

No. 667,188.

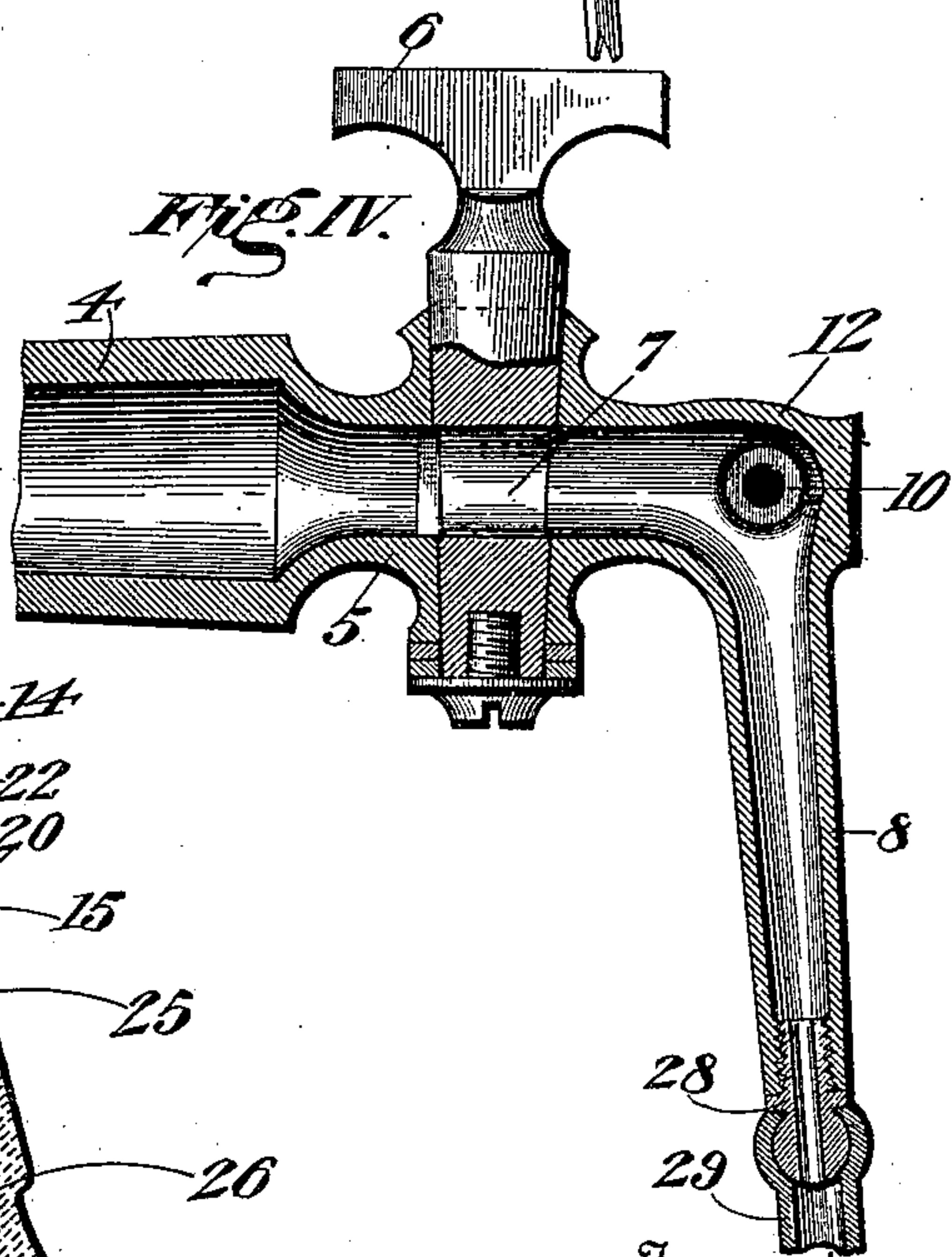
