

(No Model.)

J. MOHN.
TAP BUSHING.

No. 573,990.

Patented Dec. 29, 1896.

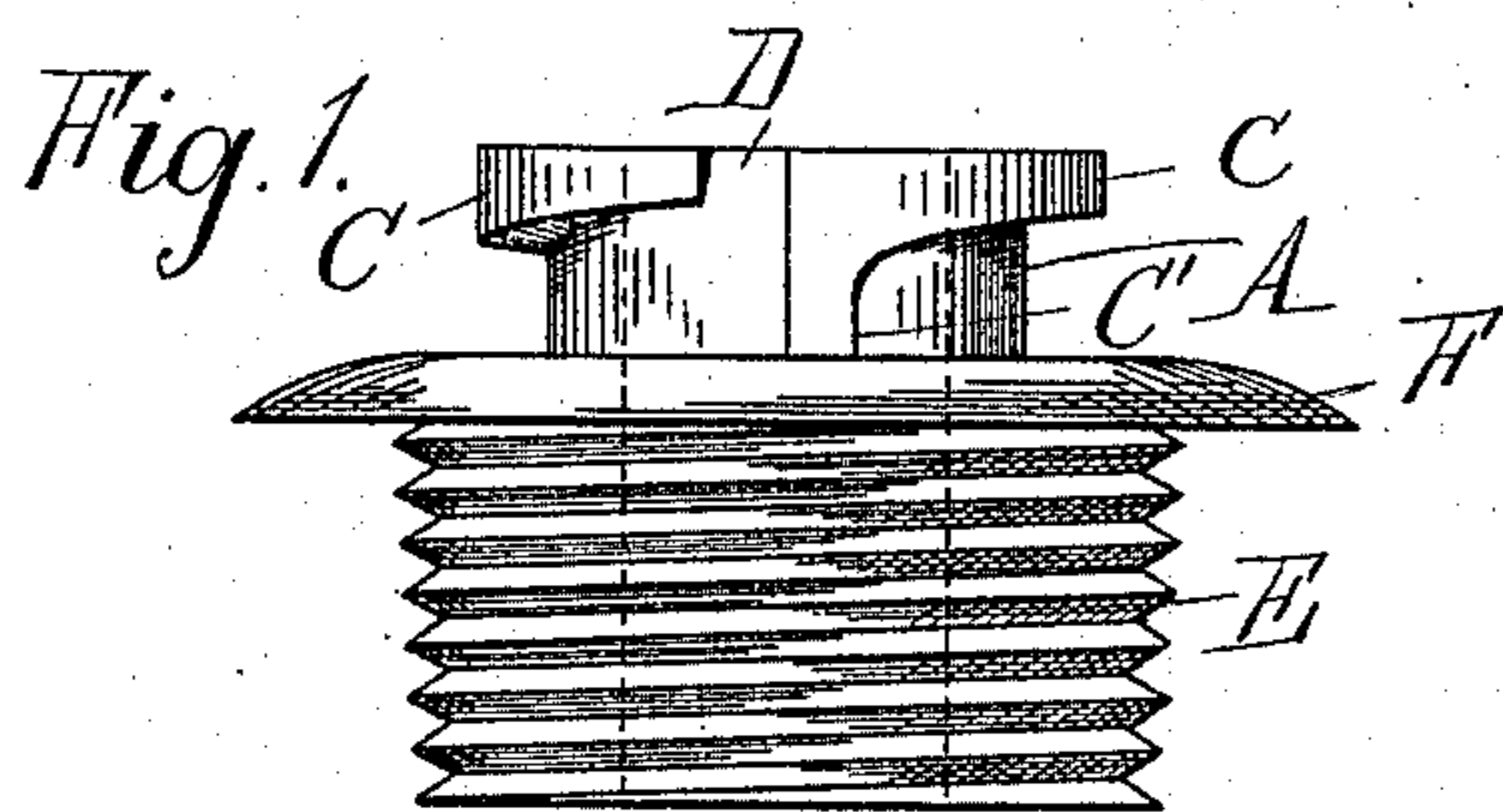


Fig. 2.

