(No Model.)

R. W. HOWARD & C. B. LOCKE.

LOCK FAUCET.

No. 308,161. Patented Nov. 18, 1884.

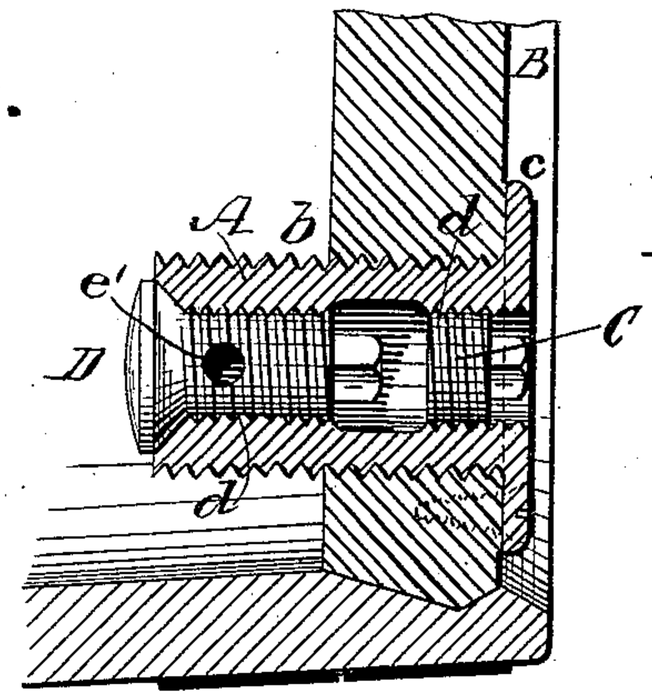


FIG. 1.

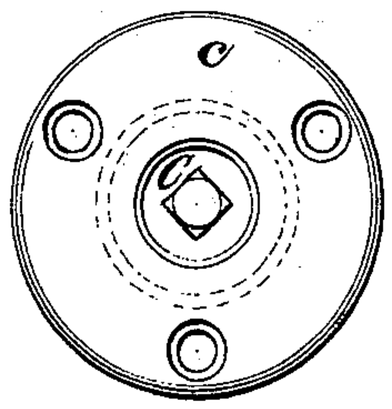


FIG. 2.

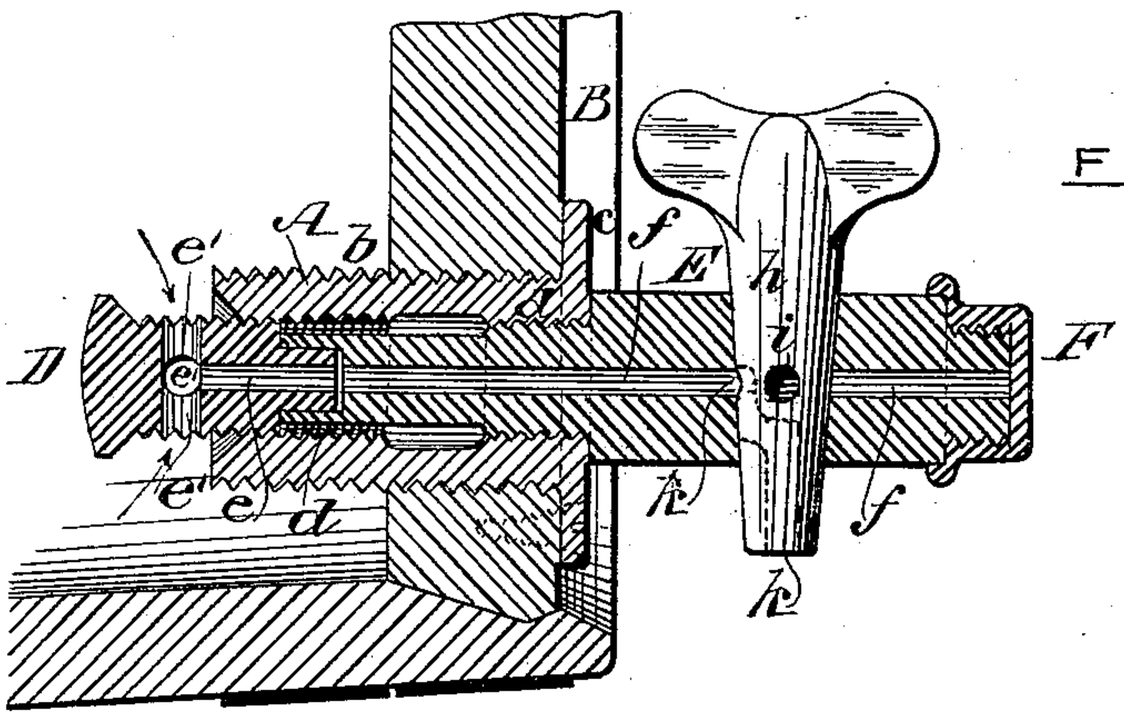


FIG. 4.

