

No. 754,760.

PATENTED MAR. 15, 1904.

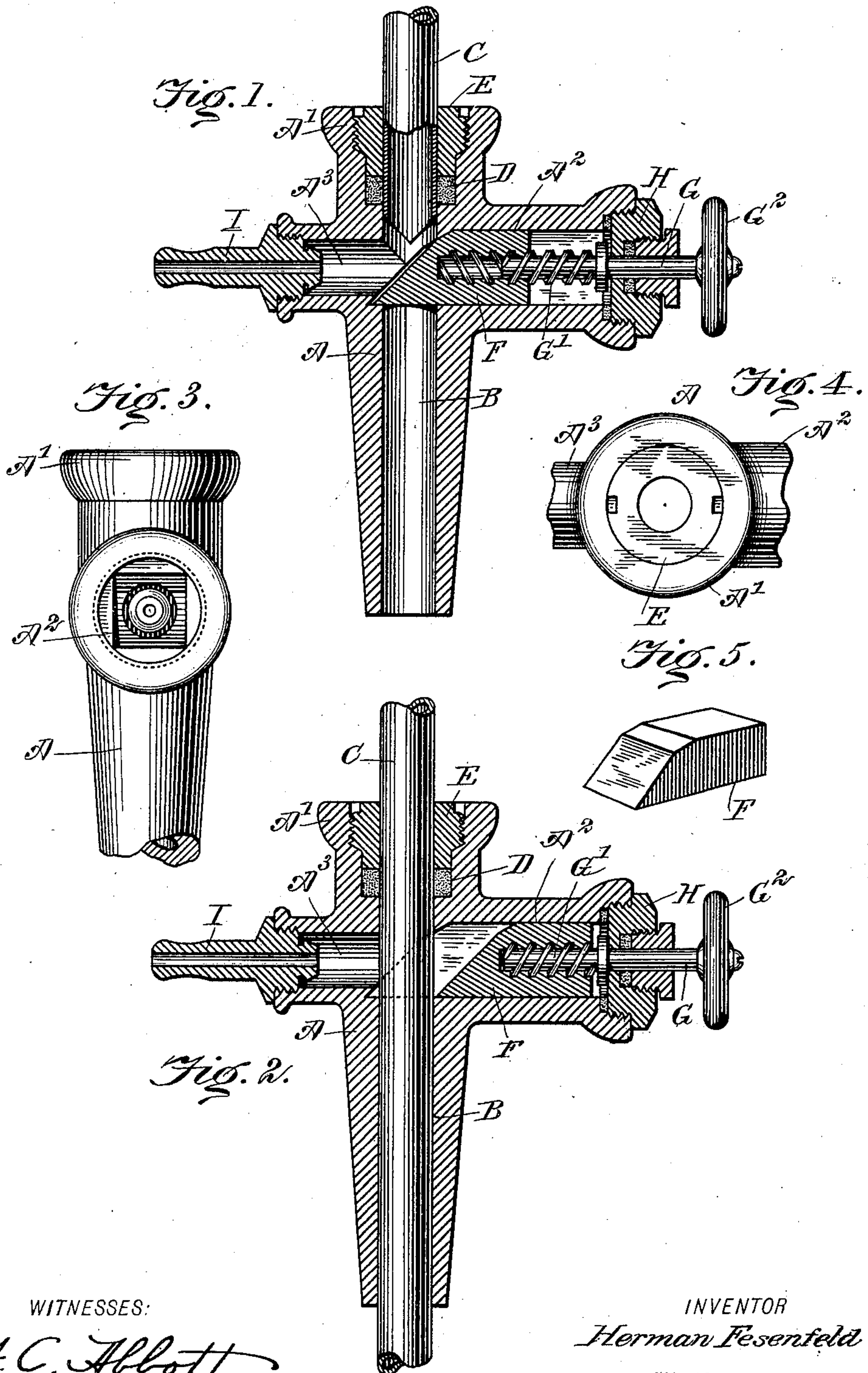
H. FESENFELD.

BARREL TAP.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 6, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

