

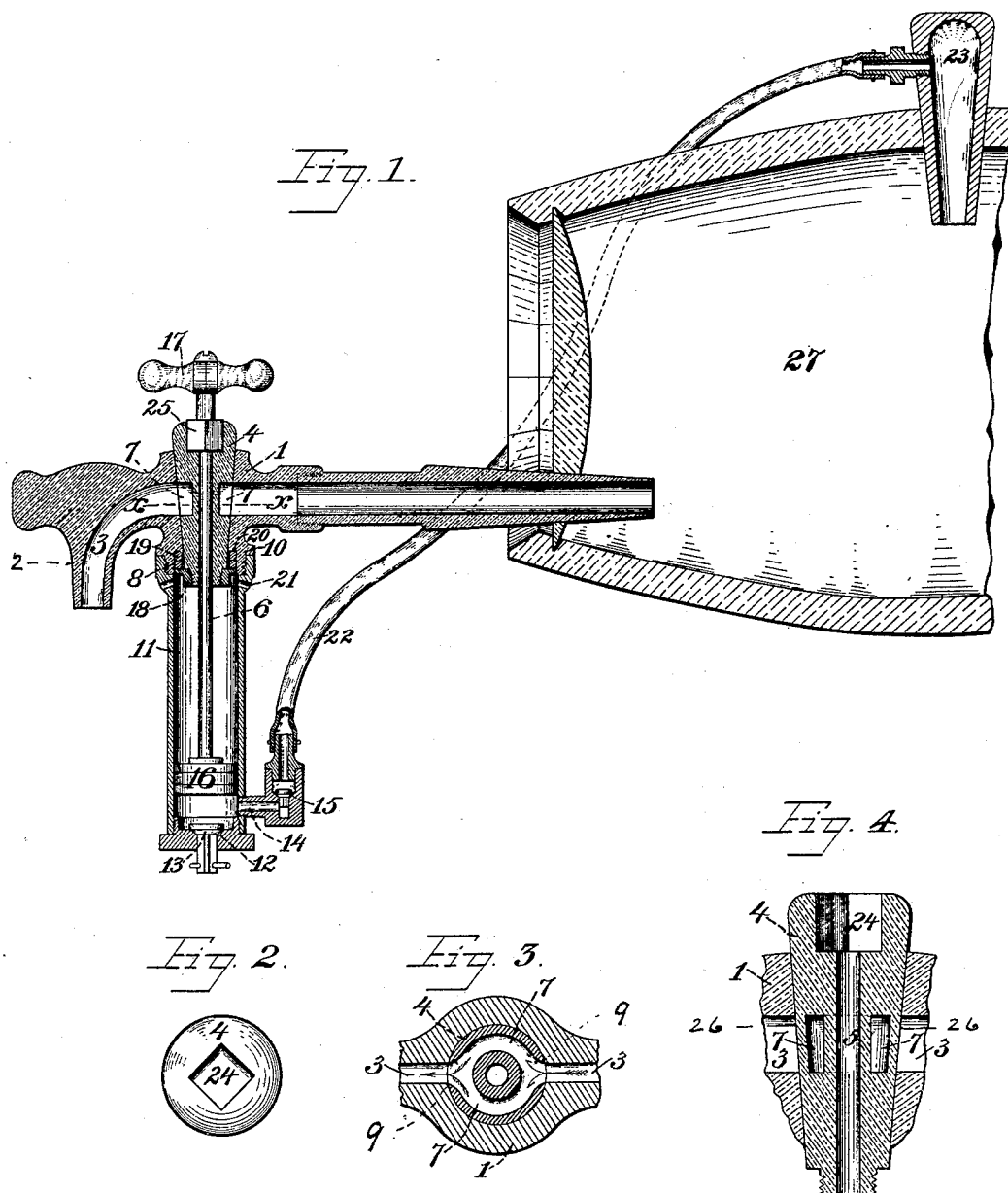
(No Model.)

S. GISSINGER.

FAUCET.

No. 342,349.

Patented May 25, 1886.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL GISSINGER, OF PITTSBURG, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN H. NOBLE, OF
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FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 342,349, dated May 25, 1886.

Application filed June 18, 1885. Serial No. 159,032. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL GISSINGER, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Faucets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention consists of an improved faucet for beer-barrels, having means for forcing air into the barrel in connection therewith.

