(No Model.)

C. O. MADDOX.

FAUCET.

No. 397,374. Patented Feb. 5, 1889.

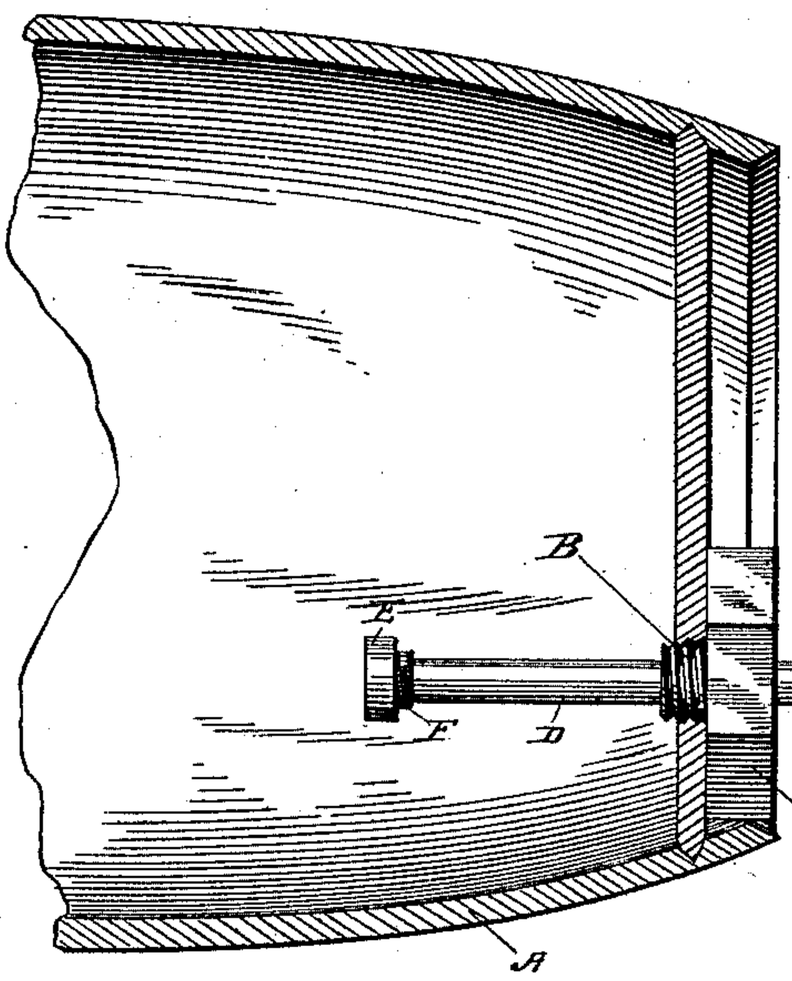


Fig. 1.

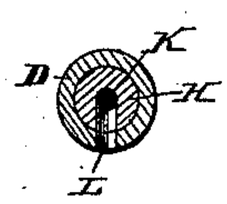


Fig. 4.

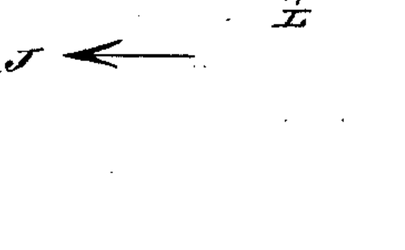


Fig. 2.

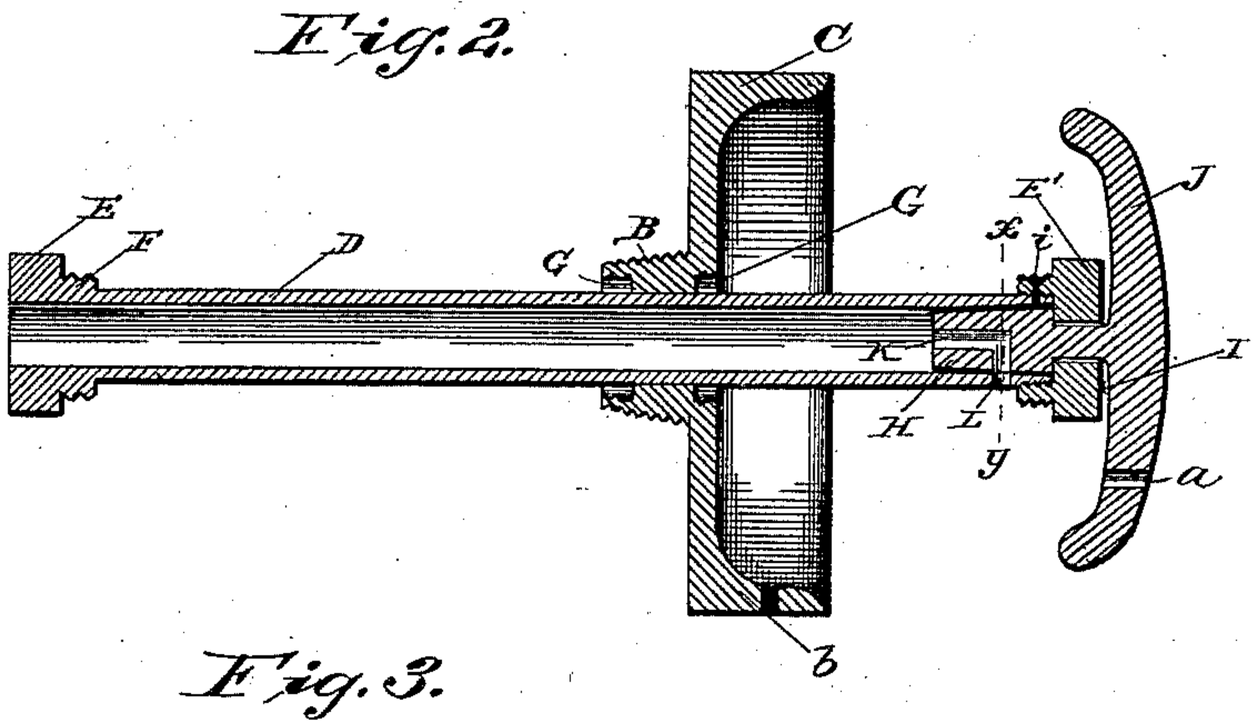
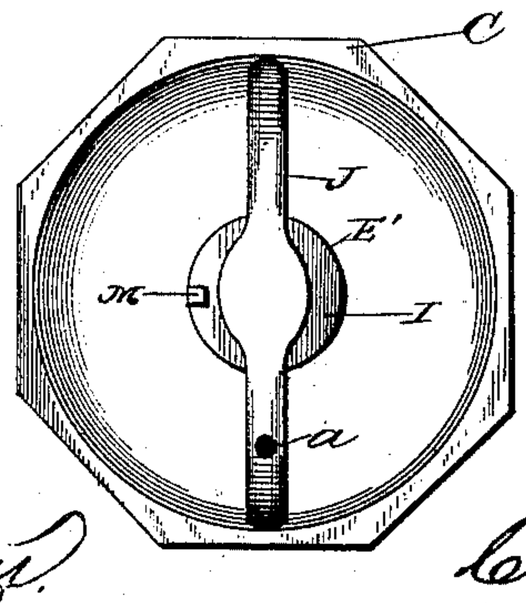


