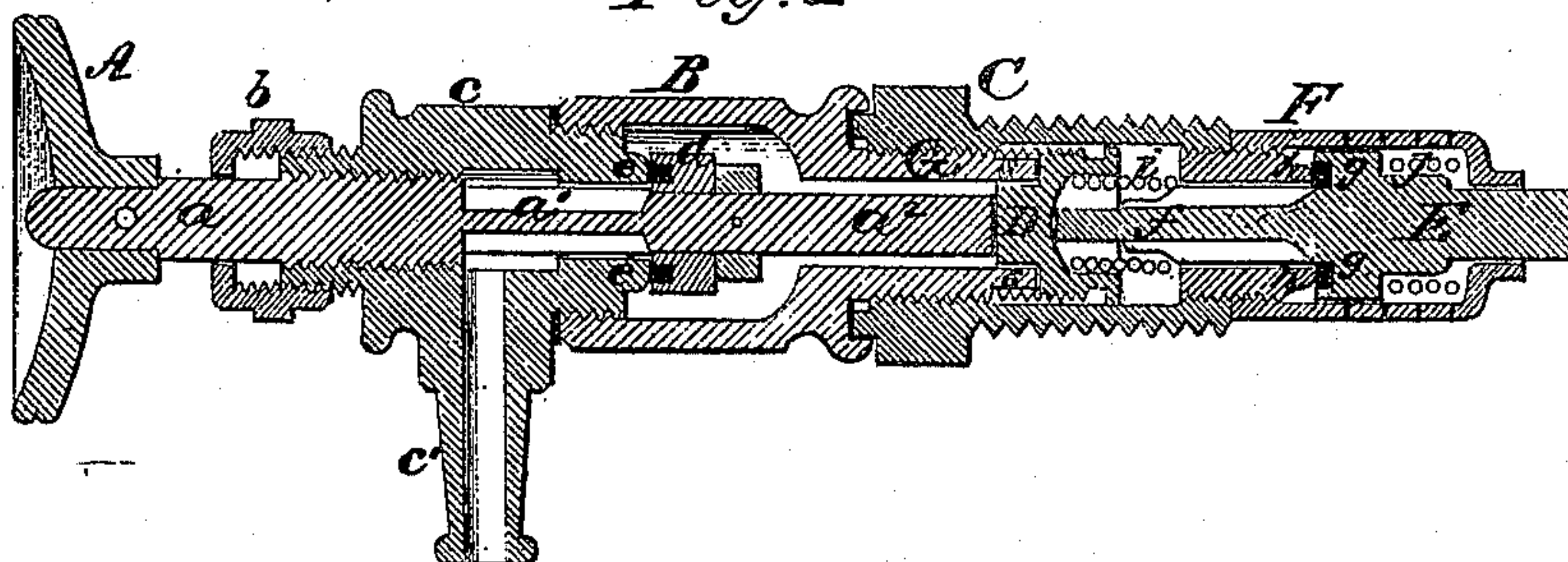


Fig. 3