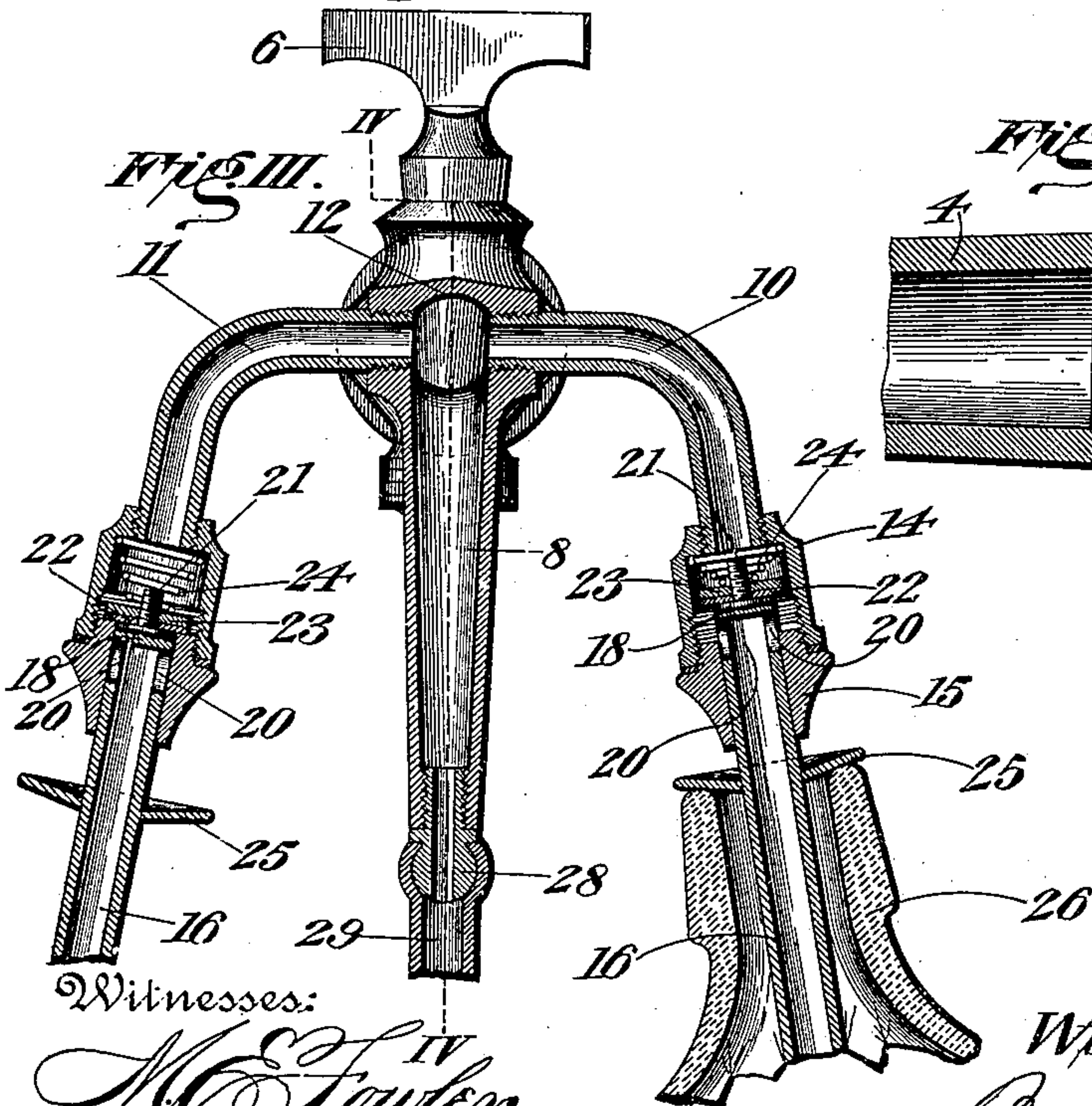
