

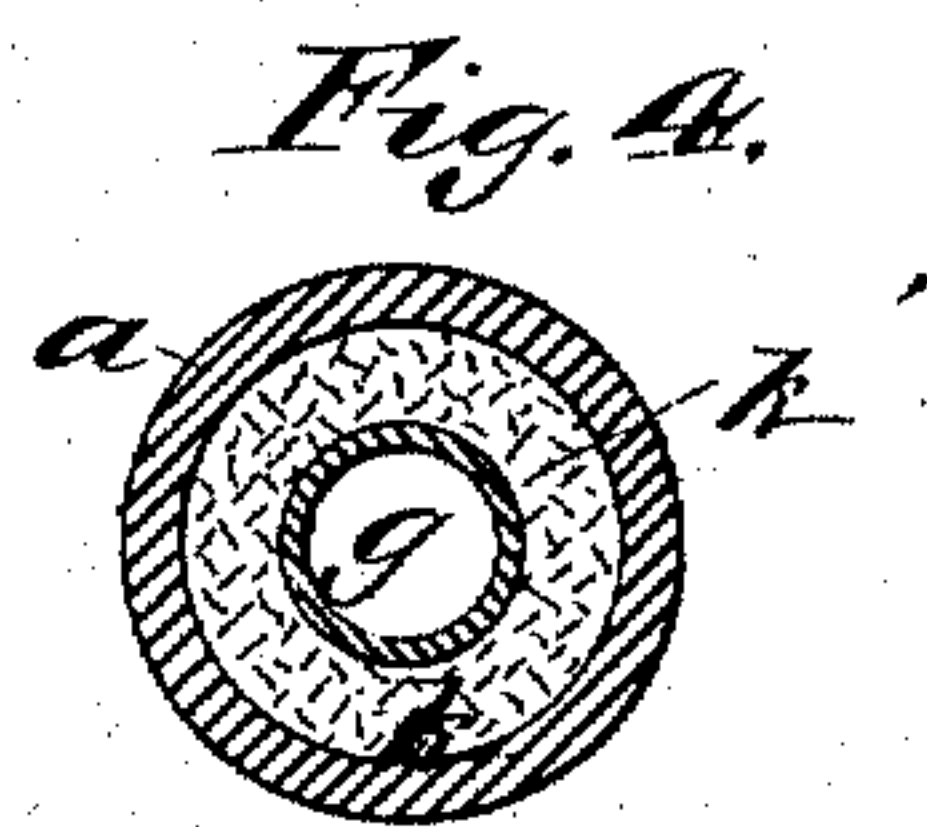
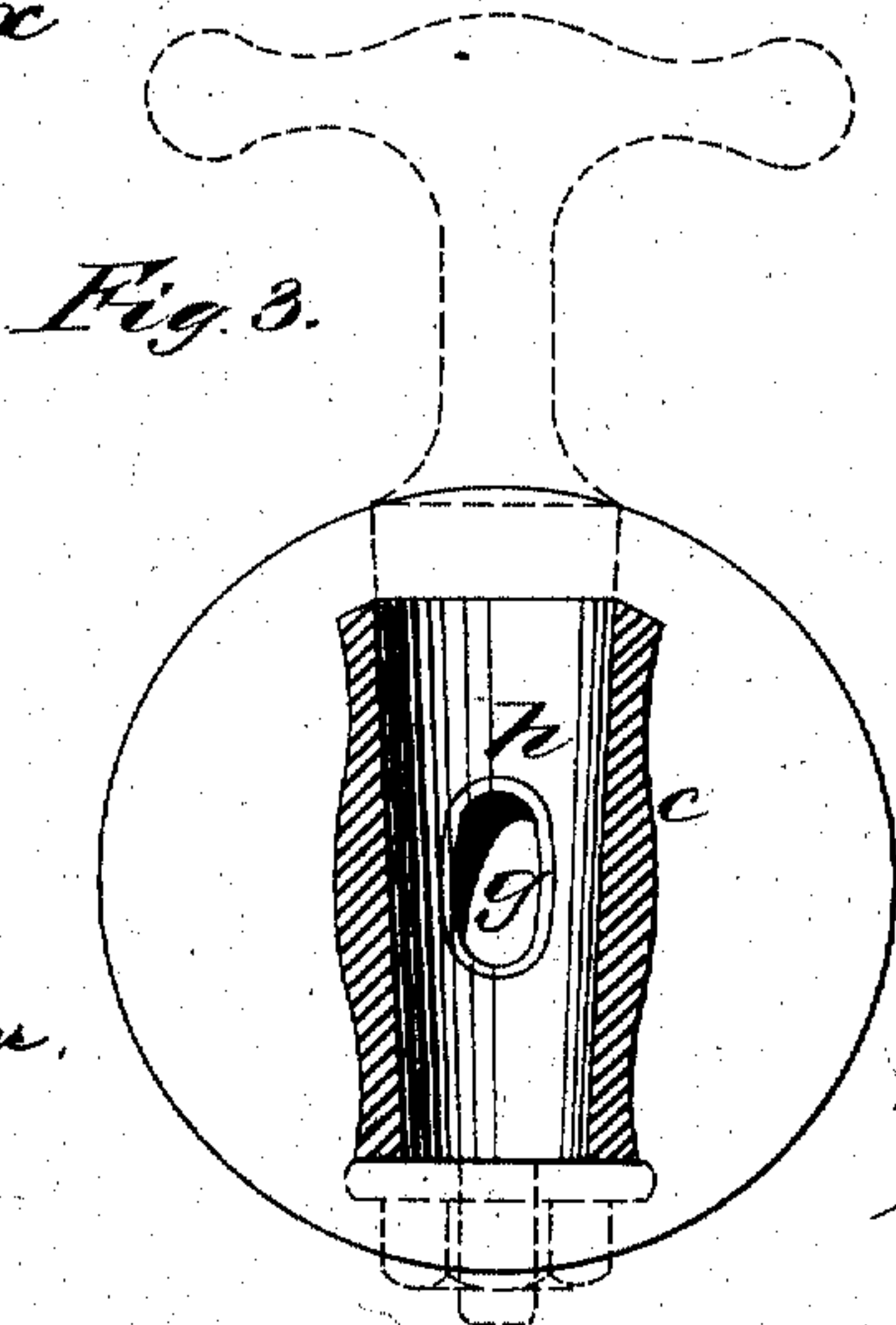
