

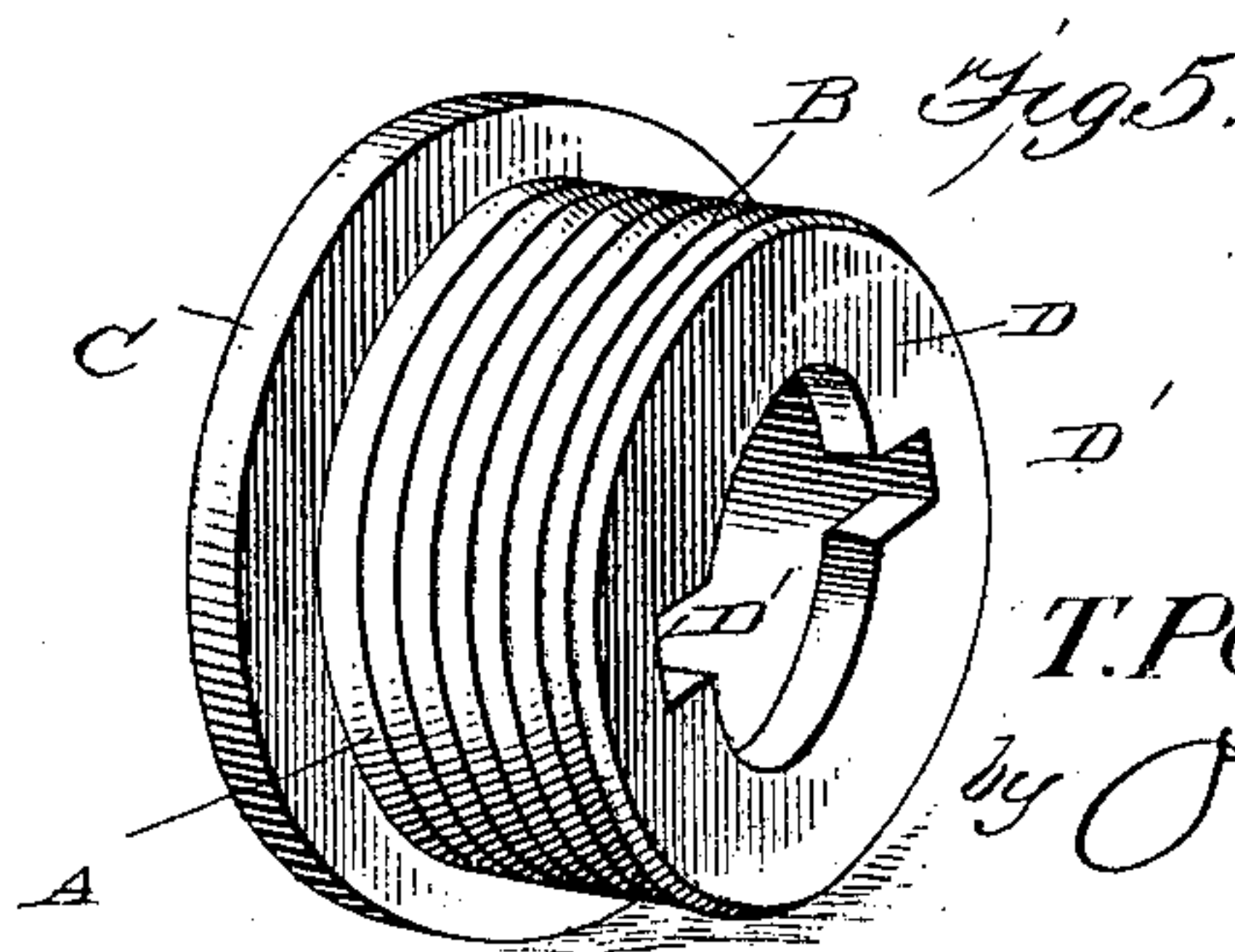