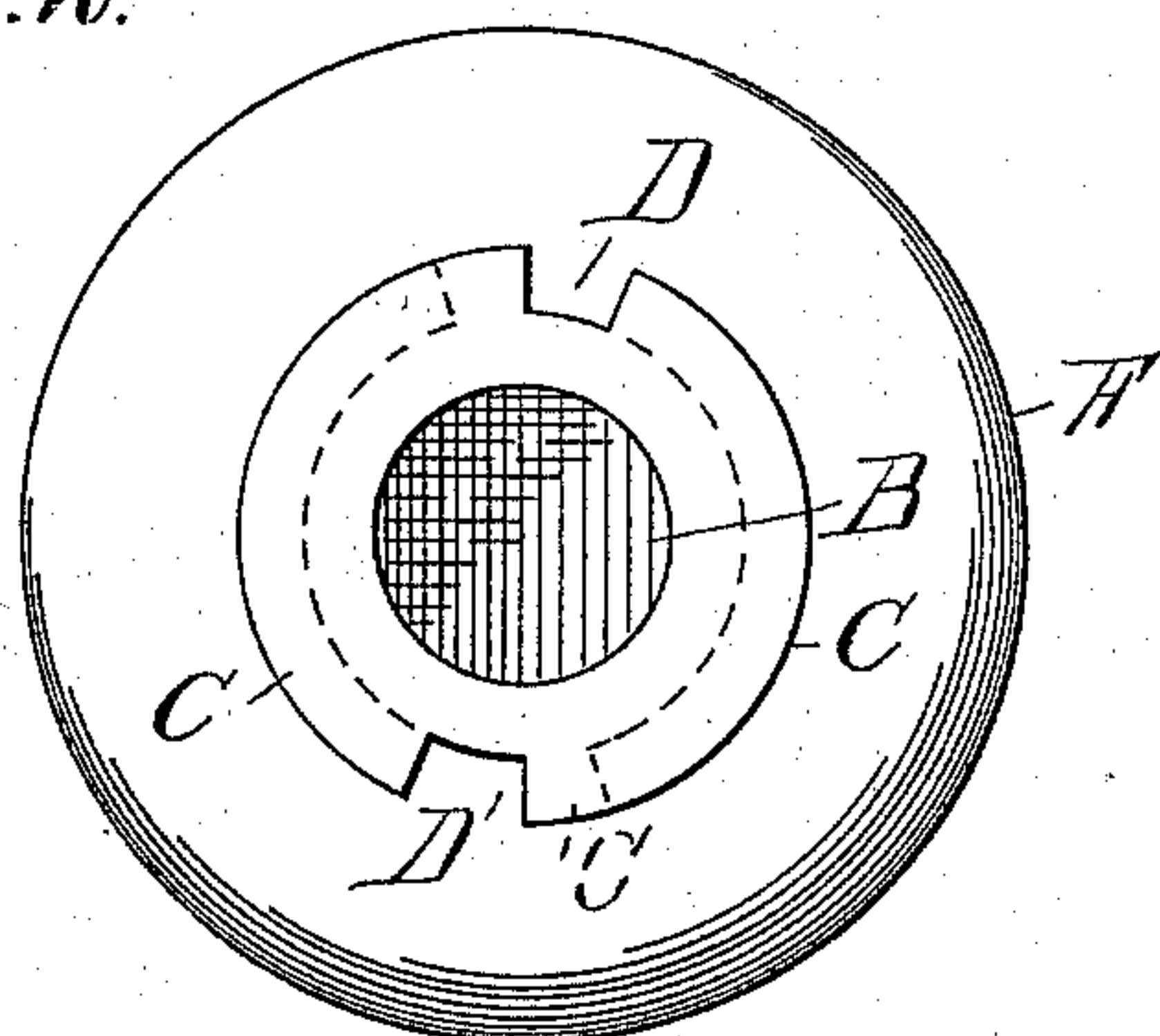
