

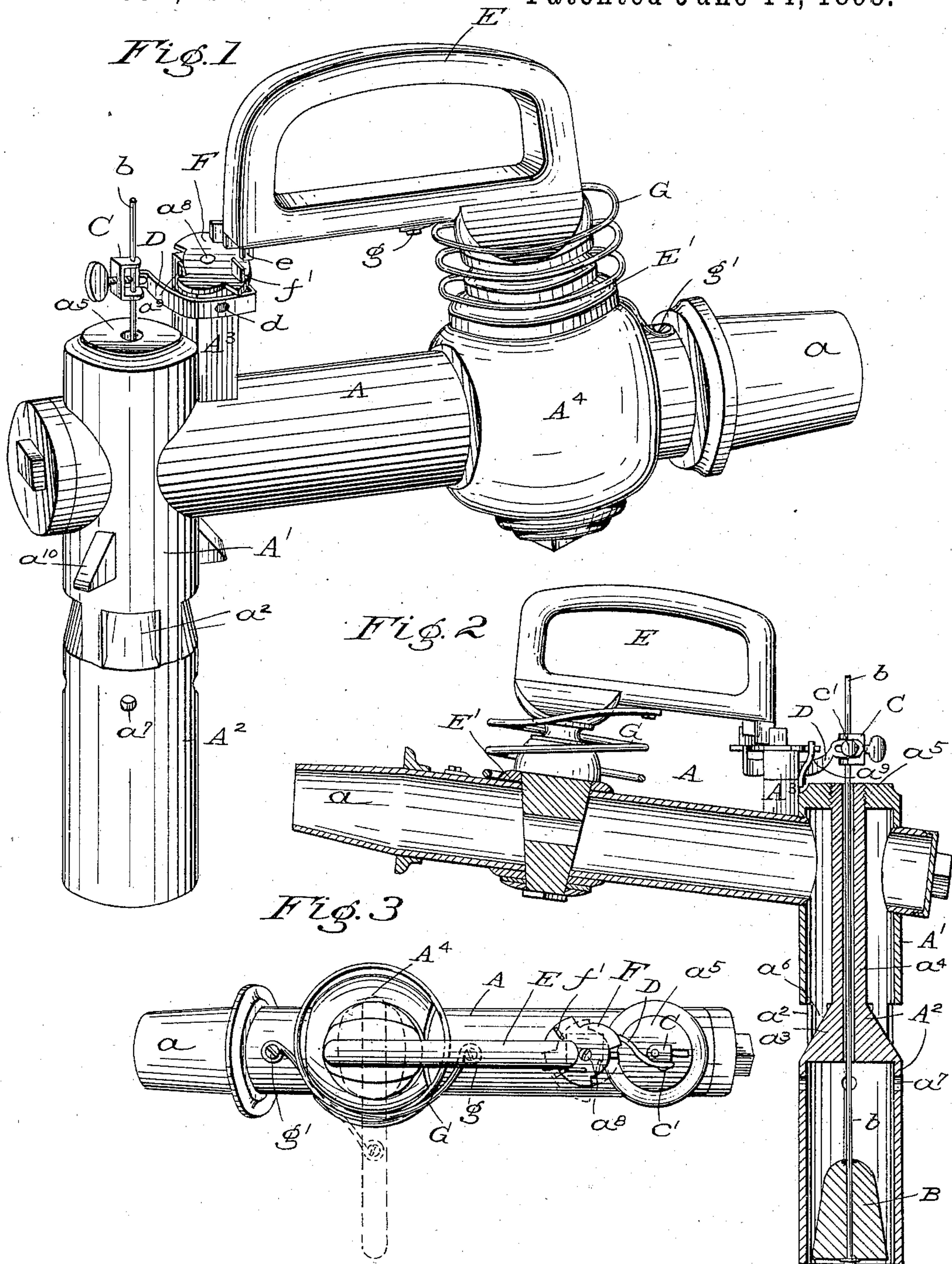
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. EASKER.
AUTOMATIC FAUCET.

No. 605,540.

Patented June 14, 1898.



Witnesses:-

D. Knapp
C. H. Zacher

Inventor.

John Easker.