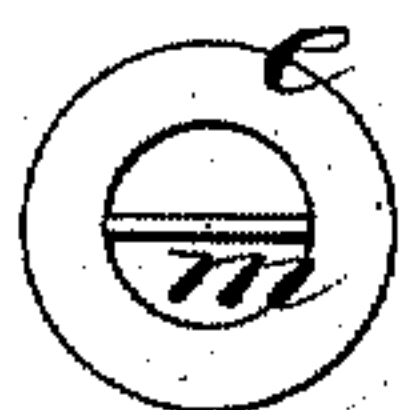
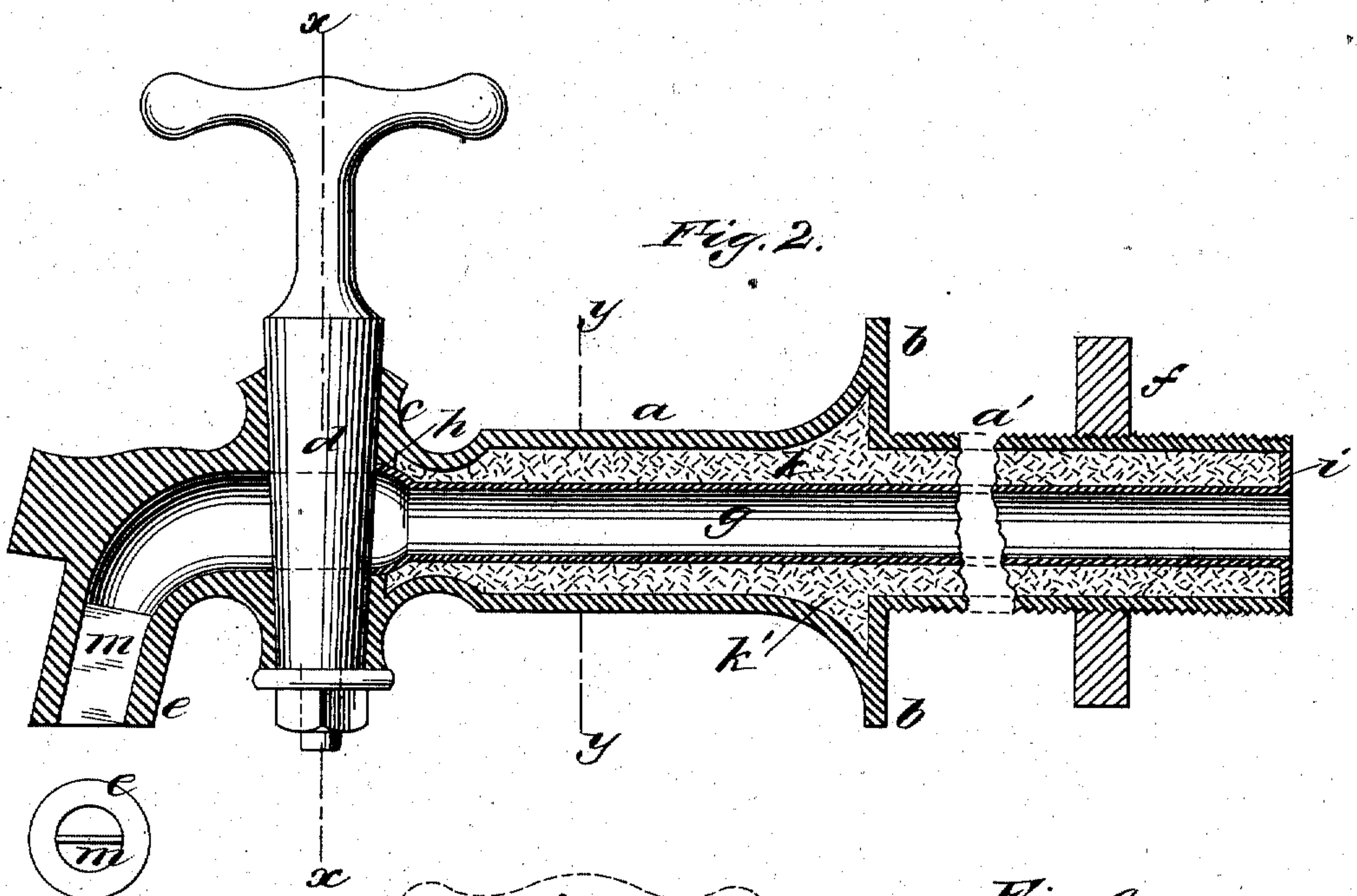