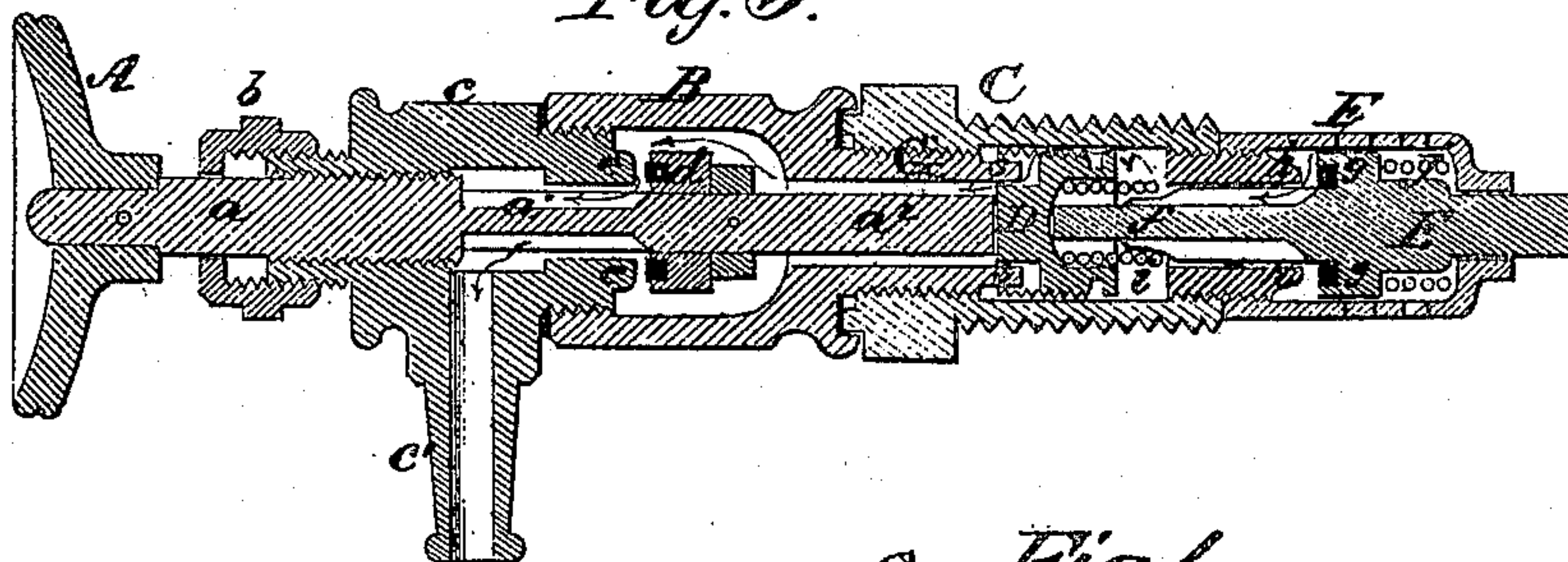


Fig. 5

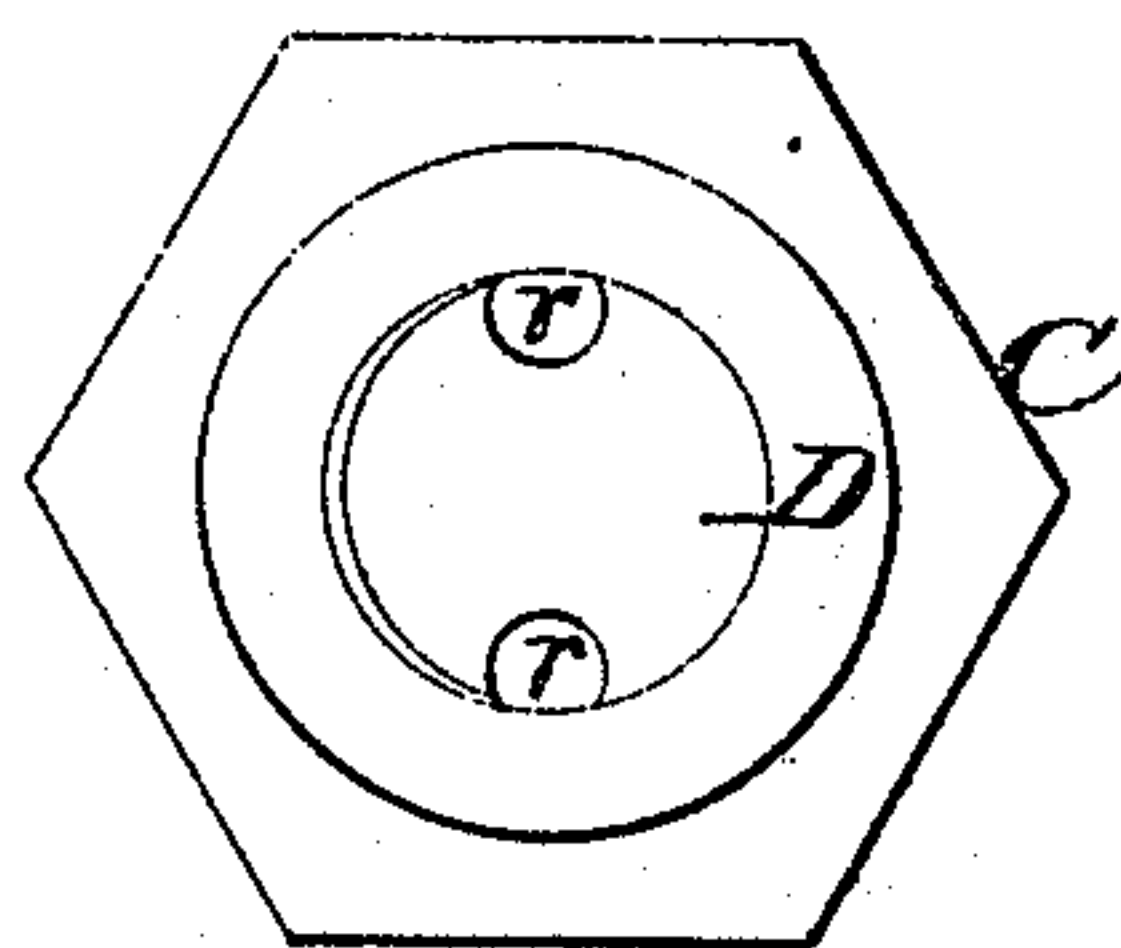
