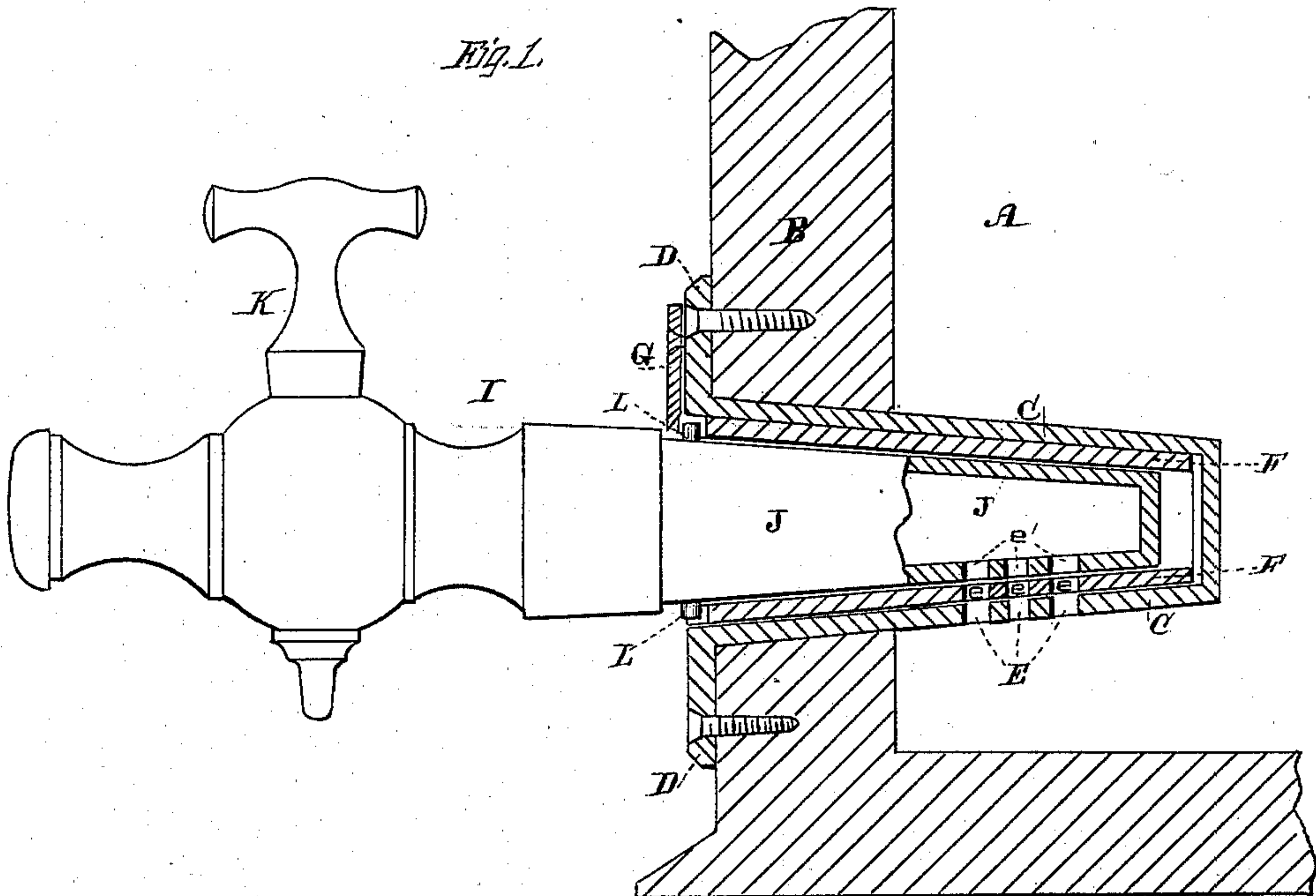


(No Model.)

