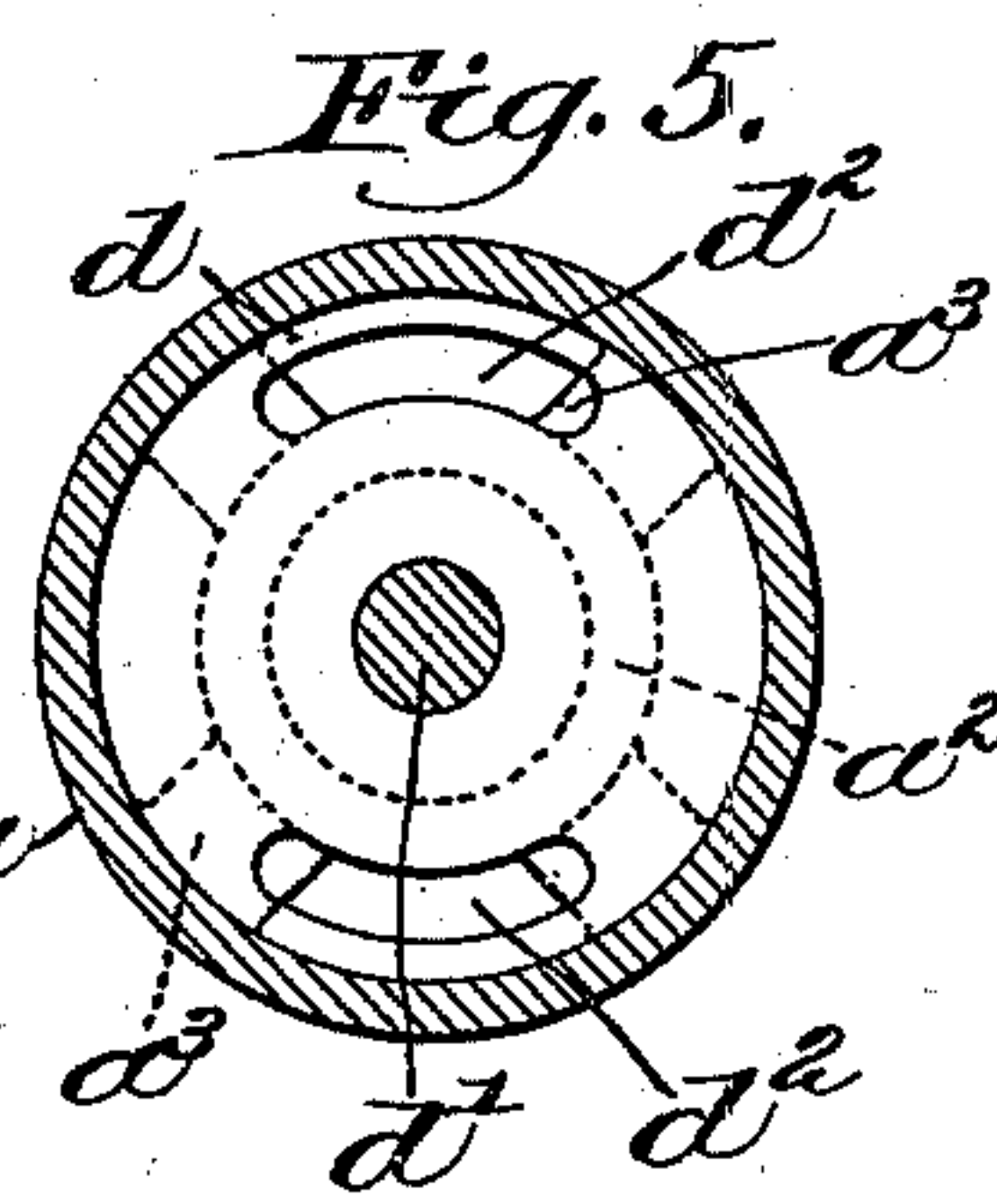
