

(No Model.)

E. U. SCOVILLE.
FAUCET.

No. 347,131.

Patented Aug. 10, 1886.

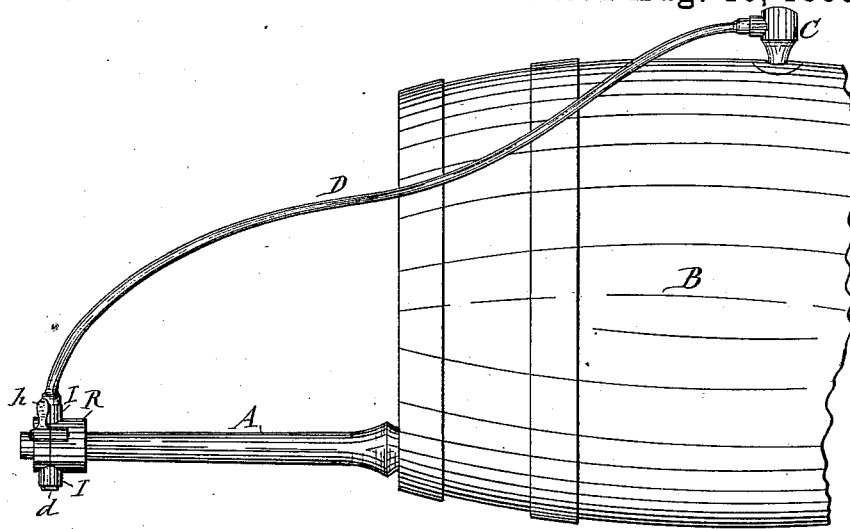


Fig. 1

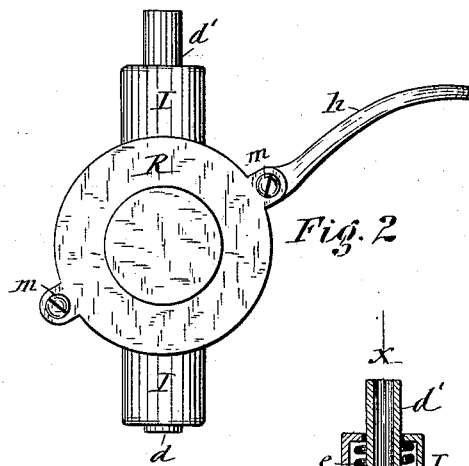


Fig. 2

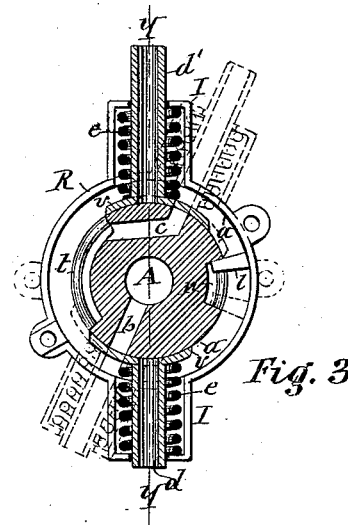


Fig. 3

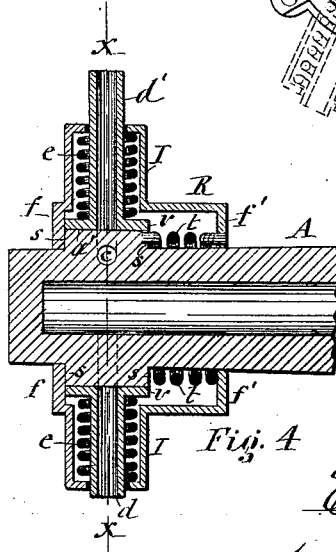


Fig. 4

WITNESSES

C. Bendixon

A. F. Walz

INVENTOR

Elijah U. Scoville

For Amell, Lacey & Hays
his Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIJAH U. SCOVILLE, OF MANLIUS, NEW YORK.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 347,131, dated August 10, 1886.

Application filed July 6, 1886. Serial No. 207,202. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIJAH U. SCOVILLE, of Manlius, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention consists in an improved construction and combination of a faucet and devices connected therewith for automatically supplying air to the barrel or cask while drawing liquid therefrom, as hereinafter more fully described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of that portion of a barrel or cask to which my invention is applied. Fig. 2 is an enlarged front end view of the faucet. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line *x x*, Fig. 4; and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section on line *y y*, Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the body or barrel of the faucet, provided with the usual longitudinal internal channel which terminates a short distance back from the outer end of the barrel A, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. Said end of the faucet-barrel is formed with two segmental faces, *a a'*, at the top and bottom and concentric with the axis of said barrel. Said faces are of a greater diameter than the barrel A, and thus form shoulders *s s*, respectively at the front and rear of said faces.

From the longitudinal channel of the barrel A through the lower face, *a*, is extended a discharge-passage, *b*, and through the upper face, *a'*, is extended an air-passage, *c*, which is isolated from the liquid-passage, and between the two faces *a a'* is a notch, *n*, for the purpose hereinafter explained. Upon the two convex faces *a a'* are seated concave valves *v v*, which are provided with outwardly-extended ducts *d d'*, respectively.