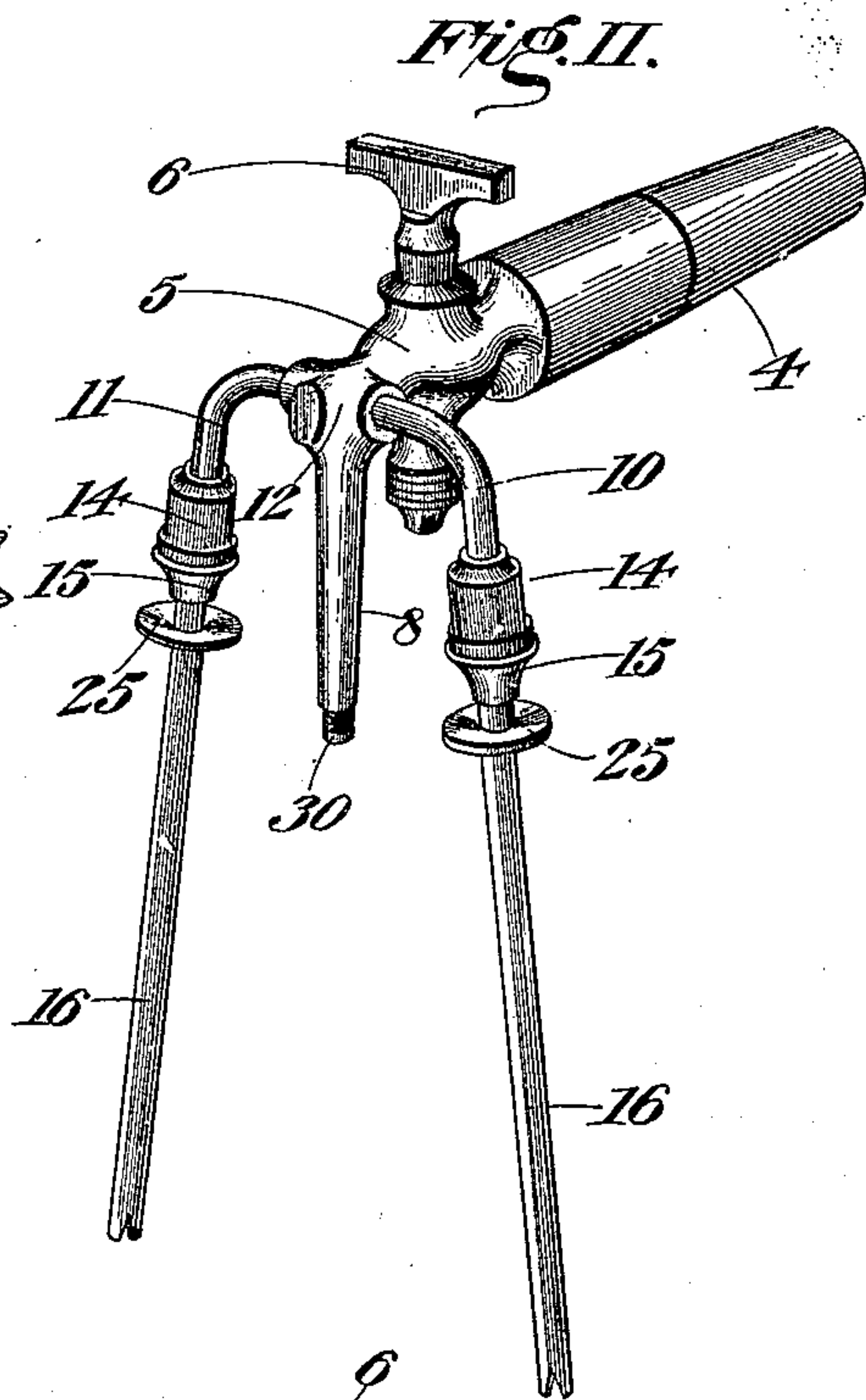
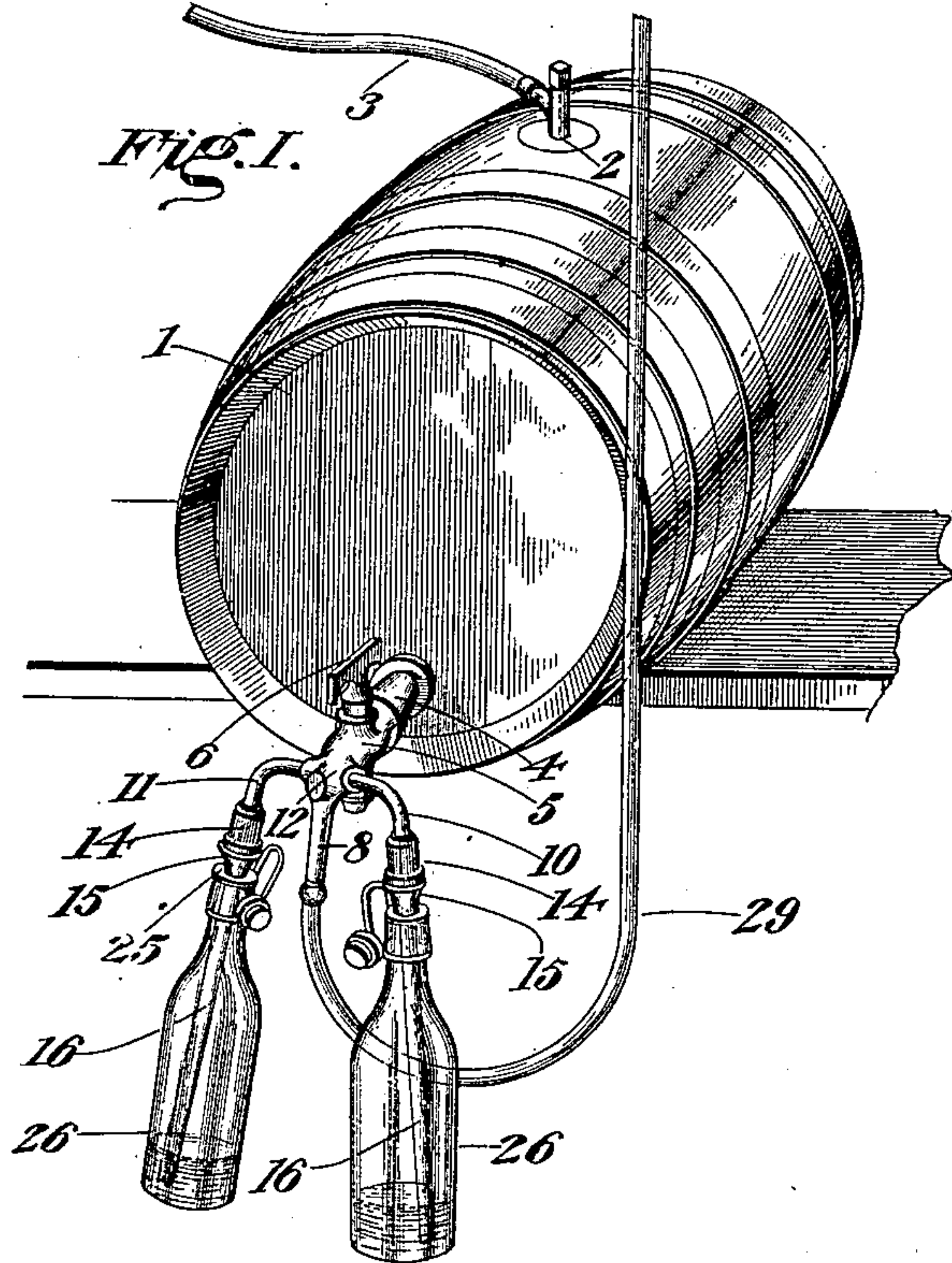
Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