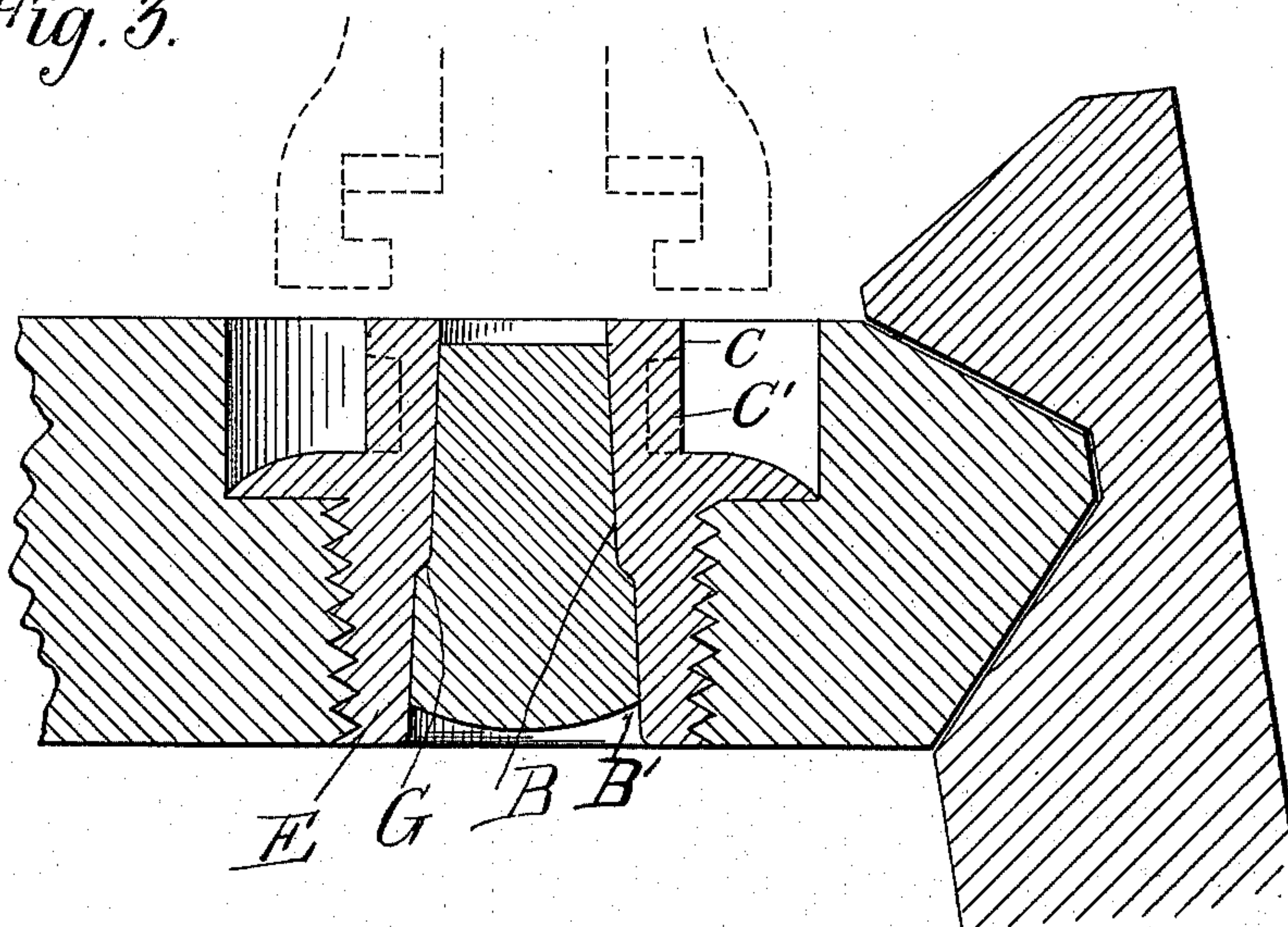


