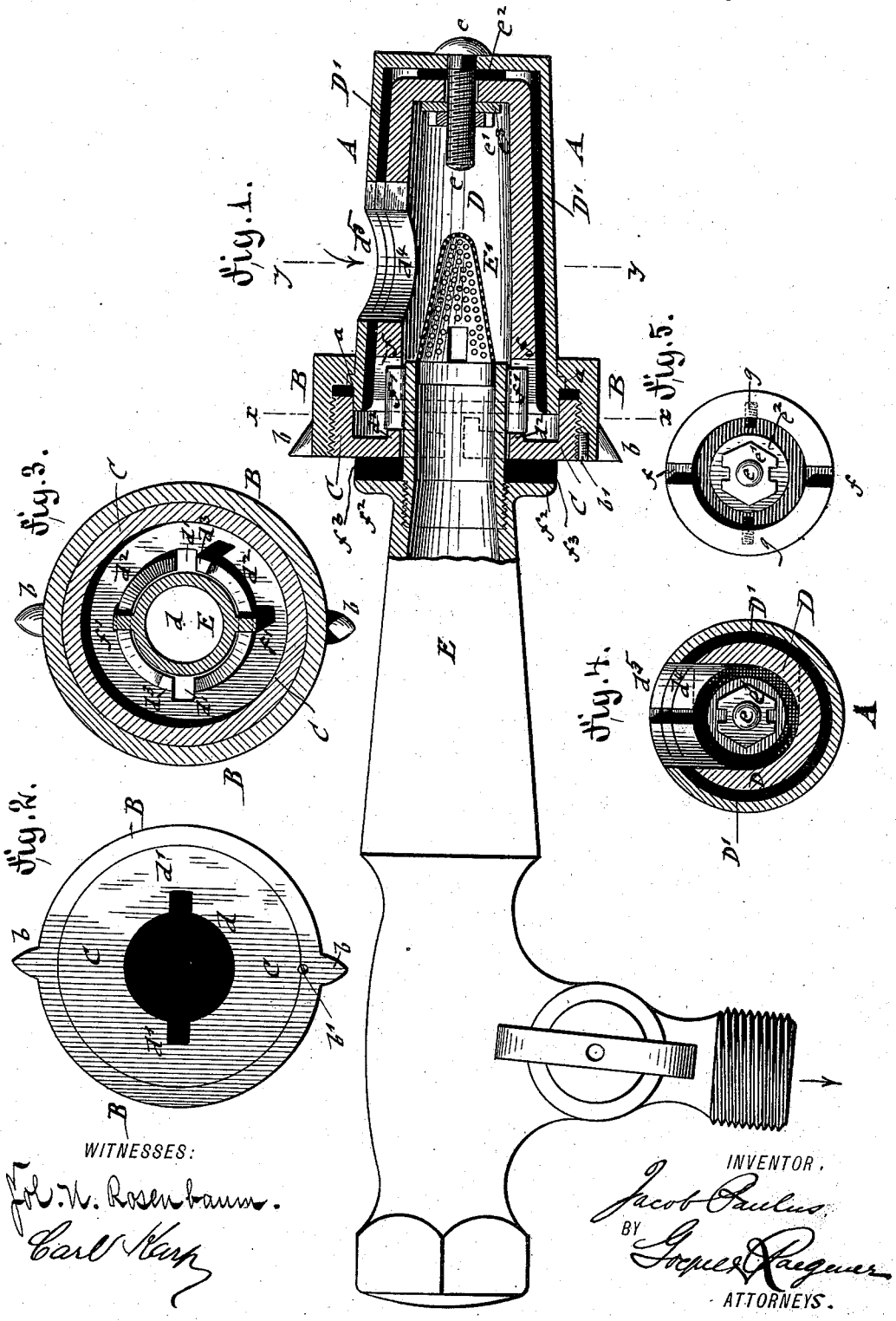
(No Model.)

J. PAULUS.

FAUCET ATTACHMENT FOR BARRELS.

No. 382,186. Patented May 1, 1888.



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FAUCET ATTACHMENT FOR BARRELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,186, dated May 1, 1888.

Application filed July 16, 1887. Serial No. 244,436. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB PAULUS, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucet Attachment for Barrels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the faucet attachments for barrels for which Letters Patent were granted to me, No. 297,000, dated April 15, 1884, the improvements being designed with a view to simplify the construction of said attachment and to secure it more fully against leakage.

The invention consists of a faucet attachment for barrels, in which a socket having an opening is permanently attached to the faucet-hole and provided with an interior axially-turning socket and an intermediate packing of cork or other suitable material, said interior socket turning on a central pivot formed of a screw, screw-nut, and intermediate washers at the ends of the sockets. The exterior socket is retained in the bushing of the faucet-hole by means of a screw-collar, which is located in line with diametrical recesses of the inner socket, so that the latter may be turned by lugs on the barrel of the faucet when inserted into the socket for permitting the turning of the interior socket, and bringing its discharge-opening into register with the opening of the outer socket when the keg is to be tapped.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical longitudinal section of my improved faucet attachment for barrels. Fig. 2 is an end view of the bushing and face-plate of the attachment. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section on line *y y*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is an end view of the inner socket of the attachment, seen from its open end.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a socket of slightly-tapering shape, which is securely held in position in the faucet-hole of the head of the keg by a bushing, B, that is driven into the faucet-hole and retained firmly in position by lugs *b b*, or otherwise.

