

(No Model.)

J. J. CHRISTIAN.
Tap for Barrels.

No. 243,211.

Patented June 21, 1881.

Fig. 1.

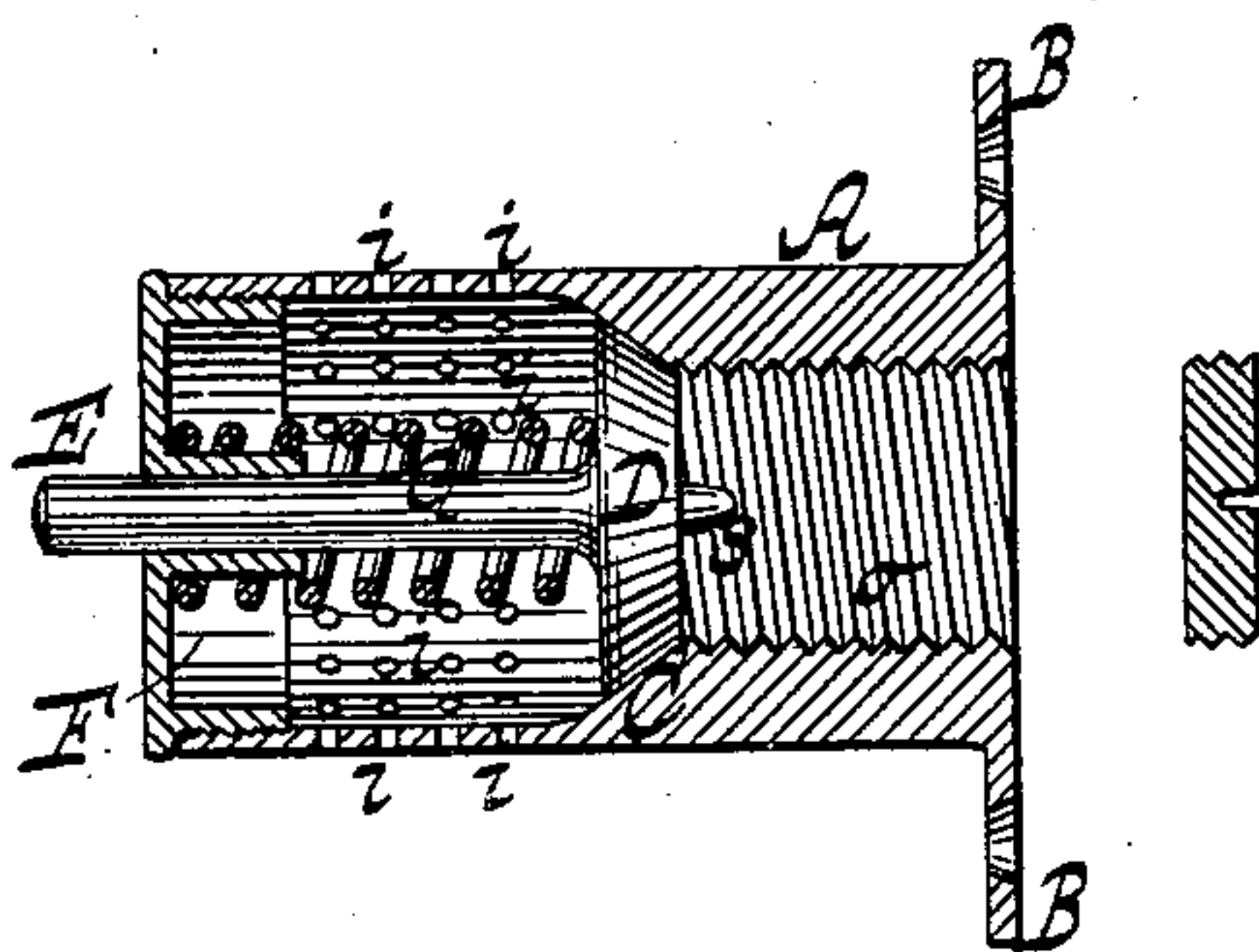
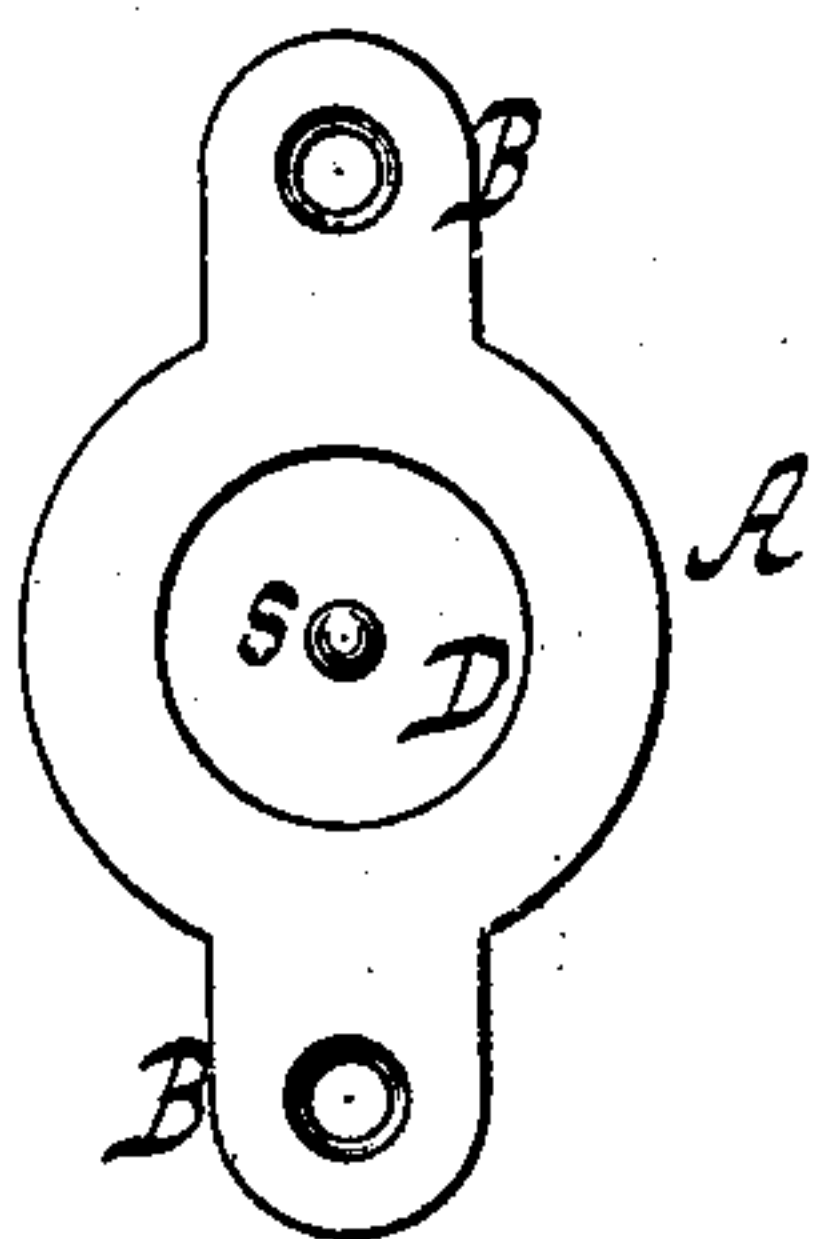