W. C. Abbott
Theo. G. Hoar

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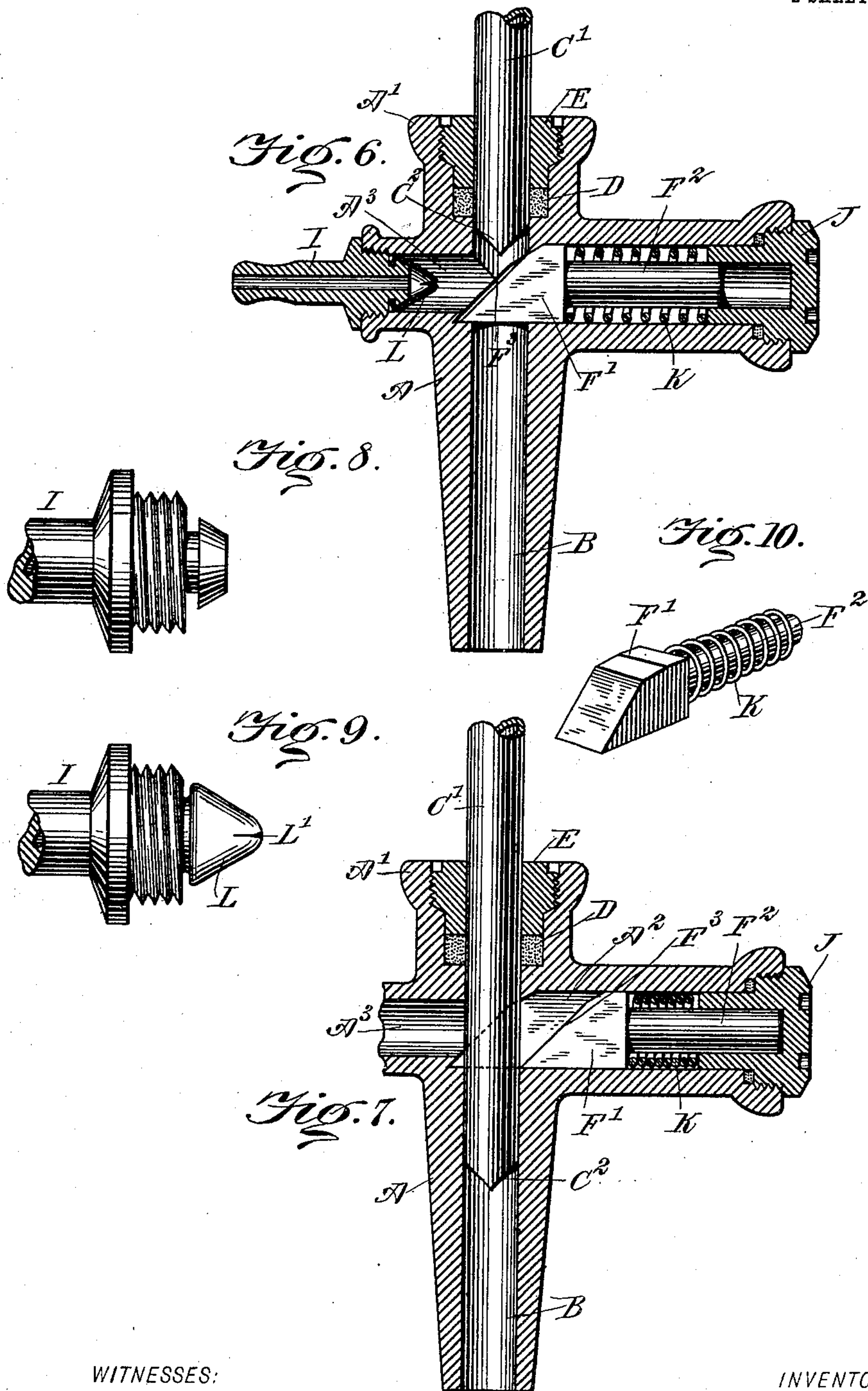
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN FESENFELD, OF HOQUIAM, WASHINGTON.

BARREL-TAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,760, dated March 15, 1904.

Application filed March 6, 1903. Serial No. 146,448. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN FESENFELD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hoquiam, in the county of Chehalis and State of Washington, have invented a new and Improved Barrel-Tap, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to beer apparatus having gas or air pressure in the barrel for forcing the liquid from the barrel through the supply-pipe to a dispensing-faucet at a bar or other place.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved barrel-tap arranged to permit convenient driving of the tap into the bung-hole without injury to the tap or to the supply-pipe and without waste of the liquid.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of the improvement in a closed position. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same in an open position. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same with the valve removed. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the head of the bung-body. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the valve. Fig. 6 is a sectional side elevation of a modified form of the improvement in a closed position. Fig. 7 is a similar view of the same in an open position. Fig. 8 is an enlarged side elevation of the air-inlet nipple. Fig. 9 is a like view of the same, showing the rubber cap applied to the nipple; and Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the spring-pressed valve for the construction shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

The bung-body A of the barrel-tap is provided with the usual bore B for the passage of a supply-pipe C, engaged by a packing-ring D, located in the head A' of the bung-body and pressed on by a nut E to cause the packing-ring D to make a tight joint with the supply-pipe C to prevent the liquid from leaking out of the barrel-tap.

In the bung-body A is arranged a valve-seat A², intersecting the bore B, and on this valve-seat A² is mounted to slide at right angles to the bore B a valve F for opening and closing the said bore for the purpose herein- after more fully described.

The valve F, as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 5, is engaged by the threaded end G' of a rod G, mounted to turn in a bearing H, screwing in the outer end of the valve-seat A², and on the outer end of the rod G is arranged a hand-wheel G² under the control of the operator for turning the rod G to cause the threaded end G' to screw in the valve F to move the latter inward or outward over the bore B to close the same, as shown in Fig. 1, or away from the bore to open the same and allow the passage of the supply-pipe C.