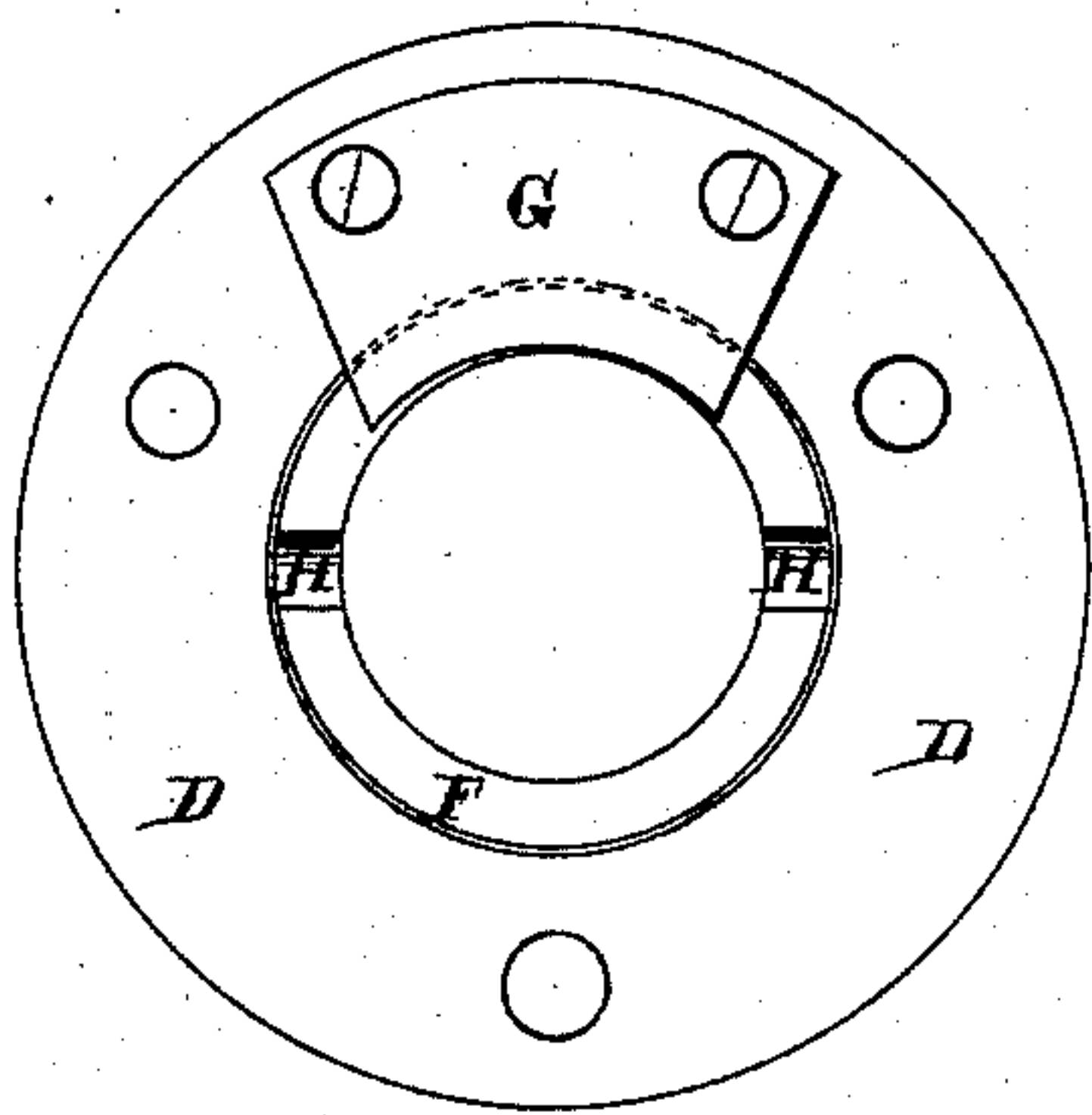
E. H. CRAW.  
Tap and Faucet.

No. 237,171.

