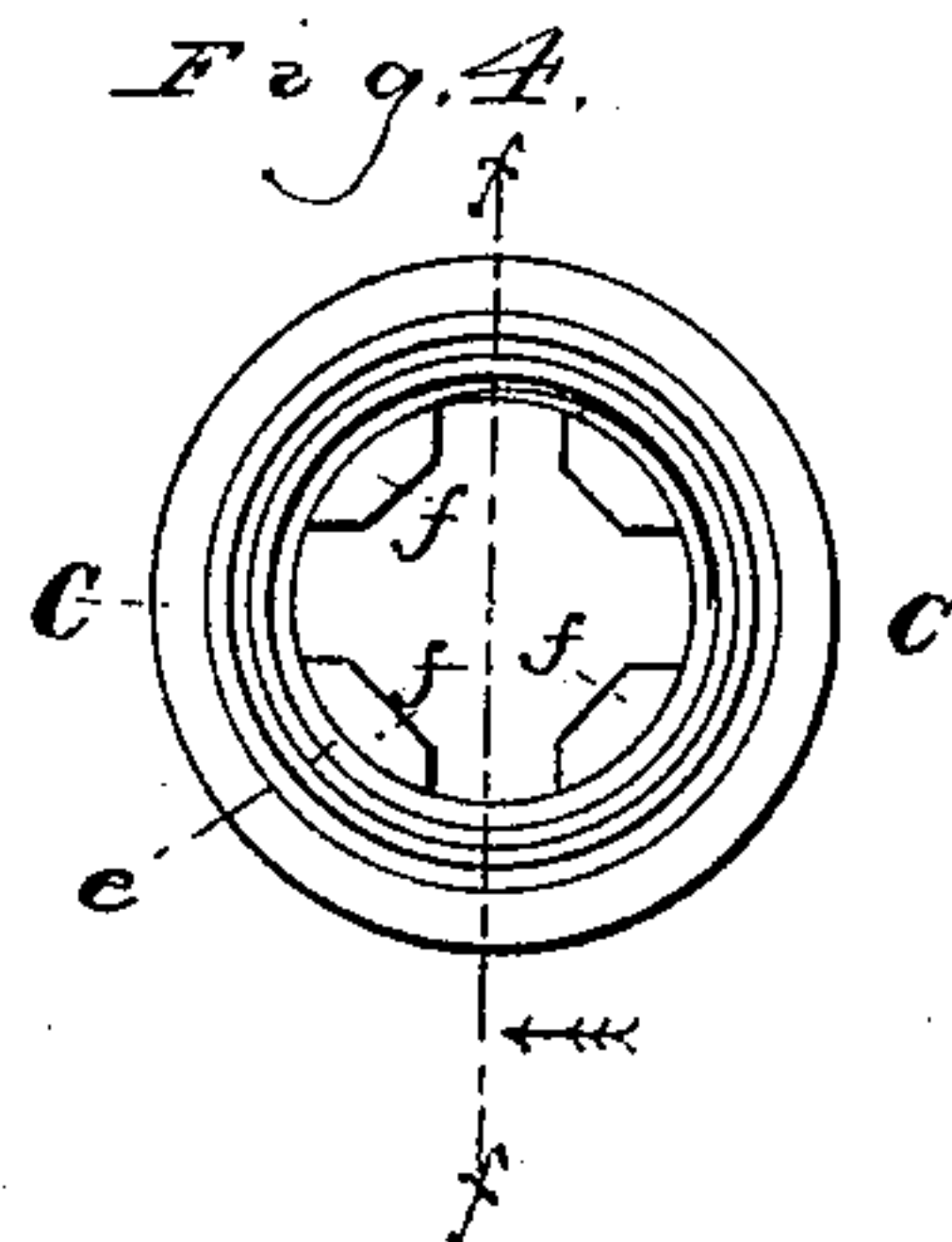