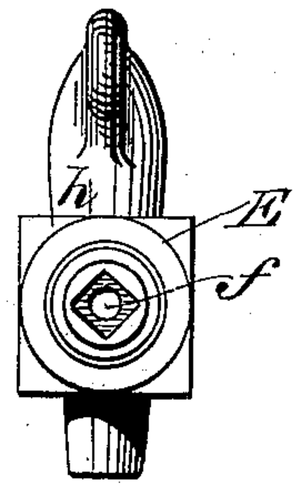


FIG. 5.

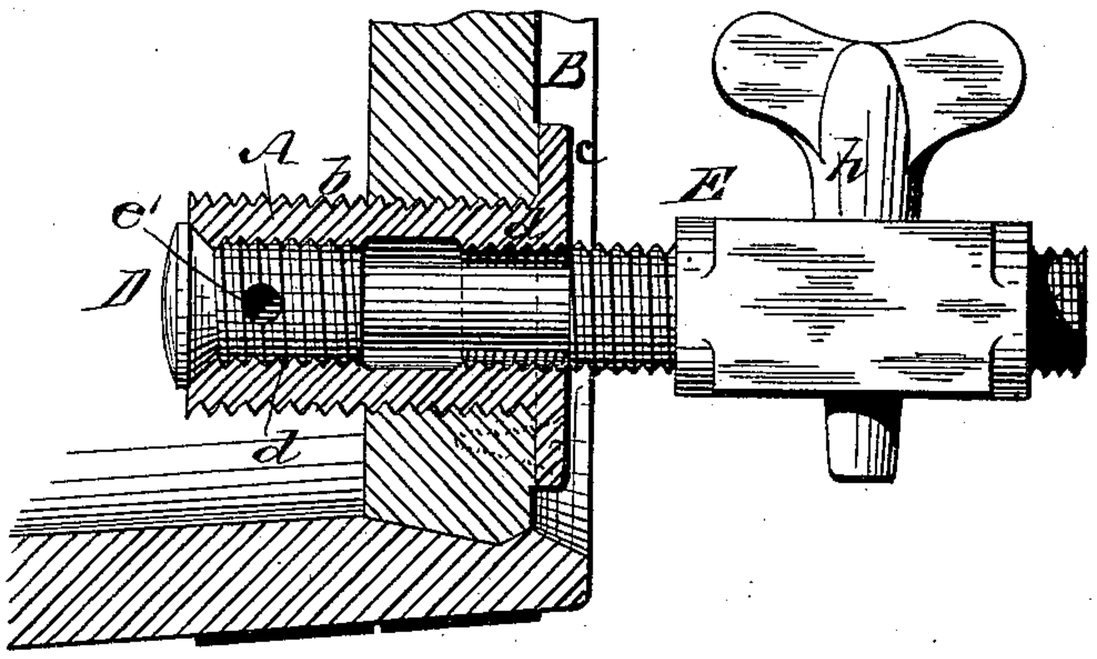
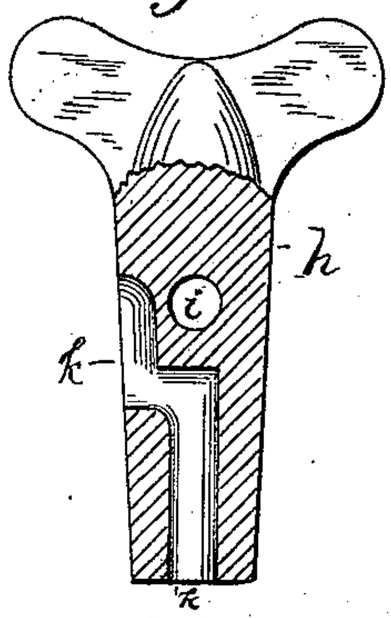


FIG. 3.

