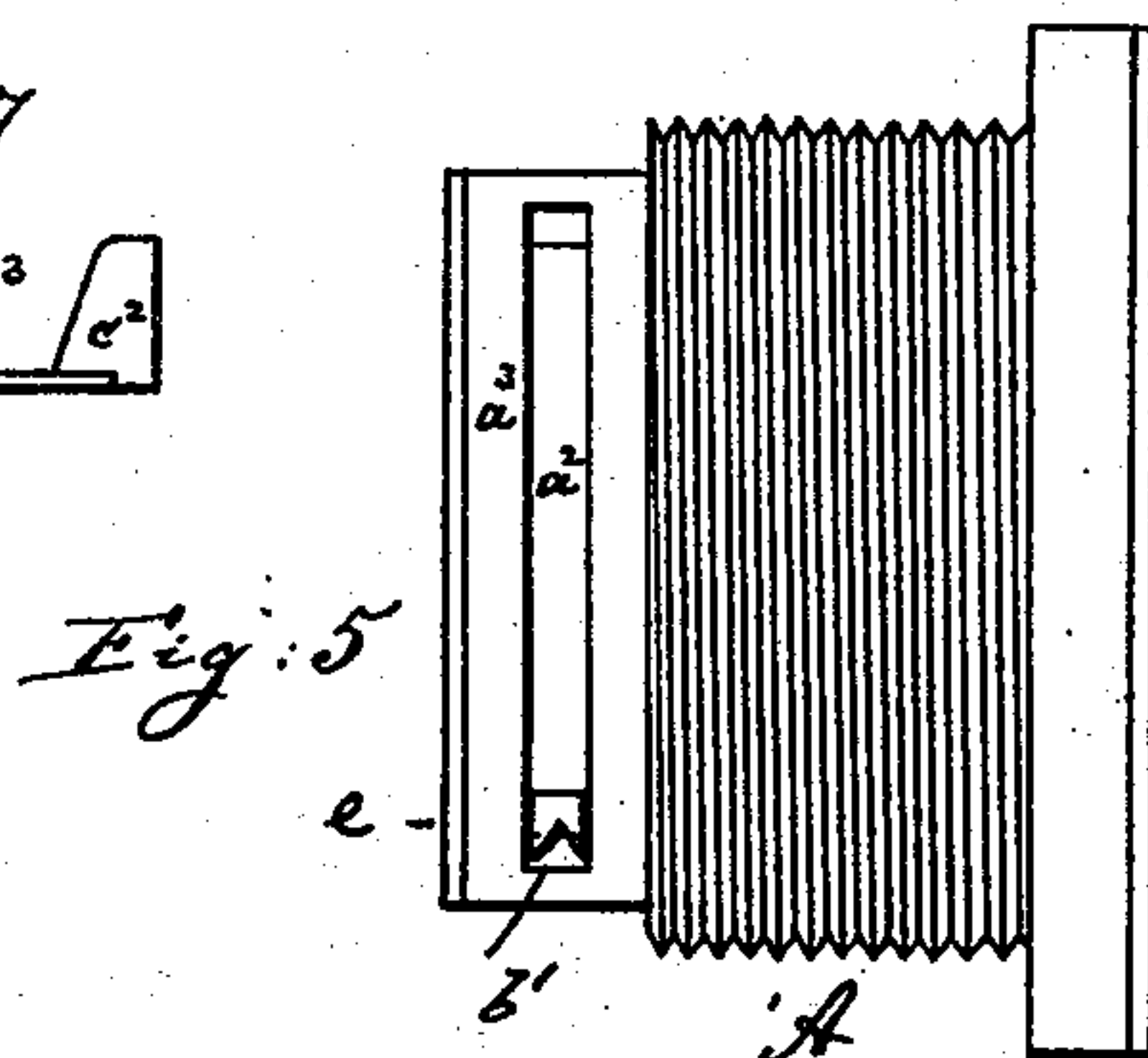