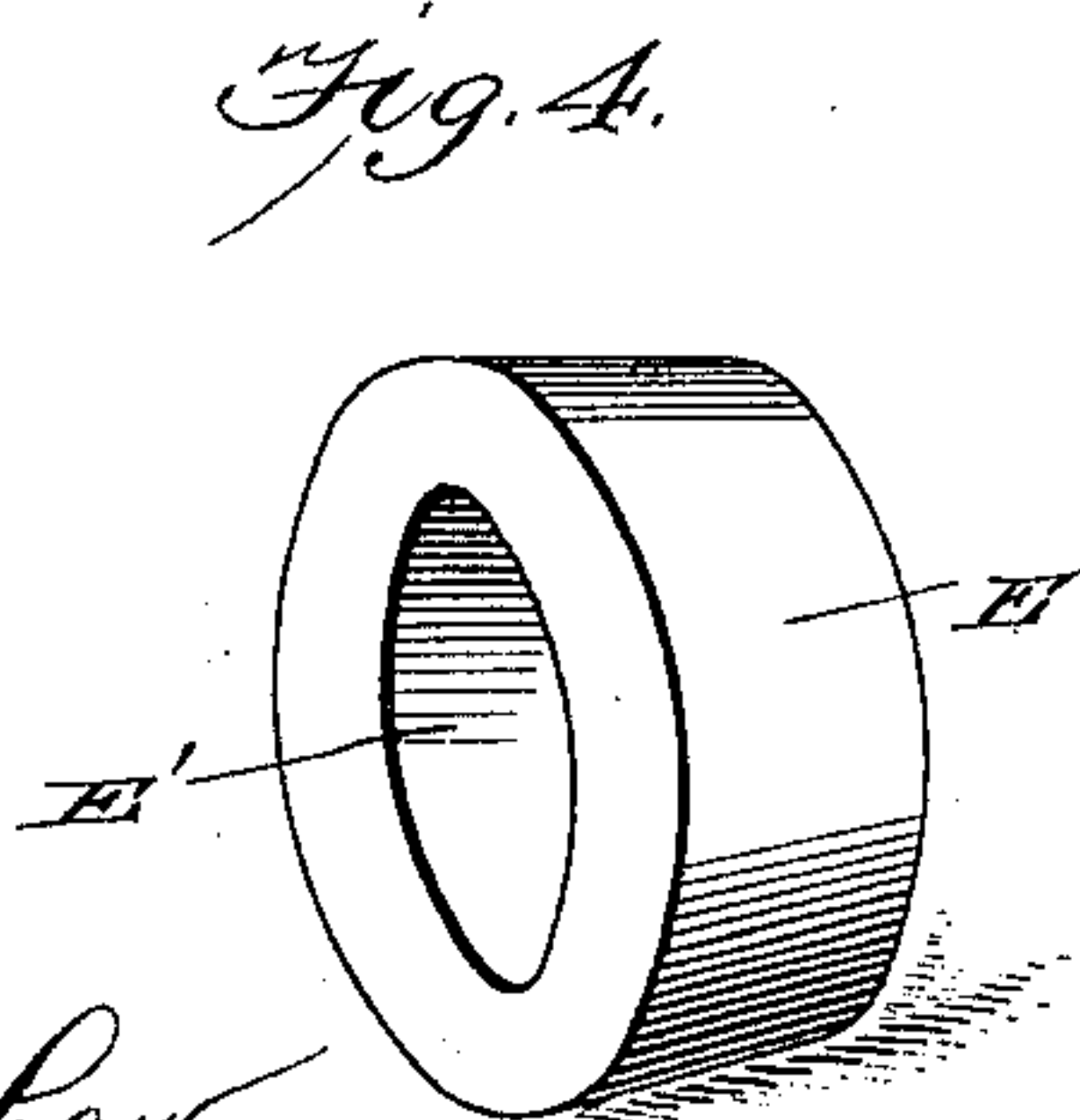
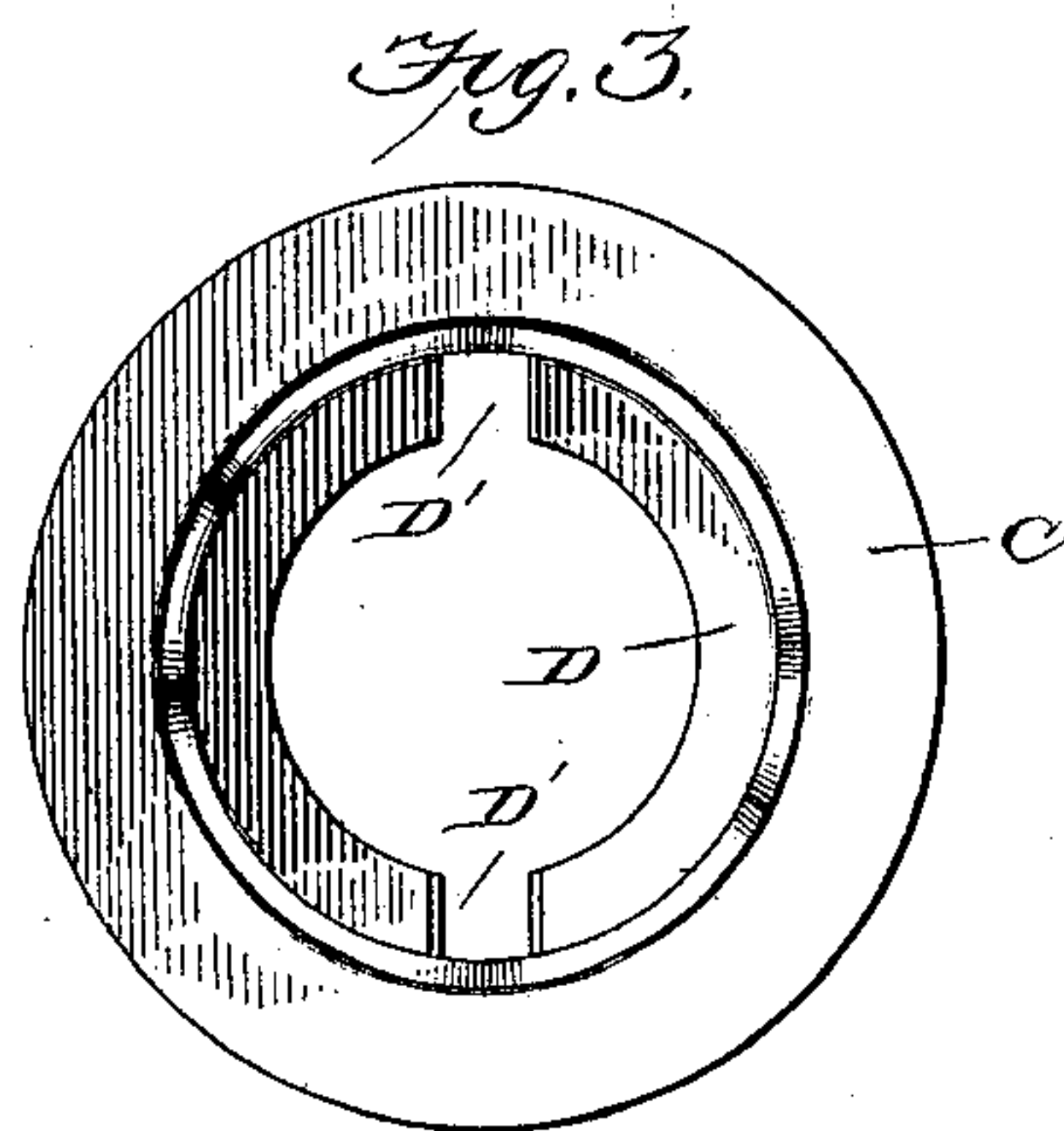