By his Atty. J. B. Reichelt

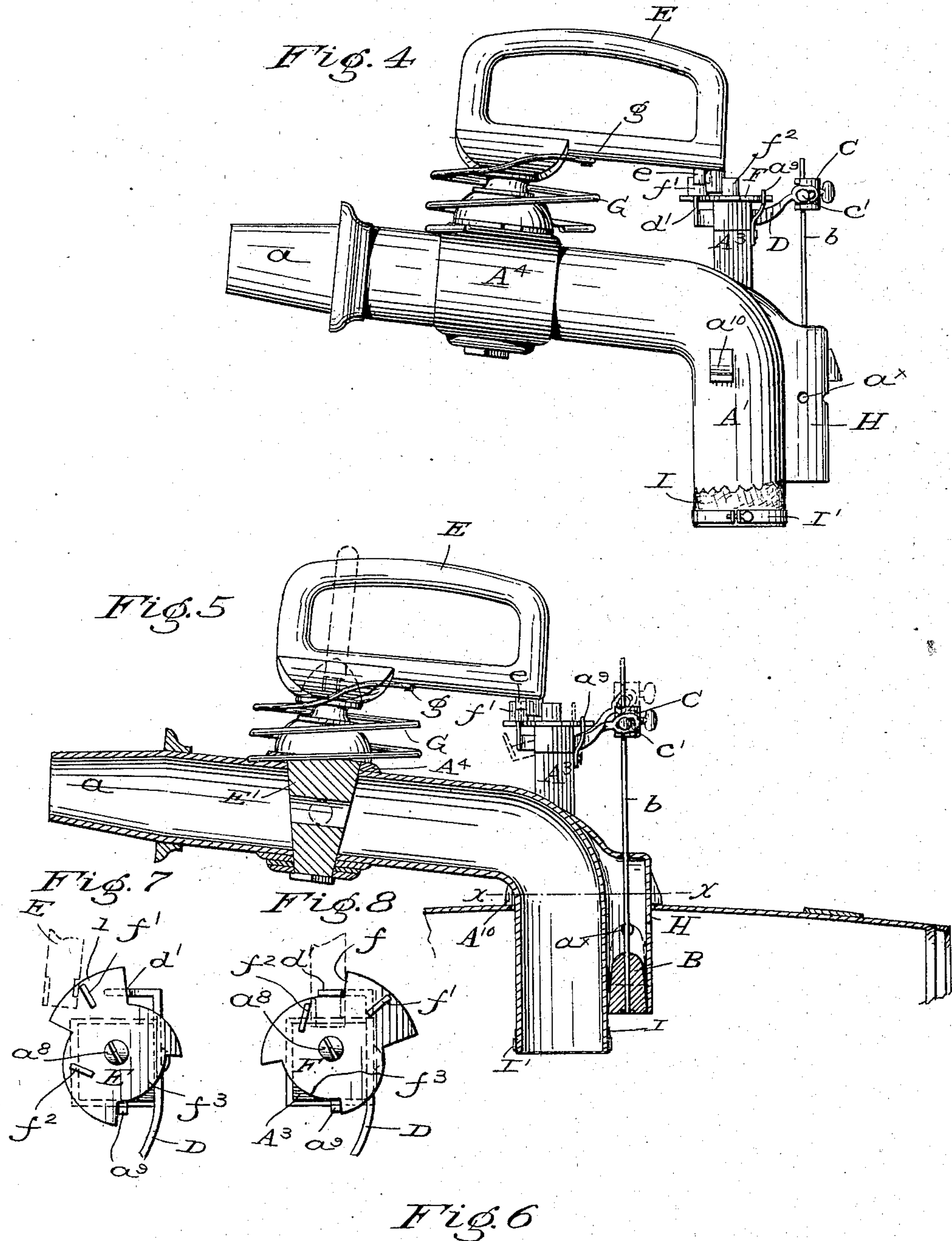
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. EASKER.
AUTOMATIC FAUCET.

