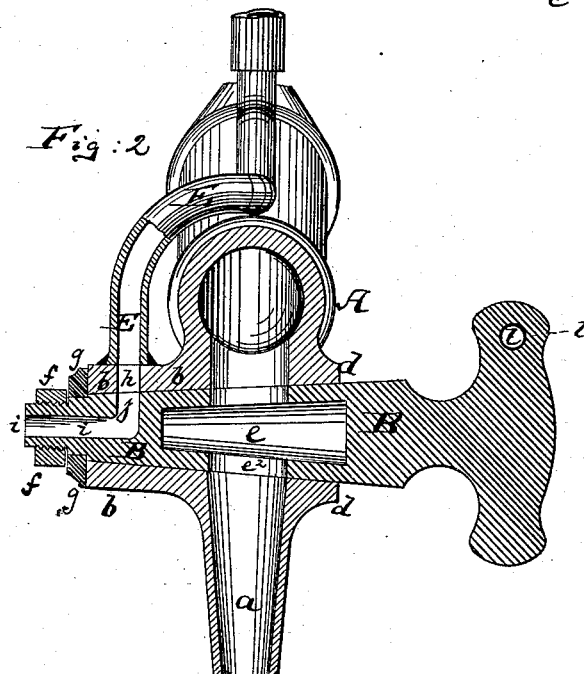
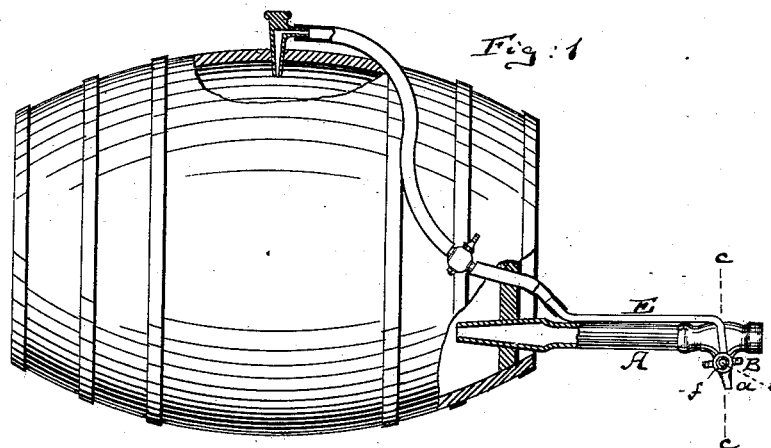


(No Model.)

A. LÜHRS.  
VENT FAUCET.

No. 264,177.

Patented Sept. 12, 1882.



Witnesses:

John C. Turnbridge,  
John M. Speer

Inventor:

Adolph Lührs  
by his attorneys  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH LÜHRS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## VENT-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,177, dated September 12, 1882.

Application filed June 9, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ADOLPH LÜHRS, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Vent-Faucet, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section, of a barrel having my improved vent-faucet. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the faucet, the line *c c*, Fig. 1, indicating the plane of section.

This invention relates to improvements on faucets which are intended to admit air to the barrel at the time they withdraw beer or other liquid therefrom, and is to an extent an improvement on the faucet described in Letters Patent Nos. 191,982 and 192,588. In both of these contrivances the admission of air was controlled by a channel in the outer or larger part of the spigot; but experience shows that in grinding the spigot into place, and in fitting it to the body of the faucet, the external channel in the thicker part is objectionable, and is apt, after certain length of use, to come in line with the bore of the faucet, and therefore with the liquid which passes through the faucet. Hence I have endeavored to contrive a means for admitting air through the smaller part of the spigot; and my invention consists in making the smaller part of the spigot tubular and open at the extreme smaller end, the tubular bore communicating with a single angular bore that comes in line (when the spigot is properly turned) with the air-pipe.

In the drawings, the letter A represents the body of the faucet, and *a* its discharge-nozzle.

B is the spigot, placed through the nozzle transversely, and supported in bearings *b* and *d*, that are formed on the body of the faucet, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The middle portion of the spigot is perforated transversely, as shown at *e*, so that it may be turned to let liquid flow from the faucet into the nozzle, or to shut the nozzle and prevent the discharge of liquid through the same.

The spigot is held in place by a nut, *f*, which is applied to its smaller end, and bears against

a washer, *g*, which faces the end of the bearing *b*.

E is the air-pipe joining the bearing *b*, which is perforated at *h*, to make a continuous passage with the air-pipe.

The spigot B is made tubular at its smaller end, forming a hollow passage, *i*, where it is embraced by the nut *f*, and said hollow *i* is axial in the spigot, so that the strength of it where it is embraced by the nut shall not be impaired.

The axial bore *i* communicates with a single radial bore, *j*, which can be turned into line with the aperture *h*, as shown.

The operation of this faucet is as follows: When the spigot is turned as in Fig. 2, it will allow the escape of liquid from the barrel and the admission of air through the pipe E into the barrel. When the spigot is turned at right angles to the position shown in Fig. 2, the escape of liquid from and admission of air into the barrel are shut off. When, however, the spigot is turned half around from the position shown in Fig. 2, so as to bring the part *e* of the passage *e* to the top, the beer will escape from the barrel and faucet, but air will not be admitted into the barrel. Thus the attendant has it in his power either to shut the faucet off entirely, or to draw beer only without admitting air, or to draw beer and admit air simultaneously.

In order to facilitate the proper manipulation of the spigot, it should have a mark on its handle, like the small aperture *l*, (indicated in Fig. 2,) which, when brought to the top or to any prescribed position, would show that both the air and liquid channels are open.

It will be perceived that this faucet is, so far as my improvement is concerned, of simple construction, reliable, easily understood by ordinary people, and readily fitted to its seat, when that may be required, without endangering the separation between the air and liquid channels.

I do not claim a spigot-body having a diametrical passage in communication with an axial air-opening. Such devices establish air communication in two positions, and are therefore open to the objection that beer cannot be

drawn without admitting air to the barrel, whereas with my faucet I can admit air or not, as I please, while drawing beer, as has already been stated.

5 I claim—

In a vent-faucet, the spigot B, having in its smaller end the axial aperture *i*, and single angular branch aperture *j* on the latter, and

having the indicating-mark *l*, in combination with the faucet-body A, tube E, and nut *f*, for operation substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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