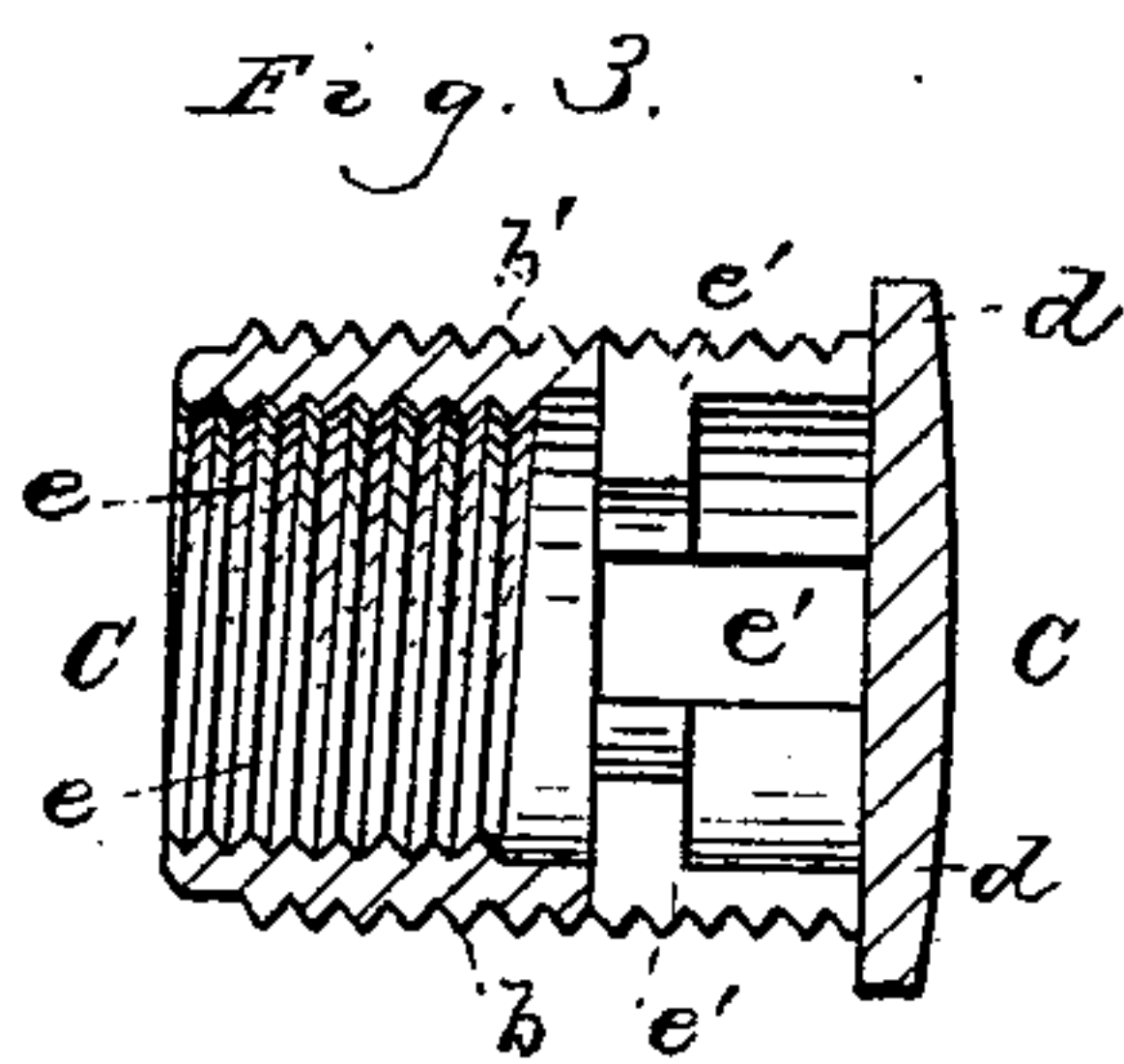
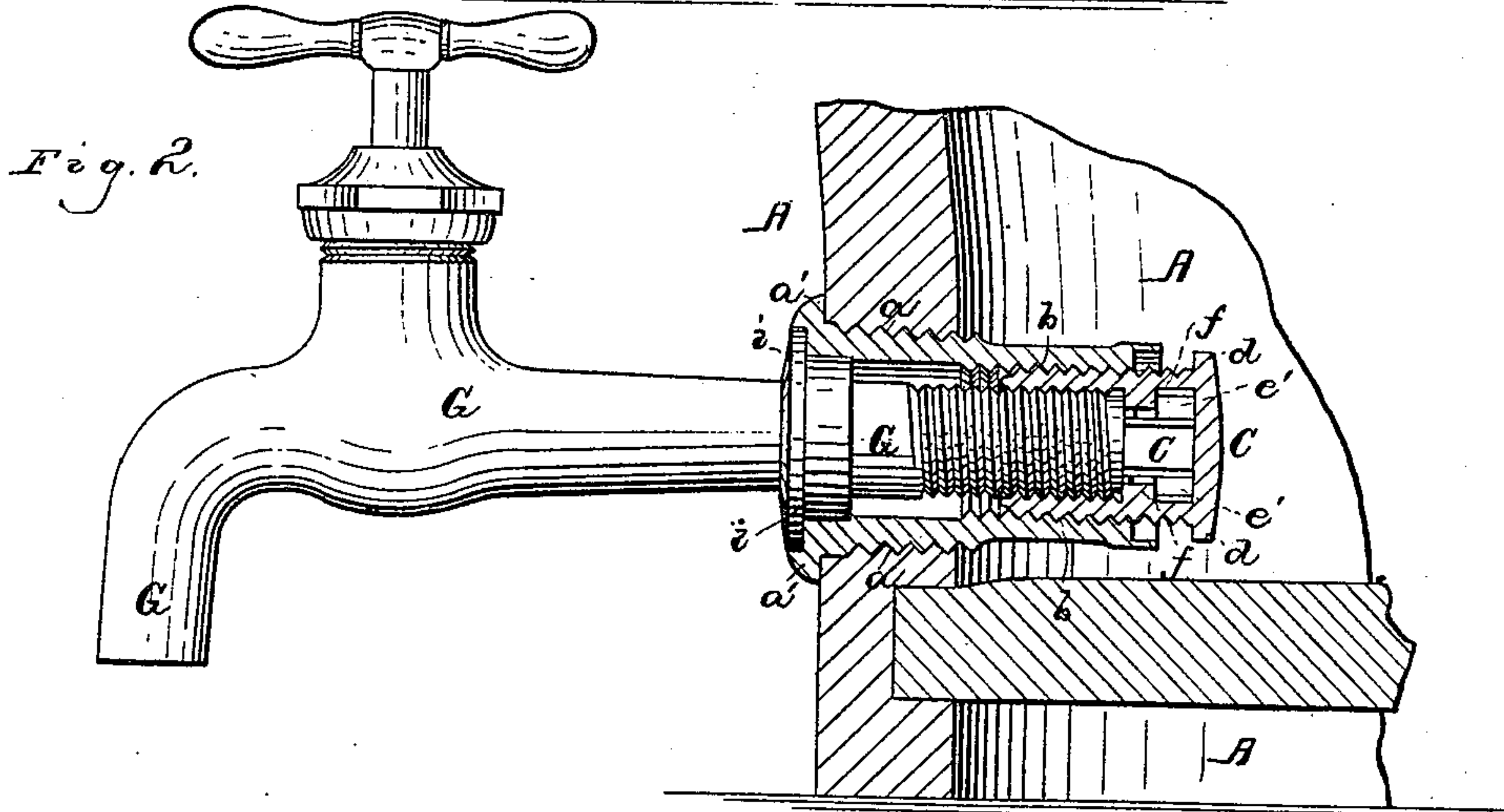