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TAP FOR BARRELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,211, dated June 21, 1881.

Application filed March 5, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. CHRISTIAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yonkers, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Taps for Barrels, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tapping devices for barrels or other vessels, adapted to automatically close the tap-hole when the faucet is removed, and to be dislodged by the faucet when it is inserted.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 represents a longitudinal central section. Fig. 2 is a front view. Fig. 3 is a detail view, hereinafter explained.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

The letter A designates a plug cast, or otherwise formed, of brass or other metal, to an annular or cylindrical shape. On the outer end of this plug are ears B, which are integral therewith, and in these ears are formed screw-holes, so that if the plug is inserted into the tap-hole of a barrel or other vessel it can be readily secured in position through the medium of the ears. The object of this means of securing the plug A is to leave the tap-hole plain, or avoid any special preparation thereof for the reception of the plug. The inner diameter of the plug A is contracted on its outer portion to form a seat, C, for a valve, D, which is fixed to a stem, E, sliding in a guide formed by a cap, F, at the inner end of the plug, and which is subjected to the action of a spiral spring, G, having a tendency to force it against the seat. That portion of the plug A inward from the valve-seat C is perforated with numerous holes *i*, through which the liquid passes from the vessel to the faucet when the faucet is opened, while that portion of the plug outward from the valve-seat is screw-threaded internally, as at *o*, to a pitch corresponding with the thread on the faucet. The valve-seat C is beveled, and the valve D is a frustum of a cone, thus being adapted to the seat. The valve-stem E projects in an inner direction from the valve D through the cap F, and opposite to this stem, so as to project in an outer direction from the valve, is a breast or protuberance, *s*, which constitutes a point of contact for the faucet—that is to say, when a faucet is screwed into the plug A it strikes the breast *s*, thus forcing the valve back from its seat against the action of the spring G and

opening the vessel to the faucet, and by this means the friction between the inner end of the faucet and the valve is reduced to a minimum. The cap F is secured to the plug A by means of a screw-thread, and it is removed when it is desired to put the valve into its place. The spiral valve-spring G is arranged on the stem D, and it is compressed by the cap F against the valve, so as to exert the required action thereon.

By the construction above described I obtain a tap capable of closing the tap-hole to which it may be applied automatically, when the faucet is removed, and one which involves the least labor or expense in its construction.

I am aware that a cylindrical tap for barrels has been provided with perforated ears for attaching it to the vessel by ordinary wood-screws; but such, broadly, I do not claim.

I am also aware that a tap for barrels has been composed of a threaded hollow bushing perforated at its inner portion and containing an inwardly-projecting guide-shoulder for a perforated sliding tube, said tube having a collar at its rear end, which is acted on by a coiled spring, and the forward end of the perforated tube being arranged to be pushed inward by the insertion of the faucet into the bushing, so as to permit the liquid to pass through the perforations of the bushing and flow through the perforations in the sliding tube into the faucet; but neither do I claim this construction of tap.

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

A tap for barrels consisting of the cylindrical plug A, having perforated ears B, the inner diameter of the plug being contracted into the beveled valve-seat C, and having the perforations *i i* and the interior screw-thread, *o*, the cap F, secured to the inner end of the plug and formed with the guide-opening for the valve-stem, and the spring-actuated beveled valve D, having the solid front protuberance, *s*, and rear stem, E, attached to the valve, and projecting through the guide-opening in the cap F, the whole being constructed and arranged as herein shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN J. CHRISTIAN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

J. P. SANDERS,
A. W. GRIFFIN.