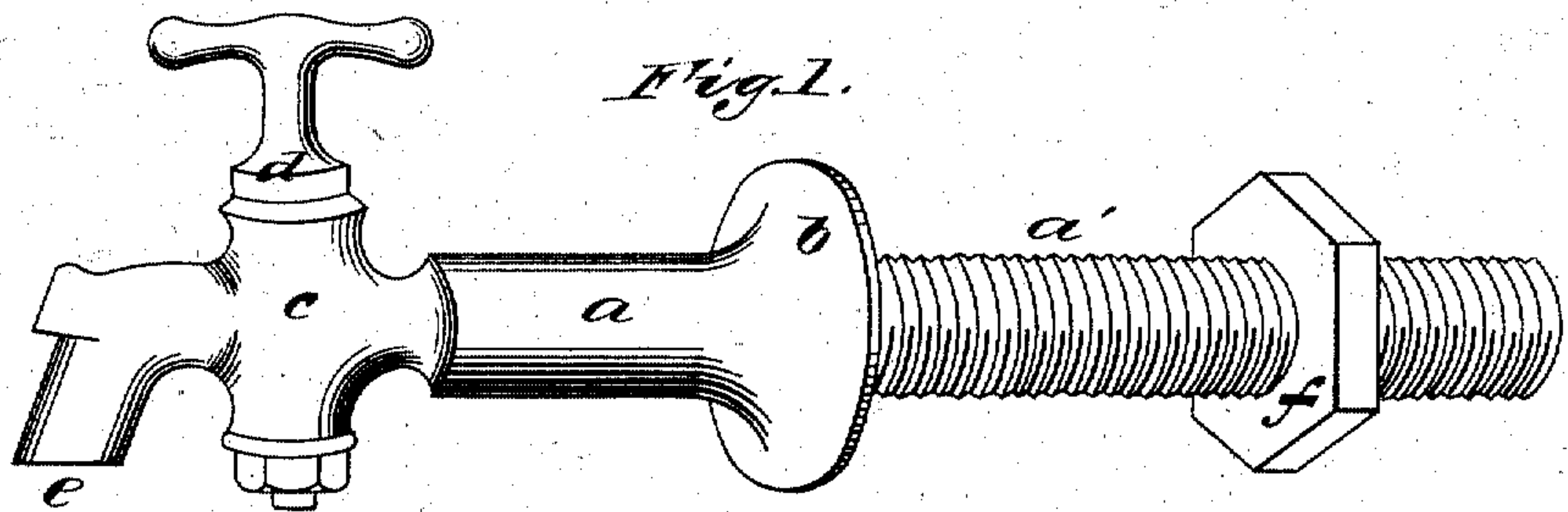
(No Model.)

