(No Model.)

J. G. STAPF.

FAUCET.

No. 265,457. Patented Oct. 3, 1882.

Fig. 1.

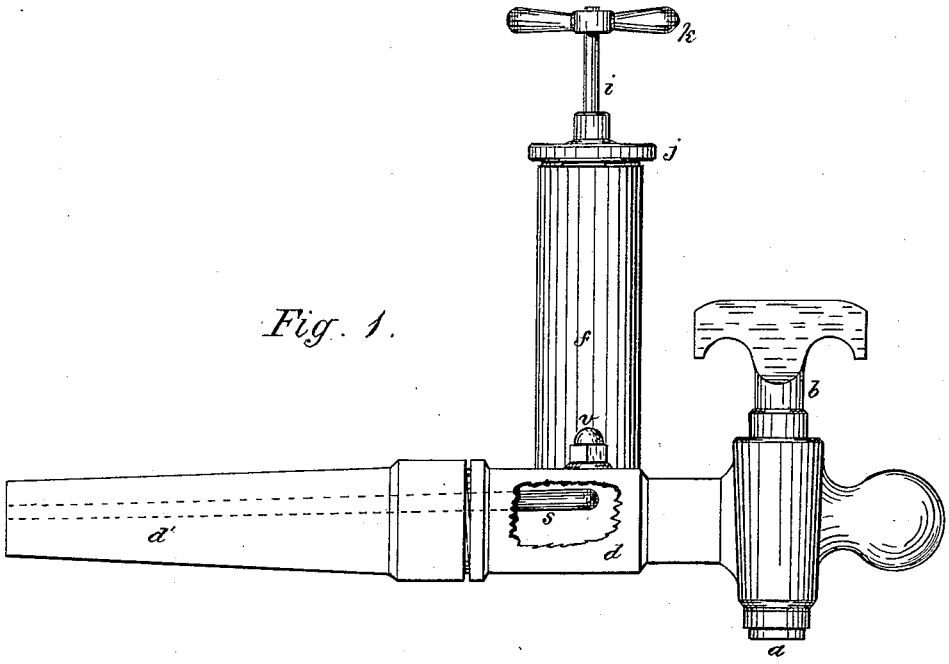


Fig. 3.

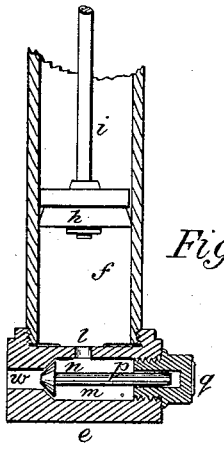
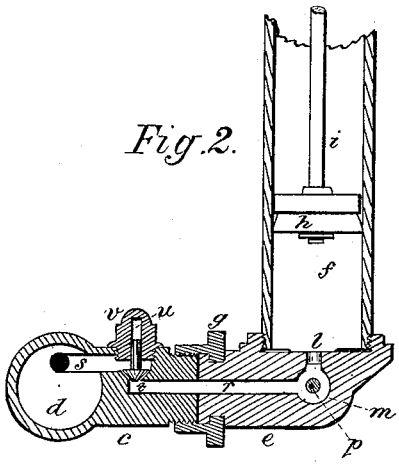


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

Josiah W. Ellis

Charles Glenn

Inventor.

Joseph G. Stapf

per O. D. Lewis

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH G. STAPF, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO H. A. DIAMOND, OF SAME PLACE.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,457, dated October 3, 1882.

Application filed August 14, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH G. STAPF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in that class of Faucets used for Drawing Beer, Ale, and similar Liquids; and my invention will be readily understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my improved faucet and air-pump attached thereto, a portion of the barrel of the faucet being broken away to exhibit its interior where the bend of the air-pipe that leads through the tail of the faucet is made to connect with the pump; Fig. 2, a transverse vertical section of the faucet-stem and lower portion of the pump and its means of attachment thereto, together with the air-passages leading in that direction; Fig. 3, a cross-section of the pump in a position to show the air-supplying passage and the arrangement of its valve.

The nature of my invention consists in a faucet having an air-pump attached thereto, whereby air may be forced through said faucet into a vessel containing ale or beer in such a manner and in such quantities as will insure a free discharge of the liquid without allowing any of its natural gas to escape.

To this end I construct my faucet in any of the well-known forms and of any suitable material; but in order to accomplish the object of my invention I prefer to construct my faucet so that on being driven into a cask or other air-tight vessel containing liquid the fluid shall pass out of the nozzle *a* at the lower end of the key *b*, just back of which is a short stout arm, *c*, that projects laterally a short distance and at a right angle to the barrel *d* of the faucet, and is integral therewith. To the outer end of this arm *c* is connected the base *e* of the pump *f* by means of such a screw-coupling, *g*, as will allow the pump to be moved around in a vertical plane without disengaging the parts. This pump *f* is provided with a piston, *h*, supplied with suitable packing, and a rod, *i*, that extends upwardly through a cap, *j*, screwed onto its top, terminating in a handle, *k*, by which the piston may be actuated, the pump in this respect being very similar to others of a like character. Downwardly through the central base, *e*, of the pump *f* is a small hole, *l*, that leads into a cylindrical cavity, *m*, Fig. 3, one end of which is conical, and in this a cone-shaped valve, *n*, is made to fit, which valve is provided with a long stem, *p*, having its end supported in a tubular screw-cap, *q*, that serves to regulate the movement of the valve and tightly closes that end of the cavity. From this cavity *m* a horizontal passage-way, *r*, extends into the projecting arm *c* of the faucet; thence by a sudden upward turn a short distance it connects with a small open-ended pipe, *s*, that is arranged within the body *d* of the faucet, terminating at its tail end *d'* after the manner and in the direction indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. Between the horizontal passage-way *r* and the pipe *s*, and at a point in the upward turn of the passage-way, is located a small conical valve, *t*, the stem of which enters so as to have free movement in a suitable hole, *u*, in a plug, *v*, that serves to close the opening through which the valve was introduced. Above or around each of these valve-stems may be placed a light spiral spring to hasten and insure a quick return of the valves to their respective seats, and the several joints existing between any of the other parts may be provided with suitable packing. Connecting the pump to the faucet by means of a screw-coupling in the manner shown admits of its speedy and easy disengagement, so that it may be readily removed for repair or other purposes, and left off when not required.

This contrivance having been constructed as shown and described, its operation is as follows: The tail end *d'* of the faucet is to be driven into an air-tight cask containing beer or other liquid and the key *b* turned to such position as will permit the fluid to pass out, when, on moving the piston of the pump upwardly, air will be taken in through the opening *w*, raising the valve *n* from its seat, and pass into the pump underneath the piston *h*. A reverse movement of the piston will force the air downwardly, its action being first to close that valve through which it entered, and thus the entrapped air

will be driven into and through the horizontal way *r*, lifting the small valve *t* in its passage, and traveling onward through the communicating pipe *s*, eventually passing into the cask, whereby such degree of pressure may be brought to bear upon the contents of the cask as to cause it to rush out through the faucet with considerable force.

Having thus described the construction and operation of my improved faucet, I claim—

For drawing beer and other liquids, a faucet consisting of the barrel *d*, tail *d'*, and key *b*, in combination with a detachable and adjustable pump connected thereto, and provided with a horizontal air-passage, *r*, and outlet-valve *t*, internal pipe, *s*, operating in conjunction with the cylindrical space *m* and its inlet-valve *n* to take in and force atmospheric air to the interior of a tight cask or other vessel.

JOSEPH G. STAPF.

Witnesses:
JOSIAH W. ELLS,
R. S. SILL.