

D. Sexton,

Faucet,

No. 45,183,

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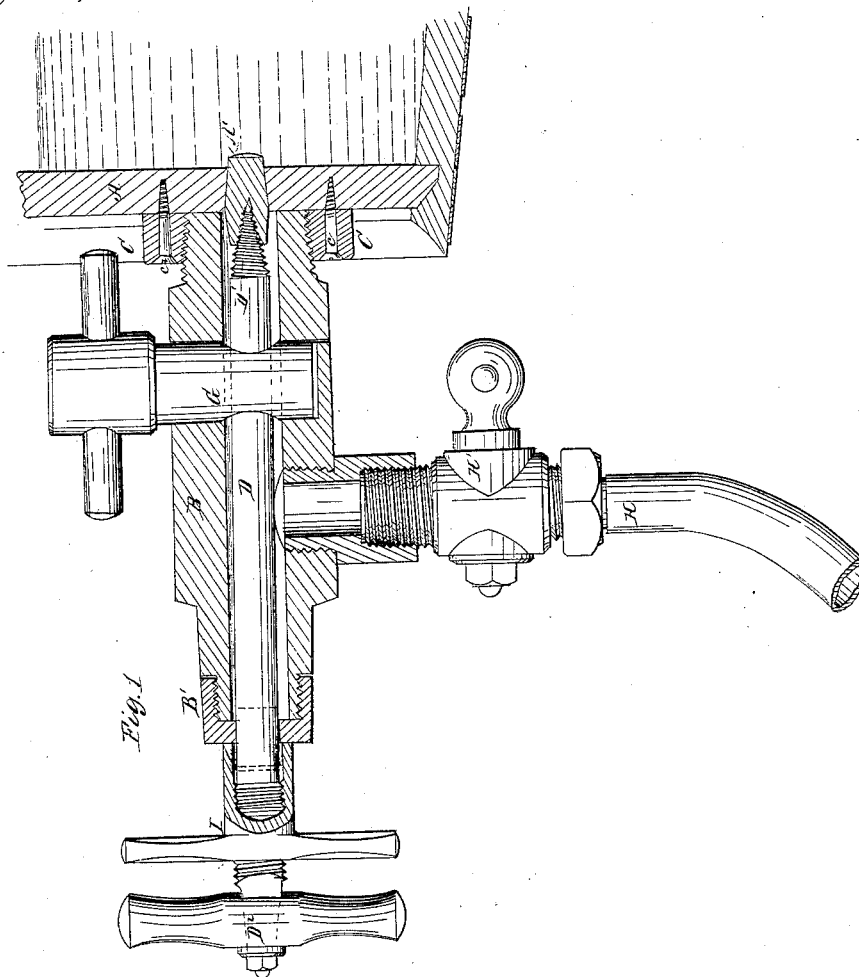


Fig. 1

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN APPARATUS FOR TRANSFERRING LIQUIDS FROM CASKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 45,182, dated November 22, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL SEXTON, of San Gabriel, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Apparatus for Removing Liquids from Casks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of my improved apparatus, illustrating its application to a cask. Figs. 2 and 3 are representations of devices for tapping and boring.

The object of this invention is to provide novel and improved means for removing liquids from casks, the invention inherently comprising the boring of the bung-hole and the insertion and withdrawal of the bung or tap, as will be hereinafter fully described.

In order that others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains may be enabled to fully understand and use the same, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, A may represent a cask or other vessel containing the liquid to be withdrawn.

B is a faucet or conductor, which is perforated from end to end, and constitutes a guide, so to speak, of the several rods and their appurtenances, hereinafter spoken of. The faucet B is provided with screw-threads at both ends, and it is rigidly affixed to the cask by having one of these ends screwed into a metallic ring or socket, C, which is secured to the cask by screws *c*, so as to be readily removed. The ring C is applied concentrically with the bung-hole or outlet formed or to be formed in the cask A.

B' is a cap, which is formed with an opening, communicating with the interior of the faucet B, and adapted to form a tight joint with the peripheries of the rods D, E, and F. This cap is made independently of the faucet, and screwed onto the same, in order to facilitate the finishing, which the mouth of the faucet requires, to form the tight joint.

G is a key or spigot, whereby the faucet B may be closed or opened at will at a point in convenient proximity with the bung-hole in the cask. H is a pipe, provided with a cock,

H', and employed to carry off the liquid from the cask to another depository.

On one end of the rod D is formed a pointed tapering screw, which is designed to act like an ordinary corkscrew. The other end of the rod D has a handle, D², to adapt the screw D' to be readily screwed into the bung A' and enable the operator to withdraw the same. I is a circular nut fitting over a correspondingly-threaded portion of the rod D at a point near the handle D². The cap B' constitutes a shoulder for the nut I, by which latter a powerful leverage may be applied to the rod D for the purpose of withdrawing a bung which has become too tightly wedged into its receptacle to admit of its withdrawal by the unaided strength of the operator.

The rod E is employed to insert the bung, its lower end being formed with a tapering cavity, *e*, which fits over that part of the bung which is allowed to project from the exterior of the cask. The rod E is threaded, as shown at E', to receive the nut I, which, in connection with the rod E, is employed to drive the bung into its hole with the requisite force. The rod F carries a bit, F', for making bung-holes in casks which may have been previously filled without boring.

The operation of my improved apparatus is as follows: When it is desired to withdraw a bung to allow the liquid to flow from the cask into the faucet B, the spigot G is turned to permit the rod D to pass through it in the manner shown in Fig. 1. The rod D is then turned so as to insert the screw D' into the bung, after which, in ordinary cases, the strength of a person will be sufficient to retract the bung, and thus open the cask; but if the bung withstand the force thus applied, it is only necessary to prevent the rod D from turning by grasping its handles D² with one hand and then turning the nut I in the direction that would cause it to move toward the cask if it were not for the interposition of the faucet. Thus is obtained a retracting force sufficient to extract the most tightly-wedged bung. As soon as the bung, in being thus retracted, has moved to a point beyond the spigot G, the latter is turned so as to close communication between the cask and the outer end of the faucet. Thus the bung may be taken out of the faucet without any of the li-

quid escaping at the opening in the cap B'. As soon as the rod and bung are entirely out of the faucet B the opening in the cap B' is closed by a plug (indicated by red lines) and the spigot G turned so as to permit the wine or other fluid which the cask may contain to pass to the opening which leads into the pipe H.

From the above description it will be observed that the liquid is removed from the cask without the least exposure to the atmosphere, (which is deleterious under some circumstances,) liability to spout out upon those in the vicinity of the cask, or waste.

The manner of inserting the bung will be understood from the foregoing description. The tapering form of the cavity *e* permits the rod E to be withdrawn from the faucet B without applying the least retracting force to the bung A' after the same has been inserted.

In boring, the rod F F' is passed through the faucet in the same manner as the other rods, the spigot G preventing the leaking or spouting of the liquid.

The faucet, with its appurtenances, is of course only applied to the cask temporarily.

Having thus described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letter Patent:

1. The faucet B B', employed in connection with the rod D, spigot G, and pipe H, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. The nut I, in combination with the rod D, when employed in removing a bung, substantially as specified.

3. The employment of the rod E E', operating in combination with the nut I, substantially as described.

4. The use, in connection with the faucet B, of the boring device F, when operated as set forth.

5. The annular socket C, when used to admit of the application of the faucet to the cask A, and its detachment therefrom, as described.

Attest: DANIEL SEXTON.

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