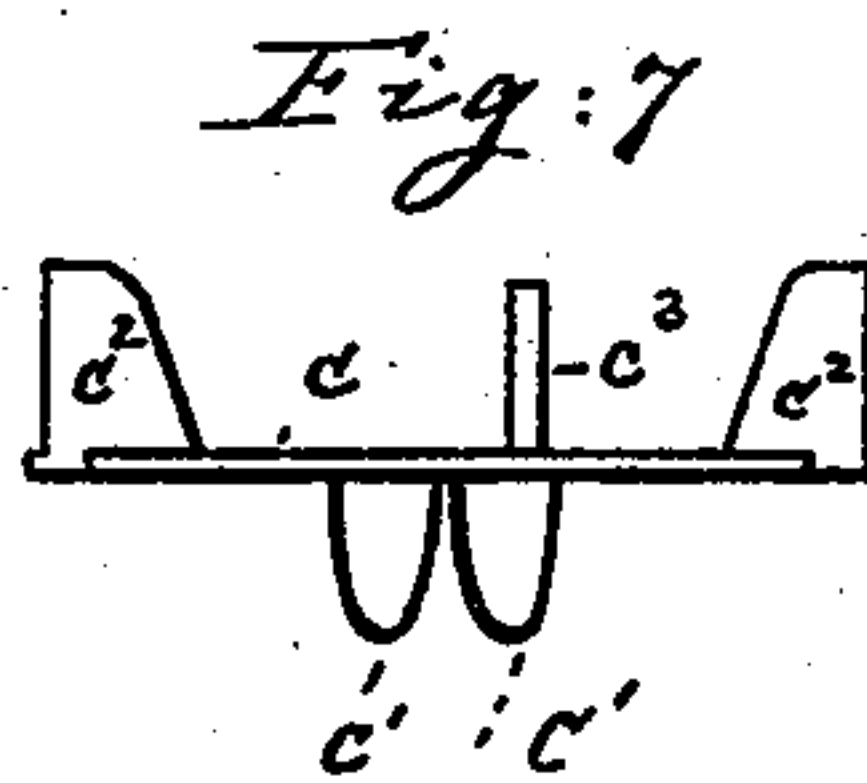
