

(No Model.)

F. H. KANE.
BUNG BUSHING AND FAUCET SOCKET.

No. 412,959.

Patented Oct. 15, 1889.

Fig. 1.

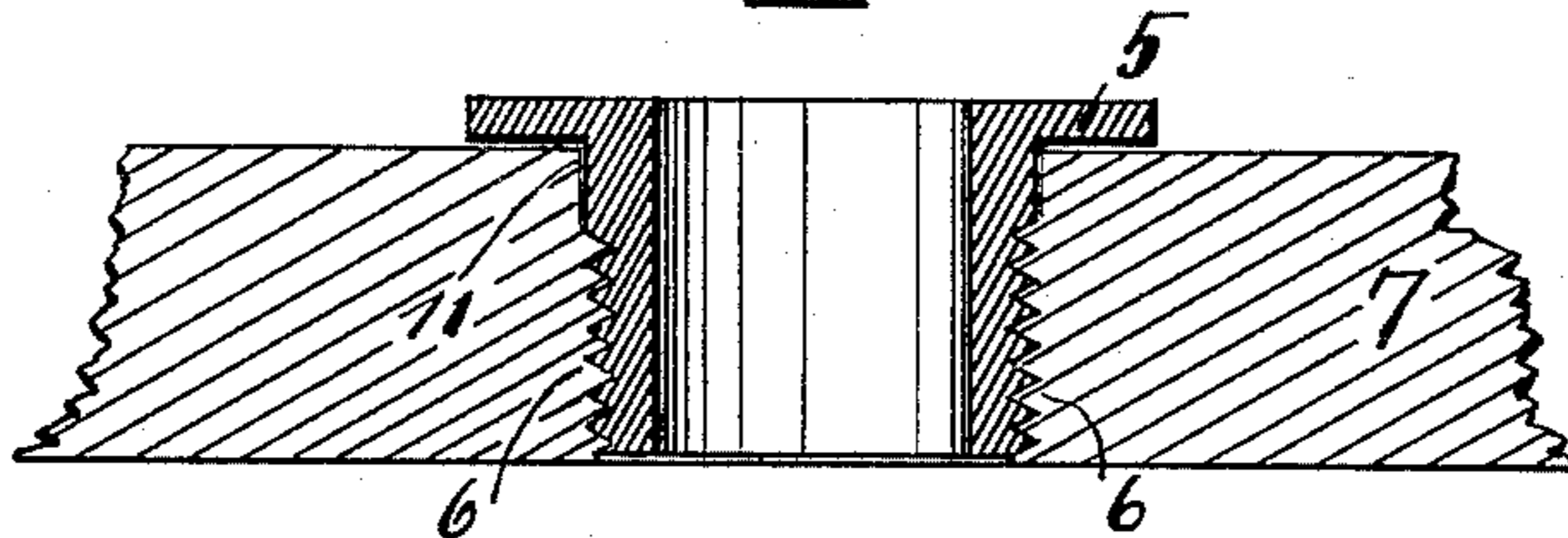


Fig. 2.