The construction for moving the valve F may be varied, for instance, as shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 10, in which the valve F' has a valve-stem F², mounted to slide in a cap J, and the said valve is pressed on by a spring K, coiled around the stem F² and resting with one end against the inner end of the cap J and at the other end against the valve F', so as to hold the latter normally in a closed position over the bore B. The inner end of the valve F' is formed with an incline F³, adapted to be engaged by the correspondingly-shaped end C² of the supply-pipe C', so that when the latter is inserted through the nut E and packing D and pushed downward then the inclined end C², coming in contact with the incline F³, causes the valve F' to slide outward against the tension of the spring K, so that the valve F' moves away from the bore B to allow the passage of the supply-pipe C' down into the barrel, as indicated in Fig. 7. The seat A² opens into an air-inlet opening A³, into which leads a nipple I of usual construction connected by a hose with the air or gas supply.

The inner end of the nipple I is preferably provided with a rubber cap L, having a slit L' for the passage of the air into the bore B and down into the barrel, the slit, however, preventing liquid from flowing in a reverse direction—that is, from the bore B into the nipple I.

The device is used as follows: Previous to driving the bung-body into the bung-hole of

the barrel the valve F (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) is moved into a closed position by turning the hand-wheel G^2 correspondingly, and then the operator drives the bung-body in the bung-hole of the barrel by striking the head A' with a mallet or other suitable tool. When this has been done, the operator inserts the supply-pipe C into the nut E and packing D, so that the lower end of the supply-pipe rests on the inclined top of the closed valve F. The operator now turns the hand-wheel G^2 in an opposite direction to move the valve F outwardly from a closing into an opening position to open the bore B, and thereby allow the operator to push the supply-pipe C downward completely through the bore into the barrel.

The nipple I is connected in the usual manner by the hose with the air-supply, so that when the faucet at the bar is opened the air-pressure in the barrel forces the liquid through the supply-pipe C to the faucet.

When it is desired to withdraw the supply-pipe C, the latter is pulled outward until the lower end clears the top of the valve F, and then the latter is moved inward into a closed position, so as to again close the bore B against escape of liquid from the barrel. The supply-pipe C is then finally withdrawn from the packing D and nut E.

When the device shown in Figs. 6 and 7 is used, then the valve F' is held normally in a closed position by the action of its spring K, and the bung-body A is driven into the bung-hole by striking the head A' with a mallet or other tool, and then the supply-pipe C' is passed through the nut E and packing D until its beveled end C^2 engages the incline F^3 of the valve F', and then on a further downward pushing of the supply-pipe C' the valve F' is caused to move outward into an open position to allow further downward passage of the supply-pipe C' through the bore into the barrel. When the supply-pipe C' is withdrawn from the bore B, then as soon as the beveled end C^2 reaches the incline F^3 the valve begins to close by the action of the spring K, and when the supply-pipe C' reaches the position shown in Fig. 6 then the valve is completely closed, and the supply-pipe can now be finally removed from the packing D and nut E without danger of the liquid passing out through the tap.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A beer-tap, consisting of a bung-body having a bore for the passage of the supply-pipe, and provided with a recessed and internally-screw-threaded head, and with oppositely-arranged tubular projections below the

head and of unequal diameter, the bore of the larger projection being of greater diameter than the bore of the body and intersecting the same obliquely, and forming a valve-seat, a nipple secured to the smaller projection and adapted for connection with an air or gas supply, a packing in the recess of the head, a nut screwing into said head upon the packing, a bearing detachably secured to the outer end of the larger projection, a slide-valve fitting in the bore of the larger projection and adapted to move onto said valve-seat across the bore of the body, said valve having a rectangular body whose inner end is beveled downwardly, and a rod mounted in the said bearing and having a handle at its outer end and a screw-threaded inner end engaging the said valve, as set forth.

2. A beer-tap, comprising a bung-body having a bore for the passage of a supply-pipe and provided with oppositely-arranged tubular projections of unequal diameter, the bore of the larger one being of greater diameter than the bore of the body and intersecting the same obliquely, forming a valve-seat, the smaller projection serving as a means for connection with air or gas supply, a slide-valve fitting in the bore of the larger projection and adapted to be moved onto the valve-seat across the bore of the body to close and open the same, said valve having a rectangular body with a beveled inner end, a bearing in the outer end of the larger projection, and a rod mounted to turn in said bearing and having a screw-threaded inner end engaging the valve, as set forth.

3. A beer-tap, comprising a bung-body having a bore for the passage of a supply-pipe and provided with oppositely-arranged tubular projections of unequal size, the bore of the larger projection being of greater diameter than the bore of the body and intersecting the same obliquely, forming a valve-seat, the smaller projection serving as a means for connection with air or gas supply, a slide-valve in the larger projection and adapted to move onto the valve-seat across the bore of the body to close and open the same, said valve having a rectangular body whose inner end is beveled downwardly and inwardly, and means for operating the said valve, substantially as herein shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HERMAN FESENFELD.

Witnesses:

A. G. ROCKWELL,
A. M. CAMPBELL.