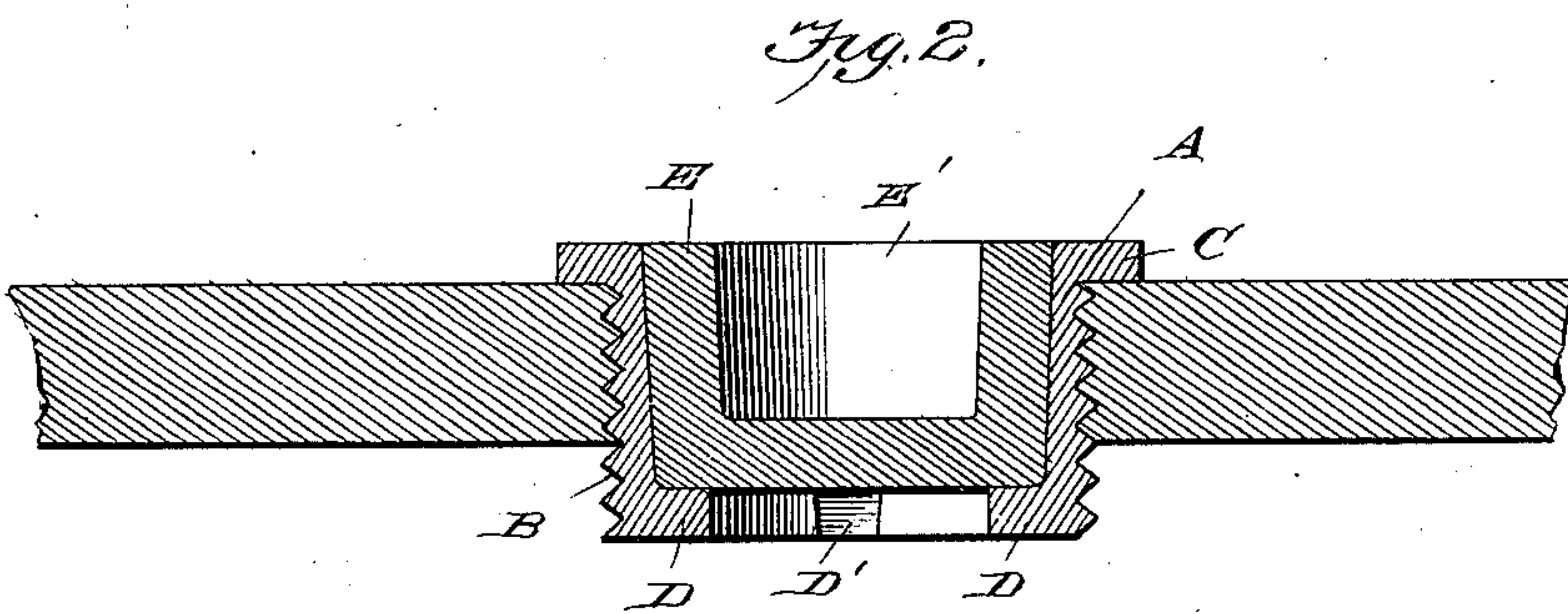