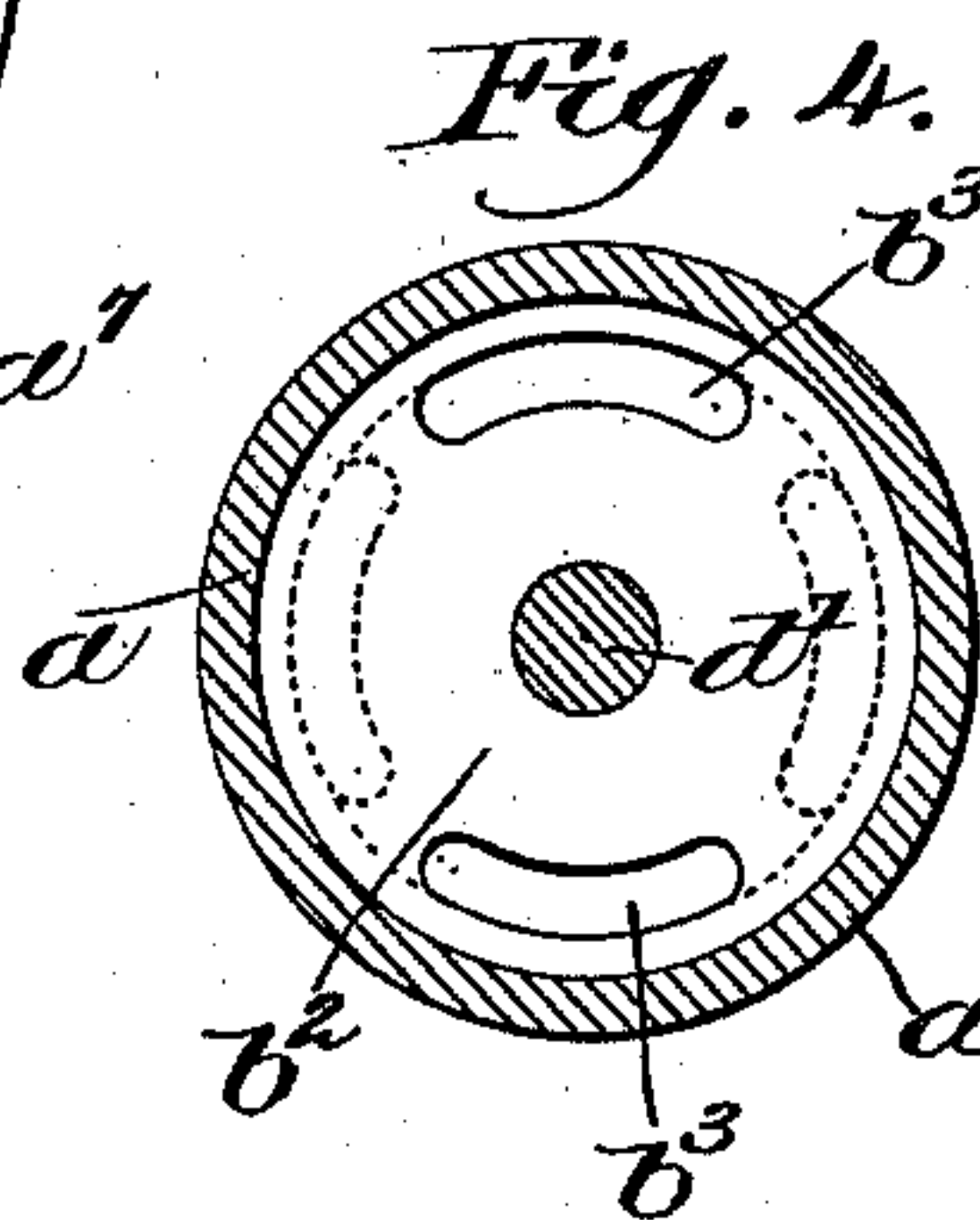