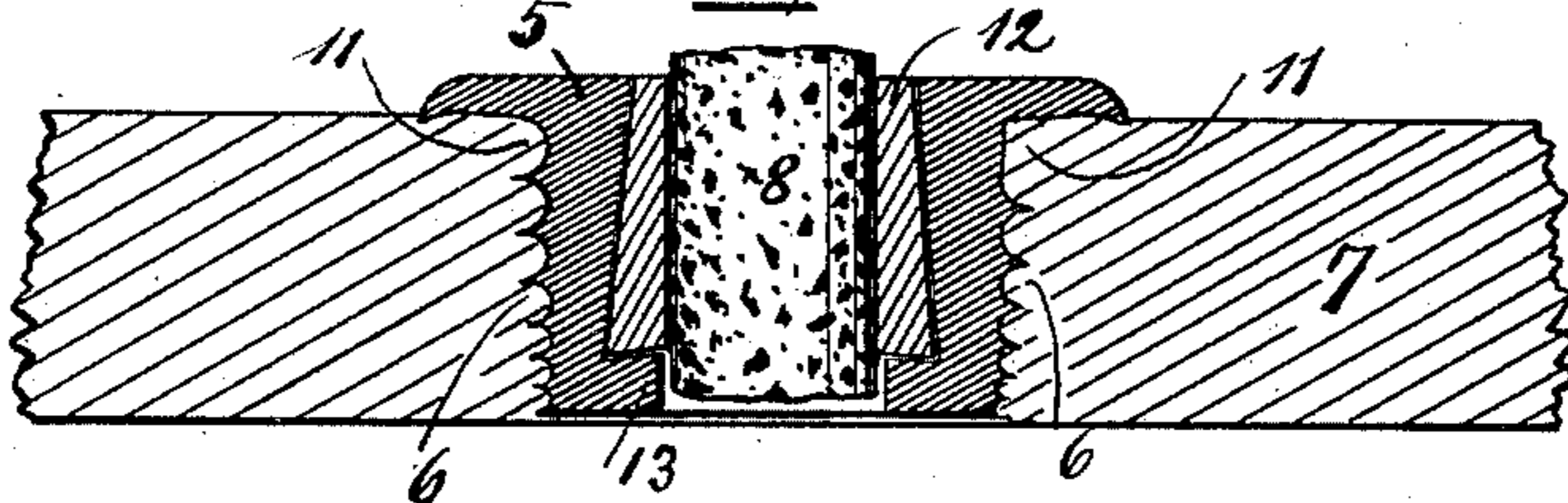


Fig. 3.