W. A. BABCOCK.

FAUCET.

No. 287,357.

Patented Oct. 23, 1883.



Witnesses:
Henry R. Parker,
Geo. E. Gavin

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. BABCOCK, OF SOUTH COVENTRY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR
TO BISHOP & BABCOCK, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,357, dated October 23, 1883.

Application filed April 19, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. BABCOCK, of South Coventry, Tolland county, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention applies more especially to faucets for the dispensing of beer or other beverages kept on draft in bars or similar places; and the chief object of my improvement is to keep the liquid in the faucet free from any metallic taint or flavor, and also to preserve it in a cool condition, ready to be discharged into the next glass in a perfectly palatable state.

To these ends the chief features of my invention lie in constructing the faucet with a tin-lined fluid-passage, and with an insulating-chamber around said passage, provided with a non-conducting packing; also, in a partition or septum in the discharge-nozzle of the faucet, to prevent a foaming emission of the liquor, and cause it to discharge in a nearly solid or pellucid stream, as hereinafter fully set forth.

In the drawings annexed, Figure 1 presents a longitudinal elevation of my improved faucet. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof on a larger scale. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line *x x* of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 a cross-section on line *y y*.

As shown in Fig. 1, the faucet presents, exteriorly, the appearance of an ordinary beer-faucet—that is, the shell or body *a a'* of the faucet is of the usual long cylindrical shape, with a base-flange, *b*, at about the middle thereof. The shell in front of the base-flange is formed with the usual tapering socket, *c*, in which the rotary conical valve-plug *d* is fitted, and this end of the shell terminates with the usual downwardly-turned discharge-nozzle, *e*. The shell in the rear of the flange *b* is threaded, forming a long screw-neck, *a'*, on which the clamping-nut *f* turns, by which the faucet may be held in place on the wall of the beer-fountain or other support in the usual manner, as will be understood, while the end of the screw-neck is adapted to be coupled by the usual screw-coupling and tin pipe with the beer-

kegs or other reservoirs of the liquid which it is intended to dispense.