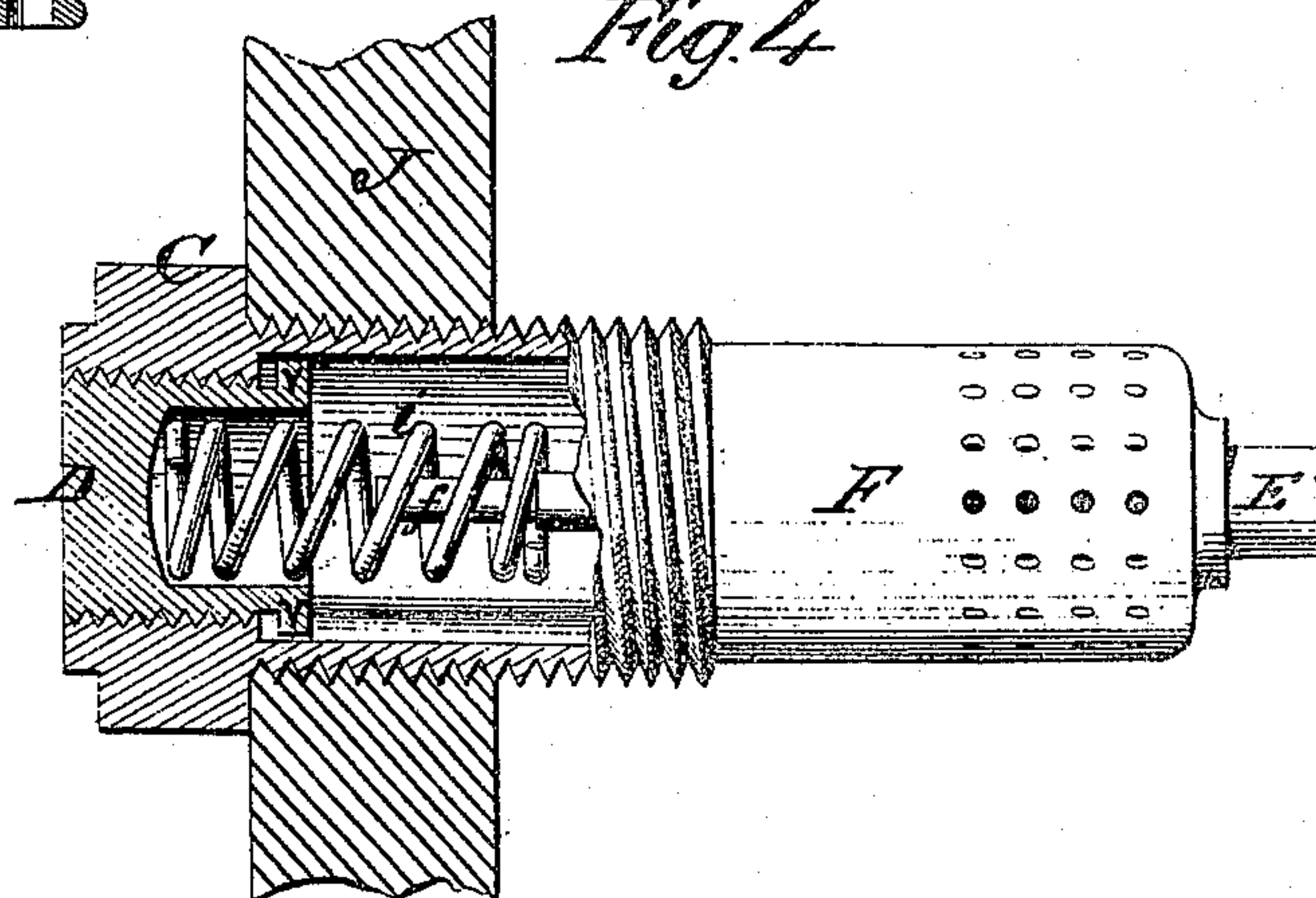


