

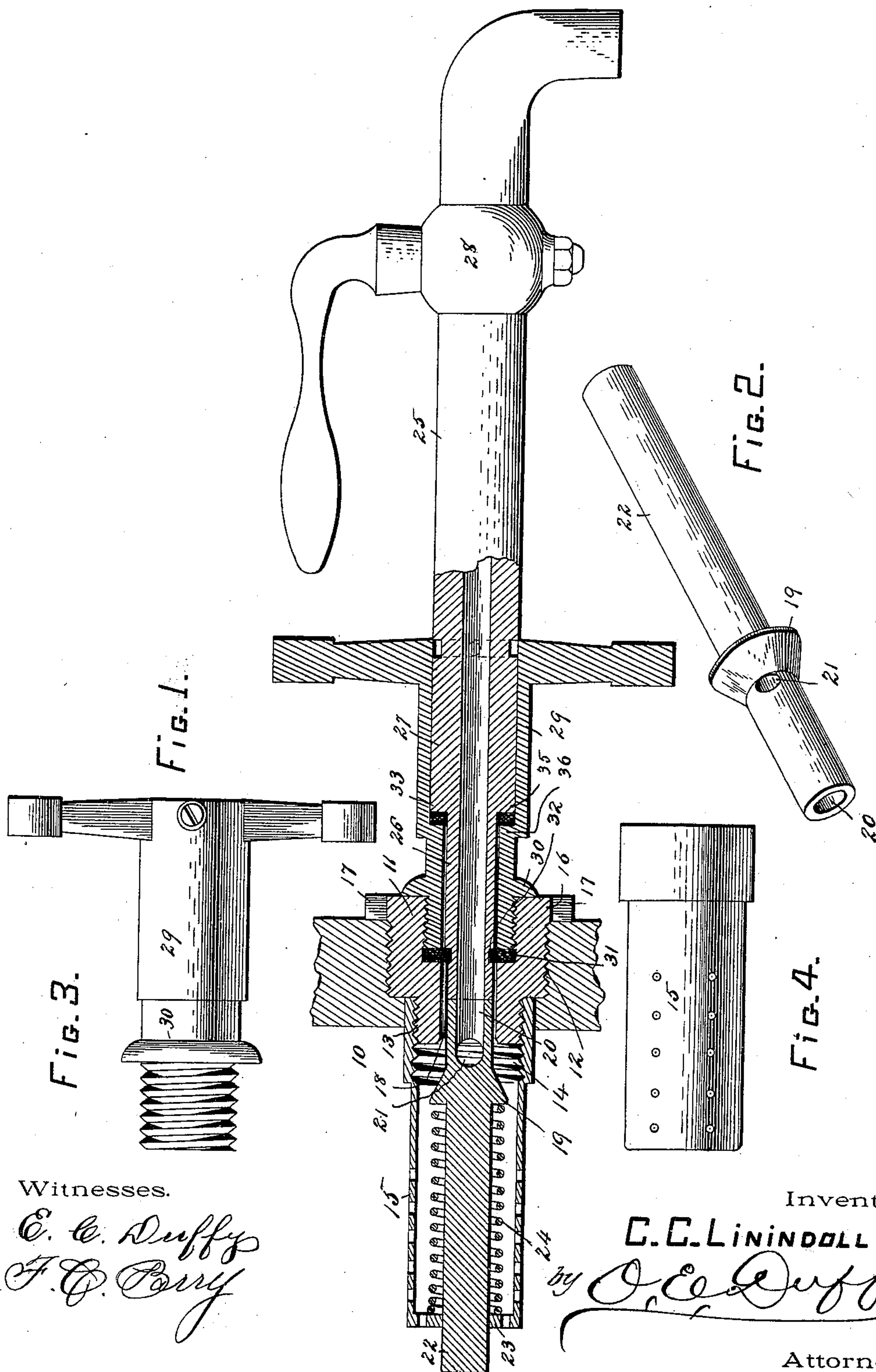
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C. C. LININDOLL.
COMBINED BUNG AND FAUCET.

(Application filed Jan. 6, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMBINED BUNG AND FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 635,693, dated October 24, 1899.

Application filed January 6, 1899. Serial No. 701,355. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. LININDOLL, of Fort Edward, in the county of Washington and State of New York, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in a Combined Bung and Faucet; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an
15 improved combined bung and faucet of that class in which one member is permanently secured in the bung-hole or tap-hole of any receptacle for liquids—such as a keg, barrel, or
20 hogshead for containing beer or other liquors—normally closing such hole or opening, and in which the other member, retained in the possession of the dispenser of the liquids, is adapted to be inserted and secured in the first
25 member, the second member being the faucet for drawing off the liquors, and the act of securing it in the first member serving to open a valve in the first member whereby the liquor may be drawn off through the faucet.

With this object in view my invention consists in the improved construction, arrangement, and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, and afterward specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal view illustrating my invention with the parts in the positions they occupy when
35 fully arranged for drawing off the liquor contained in the receptacle to which the combined bung and faucet are attached, the outer portion of the faucet being shown in elevation. Fig. 2 is a detailed perspective view of the valve and its stem detached from the bung. Fig. 3 is a detail view, in side elevation, of the faucet-attaching tube or cylinder detached.
40 Fig. 4 is a similar view of the inner perforated cylinder of the bung member.