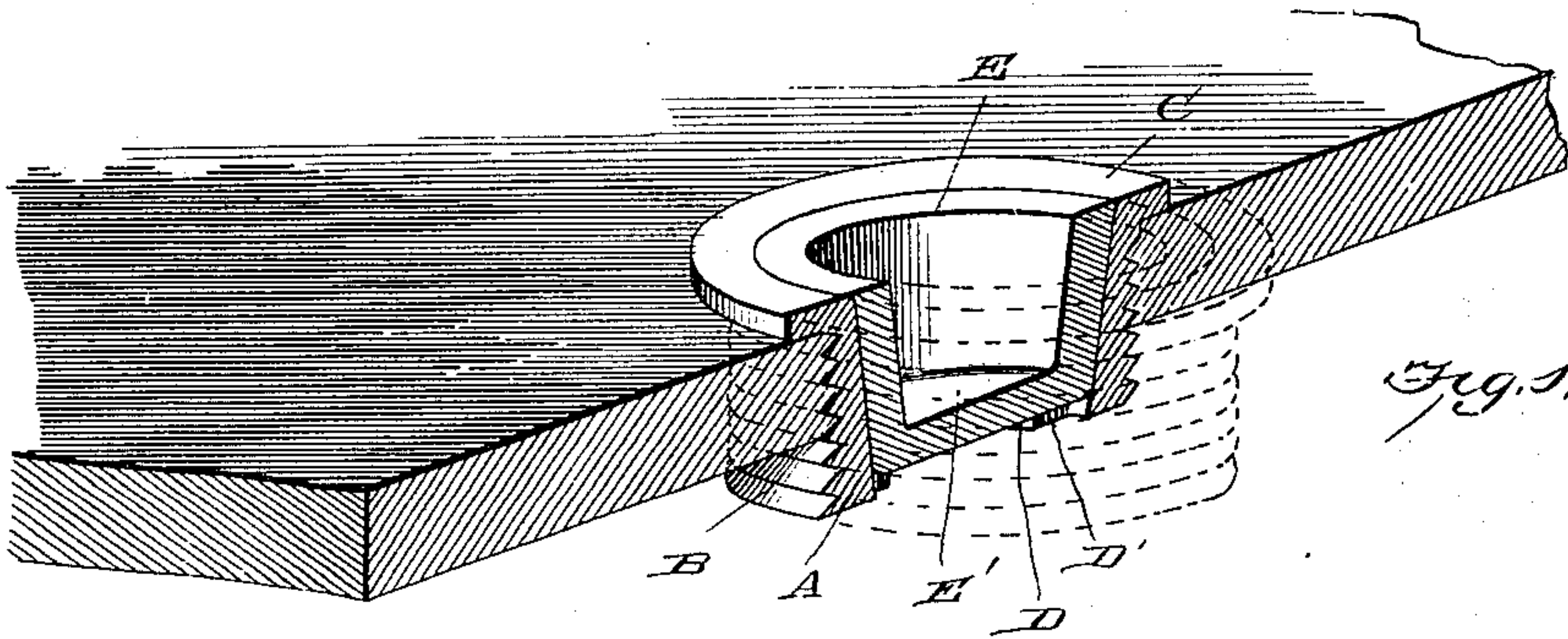
No. 658,070.

