(No Model.)

M. N. MALONEY.

FAUCET.

No. 428,503. Patented May 20, 1890.

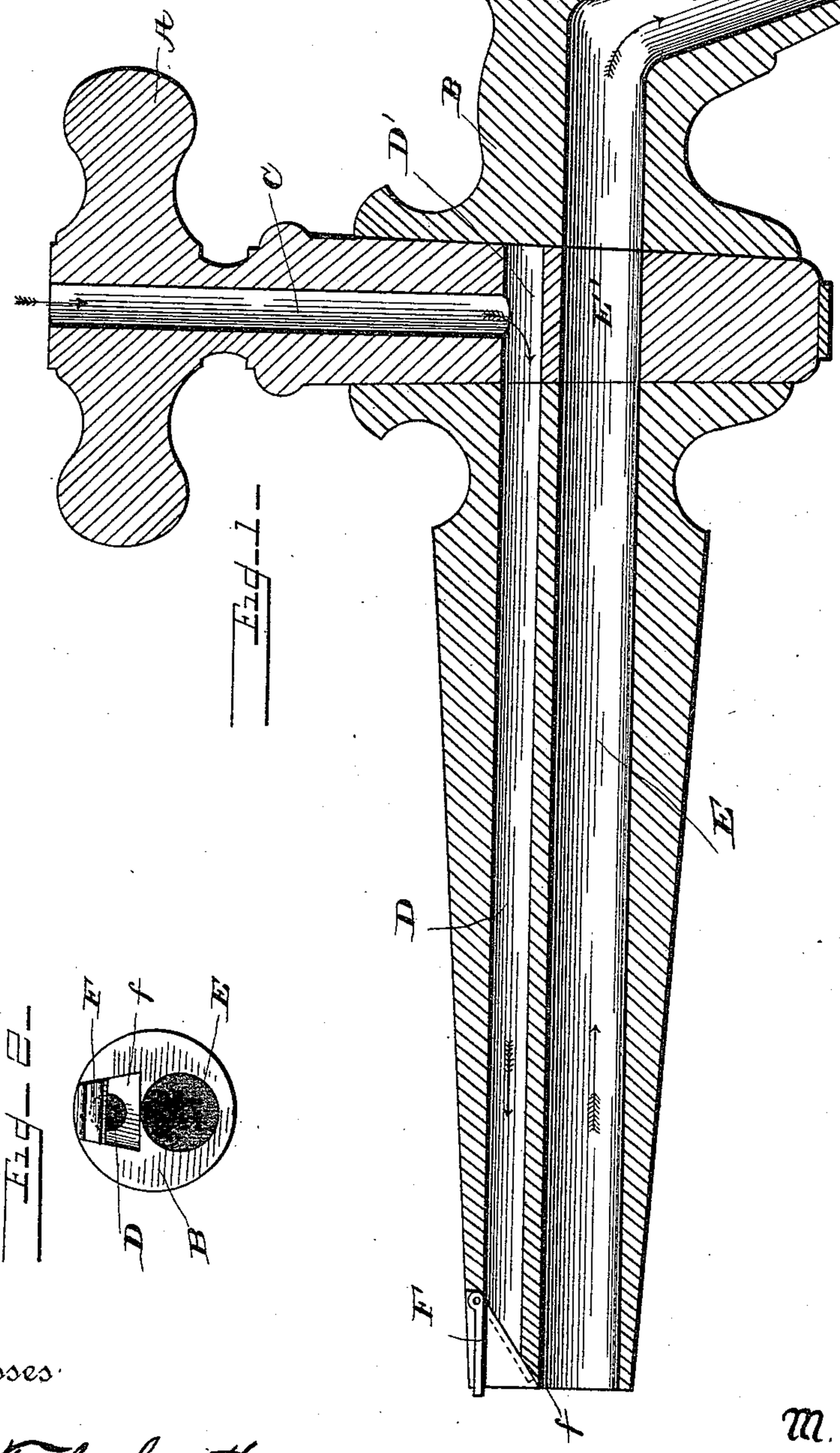

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,503, dated May 20, 1890.

Application filed February 1, 1890. Serial No. 338,935. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL NICHOLAS MALONEY, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to an improved faucet whereby when the plug is turned to draw the liquid from a vessel sufficient air is simultaneously admitted to force said liquid from the vessel.

The object of my invention is to provide a faucet that will entirely do away with the old method of spiking or perforating the bung to admit the air.

A further object is to provide a faucet that will shut off the air the moment the liquid is shut off, as by this means very little air is left in the vessel to affect the liquid contained therein.

With these objects in view the invention consists in a body portion having two longitudinal passages or grooves therein, both of which are adapted to be simultaneously opened or closed by the movement of a plug, one of the said passages having an inclined valve-seat cut out from the body portion of the faucet at its rear or inner end, which seat incloses and protects a hinged valve adapted to close the said passage. By this construction it will be observed that an outward flow of the liquid contained in the cask or barrel through the passage provided with the valve (which passage serves as a means for the introduction of air) will be prevented, while the valve itself, being contained in the recessed seat, will be protected from injury from external objects, thus enabling me to place the inner or rear end of the faucet-body against the bung, and by applying force to the faucet in any suitable manner to drive the latter in, when the rear or inner end of the faucet-body will take its place, and I will hereinafter more fully describe my invention.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of my improved faucet, and Fig. 2 is a view of the inner end of the same.

Throughout the specification I shall refer to the end adapted to enter the vessel as the "inner" end and the opposite end as the "outer" end.

In the embodiment of my invention I employ a body portion B, which is constructed, as usual, with the longitudinal conducting-passage E, and near its forward end is provided with the plug A, said plug being provided with a transverse bore E′, adapted to register with the passage E to permit the discharge of liquid. Above the conducting-passage E an air-passage D is arranged, said air-passage extending from the plug A to the inner end of the faucet, as shown. Above the transverse bore E′ there is formed a second transverse bore D′, adapted to register with the air-passage D, and communicating with said bore D′ and the exterior air is the air-passage C, said air-passage being preferably arranged longitudinally of the plug and extending to the upper end of the same. The bores D′ and E′ occupy the same relative position to each other as the passages D and E.

From the above-described construction it will be seen that when the plug A is turned to bring the bore E′ into coincidence with the bore E to discharge any of the liquid the bore D′ will also be brought into coincidence with the passage D, and by this means a communication with the exterior air is established, whereby the contents of the vessel are forced out. When the discharge-passage is closed the air-passage is also closed, and to prevent any of the liquid entering the air-passage D, I employ a valve F, arranged at the inner end of the same, said valve being constructed to be operated by the external atmospheric pressure, and closed by the pressure of the liquid contained within the vessel.

In the drawings I have shown a hinged gate-valve hinged at its upper end and resting upon the inclined seat *f*.

I am aware that previous to my invention faucets have been used which have had two longitudinal bores, the one above the other, running therethrough, both of the said bores being opened or closed simultaneously by the plug, and also that such a faucet has been

used in which a projecting flap-valve automatically closes the upper bore except when air is flowing inward therethrough, and I do not, therefore, desire to claim such a faucet; but

What I do claim is—

In a faucet, the combination, with the body B, having passages D and E, of the plug A, bores D′ and E′, extending entirely through the same, said plug A also being provided with a bore C, communicating with the bore D′, said bore or air-passage D having an inclined valve-seat *f* cut out from the body portion of the faucet, and which incloses and protects the valve of the faucet, and the hinged valve F, adapted to rest upon said seat.

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Witnesses:
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