(No Model.)

L. L. HALL.

FAUCET.

No. 464,019. Patented Dec. 1, 1891.

Fig. 1.

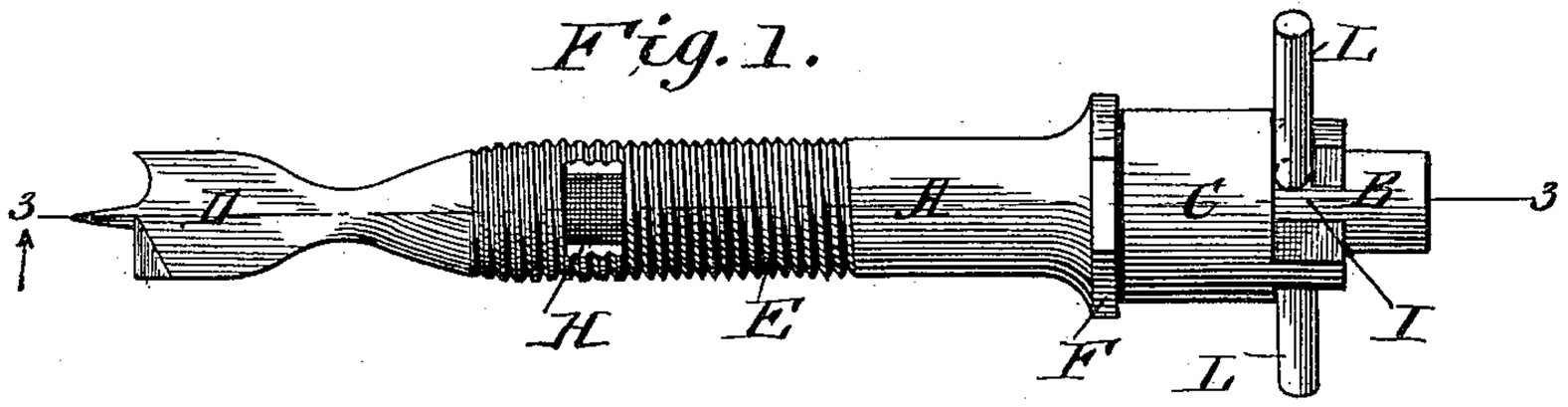


Fig. 2.

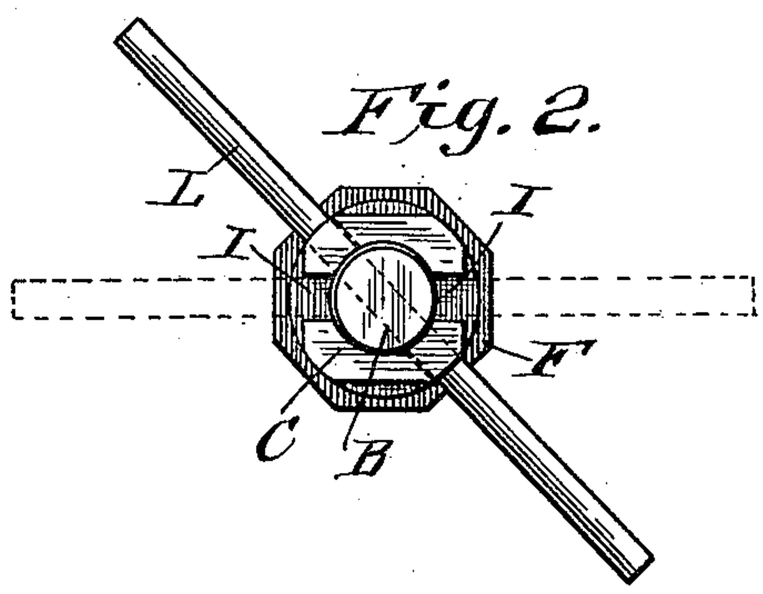


Fig. 3.