Referring to Fig. 2, I prefer to form the shell of the faucet of brass, cast in about the usual thickness; but it will be noted that the diameter of the shell in rear of the plug-socket *c* is much greater than in the common faucet, so as to form a large internal cavity or chamber. Now, through the center of this cavity is inserted a tin tube, *g*, whose length is equal to the length of the cavity, and whose internal diameter is about equal to the liquid passage or cavity of the ordinary faucet, and the fore end of this tube is slightly flattened and inserted in the oval opening *h* in the wall of the plug-socket *c*, which registers with the usual oval opening through the valve-plug *d*, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3, and is there soldered, forming a water-tight joint at the opening *h*, as will be understood. The annular cavity around the tube *g*, between the same and the shell *a a'* of the faucet, (see Figs. 2 and 4,) is then filled up with some non-conductor of heat—for instance, asbestos, charcoal, or other equivalent material—as indicated at *k*, and the rear end of this annular cavity is then closed by soldering a tin ring or washer, *i*, between or over the end of the tin tube *g* and the end of the screw-neck *a'*, as fully shown in Fig. 1, thus rendering the insulating-chamber *k* water-tight, and preventing the leakage of any liquid from the passages of the faucet into the said chamber *k*. It will therefore be seen that by this construction the liquid-passage of the faucet has a tin lining, so that the liquid which remains in the faucet after the valve-plug is closed is kept out of contact with the brass shell of the faucet, and is hence preserved from any deleterious action, so that this beer may be drawn from the faucet into the next glass without possessing any metallic taint or flavor. In addition to this it will be noted that the non-conducting packing around the fluid-passage keeps the quantity of beer in the faucet in a cool state, so that this beer may be drawn into the next glass in a pleasant condition for drinking without appearing stale or warm to the taste, as would otherwise happen.

In some cases the non-conducting cavity and

packing might be dispensed with, and the tin lining arranged in direct contact with the brass shell; but the combined use of the two features described is greatly preferred.

5 In some cases the valve-plug *d* may be made hollow, so as to form the discharge-nozzle, opening at the lower end of the plug in the well-known manner, as will be understood; but in the faucet illustrated the discharge-noz-
10 zle is on the end of the shell, as shown best in Fig. 2. In either case I prefer to provide the discharge-nozzle with a septum or partition, *m*, which is preferably a thin plate of tin extending, by preference, diametrically across the
15 nozzle and projecting up into the nozzle some slight distance, as illustrated, and there soldered. This septum may, however, be cast in the nozzle, and it may extend from one side only of the nozzle, partly across its bore, to-
20 ward the other side, instead of extending fully across from side to side, and two or more septums may be used at different radial positions, instead of the single diametrical one shown; but the latter is considered best. This septum
25 serves to arrest the surging action of the stream of beer in rushing from the port in the valve-plug through the nozzle, and causes the stream to pass from the nozzle into the glass in a steady pellucid flow, thus preventing un-
30 due foaming, and enabling the glass or other receptacle to be filled properly and quickly with a correct amount of clear liquid.

For purposes where it is desired to keep the liquid in the faucet cool, but not to preserve
35 it from any metallic flavor, the pipe *g* may be

constructed of any desired metal or other material. In some cases the pipe *g* might be made of hard rubber, celluloid, or porcelain.

In some cases the asbestos or other packing in the chamber *k* might be dispensed with, 40 leaving the air in said chamber to act as the non-conducting envelope to the tube *g*.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the shell of a brass faucet, of the internal tube, *g*, of tin soldered 45 or tightly joined to the brass shell at the valve-port *h*, and extending through said shell to the rear or coupling end thereof, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a faucet, the combination, with the 50 external shell, of the internal tube, *g*, making a tight joint with said shell at the points *h* and *i* with the non-conducting chamber *k* between said shell and tube, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 55

3. In a faucet, the combination, with the external shell, of the internal tube, *g*, and the insulating-packing *k'* surrounding the same, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 60

4. The combination, in a faucet adapted for 60 effervescent liquids, with a rotary slotted valve-plug and a discharge-nozzle leading from the slot of the plug, of a septum or partition, *m*, placed across the bore of the nozzle between its mouth and the slot of the plug, substan- 65 tially as and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM A. BABCOCK.

Witnesses:

C. E. HOXIE,

J. C. BRIEGLET.

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 287,357, granted October 23, 1883, upon the application of William A. Babcock, of South Coventry, Connecticut, for an improvement in "Faucets," the name of the patentee was incorrectly written in the grant "William H. Babcock," instead of *William A. Babcock*; and that the grant should be read with this correction therein to make it conform to the files and records of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed, countersigned, and sealed this 6th day of November, A. D. 1883.

[SEAL.]

M. L. JOSLYN,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Countersigned:

BENJ. BUTTERWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.