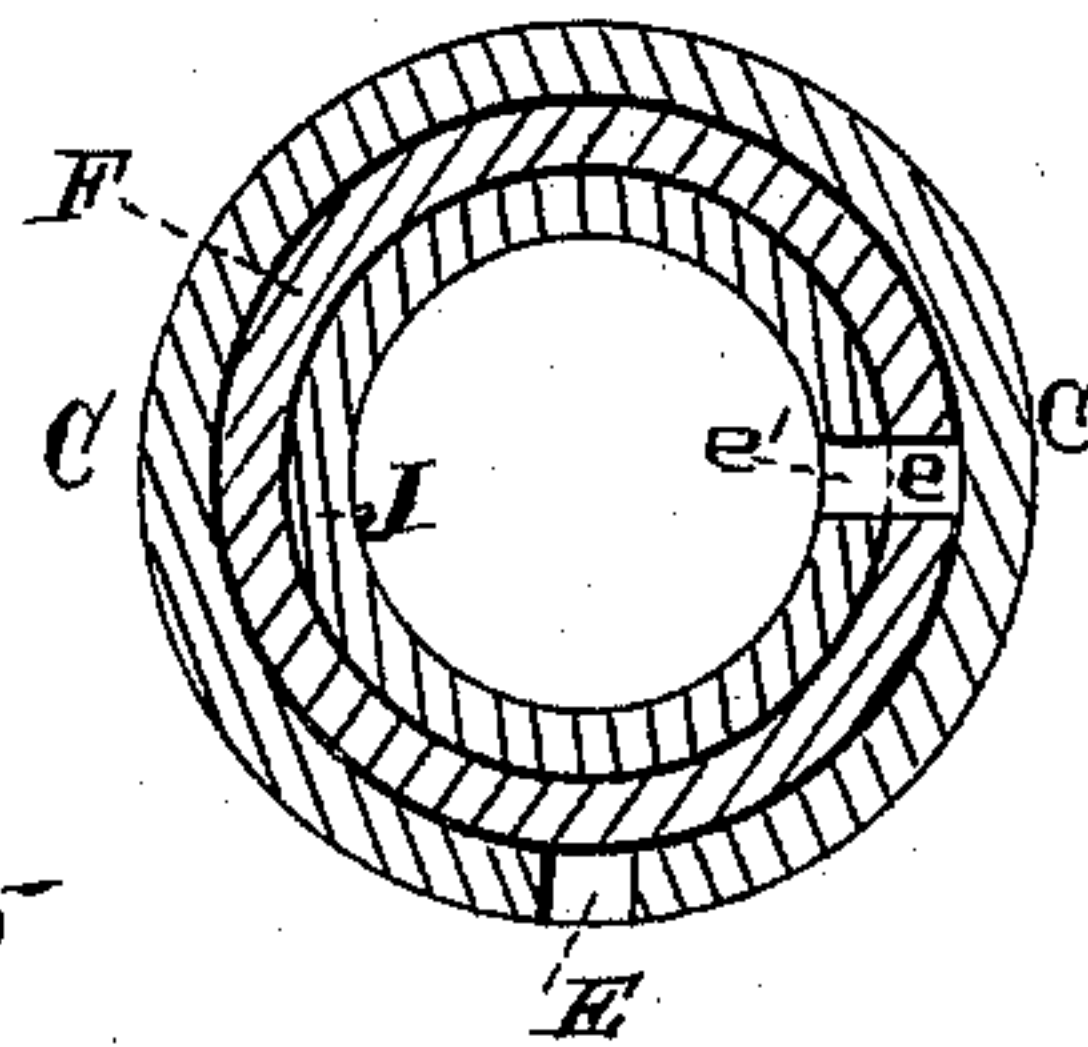
Patented Feb. 1, 1881.