R is a ring, which encompasses the barrel A with the faces *a a'*, and is provided with inward-projecting circumferential flanges *f f'*, by the former of which it abuts against the front shoulder *s*, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The other flange *f'*, is sufficiently remote from the rear shoulder *s* to form a chamber

for the reception of the spiral spring *t*, which encompasses the barrel A, and has one end connected with the said barrel and the opposite end with the ring R or its flange *f'*. The ring R is formed with tubular arms I I, which terminate with inward-projecting circumferential flanges by which they embrace, respectively, the ducts *d d'*. Within the tubular arms are arranged spiral springs, which serve to press the valves *v v* onto the faces *a a'*. The ring R is adapted to turn on the barrel A a sufficient distance to allow the ducts *d d'* to be brought in and out of coincidence with the discharge-passage *b* and air-passage *c*, respectively, the movement of the ring being limited by a lug, *l*, projecting from the interior of the ring R into the notch *n*, hereinbefore referred to. The spring *t* is so arranged as to force the ring to one of the termini of its movements, and thereby hold the ducts *d d'* normally out of coincidence of the liquid-discharge passage *b* and air-passage *c*, as represented by full lines in Fig. 3 of the drawings. From the periphery of the ring projects a handle, *h*, by which to turn said ring so as to bring the ducts *d d'* to coincide with the passages *b* and *c* of the faucet-barrel, as represented by dotted lines in Fig. 3 of the drawings, when desired to draw liquid therefrom. To the duct *d'* is connected a tube or hose, D, which is extended to and connected with a hollow plug, C, driven into the bung of the barrel or cask B, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings; hence, when the ducts *d d'* are in coincidence with the liquid-discharge passage *b* and air-passage *c*, air is allowed to pass through the passage *c* and duct *d'*, and thence through the tube D and hollow plug C into the interior of the barrel, to supply air to the latter simultaneously with the discharge of the liquid through the discharge-passage *b* and duct *d*. By releasing the handle *h* from pressure the ring R is automatically turned by the spring *t*, so as to carry the ducts *d d'* out of coincidence with the passages *b* and *c*, and thus close the same.

In order to permit the ring R being placed on the barrel A, I divide the said ring through the center of the tubular arms I I at right angles to the axis of the barrel A, and clamp the two sections together by detachable screws *m m*.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the faucet-barrel provided with two segmental convexed faces, and with the discharge-channel through one of said faces; and an air-passage through the other of said faces and isolated from the liquid-passage of the faucet, and concaved valves seated upon the convexed faces of the faucet, and adapted to slide in the direction of their curvatures, and provided with outwardly-extended ducts, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the faucet-barrel formed with two segmental convexed faces concentric with said barrel, and provided with the discharge-passage through one of said faces, and with an air-passage through the other of said faces and isolated from the liquid-passage of the faucet, concaved valves seated upon the convexed faces and provided with outward ducts, and a ring on the exterior of the barrel adapted to turn thereon and connected with the aforesaid valves, to move them simultaneously, substantially as described and shown.

3. The combination of the faucet-barrel formed with two segmental convexed faces concentric with said barrel, and provided with the discharge-channel through one of said faces, and with an air-passage through the other of said faces and isolated from the liquid-passage of the faucet, concaved valves seated on said convexed faces and provided with outward ducts, a ring on the exterior of the barrel adapted to turn thereon and connected with the aforesaid valves, to move them simultaneously, and springs pressing the valves onto the convexed faces, substantially as described and shown.

4. The combination of the faucet-barrel formed with two segmental convexed faces

concentric with said barrel, and provided with the discharge-channel through one of said faces, and with an air-passage through the other of said faces, concaved valves seated upon the convexed faces and provided with outward ducts, a ring on the exterior of the barrel adapted to turn thereon and connected with the valves, stops between the said ring and barrel, to limit the movement of the ring, and a spring arranged to force the ring to one of the termini of its movements and normally hold the valves in their closed positions, substantially as set forth and shown.

5. The combination of the faucet-barrel A, formed with the segmental convexed faces *a a'*, and with the shoulders *s s* at the front and rear of said faces, and provided with the discharge-channel *b* and air-passage *c*, respectively, through the faces, and with the notch *n* between the faces, the concaved valves *v v*, seated on the convexed faces, and provided with the outward ducts, *d d'*, the ring R, formed with the flanges *f f'*, and with the tubular arms I I, and divided through the center of said arms and at right angles to the axis of the barrel A, and the two sections of said ring clamped together, the springs *e e* in the tubular arms pressing on the valves, the spring *t*, inclosed in the ring, and connected at one end with said ring and at the opposite end with the faucet-barrel, the lug *l*, projecting from the ring into the notch *n*, and the handle *h*, projecting from the ring, substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 1st day of July, 1886.

ELIJAH U. SCOVILLE. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

FREDERICK H. GIBBS,
E. C. CANNON.