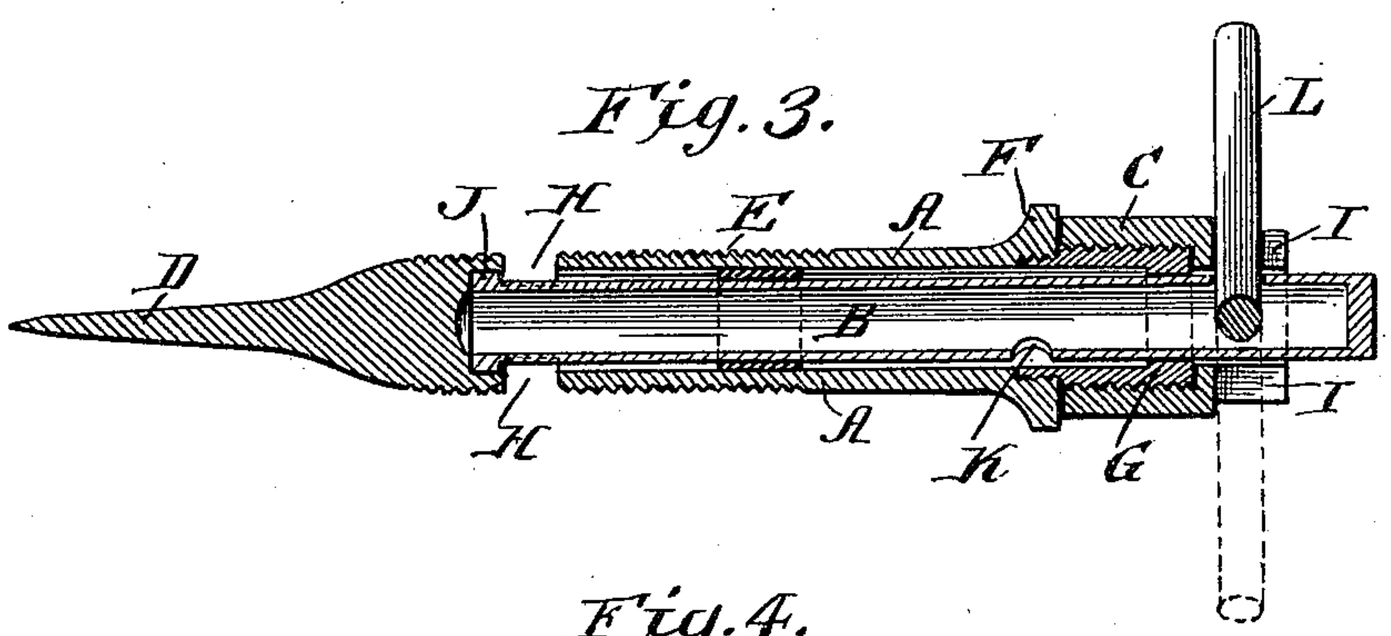
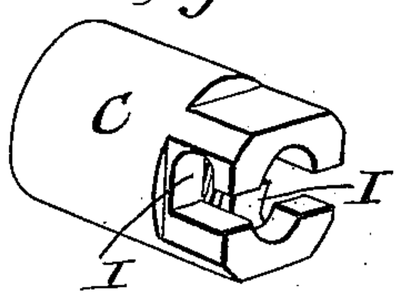


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI L. HALL, OF PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,019, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed April 18, 1891. Serial No. 389,525. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI L. HALL, of Parkersburg, in the county of Wood and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved faucet; and the invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view thereof on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a detail view in perspective of the cap-piece C.

By my invention I seek to provide a novel simply-constructed faucet which may be applied to a barrel without requiring the use of a separate auger.

The faucet is shown as constructed with an outer or main tube A, an inner or slide tube B, and the cap-piece C. The tube A is provided at its inner end with a boring-bit D, has its exterior provided with screw-threads E, and is provided near its outer end with a flange F and with a threaded nipple or extension G beyond said flange. At a point near its inner end the tube A is provided with a port or ports H, preferably two, as shown, and which are also arranged, preferably, diametrically opposite each other, as shown. These openings H are the inlet-ports to the main cylinder A. The cap-piece C screws on the tubular extension G and is provided at its outer end with slots I, made, preferably, L-shaped or after the fashion of a bayonet-joint, as shown.

The inner or slide tube B is movable longitudinally within the tube A, and is preferably provided at its inner end with a shoulder or flange J, which limits the outward movement of the said tube B.

The inner end of tube B is open, and at a point about midway between its ends the said tube is provided with an outlet-opening K. Near its outer end the tube B is provided with the handle-rod L, by which it may be moved in and out and which interlocks with the main tube by engaging in the slots I, thereby enabling the use of the handle L in turning the faucet into a barrel. Where the barrel is of very hard wood, a wrench may be applied to the angular part of the cap-piece C or to the angular edge of the flange F to aid in forcing the faucet into place.

When the faucet has been turned into the barrel, the ports H will open into the barrel. If it be desired to draw from the contents of the barrel, the handle-rod may be turned back slightly and then drawn out of the slots I and the tube B be pulled out sufficiently far to adjust its outlet K out of the tube A and cap-piece, when the molasses, vinegar, or other material contained in the barrel will be discharged. When the desired quantity has been drawn, the tube B may be pushed back and the handle be entered in slots I, thus locking the tube B from outward movement.

It will be noticed that when the slide-tube B is pushed in it projects across and closes the ports H.

Suitable packing may be arranged, as shown, to prevent the faucet from leaking.

The bit D, it will be observed, is provided with a contracted shank intermediate of its cutting-edge and the screw-threaded portion at the end of the outer casing, so that in boring into the end of a cask the chips will be thrown downwardly and will fall clear of the faucet until the bit has made its way through the head, at which moment the faucet will plunge inwardly and the threaded portion will immediately be brought into engagement with the outer end of the bored hole. It will further be observed that by leaving the inner end of the inner tube wholly open and providing the large openings *h* in the outer casing upon opposite sides therefrom the full capacity of the inner tube may be utilized in discharging the contents of the cask, thereby preventing any considerable loss of time in waiting for any slow-flowing liquid—like molasses, for example—to travel from the point where it enters the inner discharge-tube to the point where it is to be drawn therefrom.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

The herein-described faucet, comprising an outer tube or casing provided at its inner end

with a boring-bit and having a screw-threaded portion intermediate of its ends, the shank of the bit being reduced intermediate of its cutting-edge and the threaded portion of the casing, inlet and discharge ports in the outer and inner tubes, and an operating-handle in connection with the outer end of the inner tube, said handle having an interlocking engagement with the outer tube for turning the latter to bore the hole and screw the tube into the head, substantially as set forth.

LEVI L. HALL.

Witnesses:
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