The socket A is fitted by an exterior collar, *a*, into a seat of the bushing and firmly held in position by a detachable screw-collar, C, and an intermediate washer, said collar screwing into the bushing and pressing tightly against the collar of the socket A, as shown clearly in Fig. 1. The detachable screw-collar C is provided with a central opening, *d*, and diametrical recesses *d' d'*, and along the inner side of its opening with inclined semicircular rims d^2, that gradually increase in height and are provided at their opposite termini next adjoining the recesses *d'* with raised stops d^3, as shown clearly in Fig. 3.

The collar C is retained in position in the bushing B by means of a locking-screw, *b'*, that engages registering recesses of the bushing and collar, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the outer socket, A, is arranged an interior socket, D, of correspondingly tapering shape, which is provided with an opening, d^4, in its side that registers with a similar opening, d^5, of the socket A. The interior socket, D, is tightly connected to the exterior socket, A, so as to prevent leakage, by means of an intermediate layer, D', of cork or other suitable material. The interior socket, D, is connected with the outer socket, A, by means of a central screw-pivot that connects the closed ends of said sockets, said pivot consisting of a screw-post, *e*, interior screw-nut, *e'*, an elastic washer, e^2, interposed between the ends of the sockets A and D, and a washer, e^3, below the screw-nut *e'*, as shown in Fig. 1. The screw-nut *e'* is provided with recesses at diametrically-opposite points, so that by inserting a screw-driver the same can be turned to establish any desired degree of tightness between the sockets, or unscrewed from the screw-post *e* when it is desired to take the sockets apart for cleaning or repairing.

The front end of the interior socket, D, is provided at diametrically-opposite points with recesses *f*, which are in line with the recesses *d'* of the collar C, so as to permit the insertion of diametrical lugs *f'* on the barrel of the faucet E. The lugs *f'* are either made integral with the barrel of the faucet or with a detachable inner end of the same, which latter is screwed into the barrel of the faucet, the latter construction being used when an old faucet is changed for use with my attachment. A collar, f^2, is arranged on the barrel of the faucet E at some distance in front of the lug *f'*,

and an elastic washer, f^3, of suitable thickness placed between said collar f^2 and the screw-collar C.

A perforated cone, E', of sheet metal is attached to the inner end of the barrel, and serves as a screen for preventing any coarse matter—such as sediments, hop leaves, and the like—to pass into the faucet.

For tapping the keg the barrel of the faucet is introduced, while the spigot is in a horizontal position, into the collar C and interior socket, so that the lugs f' at the inner end of the faucet pass through the recesses d of the collar C into the recesses f of the interior socket, D. The faucet is then turned for an angle of ninety degrees, the lugs f' passing along the under side of the inclined rims d^2 until they arrive at the stops d^3, whereby the washer f^3 is compressed and the faucet held tightly in position on the collar C of the bushing B. Simultaneously the interior socket, D, is turned so that its opening d^4 registers with the opening d^5 of the exterior socket, A, and permits the liquid in the barrel to pass to the barrel of the faucet, so that the keg is tapped and ready for drawing off the contents.

When it is desired to remove the faucet, the same is turned back for an angle of ninety degrees, so that the spigot of the faucet is moved from the vertical position into a horizontal position, by which motion the interior socket, D, is turned, so that the holes of the interior and exterior sockets are placed out of register, and thereby the outer socket closed, while the lugs f' on the barrel of the faucet are placed in line with the recesses of the collar C, so that the faucet can be withdrawn from the attachment. The interior socket, D, is furthermore provided with inwardly-projecting diametrical studs or projections g, which permit the removing of the interior socket by a suitable tool from the exterior socket after the screw-connection of the sockets has been released, whenever it is required to repair the packing between the sockets or clean the same.

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

1. The combination, with a bushing, of an exterior socket secured to said bushing, a screw-collar having an opening and diametrical recesses, an interior socket having diametrical recesses in line with the recesses of the collar, a screw-pivot connecting the interior and exterior sockets, and a faucet the barrel of which is provided with lugs for engaging the recesses of the interior socket and turning the same on its axis, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a bushing secured to the faucet-hole of the barrel, an exterior socket having an opening, an interior socket also having an opening, a screw-pivot connection between said sockets, a screw-collar for retaining the exterior socket in the bushing, said screw-collar being provided with recesses, interior inclined rims, and stops at the ends of said rims, and a faucet the barrel of which is provided with lugs engaging rims of the screw-collar and the recesses of the interior socket, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JACOB PAULUS.

Witnesses:
PAUL GOEPEL,
CARL KARP.