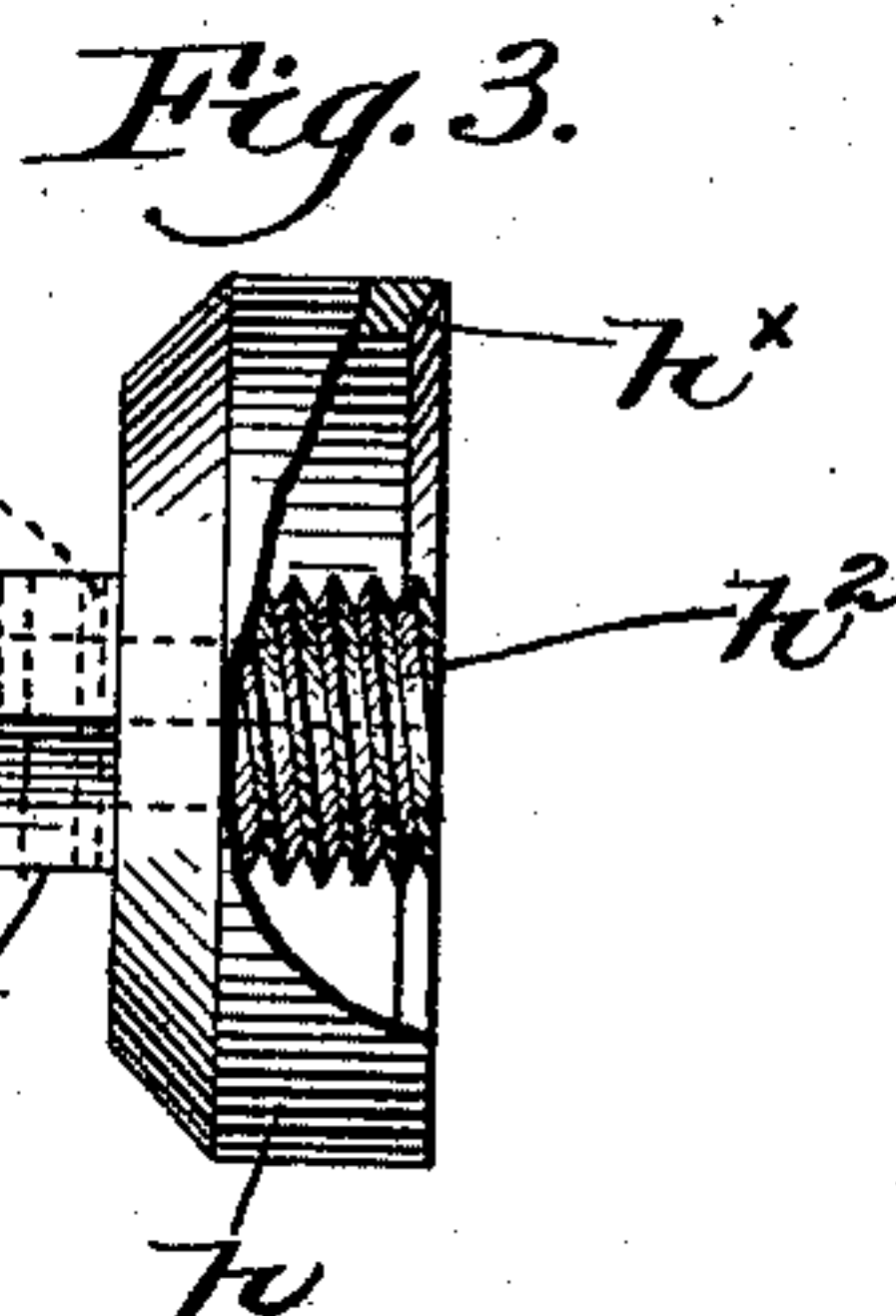