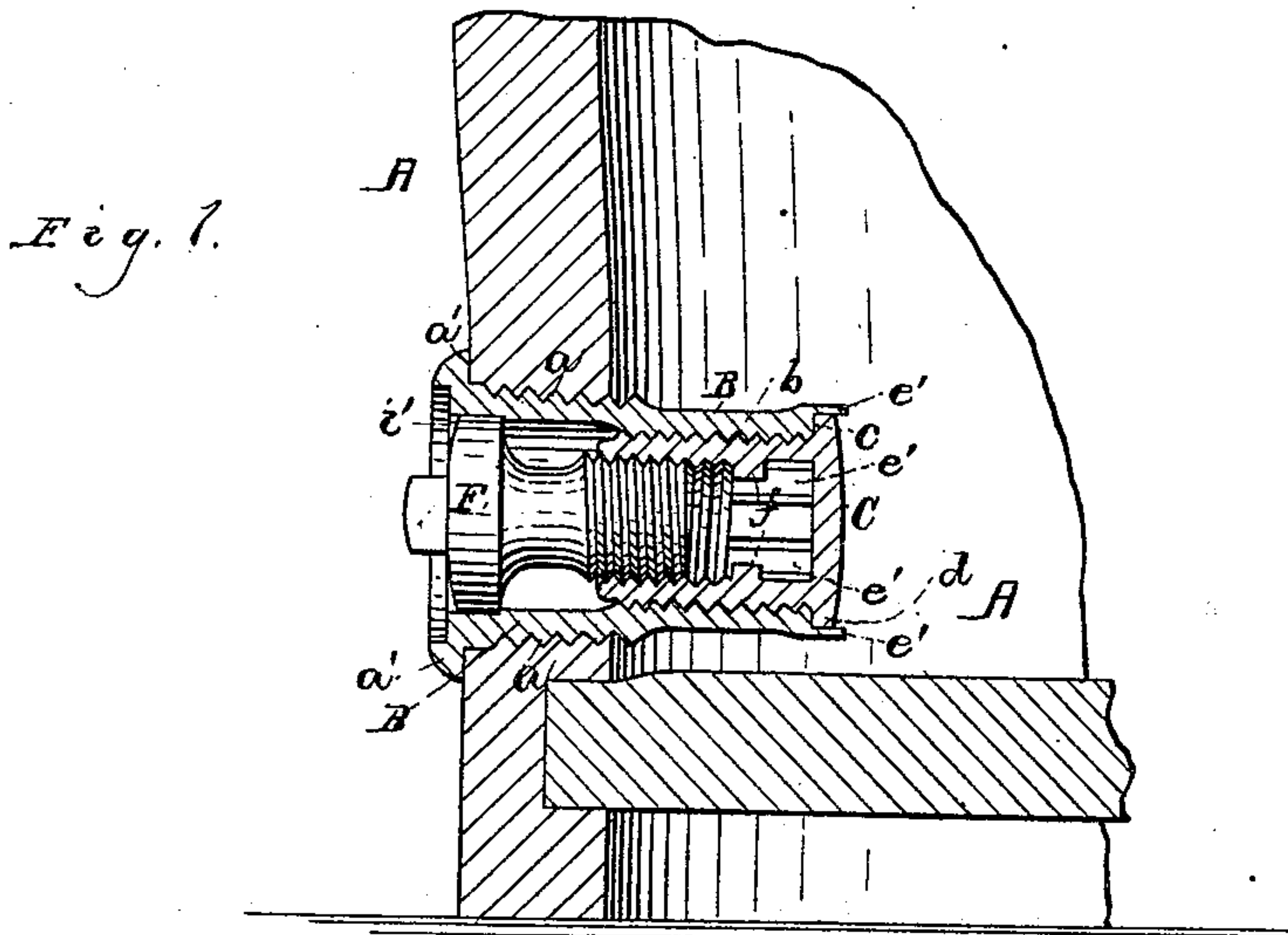


