

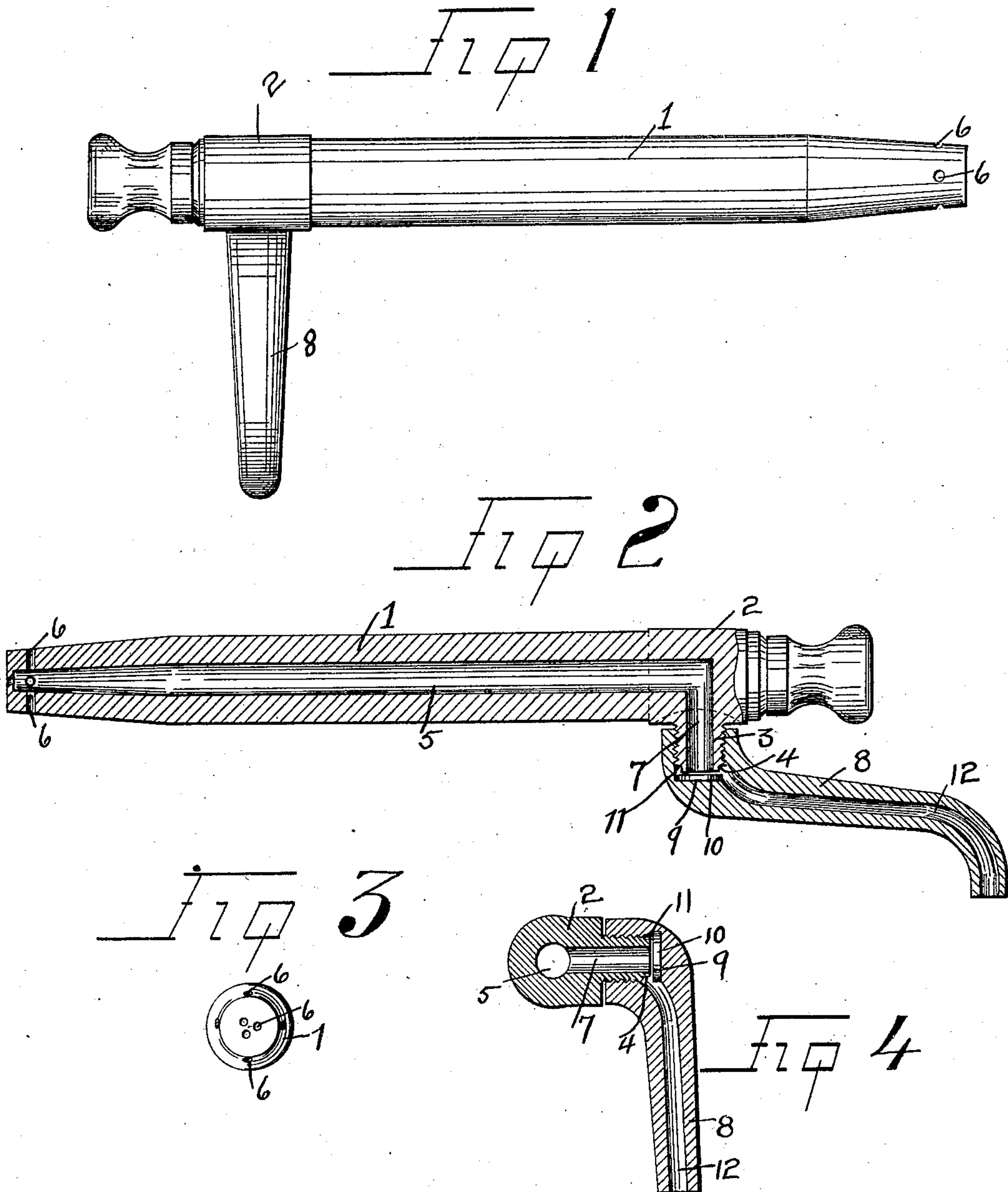
J. J. SMITH, W. GHIGLIERI & G. W. INGERSOLL.

FAUCET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 30, 1904.

934,101.

Patented Sept. 14, 1909.



Witnesses
Frank H. Carter
Percy S. Webster.

Inventors:
James Jerome Smith
William Ghiglietti
George W. Ingersoll
By Joshua B. Webster Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES JEROME SMITH, WILLIAM GHIGLIERI, AND GEORGE W. INGERSOLL, OF
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

FAUCET.

