(No Model.)

H. E. THOMAS.

FAUCET.

No. 506,611. Patented Oct. 10, 1893.

Fig. 1.

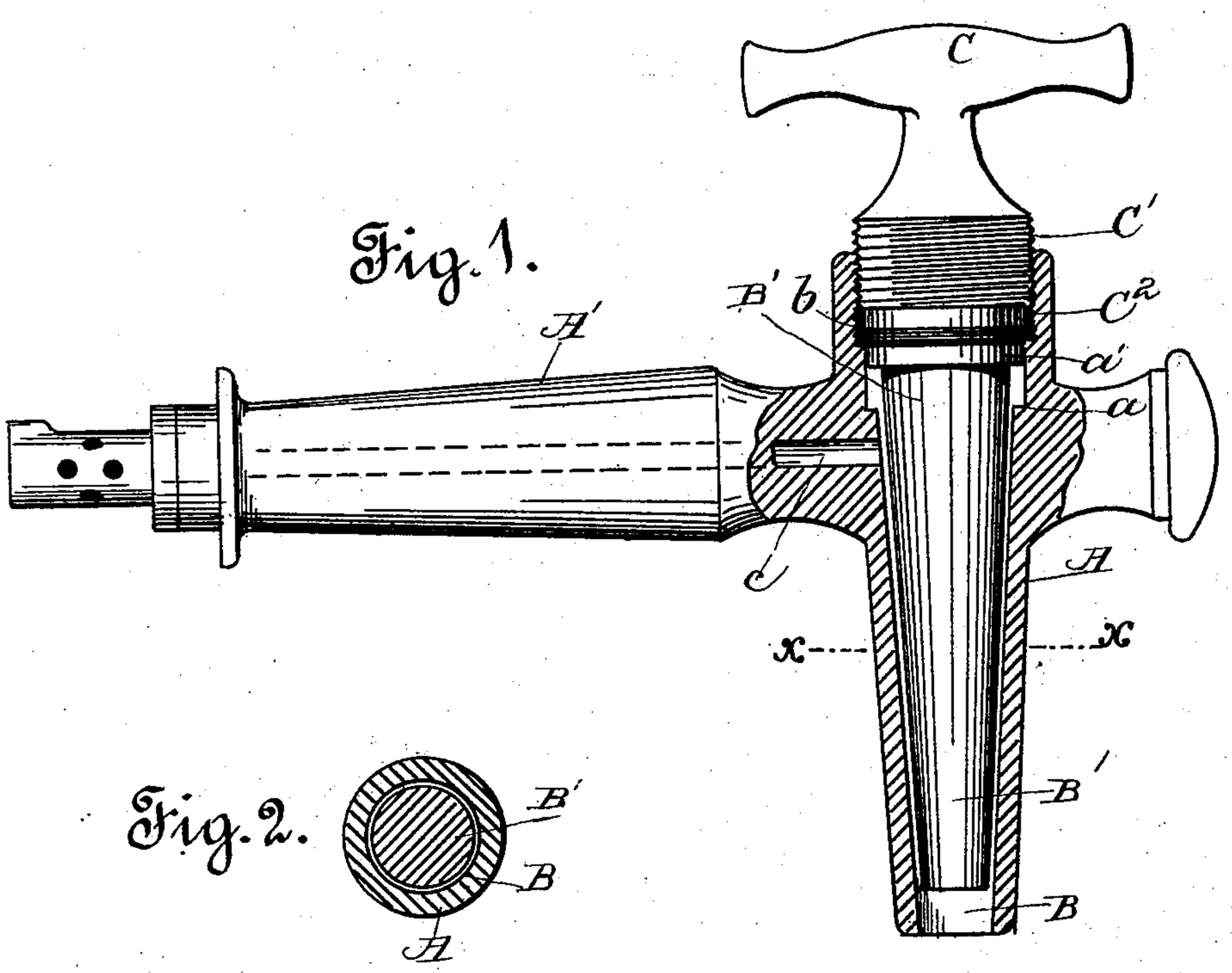

Fig. 2.