*Fig. 2.*



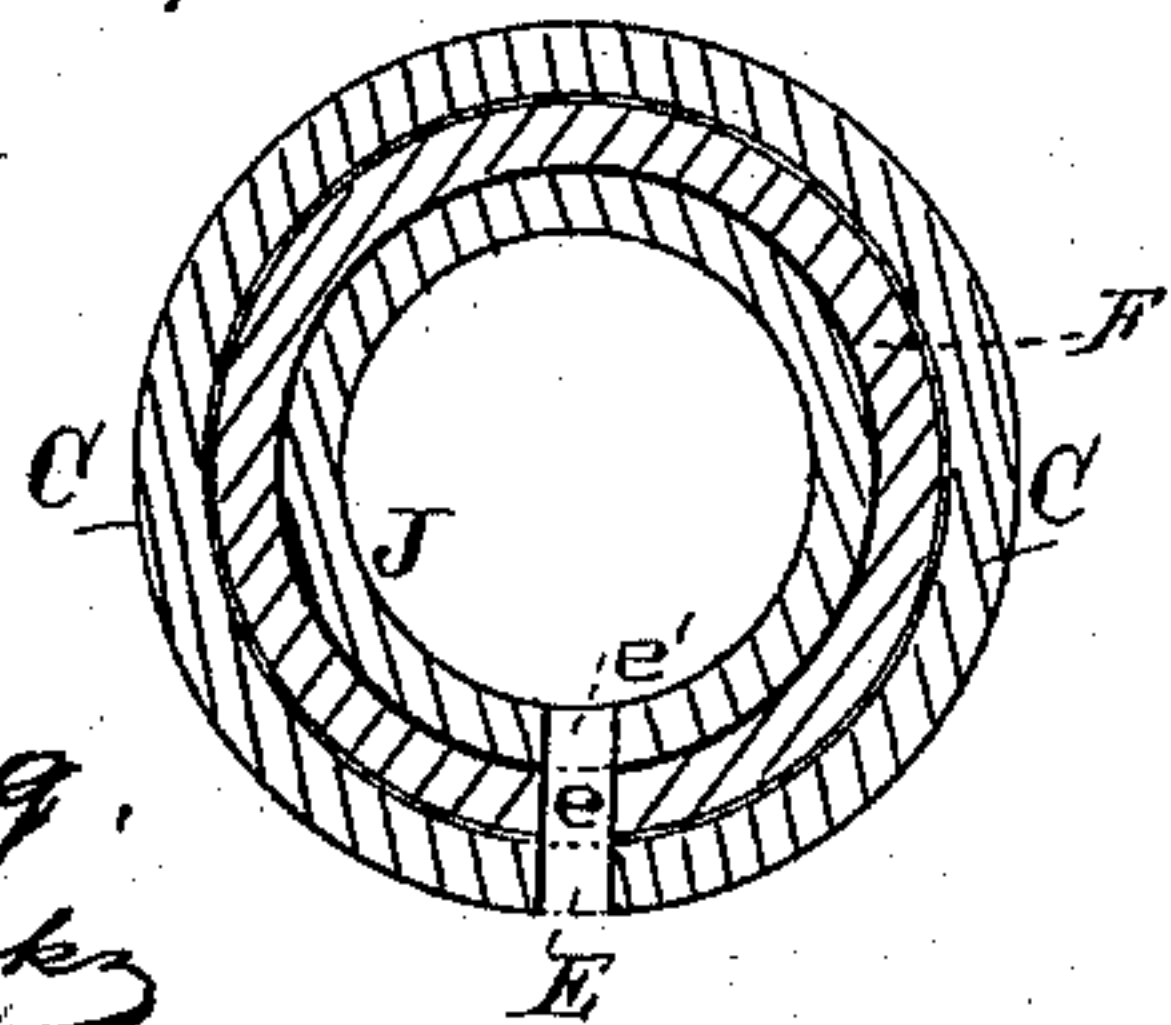
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses

*Geo. H. Strong,*  
*Frank A. Jones*

Inventor

*Erastus H. Crawford*  
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*Attys*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERASTUS H. CRAW, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

## TAP AND FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,171, dated February 1, 1881.

Application filed November 4, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ERASTUS H. CRAW, of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improved Tap and Faucet; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to a tap and faucet for casks, kegs, barrels, and other receptacles for liquids, the construction of which will permit the faucet to be easily removed, and can be used on any cask or keg on which the tap is placed.

My invention consists in certain matters of construction, as hereinafter specifically described and claimed, and properly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section with the faucet in the head of a cask. Fig. 2 is a front of the bushing with the keeper and sleeve. Figs. 3 and 4 are transverse sections. Fig. 5 shows the keeper with beveled edge.