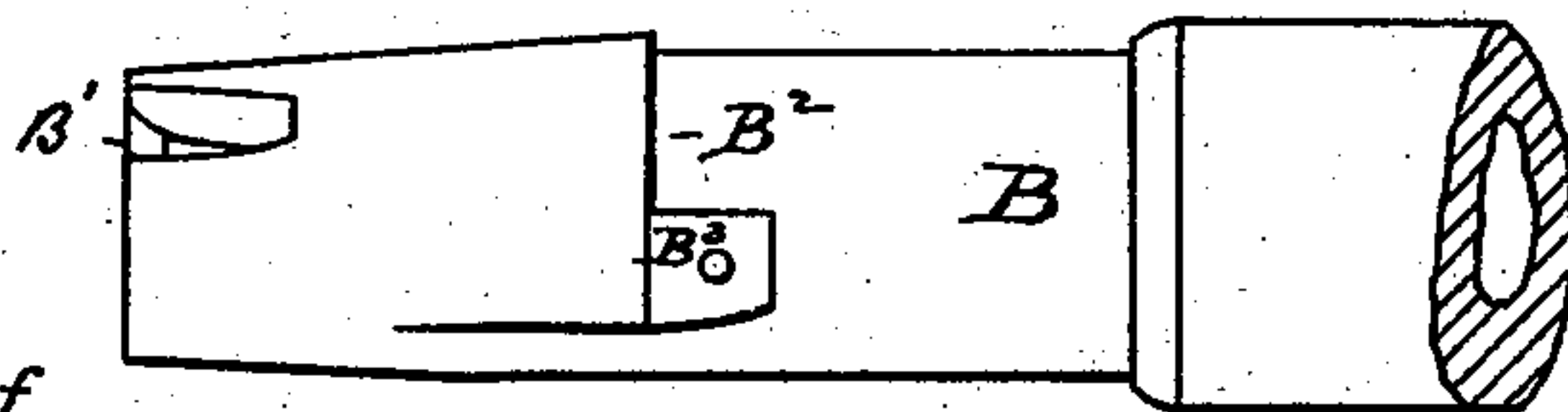
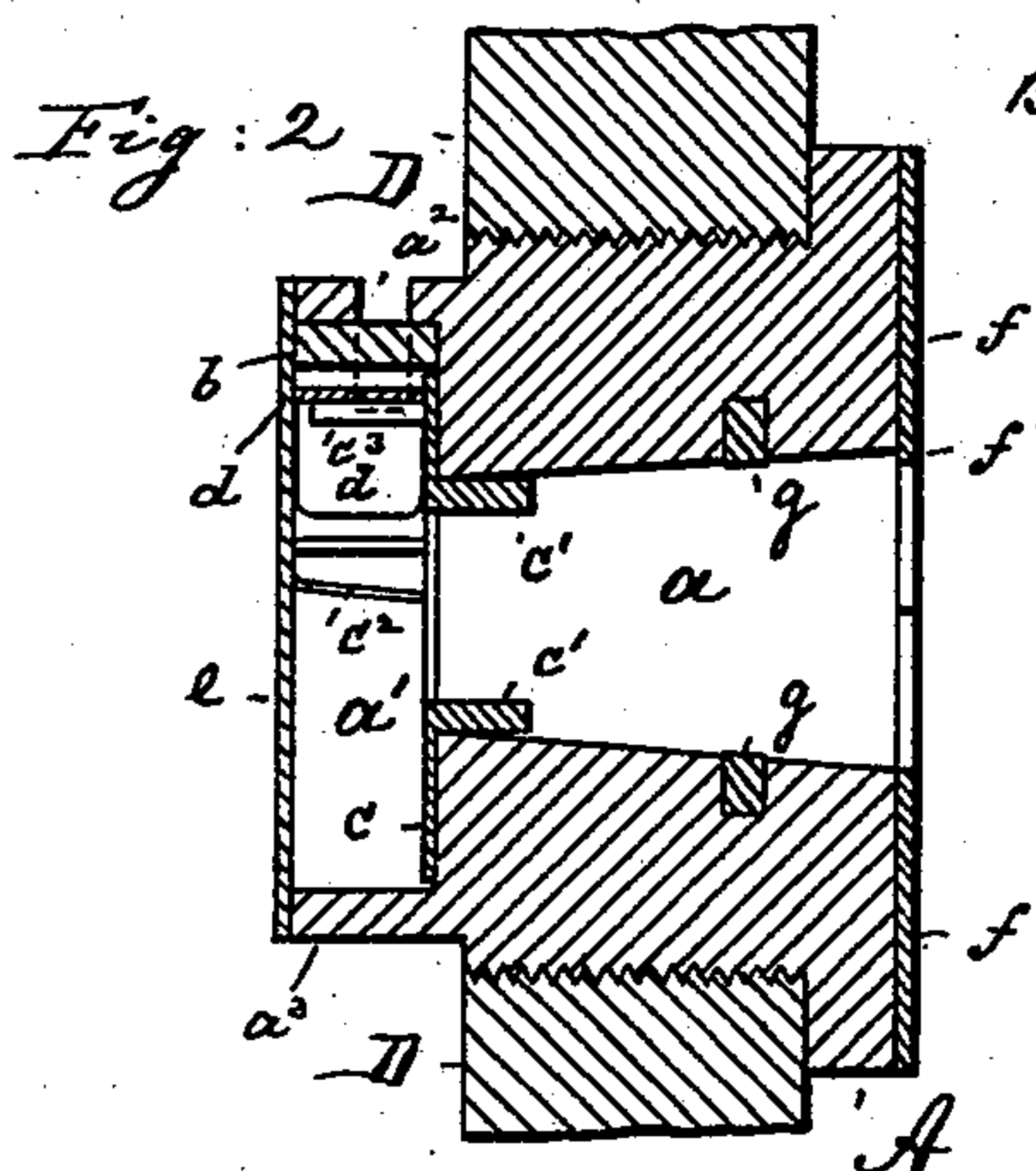