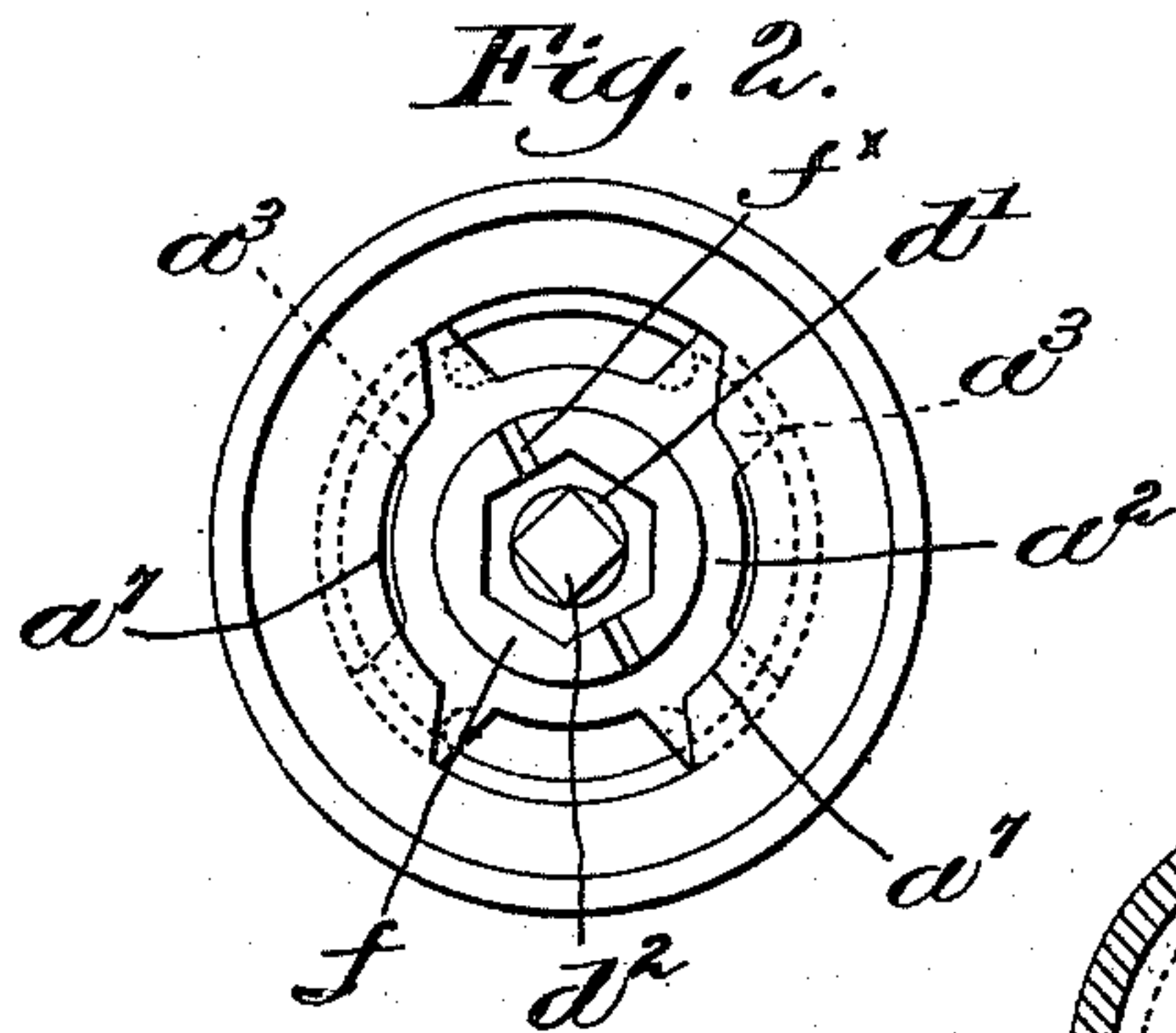