Patented Sept. 18, 1900.

T. PENDERGAST.
FAUCET BUSHING.

(Application filed Nov. 11, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS PENDERGAST, OF LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO
EUGENE G. SMITH, OF SAME PLACE.

FAUCET-BUSHING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 658,070, dated September 18, 1900.

Application filed November 11, 1899. Serial No. 736,660. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS PENDERGAST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Bung-Bushing for Barrels, &c., of which the following is a specification.

Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a satisfactory bung and bushing for closing beer-barrels, &c. The ordinary wooden bung is driven into the barrel by the faucet, and considerable labor is necessary to subsequently remove it. To avoid this, many forms of all-metallic bungs and bushings have been devised, and instead of solid wooden bungs cup-shaped bungs have been employed in which only the base or the central portion of the bung is driven into the barrel, leaving a wooden bushing in the bung-hole surrounding the stem of the faucet. Such bungs, while possessing great advantages over the ordinary solid bungs because the faucet may be driven in more easily and only a small disk of wood, which may be easily removed, is forced into the barrel, are objectionable because the tubular wooden bushing which remains is frequently split during the driving of the faucet and sometimes the entire bung is driven in. Such driving in of the entire bung or splitting of the wooden bushing are highly objectionable and result in leakage.

It is the object of my invention to entirely overcome these difficulties and to remove these objections to the use of cup-shaped or recessed bungs, rendering it absolutely impossible to force the entire bung into the barrel and practically impossible to split or crack the wooden bushing during the driving of the faucet. For this purpose I employ in combination with the cup-shaped or recessed wooden or frangible bung a metallic bushing which is screwed into or otherwise firmly secured in the bung-hole and is provided upon its inner edge with an inwardly-projecting continuous or substantially-continuous annular flange, which acts as a support for the annular body or outer portion of the bung and also as a die for cutting out the central portion of the base when the faucet is driven in. This annular flange enables the central portion of the bottom to be cut out cleanly

without liability of splitting the annular walls and absolutely prevents the driving of the entire bung into the barrel, and even if the annular walls of the bung should be cracked or split in a defective bung this flange extending over the lower edge will act to close the crack or split and prevent the escape of the liquor.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the bung and bushing in vertical section. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical sectional view of the bung and bushing. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the bushing. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the bung, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the bushing looking toward the base.

A is the metallic bushing, which is inserted in the bung-hole of the barrel and is provided at the bottom with a continuous or substantially-continuous inwardly-projecting flange D. This flange D is of substantial width, so as to support the bung, which is inserted in the bushing to a substantial extent about the edge of its base. As shown, the flange D is notched at D' D'; but this is merely for the purpose of receiving a tool for screwing the bushing into the bung-hole, and instead of notches recesses may be employed for this purpose, or the notches or recesses may be wholly omitted.

E is the bung, which is constructed of wood or other frangible material and is cup-shaped or provided with a central recess E'. The bung is complementary to the bushing and is forced in so as to fit tightly therein, with its base supported at the outer edge to a substantial extent by the annular flange D. In practice the interior of the bushing is usually tapered slightly, and the bung is correspondingly tapered, as shown, so as to insure a tight fit and prevent the bung working loose.

The bung A may be screwed in the barrel in any convenient manner, as by external threads B screwed into the bung-hole. As shown, it is provided with an annular flange C at the upper end, which bears upon the outer surface of the barrel. In tapping the barrel the faucet is driven into the bung E, and acting in conjunction with the annular flange D cuts the central portion out of the base of the bung and drives it into the barrel.

The flange D not only coacts with the faucet in thus enabling the central portion of the bung to be cut out, but by firmly supporting the outer annular portion of the bung prevents it either from being forced in with the base or being split or cracked. The annular portion of the bung which remains surrounds the faucet and acts as a wooden bushing between it and the metallic bushing A.

10 What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

A metallic bushing, adapted for insertion in the bung-hole of a barrel, &c., provided with an interior slightly-tapered circular wall terminating at its lower edge in an inwardly-projecting continuous or substantially-con-

ing inwardly to a substantial extent beyond the inner circular wall and having a flat upper surface extending at substantially a right angle thereto, in combination with a cup-shaped wooden bung having an outer tapered circular surface in frictional contact with the inner circular surface of the bushing and its base adjacent to the outer edge resting directly upon the flat upper surface of said supporting-flange for a distance substantially equal to the thickness of the annular body portion of said cup-shaped bung, substantially as and for the purposes described.

THOMAS PENDERGAST.

Witnesses:

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