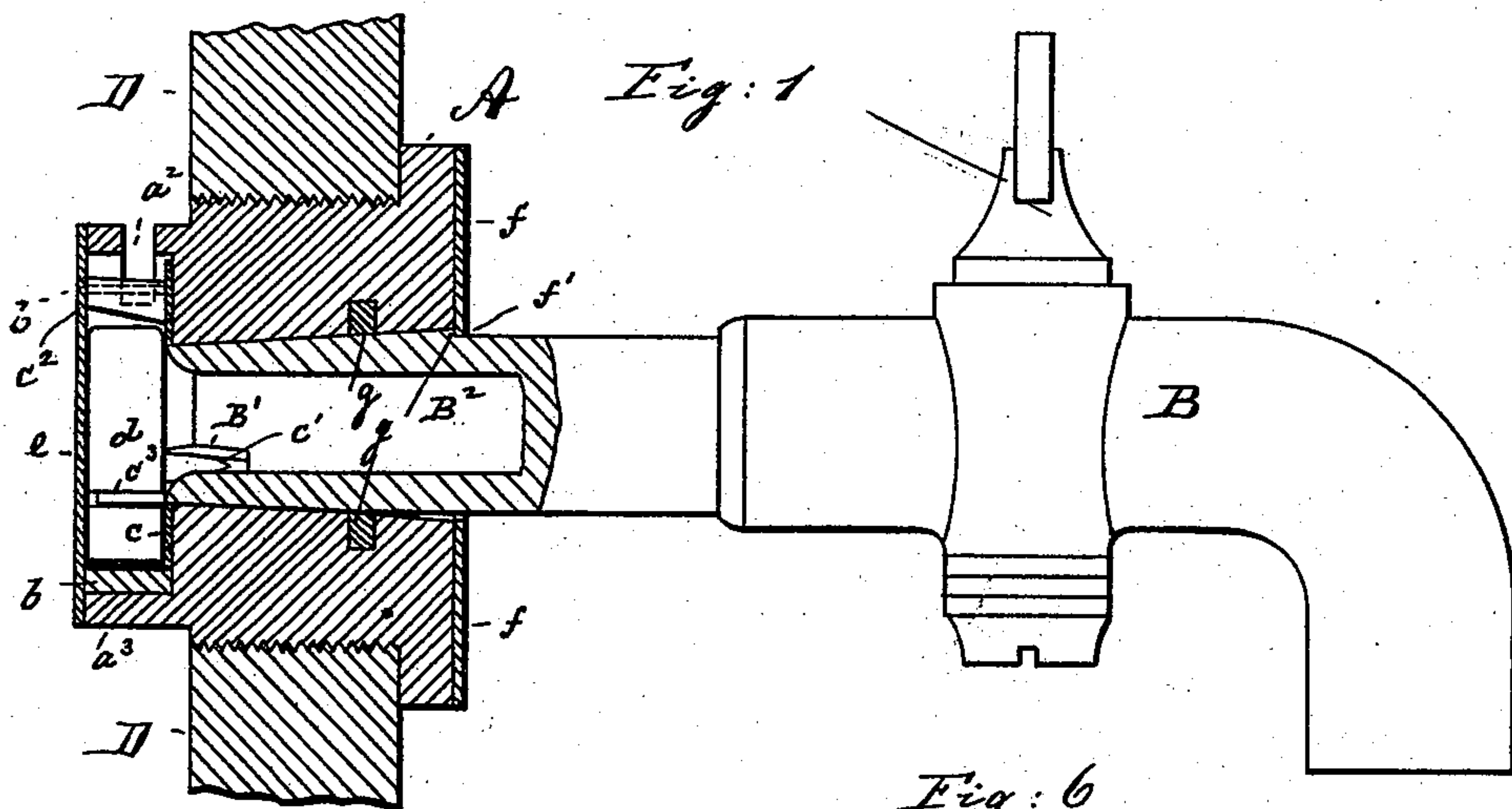