W. W. JACKSON.

FAUCET ATTACHMENT OR CASK STOPPER.

No. 266,629.

Patented Oct. 31, 1882.



Witnesses.  
*Henry Frankfurter*  
*W. B. Halpenny.*

Inventor.  
*William W. Jackson.*  
per, *Gridley & Co.*  
*his Attorneys.*

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

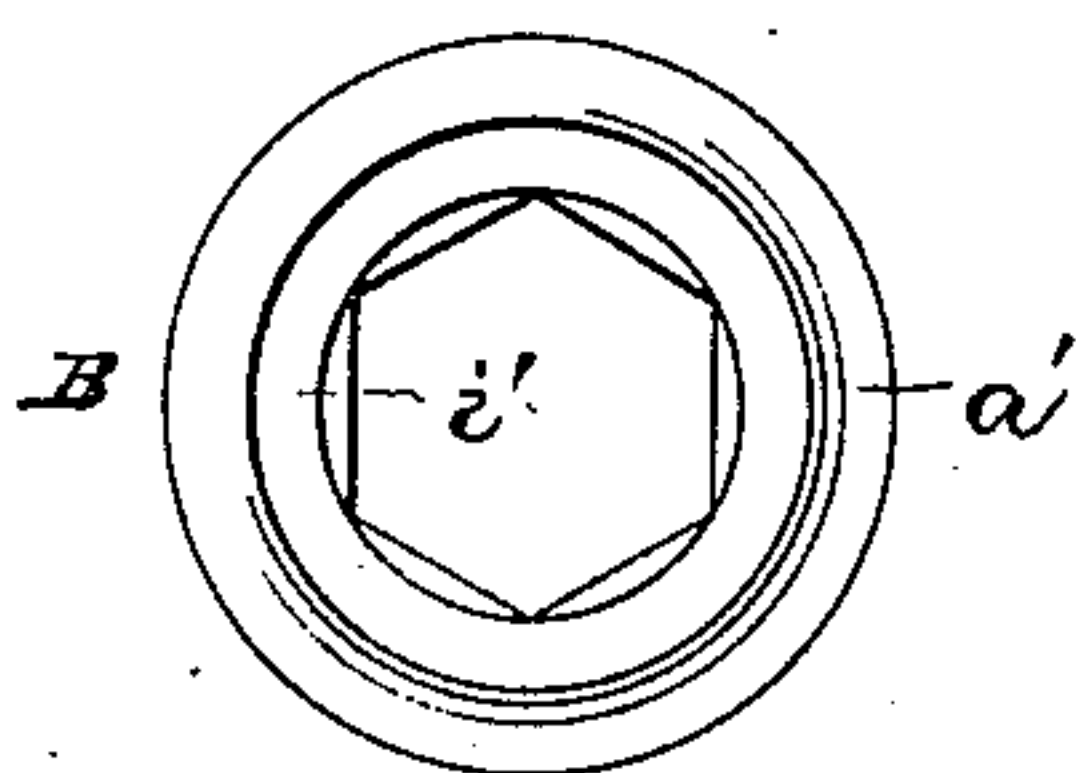
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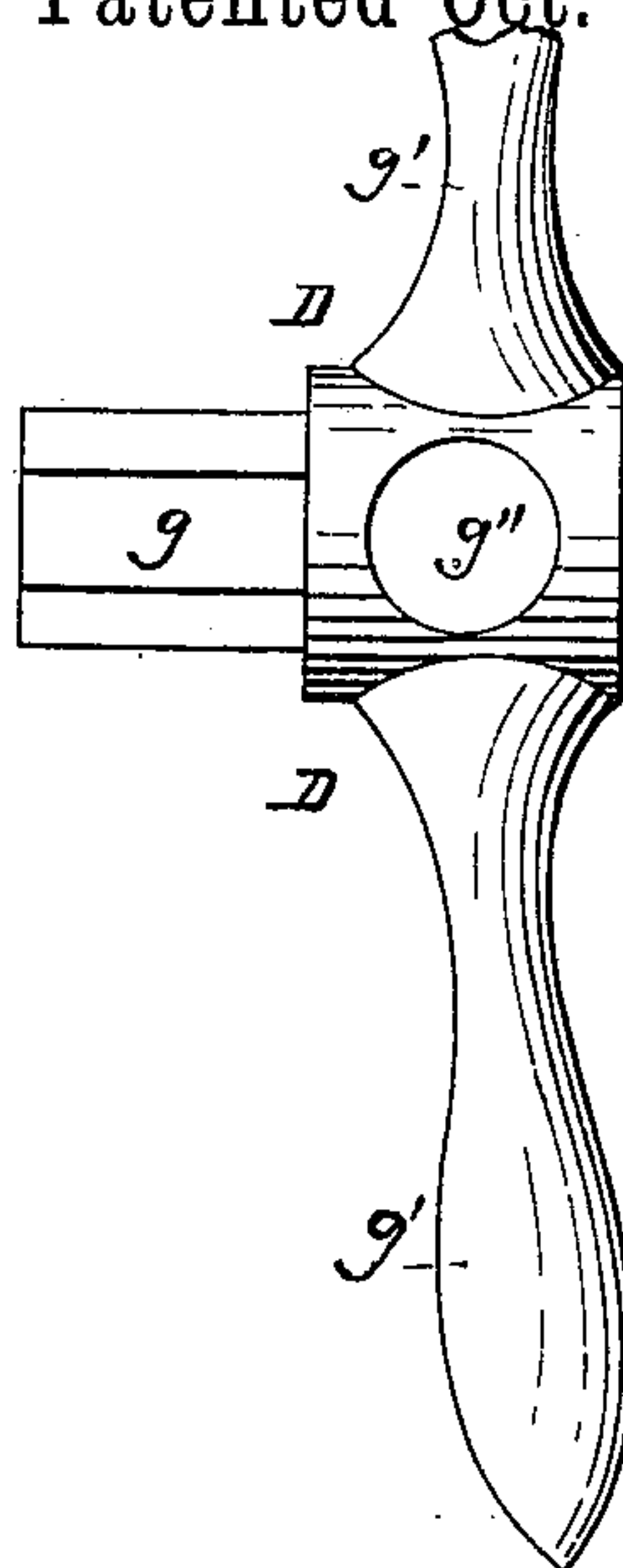
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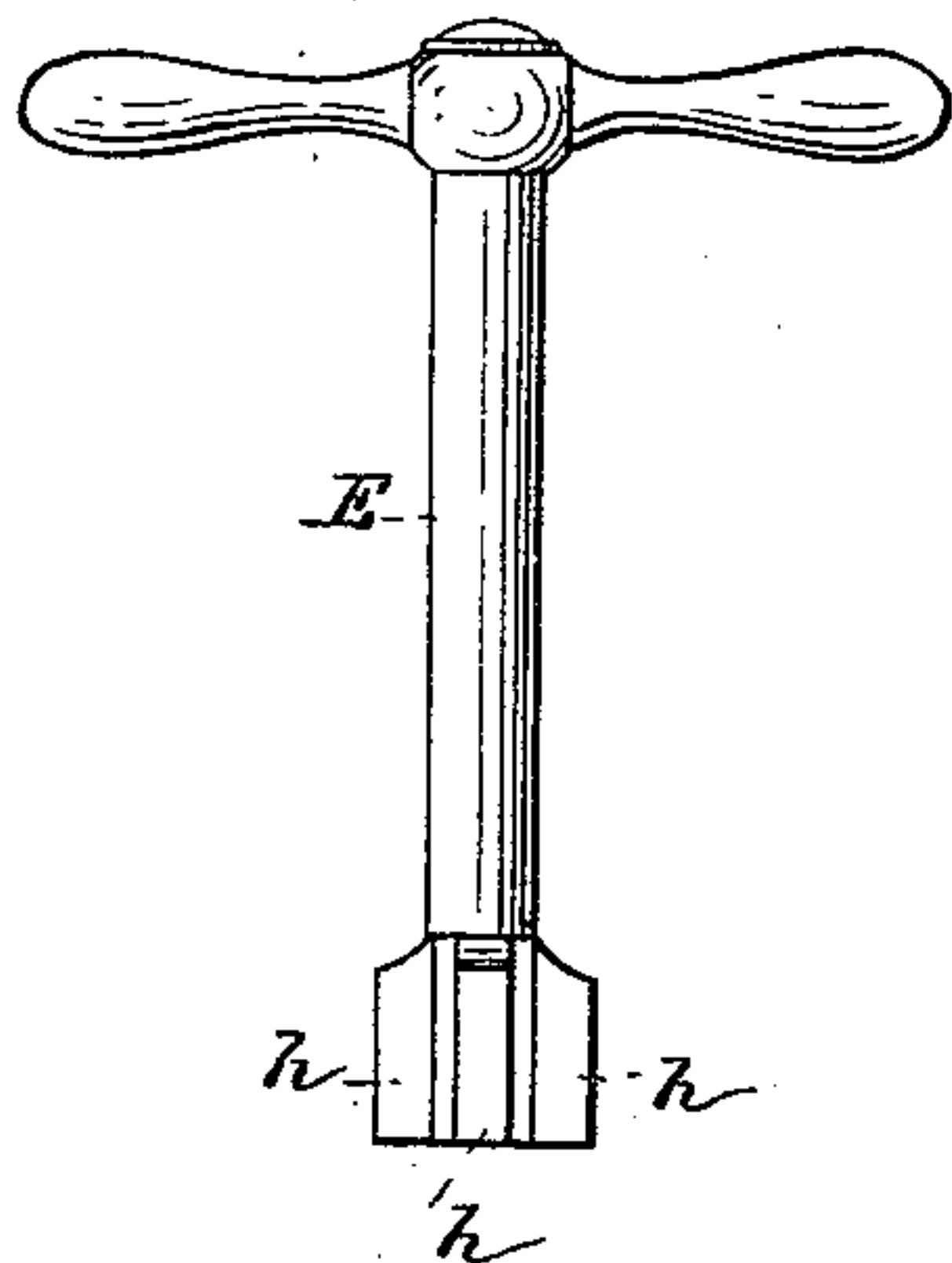
*Fig. 5.*