W. E. CLAVEZ.

FAUCET.

(Application filed Jan. 11, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

*W. E. Clavez*  
*Carl Daniel*

Inventor:

*William E. Clavez*  
*By Joseph H. Atkins*  
Attorney.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM EDWARD CLAVEZ, OF FLORENCE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,188, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed January 11, 1900. Serial No. 1,125. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM EDWARD CLAVEZ, of Florence, in the county of Hampshire, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following is a complete specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to produce an improved faucet adapted to derive a flow of liquid from a receptacle containing the same—such as a hogshead, barrel, or keg—and to deliver the same simultaneously or independently from a plurality of vents.

My faucet is adapted to be used for bottling or similar purposes in which it is desirable to gain from a plurality of points independent access to a source of liquid-supply at the same time.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure I is a perspective view of my faucet in operation, showing it as applied to a keg. Fig. II is a perspective view of the faucet complete and detached. Fig. III is a front elevation of my faucet, showing a sectional view of the several vent-pipes, the cock being closed and the lower ends of the vent-pipes broken away. Fig. IV is a partial view of my faucet, taken along the lines IV-IV of Fig. III, the cock being shown in the open position.

Referring to the numerals on the drawings, 1 indicates, by way of example of a closed liquid-receptacle, a keg. It is supplied, as through a bung 2, with gas or air under pressure, derived from a suitable source, (not illustrated,) and conveyed through a pipe 3.

4 indicates the stem of my faucet, which may be of any suitable shape, size, and dimensions. It is illustrated as of the usual tapered form, in which shape it is adapted to be driven in place, as into the head of the keg 1. Other means of securing it in place may be substituted for that presented, which is illustrated merely by way of example. 5 indicates the barrel of the faucet, within which works in any usual manner a cock 6. The form of cock illustrated is the usual tapered plug that is provided with a diametrical aperture 7. (See Fig. IV.) The plug is adapted by turning to bring the aperture 7 into alignment with the bore of the faucet or to close the bore in the usual manner. It is not es-

sential in my faucet to employ the cock 6 with its barrel 5, but I prefer to employ it as a means of shutting off the flow from the keg 1 to all of the vents of the faucet simultaneously.

The elements above described are present under one form or another in all faucets, and my invention consists in providing the stem 4 and preferably in connection with the barrel and cock with a plurality of discharge-vents.

In the drawings three vent members are illustrated by way of example—to wit, a middle vent or nozzle 8, that is preferably cast integrally with the stem 4 and barrel 5 like an ordinary faucet, and divergent lateral discharge-pipes 10 and 11, that are preferably screwed into apertures provided for them in the thickened head 12 of the nozzle 8. The lateral pipes 10 and 11 are preferably screwed into place in order that their positions may be changed as desired without interfering with the operation, as herein described, of the faucet. Each of the vents is preferably provided with an independent means of control or valve in order that each may be used independently as a vent or means of draft from a source of supply, (represented by the keg 1.) In connection with each of the pipes 10 and 11 is illustrated a preferred form of longitudinally-movable valve, that form being preferred so that it may be automatically actuated by thrusting the tubular valve-stem into a bottle and pressing the neck thereof against the end of the stem or a projection upon the stem that will serve to actuate the valve. The valve mechanism referred to preferably consists of an enlarged head 14, screwed at one end to the pipe (see Fig. III) and screwed at the other end to the valve-seat 15. The valve-seat is provided with an internal bore adapted to movably accommodate a tubular valve-stem 16. The two stems 16 are divergently disposed with respect to the nozzle 8 in order to accommodate said stems and nozzle to the performance of their respective functions. The stem 16 is open at its lower end and closed at its upper end. Adjacent to its closed end it is provided with a port, preferably a pair of opposite ports 20. In the head or closed end 18 of the stem is a screw 21, upon which, as against a washer 22, is screwed a plate 23.