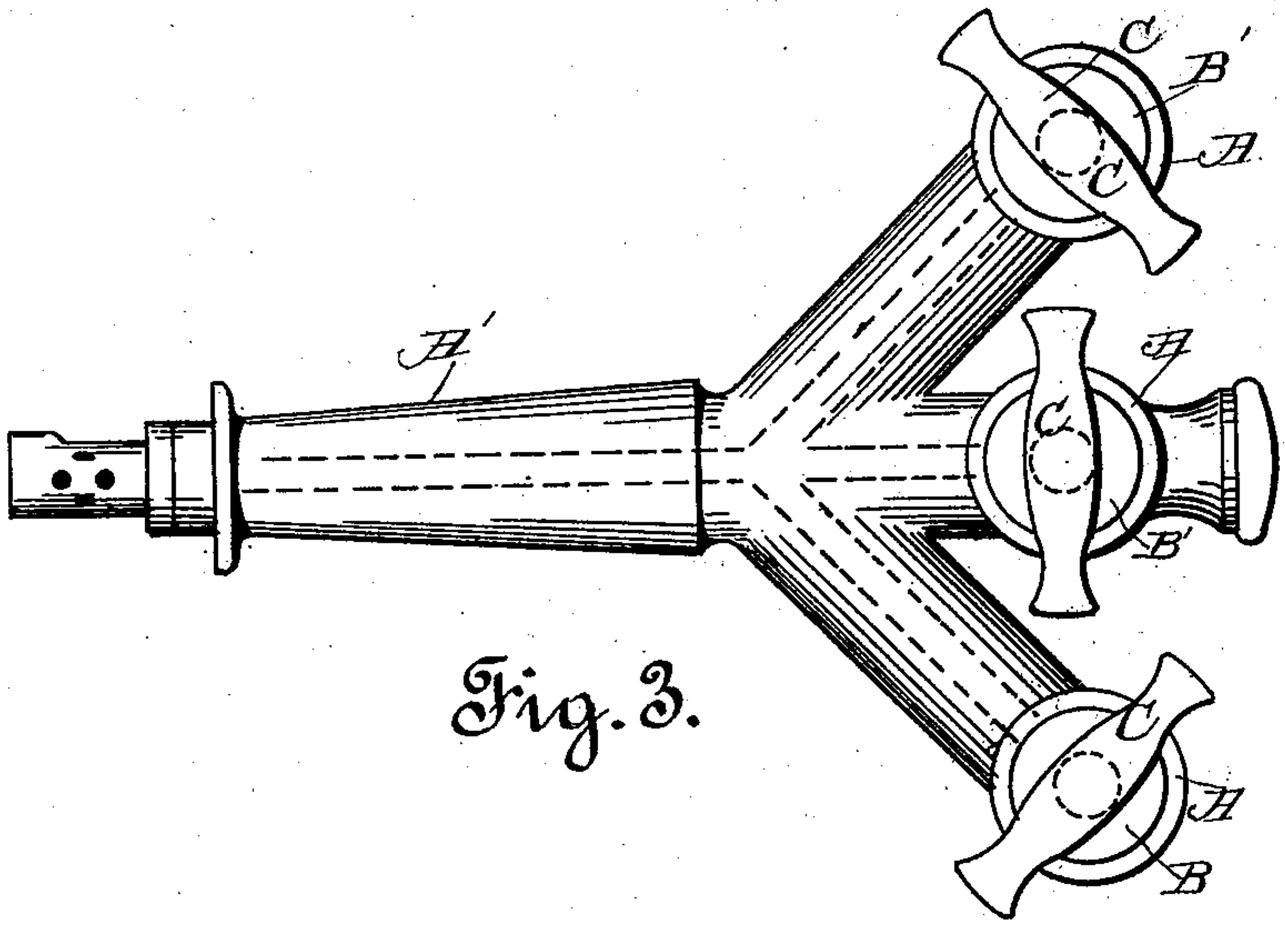

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

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By [illegible]

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY E. THOMAS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JACOB C. SHRADER, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,611, dated October 10, 1893.