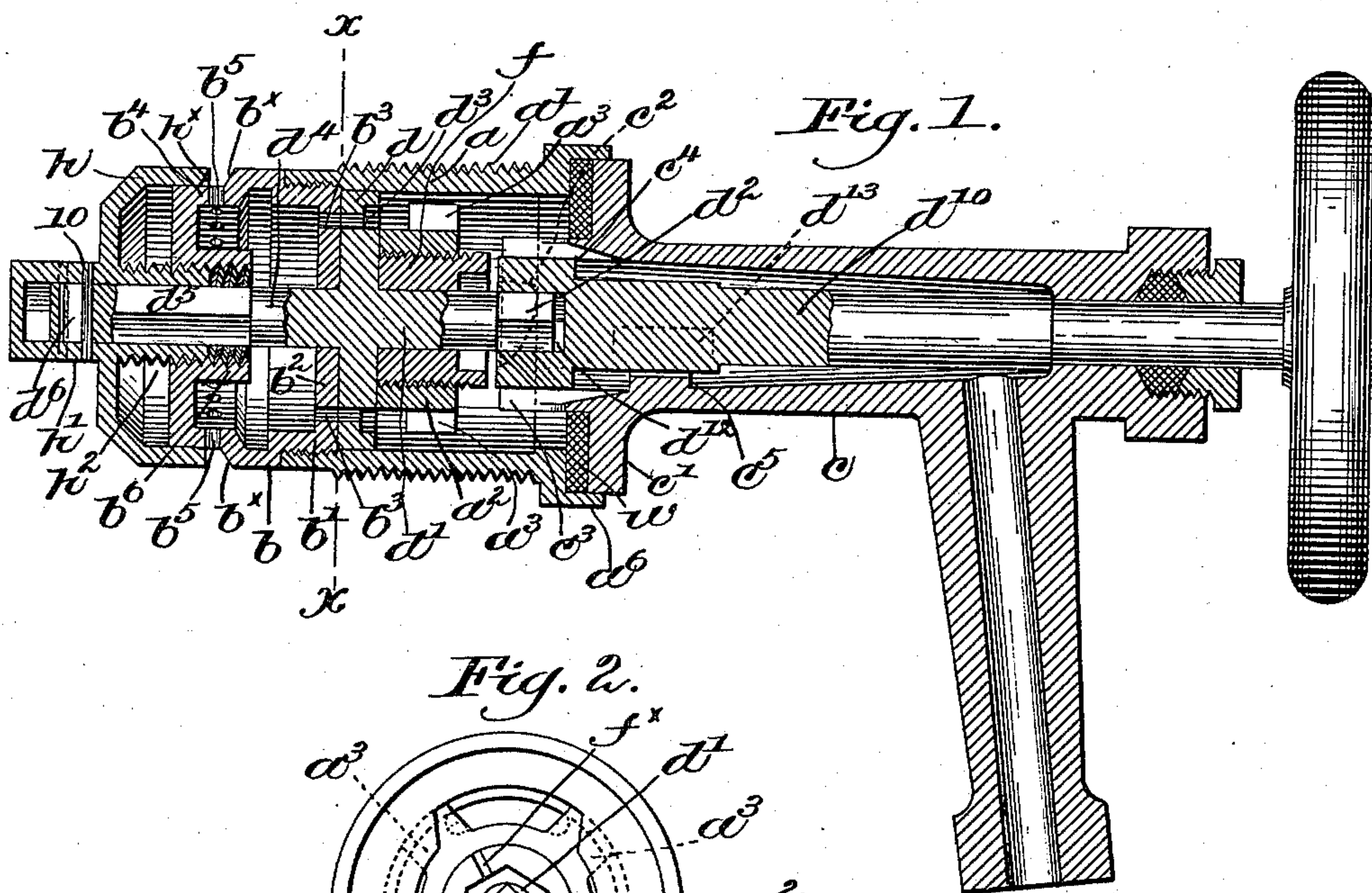