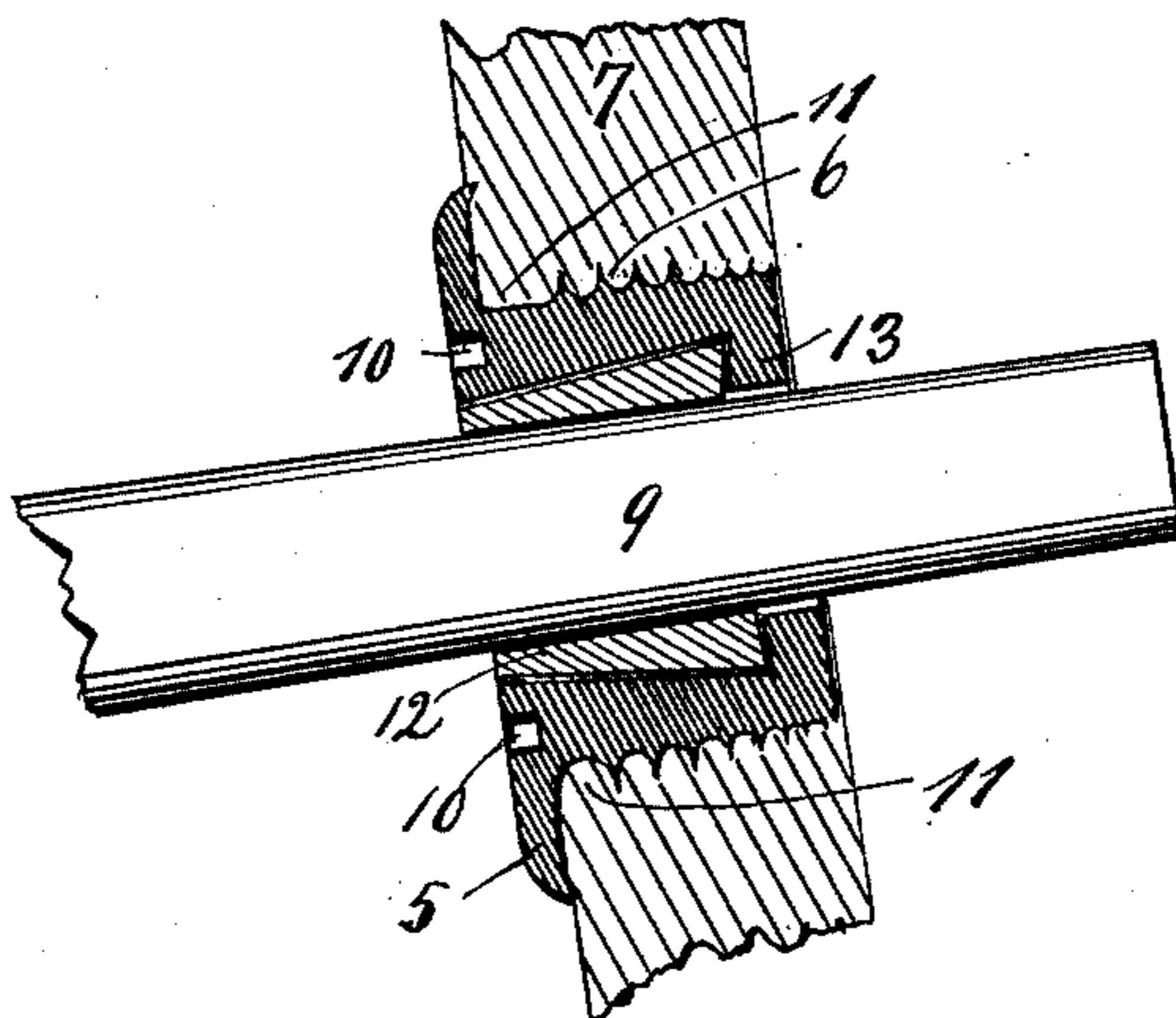
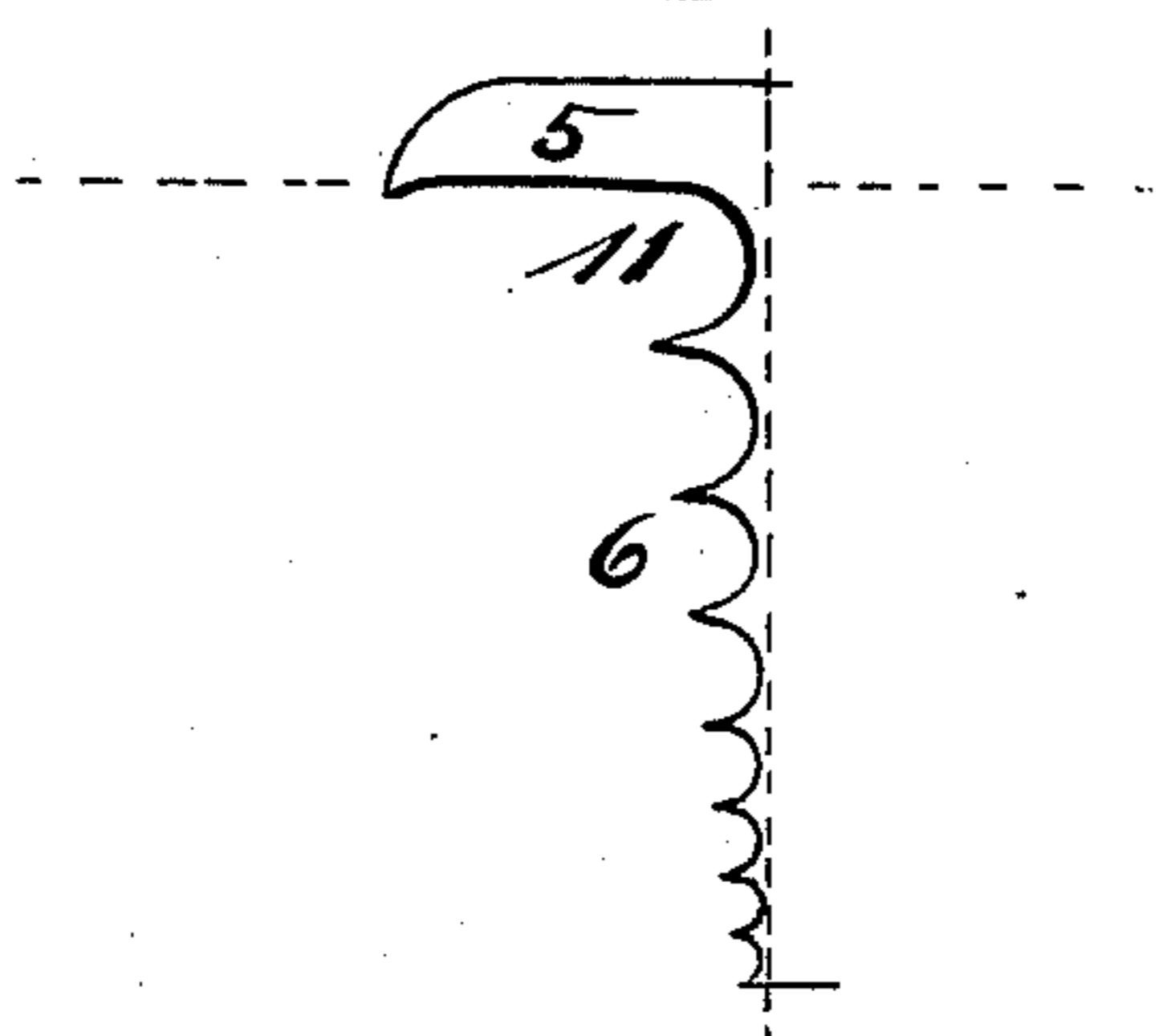


Fig. 4.



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BUNG-BUSHING OR FAUCET-SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 412,959, dated October 15, 1889.