Fig. 6.



WITNESSES.

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RICHARD W. HOWARD AND CHARLES B. LOCKE, OF APPONAUG, R. I.

LOCK-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 308,161, dated November 18, 1884.

Application filed February 18, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, RICHARD W. HOWARD and CHARLES B. LOCKE, both residing in Apponaug, in the county of Kent and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lock-Faucets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of a screw-socket entered within and through the head of a barrel to receive the inner end of a faucet, also showing an inner locking screw-cap and a temporary screw-plug in the outer end portion of the socket. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same, omitting the portion of the barrel shown in section in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section similar to Fig. 1, with the temporary screw-plug removed and the faucet as being entered within the screw-socket. Fig. 4 is a mainly sectional similar view with the faucet fully entered in the screw-socket and the inner locking screw-cap unscrewed to provide for draft through the faucet, also showing a screw-cap on the outer end of the faucet. Fig. 5 is an inner end view of the faucet with its outer cap removed. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of the cock in a plane at right angles to the aperture.

A is a socket provided with an exterior screw-thread, *b*, and outer end flange, *c*. This socket may either be screwed into the head B of a barrel when the barrel is made, or be afterward inserted without loss of the liquid contained in the barrel, and it in no way interferes with the handling or transportation of the barrel. It may not only be secured by screwing into the barrel-head, but also by screws passing through the flange *c* into said head. Internally said socket is constructed with a screw thread or threads, *d*, and before inserting the faucet the socket may have a temporary plug, C, screwed into its outer end to keep dirt or other obstructions out of the internal thread into which the faucet screws after removal of said plug.

Within the inner screw-threaded end of the socket A is screwed a locking-cap, D, having a central longitudinal aperture, *e*, extending from its forward end to or near its head, where said apertures join one or more lateral apertures, *e'*. When this locking-cap is screwed home, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the perforations in it are closed by the socket and no liquid can escape from the barrel. When, however, the faucet E is screwed to its place within the socket, its inner end, which is suitably constructed for the purpose, engages with a correspondingly-constructed forward end of the locking-cap and partially unscrews said cap, as shown in Fig. 4, to expose the perforations *e e'* and allow of draft through the faucet. The barrel of the faucet has a longitudinal passage, *f*, from end to end in line with the aperture *e* in the locking-cap, and is fitted with a screw-cap, F, on its outer end. The cock *h* of the faucet is constructed with one transverse aperture, *i*, through it, arranged to establish and shut off communication with the passage *f*, and is further provided with another aperture, *k*, in its one side in like relation with the passage *f*, and extended so as to pass down through the lower end of the cock. By this construction of the faucet and its cock, a barrel may be connected by pipe, on removing the cap F, with a room above, and liquid may also be drawn from the barrel through the lower end of the cock without disconnecting said pipe. By suitably turning the cock, egress either way may be shut off. When no connection is required with the outer end of the faucet, then the cap F should be screwed onto the barrel of the faucet. When taking out the faucet, the unscrewing of it from the socket A will cause the locking-cap D to be screwed up tight and make a close lock for the barrel, ready for use or reinsertion of the faucet whenever desired.

We are aware that faucet-barrels have been constructed to operate a screw-threaded and apertured locking-cap contained within an externally and internally screw-threaded socket, and that a screw-plug has been constructed to be inserted in said socket when the faucet-barrel is not in place; and we do not desire to claim, broadly, any such constructions as of our invention.

Having thus described our invention, we

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A faucet consisting of the faucet-barrel E, formed with a longitudinal passage through its entire length and with a transverse opening for the cock, and the cock *h*, formed with an aperture, *i*, registering on both sides with the passage *f*, and with a vertical aperture, *k*, at right angles to and independent of aperture *i*, and extending from passage *f* down to the end of the cock, as shown, whereby the contents of a barrel may pass out of the end of the faucet-barrel through a suitable pipe to another room, or down through the cock, substantially as described.

2. A faucet consisting of the faucet-barrel E, formed with a continuous longitudinal passage, *f*, the cock *h*, provided with the non-communicating apertures *i k*, at right angles to each other, and a screw-threaded closed cap, F, on the outer end of the barrel, whereby the passage *f* may be closed when the pipe is disconnected from the end of the faucet-barrel, to prevent spilling the contents of the barrel when the aperture *i* is in alignment with the passage *f*, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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