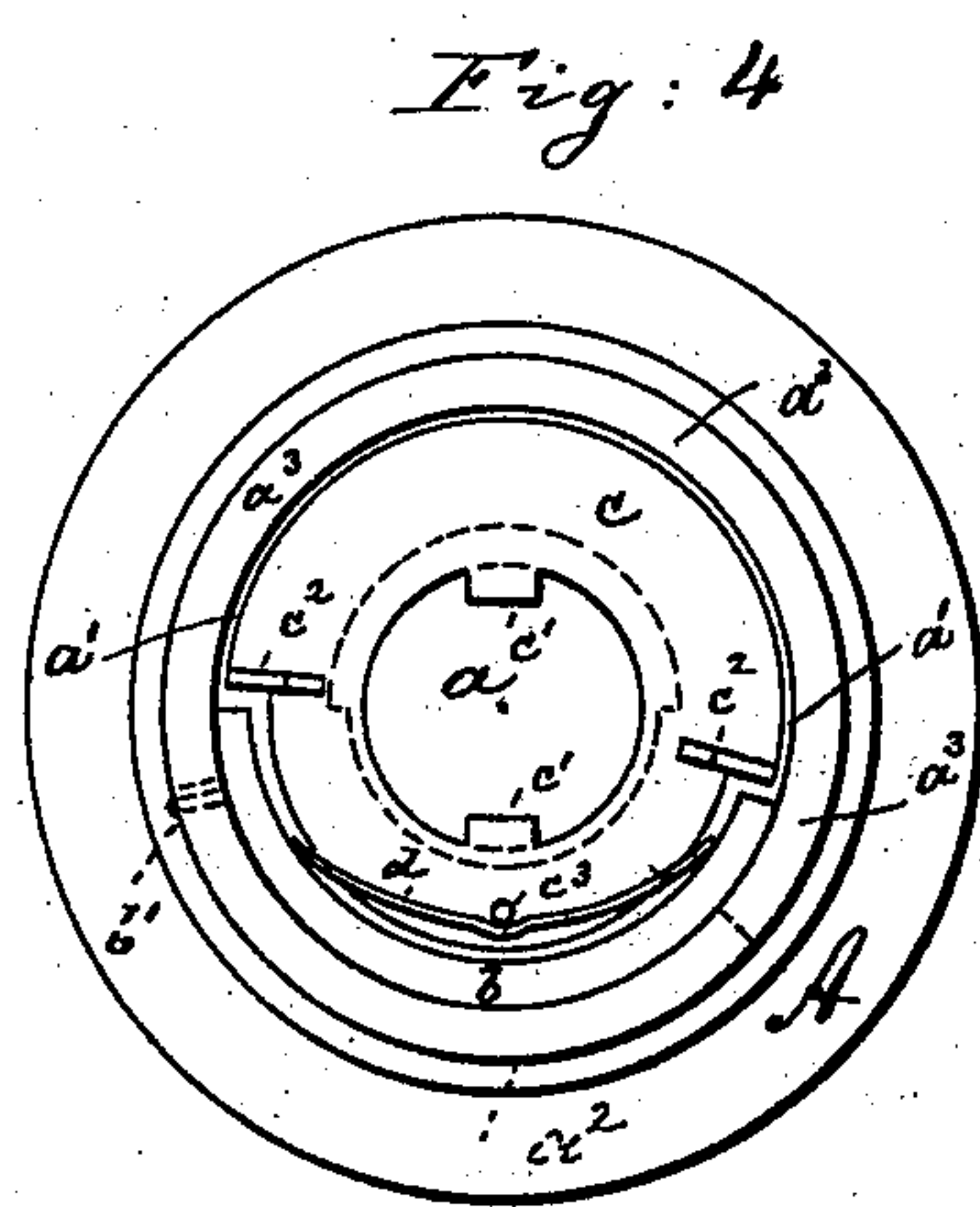