(No Model.)

E. W. KELLEY.
FAUCET FOR BEER OR OTHER CASKS.

No. 561,402.

Patented June 2, 1896.



Witnesses:

D.C. Harmon.

Thomas J. Grumman,

Inventor:

Edward W. Kelley.

by Crosby & Gregory
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD W. KELLEY, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ROBERT B. SEETON AND ANDREW LIVINGSTON, OF SAME PLACE.

FAUCET FOR BEER OR OTHER CASKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 561,402, dated June 2, 1896.

Application filed November 4, 1895. Serial No. 567,789. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD W. KELLEY, of Lowell, county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in
5 Faucets for Beer or other Casks, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters and figures on the drawings representing like parts.

10 This invention relates to faucets wherein the shell or casing is adapted to be screwed permanently into the cask or barrel, the valve being completely closed before detachment of the nozzle.

15 The fluid-inlet openings which admit the fluid from the cask or other vessel into the shell of the faucet are located at the inner end thereof and frequently become clogged or closed up.

20 In the operation of rosining the barrels the inlets are frequently closed up, and the interior operative parts of the faucet are also often clogged and prevented from proper action by the rosin or similar material.

25 This invention has for its object the production of a faucet provided with means for completely covering or protecting the inlet-openings whenever desired, so that if the barrel or cask is to be rosined access to the inlets
30 can be entirely prevented during such operation.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a faucet embodying my invention, showing the valve and inlet-guard open, with the nozzle and valve-actuator in operative position.
35 Fig. 2 is a front view of the outer end of the shell or casing, the nozzle being detached. Fig. 3, in side elevation and partially broken out, represents the inlet-guard detached. Fig.
40 4 is a transverse section on the line xx , Fig. 1, looking toward the left; and Fig. 5 is a similar section, but looking toward the right.

The shell or casing a is externally threaded at a' to screw into the cask, as usual, and interiorly threaded at its inner end to engage
45 the threaded end b' of a cap b , having a diaphragm b^2 , perforated or provided with curved slots b^3 , Fig. 4, to form a valve-seat.

50 The outer end of the cap is shown as reduced in diameter at b^4 , Fig. 1, forming a

preferably beveled shoulder b^x , and provided with perforations b^5 in its side to permit the contents of the cask or barrel to enter the cap, the said end having formed thereon a
55 hub or boss b^6 , interiorly threaded, as shown.

An inlet-guard h (shown separately in Fig. 3) is shown as a shell adapted to fit closely and slide upon the reduced end b^4 of the cap, said guard having a central elongated hollow
60 hub h' , closed at its outer end and threaded exteriorly at h^2 on its inner end, the opening therein being polygonal in cross-section. The edge of the guard h is beveled at h^x to rest closely against the beveled shoulder b^x of the
65 cap when the guard is drawn inward, at such time completely covering the inlets b^5 and absolutely preventing entrance of the fluid to the faucet. When the guard is so
70 drawn in, the barrel or cask may be rosined or otherwise treated, and the interior of the faucet will be thoroughly protected. Afterward, when the guard is moved into the position shown in Fig. 1, the inlets b^5 are opened
75 and the fluid can freely pass into the faucet.

A hub or boss a^2 , interiorly threaded, is formed within the shell or casing a by a spider or apertured web a^3 , and a sleeve or bushing
80 f , exteriorly threaded, is screwed into the hub or boss, nicked at its outer end at f^x , Fig. 2, whereby it may be rotated.

The bushing forms a bearing for the spindle d' of a disk-like valve d , held by the bushing properly upon its seat b^2 and slotted at
85 d^3 to at times register with the slots b^3 of said seat.

In Fig. 1 the valve is shown as open; but if turned one-quarter around the slots d^3 therein will be moved into position shown relatively by dotted lines, Fig. 4, closing the valve.