Like numerals of reference mark the same parts in all the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 10
50 indicates the wall of the liquid-receptacle, such as the head of a keg or barrel, in the

tap-hole of which the bung member is to be permanently secured. The bung member comprises a sleeve or outer cylinder 11, the interior and exterior of which are each of two
55 different diameters, the greater outer surface being provided with a screw-thread 12, by which it is secured in the tap-hole, and the lesser diameter projecting into the keg or barrel and provided with a screw-thread 13
60 to receive an interior thread 14 in the outer end of inner perforated cap or cylinder 15. The outer sleeve or cylinder is provided with an annular flange 16 to lie upon the outer surface of the keg or barrel when the bung is in
65 position therein, said flange being provided with notches 17 to receive a suitable spanner-wrench for screwing it into position in the tap-hole.

The larger outer bore of the sleeve 11 is
70 screw-threaded, while the smaller inner bore thereof is plain, while the inner end of the sleeve forms a conical seat 18 for a conical valve 19, whose stem in front of valve is hollow, as at 20, and provided with openings 21, while
75 in the rear or inside of the valve it is solid, as at 22, projecting when the valve is seated or closed a slight distance through the inner head 23 of the perforated cylinder 15 of the bung, being thus guided or centered in its
80 movements. A spring 24, coiled around the inner portion 22 of the stem, has its inner bearing against the head 23 of cylinder 15 and its outer bearing against the bearing 19, its normal tendency being to hold the valve tight
85 in its seat.

25 indicates the draw-off pipe, which at its inner end is of the same diameter as the outer hollow portion 20 of the valve-stem, said pipe and the portion 20 of the stem fitting snugly
90 in the interior or smaller bore of the sleeve 11, and while the bore of the pipe is uniform its outer diameter varies, being slightly thicker at 26 and still thicker at 27 to its outer end, any ordinary cock 28 being provided, as
95 shown.

29 indicates what I term the "faucet-attaching" tube or cylinder, which is threaded exteriorly to engage the previously-mentioned thread of the larger outer bore of
100 sleeve 11. When this tube 29 is screwed into place in the sleeve 11, the contact of the an-

nular flange 30 on the tube 9 (or it might be a shoulder instead of a flange) prevents its further entrance. The bore of the inner portion of the tube 29 is of the same diameter as the inner smaller bore of sleeve 11, and a packing-ring 31, held in place in a perpendicular groove 32 in the exterior of the draw-off pipe 25 at the outer end of the smaller diameter, occupies a space between a shoulder 33 at the outer end of the smaller bore of sleeve 11 and the inner end of the tube 29. The larger diameter 27 of the draw-off pipe fits snugly in the outer portion 34 of tube 29, which outer portion has a bore of greater diameter than the inner portion, a space between the inner shoulder 35 of tube 29 and the outer shoulder 36 of pipe 25 forming a seat for another packing-ring, if deemed desirable. The attaching-tube 29 turns freely on the draw-off pipe 25, but is held from changing its position longitudinally thereon by a set-screw 37, threaded through the tube and having its inner end seated in a perpendicular groove 38 in the draw-off pipe. Suitable handles 39 are provided for turning the attaching-tube 29. It will be observed that the said valve having guiding-bearings both in front and rear of it is guided with more certainty and precision and is not permitted to wobble by the pressure and velocity of the liquid, and the spring carried by the stem is prevented from all distortion.

In the operation of my invention, the bung being in position and the valve closed, the inner end of the faucet member is inserted in the sleeve until the thread of the attaching-tube engages that of the sleeve 11. By turning the attaching-tube it is screwed inward, carrying the draw-off pipe with it until the inner end of the draw-off pipe forces the valve out of its seat and opens a passage-way for the interior of the receptacle through the hollow end of the valve-stem. The liquid may now be drawn off in the usual manner. The insertion of the attaching-tube also squeezes the packing ring or rings, thus making tight joints and preventing leakage.

The draw-off pipe or spigot proper need never be turned in either attaching or detaching it, as the attaching-tube swivels freely thereon; but its turning would have no effect upon the proper operation of the invention.

While I have illustrated and described what I consider to be efficient means for carrying out my invention, I do not wish to be understood as confining myself to the exact forms of the various parts, but hold that any slight changes or variations therefrom, such as might suggest themselves to the ordinary mechanic, would be clearly included within the limit and scope of our invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The sleeve for insertion in the tap-hole having the outer portion of its bore threaded and of a diameter greater than its inner portion, in combination with the attaching-tube threaded into the greater bore, and constructed with a bore of two different diameters, outwardly-facing shoulders being formed at the junction of the different diameters of both sleeve and pipe, the valve normally held in its seat in the sleeve, and the draw-off pipe of uniform interior diameter but of different exterior diameters forming inwardly-facing shoulders on the exterior thereof, a packing-ring between the shoulder of the sleeve and the inner end of the attaching-tube, and means for holding the attaching-tube against longitudinal movement on the draw-off pipe while permitting of its free turning thereon, substantially as described.

2. The combination with the sleeve having an outwardly-facing shoulder in its bore, the attaching-tube threaded in the sleeve and having an outwardly-facing shoulder in its bore, the draw-off pipe inserted in the tube and provided with an inwardly-facing exterior shoulder, a packing-ring between the shoulder of the sleeve and the inner end of the tube, a packing-ring between the inner shoulder of the tube and the outer shoulder of the draw-off pipe, means for turning the draw-off pipe, and the set-screw projecting through the attaching-tube with its end seated in a peripheral groove in the draw-off pipe, substantially as described.

3. A bung for barrels, casks and the like comprising the sleeve or bushing, having an outwardly-facing shoulder in its bore, a sleeve threaded in said bore, a perforated cylinder having a guideway in its rear end and means for securing its front end to said bushing in combination with a valve provided with a solid guide-stem extending from the rear end thereof and through said guideway and a hollow guide-stem extending from the front end and opening into said bushing, said valve being adapted to be operated by the draw-off tube, said parts being so arranged that when the valve is displaced liquid will flow through the hollow or front stem, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES C. LININDOLL.

Witnesses:

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