Let A represent a section of a cask or keg or other receptacle for liquids. In its head B is inserted the tapering cylinder or bushing C, extending within the keg and having its inner end closed. It is secured to the keg by means of screws through the flange D, which lies flush against the head of the keg. It can also be secured by screwing it in, if desirable. On its under side, within the keg, are the holes E, or a slot can be made, if preferred.

Let F represent the sleeve fitting within the bushing C and turning therein, being so ground as to make a snug fit. The keeper G screwed to the flange D holds the sleeve in place. This keeper may be slightly inclined on its under surface, so that the lug of the faucet, when turned under it, may draw the faucet and produce a tighter fit. The sleeve F is provided with the notches H and holes e. These holes are so placed with reference to the notches that when the faucet turns them up under the keeper G they will exactly correspond with the holes E in the bushing; but when the notches are turned at right angles, so as to be free from the keeper, the holes e do not correspond with those in the bushing.

The faucet is represented by I, with its spigot K and inserting-stem J, which is ground to

make a nice fit within the sleeve; but on account of wear I intend to surround it with rubber, leather, or other packing, thus making a tight fit in all cases. The stem J is closed at its inner end, and has two lugs, L, fitting into the notches H of the sleeve F, by which the sleeve is turned. In the stem J are the holes e', made to correspond exactly with those in the sleeve. The faucet I is easily removable, but, on account of the keeper G, can only be removed when it is so turned that its lugs L are free, in which case the sleeve is turned so that its holes e do not correspond with the holes E in the bushing, and no flow occurs.

I will now show the way in which my tap and faucet operate.

The bushing C and sleeve F, held by the keeper G, having been inserted within the head of the keg, remain permanently. The sleeve F is so turned that its notches H are free of the keeper G, and are not covered thereby. When in this position the holes e in the sleeve do not correspond with those E in the bushing. Thus the keg is tight. When I wish to draw the liquid I insert the stem J of my faucet within the sleeve, so that its lugs L will fit the notches H, and its holes e' correspond to those e in the sleeve. The faucet in that position is so turned that its spigot K is horizontal. I then turn the faucet so that the spigot will be vertical and the spout down. In turning the sleeve F turns and the lugs L are carried up under the keeper G, which, on account of its inclined under surface, produces a draw upon the faucet and makes a tight joint. When turned thus the holes e' of the stem J, the holes e of the sleeve F, and the holes E of the bushing C all correspond, and the liquid can then be drawn upon turning the spigot K. To remove the faucet I turn it quarter-way around, so as to free the lugs L from the keeper G, and pull it out. The sleeve F having turned also, its holes e no longer correspond with the holes E in the bushing. The keg is then tight.

In kegs or casks, especially those containing beer, the ordinary methods of inserting a faucet are open to the objection that they will in time wear out the hole in which the faucet is driven, both because of its comparatively unprotected condition and because the faucet has to be hammered in. For this latter rea-



son faucets for beer-kegs are made with a head to receive the blows of the hammer. This, in time, will batter it, so that its appearance will be destroyed, and as it is formed on the cylinder or spigot opening the hammering has a tendency to injure it, so that the spigot will not fit tightly, and thus the faucet leaks. The object of my invention is to obviate this. No hammering is required. The faucet fits easily, and can be readily removed, while the bushing and sleeve supplant the wood plug and form a permanent and efficient method of closing the opening.

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

1. The faucet I, with its inserting-stem J, having appropriate packing and closed at its inner end, and provided with the opening *e'* and the lugs L for fitting into the notches H

of the sleeve F, whereby the sleeve is turned, substantially as herein described.

2. The improvement in faucets for drawing liquids from casks, kegs, barrels, or other receptacles consisting of the permanent bushing C, with its openings E, the sleeve F, with its corresponding openings *e* and notches H, and held in place by the keeper G, and the faucet I, with its stem J, provided with openings *e'* corresponding with the openings *e* in the sleeve, and its lugs L for fitting the notches H, whereby the sleeve F is turned to open or close the passage, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

ERASTUS H. CRAW.

Witnesses:

FRANK A. BROOKS,  
S. H. NOURSE.