Application filed February 23, 1893. Serial No. 463,506. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY E. THOMAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, 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 said invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it most nearly appertains to make, use, and practice the same.

This invention relates to a certain new and useful faucet for the drawing of beer or other liquors, which consists in the arrangement of parts and details of construction as will be hereinafter more fully set forth in the drawings, described and pointed out in the specification.

The present invention is designed more especially for the drawing of what is commonly known as "steam beer" and the object thereof is to permit the drawing of sharp beer, and at the same time overcome the creating of undue foam within the vessel into which the beer or liquid is discharged, thus not only permitting the drawing of a given quantity within a quicker time, but giving a more solid glass of beer than is ordinarily drawn.

In the ordinary faucet it is customary to force the outflowing liquor through a hollow, rotatable plug, valve or spigot, which has an opening therein, which corresponds with the outlet of the faucet, and through which the liquor flows as discharged.

In my invention, I propose to make employment of a solid, rotatable plug, valve or spigot, having a gradual taper, which fits within the tapering opening formed in the faucet, and by the raising or lowering thereof, control the flow of liquor.

Referring to the drawings forming a part of this application, wherein similar letters of reference are used to denote corresponding parts throughout the entire specification—Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved faucet. Fig. 2 is a cross section thereof on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof.

The letter A, is used to indicate the spout of the faucet A′, which is constructed with a gradually tapering interior passage-way B, which passage-way forms a seat for the solid rotatable plug, valve or spigot B′. This spigot, valve or plug is provided with the handle C, by means of which it is rotated, and the upper enlarged portion thereof has cut therein a series of male screw-threads C′, which engage the female threads C^2, cut within the upper enlarged portion of the passage-way B. These screw-threads are cut upon such an incline that only a few turns of the handle C, will be necessary to move the spigot B′, its full up or down distance.

Within the upper portion of the passage-way B, projects the annular shoulder *a*, upon which bears or rests the end of shoulder *a′*, of the spigot B′, when the same is lowered its full distance.

Below the screw-threads of the spigot, I locate the packing ring, or washer *b*, which bears against the walls of passage-way B, and forms a snug fit for the spigot and prevents the escape of the liquor therebetween.

The hollow spout A, is connected with the faucet A′, by means of the central passage *c*, as shown. Through this passage the liquor flows from the barrel or cask and makes its escape through the hollow spout as the spigot is raised to uncover passage B. As the liquor makes its escape through the hollow spout it flows around the solid spigot or plug, thus making a spiral flow. This retention and spiral flow serves to reduce the liquor to a solid stream and prevents the undue drawing of foam.

It will be observed that the moment the spigot begins to rise, the liquor starts to flow, thus reducing the wear by friction, which would ordinarily occur from excessive grinding of two metallic surfaces. Of course a slight wear occurs, but this is allowed for and when the spigot descends it will form its own seat in case any perceptible wear has taken place.

In Fig. 3, I have shown a series of spouts branching from the same faucet, which permits a number of glasses of bear, &c., to be drawn at the same time. This will be found of great importance where the demand for the liquor is great, thus saving much time.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure protection in by Letters Patent, is—

The combination with a faucet, of a spout projecting above and below the passage way of the faucet, said spout provided with a tapered bore which decreases in diameter from top to bottom, an internal seat within said bore, an annular shoulder above said seat, the upper portion of the spout having internal screw threads cut therein above the annular shoulder, of a solid tapered spigot fitting in the tapered bore of the spout, said spigot having an enlarged screw-threaded upper portion which registers with the internal screw-threaded portion of the spout, an annular shoulder projecting from the spigot below the enlarged screw-threaded portion thereof, which bears upon the inner seat of the spout when the spigot is lowered its full distance, and the packing ring secured to the spigot between the annular shoulder and enlarged upper portion thereof in order to prevent the escape of liquid through the top when the faucet is opened.

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

HENRY E. THOMAS.

Witnesses:
N. A. ACKER,
J. J. COONEY.