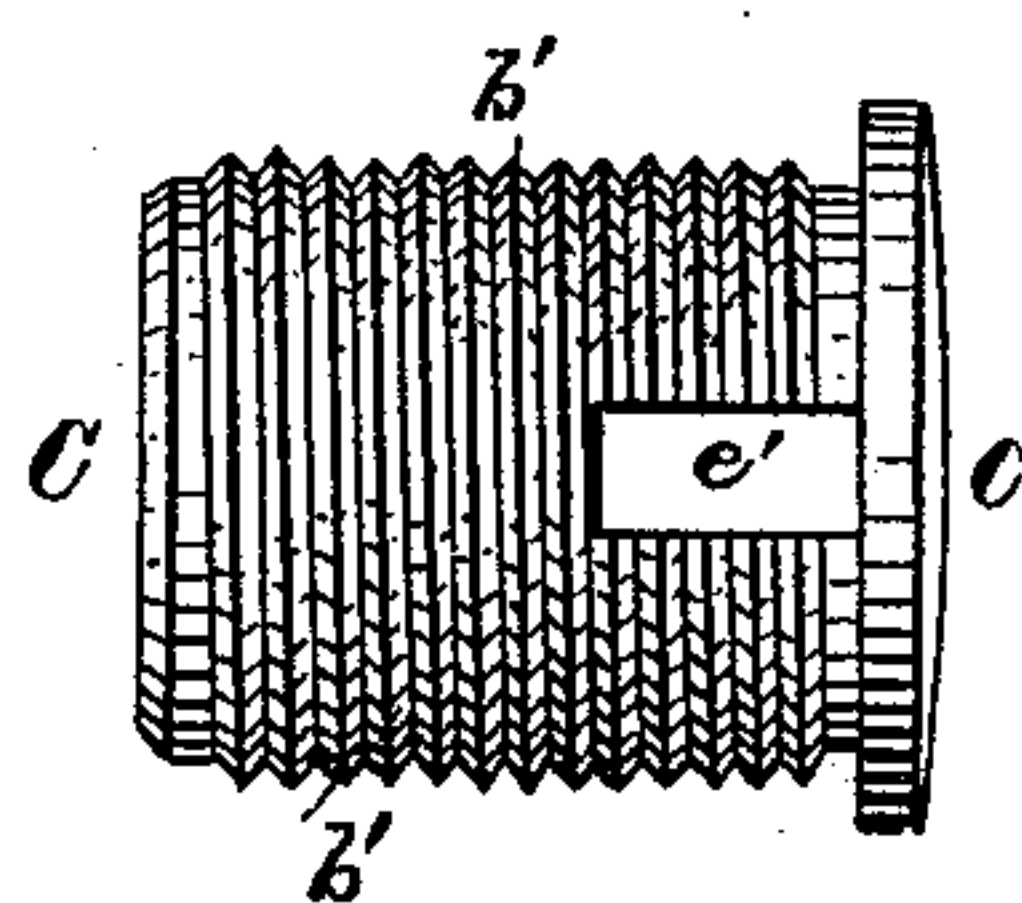
*Fig. 6.*



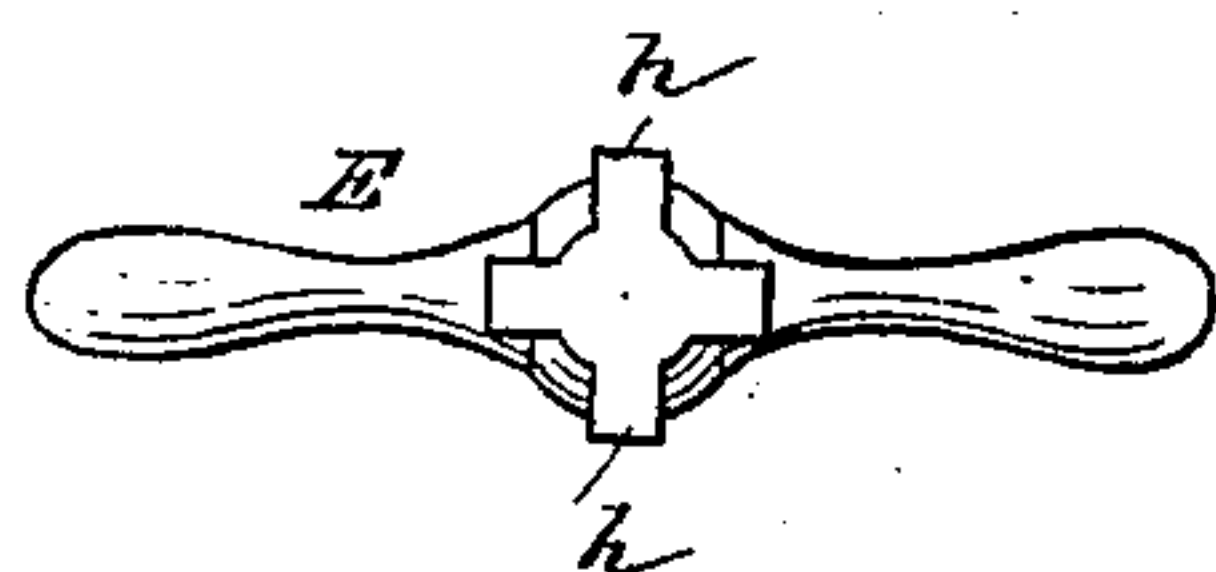
*Fig. 7.*



*Fig. 9.*



*Fig. 8.*



Witnesses,  
*Henry Frankfurter,*  
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Inventor,  
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*per. Gridley & Co.*  
*his Attorneys.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. JACKSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS  
TO GEORGE H. EATON AND CALEB W. WEBSTER, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

## FAUCET ATTACHMENT OR CASK-STOPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,629, dated October 31, 1882.

Application filed August 11, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. JACKSON, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucet Attachments or Cask-Stoppers, of which the following, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a vertical central section of a cask provided with a faucet attachment or cask-stopper embodying my invention. Fig. 2, Sheet 1, is a like representation, showing the faucet in place in the open stopper. Fig. 3, Sheet 1, is a detail, showing a vertical central section of the movable part or valve of the stopper detached. Fig. 4, Sheet 1, is a front view of the same. Fig. 5, Sheet 2, is a front or face view of the stopper when the front cap is removed. Fig. 6, Sheet 2, is a view of the stopper-wrench. Fig. 7, Sheet 2, is a view of the valve-wrench. Fig. 8, Sheet 2, is an end view of the same; and Fig. 9, Sheet 2, is a side view of the stopper-valve.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention relates to that class of cask-stoppers which are permanently attached to the cask and opened from the inside by inserting a faucet into the stopper.

In the drawings, A represents, for example, an ordinary cask.

B is a shell or bushing, which constitutes the exterior part or portion of the permanent part of the stopper. This shell or bushing is screw-threaded externally, as shown at *a*, and is shouldered or flanged, as shown at *a'*. The spigot-hole of the cask is screw-threaded, as shown, to receive the screw-threaded part *a*, and the shoulder *a'* serves to prevent the shell B from passing too far into the cask. It is to be understood that the rear part of the shell B is sufficiently small in diameter to enter the screw-threaded spigot-hole and to pass freely into the interior of the cask, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. That part of the shell B which projects into the interior of the cask has an internal screw-thread, *b*, and also a seat, *c*, and an annular flange, *c'*.

C is a valve having on it an external screw-thread, *b'*, to engage the screw-thread *b*. It is

also shouldered, as shown at *d*, to lap the seat *c* and to fit into the annulus formed by the flange *c'*.

*e* is an internal screw-thread in the valve C, and *e' e'* are ports in said valve.