Fig. 4



Witnesses.
R. T. Campbell.
J. R. Campbell.

Inventor
I. W. Harvey
Mason, Hewitt & Lawrence

United States Patent Office.

IRUS W. HARVEY, OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 104,025, dated June 7, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN 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, IRUS W. HARVEY, of Norwich, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and improved Faucet Attachment; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side external view of the improved faucet and its attachment.

Figure 2 is a diametrical section through the same, showing the valve in the plug shut.

Figure 3 is a similar view of the same parts shown in fig. 2, indicating the valve in the plug open.

Figure 4 is a view, partly in section, showing the valve-plug applied to part of a barrel, the faucet being removed.

Figure 5 is an end view of the valve-plug.

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

The object of this invention is to improve combined faucet and plug attachments for barrels, by adapting the valve-stem of the faucet to either open or shut the outlet-valve of the plug, while the faucet is applied to the plug and also by providing the external orifice of the plug, with a follower, which will close this orifice in the act of removing the faucet from the plug, and exclude dirt and other foreign substances, as will be hereinafter explained.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand my invention, I will explain its construction and operation.

The plug consists of a screw-threaded portion, C, having on one end a nut, by means of which latter a wrench can be conveniently used for screwing the plug into the side or end of a barrel, J, as shown in fig. 4.

To this screw-threaded portion a perforated cylinder F is secured by an internal centrally-perforated coupling, on the rear end of which a valve-seat, h, is formed, as shown in figs. 2 and 3.

Within the cylindrical perforated portion F of the plug is a valve-stem, E, having a valve, g, formed on it, which is packed and adapted to close against the seat h, being forced against this seat, when unrestrained, by strong helical spring j.

The rear end of valve-stem E passes centrally through, and is guided by the rear contracted end of the perforated portion F, and that portion of the valve-stem forward of valve g passes through the coupling-nut of the part C F, and is in cross-section cruciform, for the free passage of water into the anterior chamber of the plug.

The forward end f of the valve-stem E is reduced in diameter, and is surrounded by a helical spring, i.

In front of the valve-stem E is a follower or stop-

ple, D, having perforations or sockets r r made into its front end or exposed face, and having a male screw-thread formed around it, which thread is received by a female thread in the front end of the portion C.