Application filed May 31, 1889. Serial No. 312,694. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK H. KANE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Riverside, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bung-Bushings or Faucet-Sockets; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates, principally, to bushings for head-bungs, sometimes called "faucet-sockets," but may also be used as a bushing for the stave-bung.

In barrels or kegs without bushings in their heads the bung-hole therein increases and wears from constant insertions of the faucet, cleaning, reburning, and so on, and soon becomes so large or irregular of contour that a faucet will not hold or fit tight any longer, and the whole package, or at least its head, becomes useless.

While the object of my improved combination bung-bushing is to overcome these objectionable features generally, the specific object of this invention is to provide a cheap bung-bushing which makes leakage between it and the wood next to impossible, and it is caused by a peculiarly-constructed screw-thread which takes a much closer and firmer hold of the wood, in the same time not breaking and crushing it, as is the case in many of the older-style bushings.

Another object is to provide means to protect the inside surface of the metallic bushing by a wooden lining, which in the same time acts as a packing for the faucet.

I attain these objects by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of an old-style bung-bushing. Fig. 2 is a similar view of my improved bung-bushing, showing bung or cork in position. Fig. 3 shows the same with cork removed and faucet inserted. Fig. 4 is an enlarged diagram of the thread.

5 is the flange of the bushing, and 6 the screw-thread on the outside of the same.

7 is the wood of the head, 8 the cork, and 9 the end of the faucet.

10 are holes, Fig. 3, for insertion of a socket-wrench to screw the bushing home. Instead of this, the flange may be nut-shaped to allow the screwing in, all of which, however, has no bearing on my invention.

The thread in my bushing is not cut in, as shown in Fig. 1; but it is cut onto the body of the metal proper, as best shown in the diagram Fig. 4. This latter expression is not strictly true, inasmuch as the thread is of course cut into the metal originally. It is, however, used so, and understood by machinists and others acquainted with this line of manufacture, and means a screw-thread, which after finishing looks like it was raised out from the metal instead of cut in. This enables me by stopping my thread some distance below the flange to provide a recess between the latter and the end of the screw-thread at 11, where old-style bushings have a blank body of metal in line with the outside of the thread, as shown at 11 in Fig. 1. In the other direction the thread decreases in height until it may run out to nothing, or nearly so. The effect of this construction is that as the bushing advances inwardly while being screwed in the increasing height of the thread constantly increases the hold of the bushing in the wood, and becomes finally so tight that leakage is impossible. The recess between the outer end of the thread and the flange 5 enables me, further, to screw my bushing in until its flange impinges against the wood without breaking, crushing, or otherwise destroying the upper contour of the hole in the wood, which is done in a bushing as shown in Fig. 1 at 11, where the blank metal is driven into the wood by sheer force exerted on the wrench, whereby, of course, necessarily the wood is injured. For the particular form of screw-thread I have selected one with a round bottom; but other forms might be used.

In order to prevent wearing of the inner surface of the bushing and its consequent replacing before the whole keg or barrel is worn out, and also for the purpose of presenting a suitable surface to the faucet, which easily

adjusts itself to the former and acts as a packing, I provide a wooden lining 12, which is held in place by the inwardly-increasing diameter of the opening of the bushing and prevented from coming out at the other end by a centrally-extended flange 13. These wooden linings are compressed and put in by great force or pressure, and expand again when in position. Should the wooden lining ever wear off, it is easily taken out (by breaking or cutting it) and replaced.

I claim as new the specific construction of the device as pointed out in the following claims:

1. A bung-bushing or faucet-socket having cut on its outer surface a screw-thread which increases in height toward the flange on the outer end of the bushing and a recess at 11 between screw-thread and flange 5, thereby allowing a full and close insertion of the whole into the wood without breaking or otherwise injuring the same, as shown and described.

2. In combination with a bung-bushing or faucet-socket having cut on its outer surface

a screw-thread which increases in height toward the flange on the outer end of the bushing and a recess at 11 between screw-thread and flange 5, the inside wooden lining 12 inserted for the purpose of protecting the inner metallic surface of the bushing and forming a packing for the faucet, as explained.

3. A bung-bushing or faucet-socket having cut on its outer surface a screw-thread which increases in height toward the flange on the outer end of the bushing, a recess at 11 between screw-thread and flange 5, an inwardly-increasing diameter, and a flange 13, in combination with a wooden lining 12, being compressed into the space formed by the inwardly-increasing diameter of the bushing and by flange 13, all as shown, and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK H. KANE.

Witnesses:

CARL SPENGLER,
FRANCIS B. JAMES.