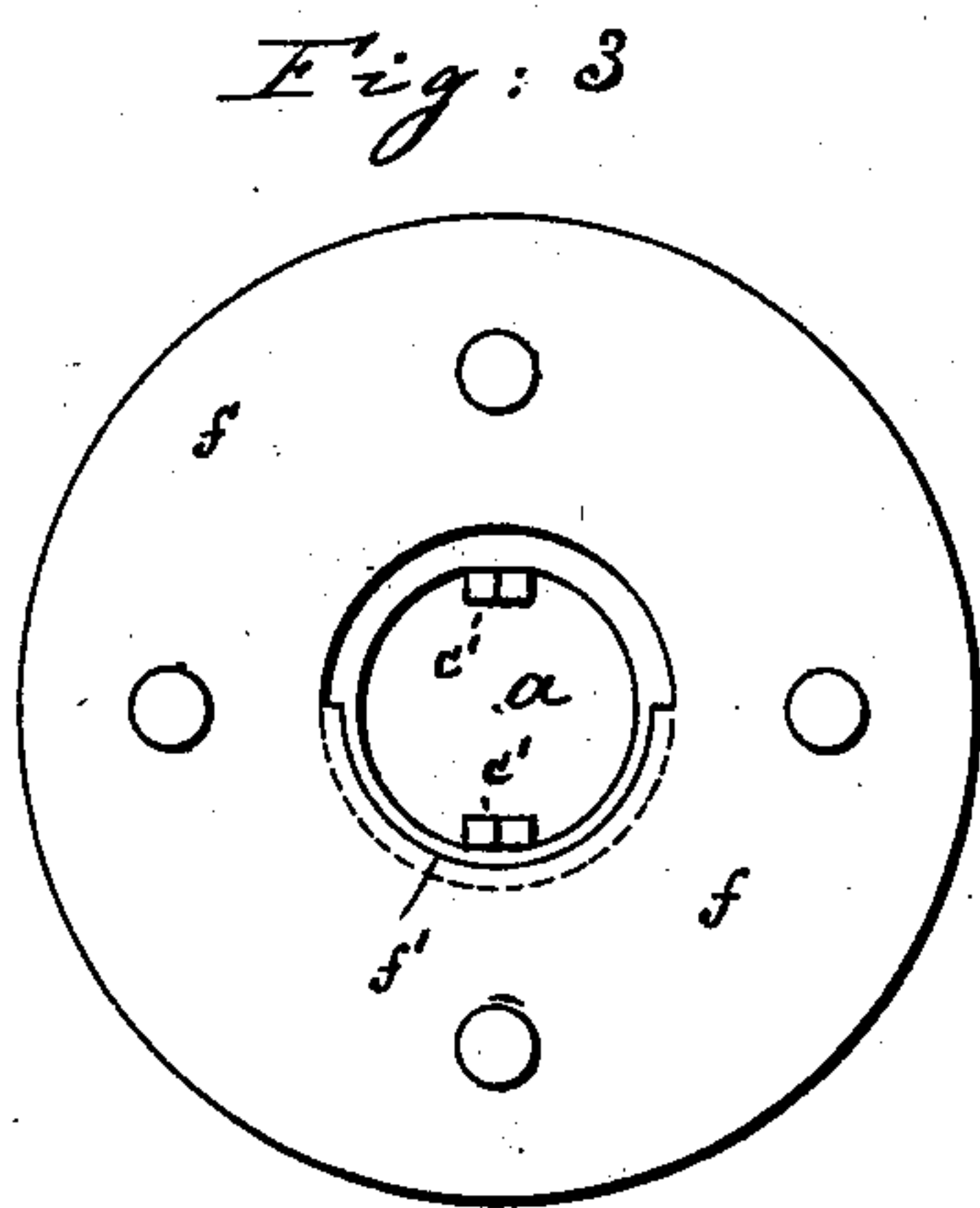