A depression is made in the rear end of the follower, for receiving the front ends of spring i and valve-stem E, and, around the posterior margin of the follower, short wings, v, (see fig. 4,) are formed, which are received into the enlarged cylindrical chamber between the coupling and follower, and prevent the latter from being drawn further out of the plug than is represented in fig. 4.

The follower D is not in contact with the valve-stem E, except when the former is unscrewed from its female thread, as indicated in fig. 2, when it will just touch the valve-stem.

The faucet proper consists of an enlarged chambered body, B, a head, c, nozzle c', cap-nut b, valve-stem a, and handle A.

The body B is constructed with a reduced screw-threaded portion, G, on its rear end, whose diameter and thread correspond to the diameter and thread of that portion of the plug which receives the follower D, so that the faucet can be applied fast to the plug by screwing the portion G into the front end of this plug, as shown in figs. 1, 2, and 3. A suitable packing between the contiguous ends of the faucet and plug will prevent leak at this point.

On the rear end of the screw-threaded portion G of the faucet, studs s s are formed, adapted to fit loosely into the holes r r in the follower, and thereby cause this follower to turn and recede, while applying the faucet to the plug.

The front end of the body B is screw-tapped, for receiving the rear threaded portion of the head c, on the rear end of which threaded portion a valve-seat, e, is formed for the faucet-valve d.

From one side of the chambered head c a nozzle, c', extends, from which the liquids escape, when the two valves g d are opened.

On the front end of the body c a reduced screw-threaded portion is formed, which receives the cap b, in which packing may be applied.

Centrally through the faucet passes the valve-stem, carrying on its outer end a suitable handle, A. This valve-stem consists of a screw-threaded portion, which receives a corresponding thread formed on the forward portion of the body c; a cruciform portion, a', which allows liquid to pass freely through the opening, surrounded by valve-seat e, when valve d is open, and a rear extension, a'', which extends back into the bore of screw-threaded portion G, as shown in fig. 2. The valve d is applied to the stem in the relation to the rear end of this stem, hereinafter explained.

A barrel from which liquor is to be drawn is tapped,

and the plug screwed into the hole, as is shown in fig. 4; a revenue stamp can then be applied directly over the exposed end of the valves, so that it will be canceled by the application of the faucet, to draw the liquor.

When the barrel thus plugged is received by the retailer, he applies the faucet to the plug by adjusting the studs *s s* into the holes *r r* in the follower *D*, and then screwing in the threaded portion *G* of this faucet, as shown in fig. 2. In doing this, the follower *D* is moved back into the enlarged chamber of the portion *C*, free from the screw-thread in this latter portion.

Thus adjusted to the plug, the faucet is ready for use for drawing off or shutting off the liquor at any time. To draw liquor from the barrel, the valve-stem of the faucet is turned, and thus screwed back, carrying with it the valve *d*, and pushing back the follower *D*, the valve-stem *F*, and opening valve *g*. Liquid will then flow through the plug and faucet.

By turning the valve-stem of the faucet in an opposite direction, valve *a* will be shut tightly, and springs *i* and *j* will force the follower and the valve *g* to their places. In the act of unscrewing and detaching the faucet from the plug, the studs *s s* will screw

back the follower *D* to its place and leave it, as shown in fig. 4.

I do not claim, broadly, a barrel-plug, provided with a valve, and adapted to receive a faucet, which will open the valve in the plug in the act of inserting the faucet, as such contrivances were publicly known before the invention hereinabove described.

Having described my invention,

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

1. The screw-threaded follower *D*, perforated to receive studs *s s* on the faucet, and acted upon by a spring, *i*, in combination with a valve, *g*, and a barrel-plug, substantially as described.

2. The screw-plug *D*, acting also as a follower, with wings *v v* fitted within a barrel-plug, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the barrel-plug, of follower *D*, spring *i*, stem *E*, valve *g*, and spring *j*, substantially as described.

IRUS W. HARVEY.

Witnesses:

ALLEN TENNY,

JOHN C. KELLOGG.