934,101.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

Application filed July 30, 1904. Serial No. 218,796.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES JEROME SMITH, WILLIAM GHIGLIERI, and GEORGE W. INGERSOLL, citizens of the United States, residing at Stockton, in the county of San Joaquin and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in faucets and particularly to that class used in drawing beer or other liquids, carbonated charged or otherwise from their respective receptacles, and it consists in the simple, convenient and effective construction herein set forth.

The object of our invention is to produce a faucet by means of which the operator may draw off a plurality of glasses of the liquid at one time without being compelled to have one hand free to open or shut the faucet. This object we accomplish by the peculiar construction and relative arrangement of parts herein fully specified and particularly pointed out in the claim annexed.

This specification is an exact description of one example of our invention, while the claim defines the actual scope thereof.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar numerals indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of our improved faucet. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal view of our improved device showing the faucet valve partly open. Fig. 3 is an end view of a beer tap or faucet. Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing our improved faucet in a vertical position.

1 designates the body proper of the faucet which tapers at one end and has an enlargement 2 at the other which enlargement is provided with a downwardly projecting threaded portion 3 on the lower end of which is a reduced unthreaded portion 4. A channel or orifice 5 extends lengthwise in the body 1 from the enlarged portion 2 to a point near the tapering end of said body at

which point small vents 6 connect said channel to the outside of said body.

7 is an aperture leading at right angles from the orifice 5 and through the parts 3 and 4.

8 is a discharge nozzle which is interiorly threaded at the upper end and adapted to screw on the threaded portion 3. Just below said threaded portion is a recess 9, on the bottom of which is located a valve 10 so arranged that when said discharging nozzle is screwed upon the part 3 the said valve will fit snugly over the aperture 7 thus securely closing it.

The reduced portion 4 forms with the sides of the nozzle 8 a circular channel 11 into which opens a vent 12 which leads to the end of the discharging nozzle.

The operation is as follows: The tapered end of the body 1 is driven into the bung hole of the keg or other receptacle. The nozzle 8 being first screwed on the threaded portion 3 until the aperture 7 is closed as described, when the nozzle 12 will preferably be at right angles to the body 1 and thus out of the way. When it is desired to draw off beer or other liquids the glass is put under the nozzle 8 and said nozzle is brought in contact with the inside edge of the glass and unscrewed until the valve 10 is released from the portion 4. The liquor then runs through the aperture 7 into the channel 11 and then into the vent 12 and into the glass. When the glass is filled the nozzle is again brought in contact with the inside edge of the glass and screwed up on the portion 3 until the washer 10 again closes the aperture 7. Thus the operator may readily take six or more glasses in his hands and fill them all without being compelled to have one hand free to turn the faucet on or off.

The Fig. 4 shows the faucet arranged so that the nozzle is mounted vertically on the threaded portion 4 instead of horizontally and it may be pulled forward to open it and pushed back to close it instead of around as in the other form.

The vents 6 are for the purpose of filtering the liquid so that hop leaves or other matter will not run into and choke the faucet, or run into the glass.

One of the greatest advantages of our invention is that the valve of the same is not subject to damage by the constant usage and

hammering, while being driven into the keg, saving thus the expense of frequently repairing and regrinding said valve.

5 Various changes in the form and details of our invention may be resorted to at will without departing from the spirit thereof. Hence we consider ourselves entitled to all forms of the invention as may be within the intent of our claim.

10 Having thus described our invention what we claim as new and useful and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

15 A faucet of the class described comprising a body having a longitudinal bore, a tapered inner end and a closed outer end terminating in a solid driving head, a branch depending from the outer terminus of said body at a point inwardly from the driving head and centrally bored with its bore communicating
20 with the longitudinal bore of the body, said branch being externally threaded, a spout member having its ends turned laterally in opposite directions, one of said ends constituting a discharge nozzle and the other end

internally threaded to engage the threaded 25 branch of the body with a recess at the lower end of its threaded portion, said recess at one corner communicating with the bore of the spout and the bottom of said recess constituting the support for a valve when the 30 spout member is disposed in one position, the threaded portion of the spout member being less in length than the threaded portion of the branch, and a valve loosely 35 mounted within the recess of the spout member and adapted to be seated against the free end of the branch when the spout member is disposed in one position.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of 40 two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES JEROME SMITH.
WILLIAM GHIGLIERI.
GEORGE W. INGERSOLL.

Witnesses:

PERCY S. WEBSTER,
FRANK H. CARTER.