The plate 23 by impingement through the washer 22 serves to limit the outward movement of the stem 16. It also serves to seat one end of a spiral spring 24, that is seated at its opposite end against the wall of the chamber in the head 14. The stem 16, beyond the valve-seat 15, is provided with a preferably annular projection 25, which in practice is so located as to permit the insertion of the stem into a bottle (indicated by the numeral 26) and to engage the neck of the bottle when the end of the stem is in close proximity to the bottom thereof. Through the operation of its spring 24 each stem 16 is normally forced outwardly through the valve-seat 15 into the closed position shown in the mechanism attached to pipe 11 in Fig. III of the drawings. To open the valve, all that is necessary is to drive the valve-stem 16 against the force of the spring 24, and so open the valve. This, as has already been specified, may be conveniently accomplished by pressure exerted upon a bottle, so that one operator can conveniently employ both of the pipes 10 and 11 at one time.

The stems 16 are designed to be inserted into the neck of a bottle or like receptacle and to extend to the bottom thereof in order that a gas-charged liquid may be introduced into the bottle with the minimum liberation of the gas. For that reason they are preferably notched, as illustrated, at their lower ends, so that the actuation of the stems, respectively, may be accomplished by pressure against the end of the stem as well as against the annular projection 25. This provision adapts the stem for filling bottles of different capacities.

It has been specified that each vent of the faucet is preferably provided with an independent valve. In the form illustrated the nozzle 8 is not shown as equipped with the valve mechanism as above described, but it would be practicable and desirable for some purposes to so equip it. The form of faucet illustrated is designed especially for use in supplying at the same time a flow of liquid to a bar and for filling bottles. The nozzle 8 is therefore connected, as by a coupling 28, with a pipe or hose 29, that leads to the place of consumption, (not illustrated,) and it is desirable for such uses to locate the valve controlling the flow from the nozzle near the point of final discharge. For that reason the valve which controls the flow from the nozzle 8 is not illustrated.

Provision may be made for disconnecting the nozzle 8 from the hose 29 without interfering with the availability of the pipes 10 and 11 by the employment of a plug 30, (see Fig. II,) which when the coupling 28 is removed may be substituted in its place. In like manner as the bottling-valve stem may be substi-

tuted for the hose connection illustrated as applied to the nozzle 8 and all the vents supplied with bottling-valves, so all of the vents may be supplied with hose connections and the bottling-valves entirely eliminated. In other words, a preferred form of embodiment of my invention adapted for a specific purpose is illustrated in the drawings, and for that embodiment various modifications of form and adaptation may be employed within the scope of the invention above outlined without departing from the principle thereof.

What I claim is—

1. The combination with a faucet comprising an integral stem, head and discharge member, of a cock therein and a plurality of divergent, independently valve-controlled vent members proceeding from the head, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with a faucet comprising an integral stem, head and discharge member, of a cock in the stem and a plurality of divergent, lateral vent members connected with the head, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with a faucet comprising an integral stem, head, and discharge member, of a cock in the stem, and movable vent members connected with the head, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with a faucet comprising an integral stem, head, and discharge member, of a cock in the stem, and movable, independently valve-controlled vent members connected with the head, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination with a faucet provided with a vent member, of a valve in the vent member, a tubular valve-stem adapted to extend to the bottom of a bottle or like receptacle, said valve-stem being provided with an apertured extremity and being thereby adapted to actuate the valve by pressure upon the end thereof, whereby the bottle may be filled with the gas-charged liquid with minimum liberation of the gas, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination with a faucet provided with a vent member, of an enlarged head upon the vent member, a valve-seat in the end of said head, a tubular valve-stem provided with a port, working in said seat, a screw projecting coaxially from the closed end of the valve-stem, a plate threaded to said screw and projecting beyond the periphery of the valve-stem, and a spring surrounding the end of the screw and seated against the end of the vent member and the said plate, respectively, substantially as set forth.

In testimony of all which I have hereunto subscribed by name.

WILLIAM EDWARD CLAVEZ.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. BENSON,  
EMILE CLAVEZ.