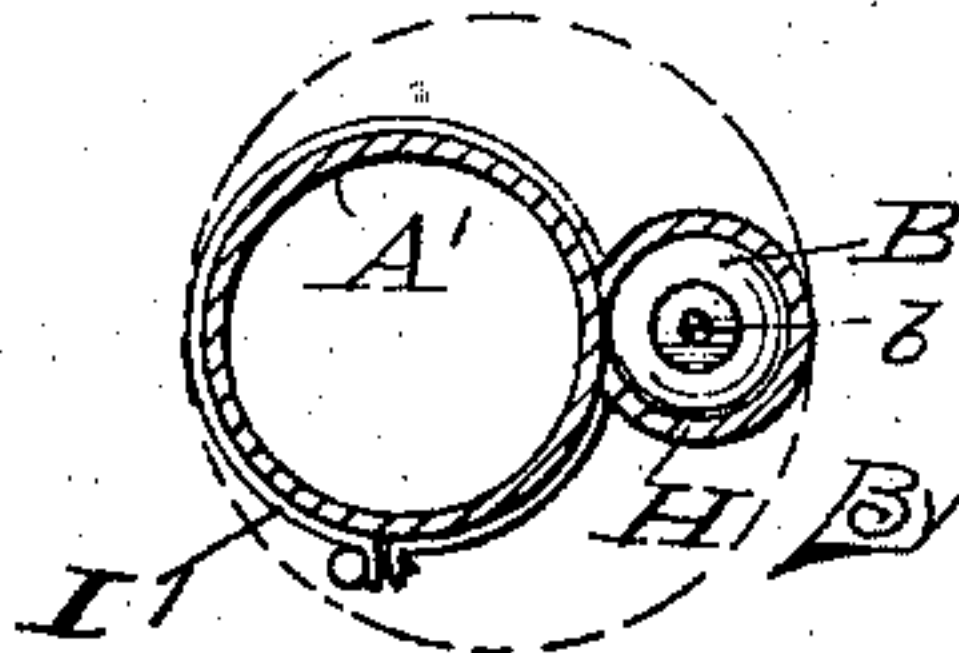
No. 605,540.

Patented June 14, 1898.



Witnesses:

D. Krueger
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Inventor:

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By his Atty. O. B. Richell

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN EASKER, OF CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS, OF SAME PLACE.

AUTOMATIC FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 605,540, dated June 14, 1898.

Application filed January 18, 1897. Serial No. 619,558. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN EASKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cedar Rapids, in the county of Linn and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved automatic faucet which may be placed in the bung-hole of a cask or the mouth of a package and which may also be connected with the hose or with the discharge-opening of a supply-pipe and may then be turned on and the liquid allowed to flow until the cask or package is filled, when the faucet will be automatically closed.

The object of my invention is to provide an automatic faucet which will act quickly and certainly and which is composed of few parts easily put together and adjusted and which may be easily adapted for use either with still or fermented liquids; and the improvement consists in certain details of construction and combinations of parts herein after particularly described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a faucet illustrating my invention; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section thereof upon a reduced scale; Fig. 3, a plan of the faucet as shown in Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a side elevation of a faucet, showing a modification of the faucet to adapt it for use with beer; Fig. 5, a longitudinal section of said modification applied to the bung-hole of a cask; Fig. 6, a sectional plan in line xx of Fig. 5, and Figs. 7 and 8 are detailed views of the cap and cam-plate hereinafter described.

The first three figures of the drawings, as well as the like parts shown in the remaining figures, will first be described.

The faucet consists of a main shell A, having a plug a to enter the supply-pipe or bung-hole of the supply-cask, and a spout A', intersecting the same and having a discharge-cylinder A², which passes through the bung-hole or neck of the receiving cask or vessel. The end of the shell A is carried across the upper end of the spout A' and terminates in an open end fitted with a screw-plug a' , which allows the casing to be easily cleaned from the end.

The spout A' has a series of vents a^2 around the upper conical end a^3 of the cylinder A², through which the liquid passes from the faucet to the vessel to be filled. The cylinder A² has an upper conical end a^3 , terminating in a long tube or cylinder a^4 , which passes up centrally through the spout A', and is screw-threaded at its ends to fit into a correspondingly-threaded hole in the cap a^5 of the spout, the conical end a^3 of the cylinder A² being thus held closely up against the divisions a^6 between the vents a^2 of the spout and the tube a^4 serving to receive the stem b of a float B, which is contained in the lower end of the cylinder A², suitable air-vents a^7 in the upper end of said cylinder A² being provided for the escape therefrom of any air or gas which may be conducted into the said cylinder.