(No Model.)

F. OTTO & O. REINACHER.
BUNG FOR BARRELS.

No. 506,334.

Patented Oct. 10, 1893.



Witnesses:
A. Jonghman.
Wm. Schulz.

Inventors:
J. Otto & O. Reinacher
per Roeder & Briesew
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK OTTO AND OTTO REINACHER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BUNG FOR BARRELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,334, dated October 10, 1893.

Application filed June 23, 1893. Serial No. 478,566. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK OTTO and OTTO REINACHER, both of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Bung for Barrels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a bung for the spigot opening of a barrel containing beer, ale or other liquid under pressure.

10 The object of the invention is to provide a bung which need not be removed while tapping, which can be opened or closed by revolving the spigot and which prevents the spigot from being driven out by the pressure of the inclosed liquid.

15 In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of our improved bung showing it open. Fig. 2 is a similar section showing it closed. Fig. 3 is a front view of the bung; Fig. 4 a rear view with the back plate removed. Fig. 5 is a side view. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the rear end of the spigot and Fig. 7 a perspective view of revolving plate *c*.

20 The letter *A*, represents the body of the bung made of annular form and provided with an exterior thread which is adapted to engage the threaded spigot opening of a barrel *D*. The central opening *a*, of the bung which is adapted to receive the end of the spigot *B*, is enlarged at its rear end to form a chamber *a'*. The wall *a³*, of this chamber is provided with a slot *a²*, (Fig. 5) which constitutes an outlet opening for the ale, beer or other liquid. In order to control the opening, there is placed within the chamber *a'*, and against wall *a³*, a sliding cover *b*, which is curved to conform to the shape of the wall Fig. 3. This cover is operated by means of a 40 revoluble annular plate *c*, having two forwardly projecting lugs *c'*, that enters the opening *a*, and two rearwardly projecting lugs *c³*, adapted to engage the ends of the sliding cover *b*. The lugs *c²*, should preferably be placed at such a distance apart, that the plate *c*, must be revolved to a slight extent before the lugs will engage the cover. A spring *d*, held in place by pin *c³*, of plate *c*, and bearing with its free ends against the 50 cover *b*, always holds the latter tightly against

the opening *a²*, when the latter is closed, to prevent leakage.

The inner end of the spigot *B*, is provided with notches *B'*, to constitute a key. These notches are adapted to engage the lugs *c'*, 55 when the spigot is introduced into the bung. In order to tap the keg, the spigot is introduced and turned to the right, to revolve plate *c*, and by it cover *b*, so that the latter clears opening *a²*. By turning the spigot in 60 the opposite direction, the opening *a²*, is of course, closed.

At the rear, the chamber *a'*, is closed by a plate *e*, while at the front the bung is provided with an annular plate *f*. This plate is 65 provided with a flange *f'*, that extends over half the edge of opening *a*, so that in effect the bung is here partly undercut.

The spigot *B*, has a shoulder *B²*, that extends around one half its circumference and a lug or stop *B³* at the end of such shoulder. 70 When introducing the spigot into the bung, it is so held that the shoulder *B²*, clears the flange *f'*, and then the first slight revolution of the spigot will cause its shoulder to pass 75 under the flange *f'*, so that the spigot is locked in place and cannot be driven out by the pressure of the liquid contained in the barrel. This locking of the spigot takes place 80 before the lug *c²*, will have moved the cover *b*, and consequently before any liquid is admitted to the bung. Thus when pressure is exerted upon the spigot, the latter is already securely locked in place, an advantage which is of considerable importance, especially 85 when tapping ale, which is under a very great pressure. The stop *B³*, strikes the edges of the flange *f'*, when the bung is completely opened or closed and thus limits the revolution of the spigot. 90

In order to keep the opening *a²*, always free and clear of pitch or other impurities, we attach to the cover *b*, a scraper *b'*, which engages such opening and passes through the same from end to end at each motion of 95 the cover.

To obtain a tight joint, a washer *g*, may be placed within a groove of the bung, to embrace the spigot.

It will be seen, that our improved bung is 100

a permanent fixture of the barrel and can be used for an indefinite length of time. It greatly facilitates the tapping operation and prevents accidents, by locking the spigot before the latter is subjected to pressure.

What we claim is—

1. The combination of an annular bung having a lateral inlet opening a^2 , with a valve-moving plate, projecting partly into the bore of the bung so as to be engaged by the spigot, and with a valve which is operated by the plate, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of an annular bung with a revoluble plate having forwardly pro-

jecting lugs c' , adapted to be engaged by the spigot and rearwardly projecting lugs c^2 , and with a cover b , engaged by the lugs c^2 , substantially as specified.

3. The combination of an annular bung, having a lateral inlet opening, with a revoluble plate, and with a cover operated thereby and having a scraper adapted to engage said opening, substantially as specified.

FRANK OTTO.

OTTO REINACHER.

Witnesses:

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