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

O. H. Bantley,
a. L. Kahby

Inventor

John Mohn,
By M. W. Mudgett & Son
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MOHN, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN TAP
BUSH COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TAP-BUSHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 573,990, dated December 29, 1896.

Application filed February 11, 1896. Serial No. 578,843. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MOHN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tap-Bushings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to that kind of bushings for kegs and barrels which are particularly constructed and arranged for coupling thereto what is known as a "tap" for the purpose of drawing off the contents; and my invention is especially designed to form an improvement on the bush shown and described by me in Letters Patent No. 530,703, granted to me December 11, 1894.

My invention consists in some novel features of construction, as more fully herein-
after described, and shown in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved tap-bush. Fig. 2 is a plan thereof, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section showing it as secured in the barrel-head and showing in dotted outlines the lower end of the coupling member of the tap.

A is a nipple provided with a central tap-hole B for the reception of a suitable bung and with two interrupted coupling-flanges C around the top of the nipple and forming between them at diametrically opposite points the interstices D.

E is a screw-threaded bushing integrally formed with the nipple, and F is an annular flange formed intermediately between the nipple and bushing, preferably with a square shoulder at the under side and rounded on top.

The aperture B extends through the nipple and bushing. For a portion of its length it is slightly tapering, the larger diameter being within the bushing, and toward the inner end the aperture has an enlargement which forms a shoulder at G.

The interrupted flanges C on the nipple (which form a well-known coupling means for securing the tap to the nipple) are formed at one end with a right-angled extension C', which connects it with the top of the flange and forms the wrench-hold by means of which

power is applied to screw the bushing into the barrel.

In my improved construction it will be seen that the bushing proper is only long enough to extend through a portion of the head, say through about one-half, more or less, and the other portion of the device is inclosed in a recess formed by countersinking the head. In this way the nipple is entirely concealed within the head, and it has the necessary recess formed around it to receive the coupling member of the tap, whereas if the recess is formed in the bushing in the aforementioned Letters Patent it interferes greatly with pasting on the revenue-stamps as required in barrels containing malt or spirituous liquor, on account of the edges of the stamp having to be pasted to the metal instead of to the wood, as in the construction herein shown.

A further advantage is that by doing away with the metallic wall around the recess I am enabled to get closer to the rim of the barrel, which is very desirable, and at the same time I can afford to make the recess amply large, whereas in the old construction the recess had to be made as small as the circumstances would permit, and this made it so small that it was liable to fill up.

A further advantage is that with my improved construction the screw-threaded part of the bushing is small, which requires less power to screw it into the head. At the same time I have devised a wrench-hold for the purpose on the nipple itself and of such a character that the tool cannot mar the coupling element of the nipple.

The peculiar formation of the tap-hole is also of advantage, as the enlargement B' permits the inner end of the cork which closes the tap-hole to expand, whereby, in connection with the shoulder G, it resists great internal pressure, while at the same time it can be readily pushed inside by the tap.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A tap-bushing composed of an externally-screw-threaded bushing of a length to extend only through a portion of the head of the barrel and provided at the top with a freely-projecting nipple adapted to form the coupling member for a tap, and a horizontal flange at the base of the nipple having its upper face

terminating at its outer edges and a tap-hole extending through the nipple and bushing, the combined length of said nipple and bushing being substantially equal to the thickness 5 of the head of the barrel or keg, substantially as described.

2. A tap-bushing composed of an externally-screw-threaded bushing provided around the top with an annular flange having its upper 10 face extended in a substantially horizontal plane to the edge thereof and with a freely-projecting nipple having interrupted coupling-flanges, and a wrench-hold C' formed integrally with said coupling-flanges, said nip- 15 ple and bushing combined being of a length substantially equal to the thickness of the head of the barrel or keg, substantially as described.

3. A tap-bushing composed of the screw-threaded bushing, the annular flange F sub- 20 stantially horizontal throughout arranged around the top of the bushing, the nipple A freely projecting from the top of the bushing, the interrupted coupling-flanges C, the vertical wrench-holds C' integrally formed with 25 the coupling-flanges and the tap-hole extending through the nipple and bushing, substantially as described.

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

JOHN MOHIN.

Witnesses:

M. B. O'DOGHERTY,
O. F. BARTHEL.