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES O. MADDOX, OF BELLE VIEW, FLORIDA.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,374, dated February 5, 1889.

Application filed July 12, 1888. Serial No. 279,778. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES O. MADDOX, a resident of Belle View, in the county of Marion and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

Faucets of ordinary construction either project from the vessel in which they are placed so far as to be in the way and to be liable to breakage, or from failure to project they are inconvenient in use.

The object of this invention is to obviate this difficulty by providing a faucet that may be adjusted readily to project much or little.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a central vertical section through a barrel provided with my improved faucet. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the faucet. Fig. 3 is a view looking in the direction of the arrow of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on the line *x y* of Fig. 2.

In Fig. 1, A is the head of the barrel, and B is an internally-smooth externally-screw-threaded cylinder inserted therein. The cylinder is provided at its outer end with an externally-polygonal cup or shield, C, by which it is screwed into position. Within this cylinder slides a tube, D, whose body is of uniform diameter, and which has at its inner end an annular flange, E, and a short screw-threaded portion, F, adapted to enter the enlarged and internally-threaded end of the cylinder B and to draw the flange E firmly against the end thereof. The outer end of the tube is provided with a similar flange and threaded portion adapted to enter a similar threaded depression in the bottom of the cup C. The outer end of the tube D is closed by a perforated plug, H, fixed in the flanged cap I and rotated by the handle J. The plug retains or permits the escape of fluid, according as its aperture K registers or fails to register with a lateral opening, L, in the side of the tube D.

Now, when liquid is to be drawn from the cask, the tube D is drawn out until the part F meets the inner end of the cylinder B and rotated until the flange E meets the end face of the cylinder, when the faucet is fixed in position, projecting its full length, and may be operated by rotation of the handle J.

When not in use, the tube D is pushed into the cask until the outer part, F, meets the bottom of the cup C, when a slight rotation by means of the flange E′, milled upon its edge for greater convenience, secures it in place, with the handle J entirely within the guarding-cup C and both within the plane of the stave ends. In this condition the cask may be handled—as in shipping or the like—without danger to the faucet. To avoid tampering with the faucet in transit, an ordinary wire-and-lead seal or similar device may be attached, the wire passing through suitable apertures, *a b*, in the handle and cup, respectively. In order that the handle may be used for rotating the tube D, the cap I may be provided with a stop, M, that prevents the complete rotation of the handle, and that is so placed that when either end of the handle strikes it the passage K L is closed, the two apertures not registering. It should be noted that the screw-threads at F G are large and that only a partial rotation of the tube is necessary to draw the flanges E E′ firmly into place, and that accidental rotation of the cap I upon the tube D is prevented by a set-screw, *i*, Fig. 2.

It is evident that any one of many well-known devices may replace the turn-plug H without changing the more important elements of the invention, and also that the apparatus may be applied without material change to receptacles below the surface of the ground, for example, and in other situations where a constantly-projecting faucet would be objectionable.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the cylinder B, adapted to be screwed into the head of a cask, of the integrally-formed guard-cup C, adapted to rest against the wall of the cask and to lie entirely within the plane of the ends of the staves, the tube D, sliding in said cylinder and provided at each end with a screw-thread for engagement therewith, the

valve H in the outer end of said tube, the handle J, lying wholly within the cup, and the stop M, for securing simultaneous rotation of the handle and tube when the former is turned beyond a certain limit in either direction.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES O. MADDOX.

Witnesses:
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