The extremity of the spindle is made polygonal in cross-section, as at d^2 , whereby it may be rotated, the spindle being extended
90 at d^4 beyond the valve and through the seat b^2 into the polygonal opening of the elongated guard-hub h^2 , the spindle being correspondingly shaped at d^5 and having a slot d^6 therein
95 to receive a retaining-pin 10 in the hub h^2 , limiting movement of the guard h and preventing undue outward movement thereof, as such undue outward movement would pre-
100

vent return of the guard to proper position when it was again desired to close the openings b^5 .

The bushing f takes up wear of the valve from time to time by being rotated as necessary.

By rotating the valve-spindle the guard h is screwed in or out on the cap to close or open the valve inlet-openings b^5 , a quarter-rotation of the spindle to open or close the valve being sufficient in general to materially move the guard, so that when the latter has been fully opened the valve can be operated at pleasure.

An annular lip a^6 on the outer end of the body or shell a has two undercut segmental flanges a^7 , Fig. 2, forming one part of the nozzle-coupling.

The nozzle c , annularly flanged at c' , is reduced to enter the central opening formed by the flanges a^7 , ears c^2 (see dotted lines, Fig. 1) on said reduced portion entering the cut-away part between the flanges, so that partial rotation of the nozzle to carry the ears beneath the flanges a^7 will rigidly couple the nozzle to the body a , a suitable washer w preventing leakage.

A valve-actuator d^{10} is recessed in its inner end at d^{12} to engage the polygnal end d^2 of the valve-stem and by rotation operates the valve or the guard, the part c^3 of the nozzle forming a bearing for the inner end of the actuator and being slotted at c^4 to permit the passage of the fluid when the valve is open, and a shoulder c^5 on the interior of the nozzle is adapted to engage at times with a projection or lug d^{13} on the valve-actuator, substantially as shown and described in another application, Serial No. 526,912, filed by me, and for the same purpose as therein described, the nozzle and actuator and the method of connecting them to the body of the faucet forming the subject-matter of and being broadly claimed in my said application referred to.

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

1. In a faucet, a shell or body, an adjustable bearing therein, a rotatable valve having an opening in it and supported by the bearing, a removable cap having inlet-openings near its outer end and a perforated inner end to form a valve-seat, and a longitudinally-movable, rotatable guard adapted to

cover or uncover said inlet-openings, combined with a valve-actuator, and devices between it and the guard, to rotate and thereby control the longitudinal movement of the latter, substantially as described.

2. In a faucet, a shell or body having a fluid-inlet at its inner end, a valve-seat and a rotatable valve within said shell or body, and a rearwardly-extended spindle on said valve, combined with a rotatable guard or closure for the fluid-inlet, movable longitudinally relative to the shell or body, and operatively connected to the valve-spindle, to be longitudinally moved by rotation of the latter and a threaded support for the guard, substantially as described.

3. In a faucet, a shell or body having a fluid-inlet at its inner end, a rotatable valve within said shell, and an actuator for the valve, combined with a rotatable and longitudinally-movable guard or closure for said inlet a threaded support for the guard, and connections between the valve-actuator and guard, to rotate the latter and thereby move it from or toward the valve to open or close the inlet respectively, substantially as described.

4. In a faucet, a shell or body having a fluid-inlet at its inner end, a rotatable valve within said shell, having a rearwardly-extended spindle, and an actuator for the valve, combined with an external guard or closure for the inlet, movable upon the inner end of the shell, connections between it and the valve-actuator, to operate the guard, and slot-and-pin connection between the spindle and guard, to form a limiting-stop for the guard, substantially as described.

5. In a faucet, a shell or body having fluid-inlets in its inner end, and a threaded boss therein, a rotatable valve in the shell having an extended spindle, a detachable nozzle, and an actuator for the valve, combined with an external guard or closure for the inlet-openings, a threaded hub to engage the boss in the shell and having an aperture to receive the valve-spindle, whereby rotation of the latter moves the guard to cover or uncover the fluid-inlets, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD W. KELLEY.

Witnesses:

FRANK M. BROGAN,
L. C. CARDELL.