*f f* are small lugs projecting into the valve C.

To apply the valve C to the shell or bush B, I screw the former into the rear or inner end of latter before applying the shell or bush to the cask. The outer end of the shell B is polygonal on its interior, as indicated in Fig. 5; and D is a large wrench, which I insert into the outer end of the shell or bush B for the purpose of screwing the latter firmly into the cask. This wrench is represented in Fig. 6, Sheet 2, and consists of a short polygonal bar, *g*, adapted to enter fittingly the polygonal part of the shell B and of the wings or handles *g'* *g'*, applied to the part *g*. In the wrench D, I make a hole, *g''*, to receive a longer bar or lever, when the employment of such may be necessary. E is a smaller wrench, provided on its working end with wings *h h*, adapted to project between the lugs *f f*, so that the valve C may be either tightened or loosened by means of the said wrench.

F is a temporary plug or stopper, adapted for insertion into the outer or forward end of the shell B, and the inner end of this stopper is screw-threaded to adapt it to enter and engage the internal screw-thread of the valve C.

G is a faucet, also screw-threaded on its inner end to adapt it there to enter and engage the internal screw-thread of the valve C. On the faucet G is an annular collar, *i*, and the outer end of the shell B is countersunk, as shown at *i'*, to receive this collar.

To arrange the parts now described together for use, I proceed as follows: The valve C, I screw into the rear end of the shell B, using the wrench E to tighten the said valve upon its seat. I then screw the shell or bush B, with the valve C therein, into the cask, using the wrench D for that purpose, so that the shell or bush may be screwed tightly or firmly into its place. I then screw the temporary plug F into the internal screw in the valve C. The cask is now ready to be filled, and after the bung is inserted the contents will be tightly confined.



To tap the cask I remove the temporary plug F, which leaves the valve C closed. I then insert the faucet G in the place of the plug F, and as soon as the screw-threaded end of the faucet has passed into the valve C as far as it will go a continued turning movement of the faucet will cause the valve C to be turned in the same direction, and its external screw, then working in the internal screw of the shell E, will cause the valve C to leave its seat or move inward, thus uncovering or exposing the ports  $e' e'$ , as indicated in Fig. 2, thus opening the stopper and allowing the contents to flow out through the faucet when its stem or handle is so turned as to open the faucet-valve.

To remove the faucet I turn it in the reverse direction from that in which it was turned when it was applied. By this means the valve C will be turned with the faucet, and so be drawn back to its seat, thus again closing the cask. When the valve C has again reached its seat it can be turned no farther, and hence by continuing to turn the faucet to the left it will be unscrewed from the internal screw-thread of the valve, and so be detached from the valve-stopper.

It is to be understood that all the screw-threaded parts are adapted to be applied by being turned to the right. It is for this reason that the faucet G, which enters at one end of the cask-stopper, will unscrew or open the valve C, and also close it, in the manner described, the said valve entering the opposite end of the cask-stopper. The reason that the valve C does not begin to turn at once as soon as the faucet G enters it is that the tightening of the valve upon its seat by means of the wrench E tightens or pinches the external screw-threads of the valve in the internal screw-threads of the shell B to such an extent that the faucet will turn more readily in the valve than the valve will turn in the shell; but when the faucet is screwed into the valve as far as it will go its screw-threads tightly pinch the internal screw-threads of the valve, and the friction between the valve and the shell is thereby overcome, so that the valve will there-

after turn with the faucet as the turning movement of the latter is continued in the direction which caused it to enter the valve. As the screw-threads of the faucet now pinch the internal screw-threads of the valve the faucet and valve will be turned together when the faucet is withdrawn until the valve reaches its seat, when, the valve being no longer capable of being turned, the faucet will be unscrewed from it and the pinching-contact will be transferred to the screw-threads between the valve and its shell. The lugs  $ff$  limit the entrance of the faucet into the valve C. The temporary plug F closes the forward part of the stopper during transportation.

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

1. The combination, in an internal cask-stopper, of an external shell or bush projecting into the interior of the cask, and having an internal screw-thread,  $b$ , and the hollow ported valve C, having an external screw-thread,  $b'$ , to engage the thread  $b$ , and also having an internal screw-thread,  $e$ , and internal projections or shoulders,  $ff$ , with a faucet having an external screw-thread adapted to engage the thread  $e$  and meet the projections or shoulders  $ff$ , substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. The combination of the internally-threaded bush or shell B with the hollow ported screw-valve C, having therein the internal projections or lugs,  $ff$ , which are adapted to receive a suitable wrench, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The hollow shell or bush B, having a flange or shoulder,  $a'$ , and an external screw-thread,  $a$ , and a polygonal interior portion at its forward or open end, the latter adapted to receive a suitable wrench, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM W. JACKSON.

Witnesses:

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M. M. GRIDLEY.