The upper end of the valve-stem b is adjustably connected by a block and clamp-screw C, carrying a stud-pin c' , with a trigger-lever D, pivotally connected at d to a post A³ on the spigot A and adapted to act through novel intermediate means upon the free or swinging end of the handle E of a turning plug E', seated in the globular section A⁴ of the shell A to fit and turn freely therein in any well-known manner.

The handle E is connected at g to one end of a spiral spring G, which encircles the neck of the turning plug E' and is fastened at its opposite end g' to the shell A of the faucet. The spring G is so adjusted that when it is left free to act it will pull the handle at right angles to the shell, as shown by dotted lines, Fig. 3, and close the turning plug. When, however, the handle E is held in line with the shell A, as shown by full lines in the drawings, the turning-plug is open and discharges through the spout A' into the receiving vessel. The lug e upon free end of the handle E is then engaged with a spur f' , which projects upwardly from a detent cam-plate F, which latter is pivotally supported upon the stud a^8 upon the end of the post A³ of the spigot-shell.

The trigger-lever D holds the detent cam-plate F from turning when pressed upon by the handle E by means of a spur d' thereon, which engages with a notch f upon the de-

tent cam-plate F when the lever D is held in position with the float down. When, however, the vessel is sufficiently full to raise the float, the spur will be disconnected from the cam-plate and the spiral spring G will pull the handle and turning-plug around with the vent closed, and thus shut off the flow of liquid at the proper time.

The post A³ has a stop-pin a⁹ projecting therefrom, which fits in a recess f³ of the detent cam-plate F and limits its oscillatory movement, and a spur f² projecting upwardly from said cam-plate at a suitable distance from the spur f', and is acted upon by the handle when the trigger D releases the cam-plate, the latter being thus turned until the spur f' is in position to be acted upon by the free end of the handle E to turn the said cam-plate F back until the spur d' of the trigger-lever D engages with the notch f of the cam-plate, the spur f' of said plate then serving to hold the handle from being turned back by the spiral spring.

The spout A' is fitted with lugs a¹⁰ above the aperture a² therein, which rest upon the rim of the neck bung-hole of the vessel, and thus hold the spout in proper position therein.

The faucet when used for beer or similar liquids requiring an open spout is constructed as shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 of the drawings and consists in a float-cylinder H, formed upon the outside of the main spout A' and provided with vents a^x at the upper end thereof. The stem b of the float B passes out through a hole in the upper end of the cylinder H, and the latter thus works freely therein and is connected adjustably to the end of the lever D, as in the first-described construction. The open end of the spout A' is covered with a membrane or gut from cattle, I, which keeps the beer from foaming and is held in place thereon by a clamping-ring I', clamped around the spout.

In operation the spout is placed in the bung or neck of the receiving vessel, and the end of the plug a at the end of the faucet is attached in a suitable manner to the supply

pipe or hose, the spur of the catch-lever is held below the cam-plate projection 1, as shown in Fig. 7, the float is raised, and the spur f' is in position to be struck by the swinging end of the turning-plug handle when the turning plug is turned on and the cam-plate thus moved from the position shown in Fig. 7 to the position shown in Fig. 8 of the drawings. The spur f' is then turned back of the end of the handle to hold the said handle with the turning plug upon the catch of the lever engaging with the notch of the detent-cam to hold it securely in said position against the action of the spiral spring of the handle. When the float is raised by the liquid rising within the receiving vessel the catch-lever will be disengaged from the notch of the detent-cam and the turning-plug handle and turning plug will be turned by the spring until the turning plug is shut off.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In an automatic faucet, a casing, a turning plug contained therein, a spring-actuated handle secured to and projecting from the turning plug, a depending projection carried by the outer free end of the handle, a post projecting upwardly from the casing, a horizontally-arranged catch pivotally secured upon the upper end thereof and having a limited rotative movement, a float, a lever actuated thereby when the float is lowered to normally hold the catch in its rotated position in one direction and a projection extending upwardly from the catch against which the projection upon the turning-plug handle abuts against the tension of the spring, for holding the handle in parallel alinement with the casing and consequently the turning plug in an open position, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN EASKER.

Witnesses:

J. S. ANDERSON,

EMMA WEINGARTLE.