To enable others to make and use it, I will now describe my invention by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the spigot and its attachments inserted in a barrel. Fig. 2 is a top view of the plug. Fig. 3 is a section on *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the plug when closed.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

The spigot has a shell, 1, provided with a nose, 2, and a discharge-passage, 3, extending horizontally through it. The discharge-passage is intersected by a vertical opening, in which is a revoluble plug, 4, provided with a central tube, 5, for the passage of a piston-rod, 6, a circular water-way, 7, extending around the tube 5, which incloses the piston-rod 6, and ports 9, by which the circular water-way communicates at opposite points with the discharge-passage 3, in the line of which the plug is interposed.

Screwed on a suitable threaded plug, 10, (or in a threaded socket,) on the lower side of the shell 1 is the barrel or cylinder 11 of an air-forcing pump, which is provided with an air-inlet opening, 12, fitted with a valve, 13, and a discharge-pipe, 14, fitted with a valve, 15. In the cylinder 11 is a piston, 16, provided with a stem or rod, 6, which extends up through the plug 4, and at its upper end has a handle, 17. The plug 4 has a flanged collar, 18, on its lower end, the edges of which extend under packing-rings 19, which are placed in a recess, 8, in the plug, and bear against an annular shoulder or seat, 20, in the recess 8, so that the plug 4, while revoluble, is prevented from being drawn out of the shell 1 by the upward movement of the piston-rod 6, and cannot be removed except by first taking off the cylinder 11 and then unscrewing the collar 18. It is evident that the plug could be retained in place by other well-known means.

The packing-rings 19 make a tight joint between the collar 18 and shoulder 20 and around the plug 4. The cylinder 11 has openings 21 above the piston, to permit the air to enter and escape from the cylinder in the usual way.

Connected with the discharge-pipe 14 above the valve 15 is a flexible tube, 22, the other end of which is connected with the hollow plug 23, which is fitted in the side bung-hole of the barrel 27. The upper end of the plug 4 has a squared socket or key-seat, 24, and the piston-rod 6 has a counterpart enlargement or key, 25, so that the rotation of the rod 6, when in the position shown in Fig. 1, effected by turning the handle 17, turns the plug 4 to an open or closed position, as the case may be.

In Figs. 1 and 3 the plug 4 is in position to discharge, the ports 9 registering with the passage 3, and in Fig. 4 it is in a closed position, the solid sides 26 being across the passage 3. Thus the piston-rod 6 performs the function of the ordinary key of spigots of this class, in which the water-way extends diametrically through the plug.

The operation of the device is as follows, viz: The spigot is opened by turning the handle 17 when the rod 6 is in the position shown in Fig. 1. The piston 16 is then worked up and down in the cylinder 11, the upward stroke opening the valve 13, admitting the air and closing the valve 15, and the downward stroke closing the valve 13 and opening the valve 15, so as to force the air up through the tube 22 into the barrel 27, where it supplies the air necessary to prevent the formation of a partial vacuum, and effects the free discharge of the beer or other liquid through the spigot. It also aerates the liquid, imparting to it the liveliness desirable.

It is not necessary to operate the pump each time the liquid is drawn, nor is it necessary to operate it when the spigot is opened, as it may be done as well when it is closed.

I am aware that force-pumps have been combined with faucets for the purpose of forcing the liquid from the faucet in a small stream or air with the liquid as it passes from the faucet, and I do not desire to claim the same.

I am also aware that an air-pump attached to the faucet so as to be operated by turning the key, for the purpose of forcing air to the barrel, has been used before, and I therefore do

not desire to claim, broadly, an air-pump in combination with a faucet; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 1. A faucet-plug having a central tube for the passage of a piston-rod, an air-cylinder having air-inlet ports and situate below the plug, an air-conduit leading from the air-cylinder, arranged to be connected with and open
10 into the barrel, and a valve arranged to open and close the air-conduit.

2. The combination, in a faucet, of a plug having a central passage for a piston-rod lead-

ing into a cylinder below the plug, a water-way in the plug around but separated from the 15 central passage, and a water-passage in the body and nose of the faucet communicating with the water-way, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 20 my hand this 31st day of March, A. D. 1885.

SAMUEL GISSINGER.

Witnesses:

W. B. CORWIN,
JOHN K. SMITH.