J. C. SHAFER.

TAP AND FAUCET.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 6, 1919.

1,344,827. Patented June 29, 1920.

Fig. 1.

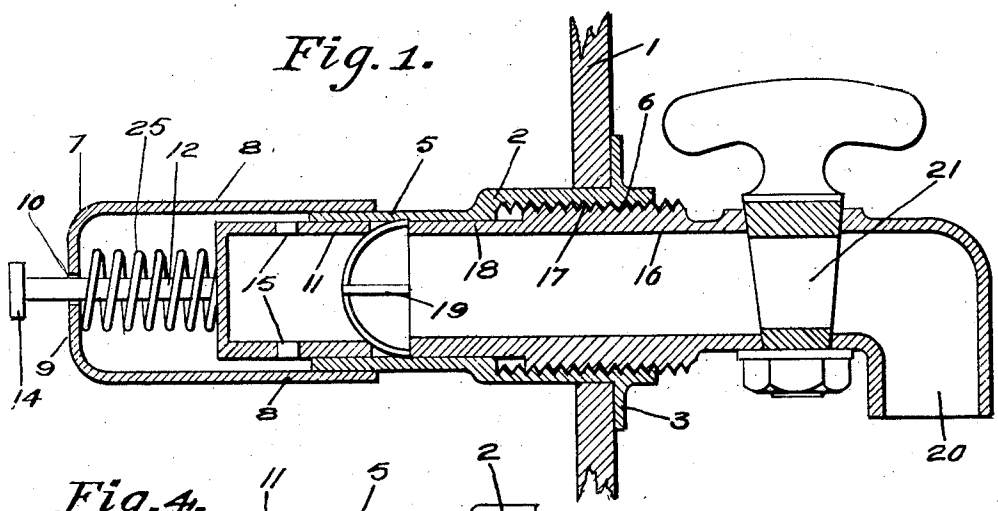


Fig. 4.

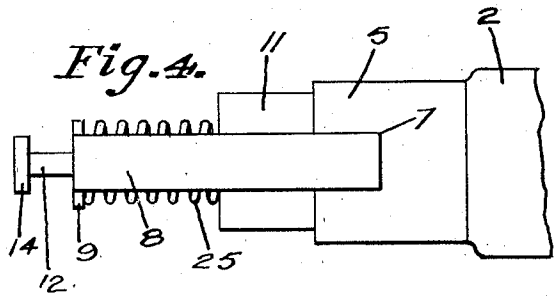


Fig. 2.

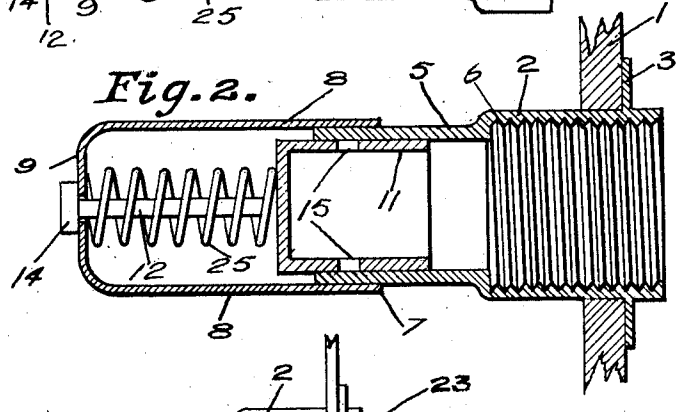
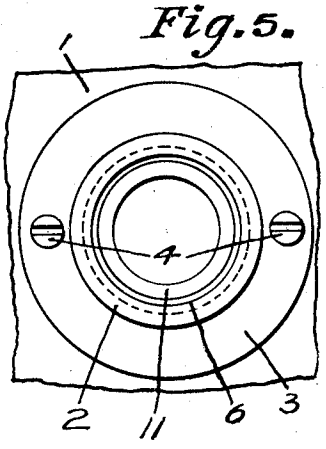


Fig. 5.



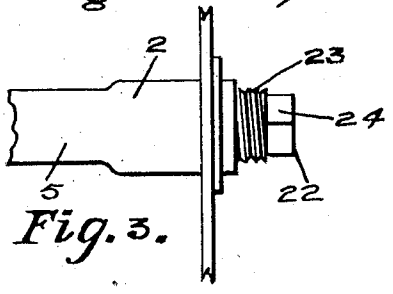


Fig. 3.

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TAP AND FAUCET.

1,344,827. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 29, 1920.

Application filed November 6, 1919. Serial No. 336,034.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CHARLES SHAFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Edina, in the county of Knox and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Tap and Faucet, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a novel but simple means whereby the theft of liquid out of a cask or other container may be prevented.

The invention aims to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that sort to which the invention appertains.

Within the scope of what is claimed, a mechanic may make changes without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 shows in longitudinal section a device constructed in accordance with the invention, the parts being arranged as they will appear while the liquid is being delivered:

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section, the parts being arranged as they will appear after the delivery member has been removed and when it is impossible for the liquid to flow out of the cask:

Fig. 3 is a fragmental side elevation, showing the device arranged as disclosed in Fig. 2, the closing plug having been inserted: Fig. 4 is a fragmental side elevation, the device being viewed at right angles to the showing of Fig. 1: and Fig. 5 is an end elevation of the structure as shown in Fig. 2.

The numeral 1 denotes the wall of a cask, vat or other container. A casing 2 extends through the wall 1 and is provided with a face plate 3 connected by securing elements 4 to the wall 1, as shown in Fig. 5. The casing 2 includes a reduced end 5 located within the cask. The casing 2 is internally threaded as shown at 6. A U-shaped yoke 7 is provided, the same including arms 8 connected at their rear ends by an enlarged head 9, the forward ends of the arms being secured to the member 5 of the casing 2. An opening 10 is fashioned in the head 9.

A cup shaped valve 11 is mounted to slide in the end 5 of the casing 2. The valve 11 is provided with side ports 15. A stem 12 extends rearwardly from the end wall of the valve 11 and slides in the opening 10 of the head 9, the stem terminating in an enlargement 14. A compression spring 25 is located within the yoke 7 and surrounds a portion of the stem 12, one end of the spring abutting against the end wall of the valve 11, and the other end of the spring abutting against the head 9 which constitutes a part of the yoke 7.

A tubular delivery member 16 is provided, the same being threaded as shown at 17 to coöperate with the threaded portion 6 of the casing 2, the delivery member embodying a reduced end 18 slidable in the end 5 of the casing 2. The end 18 of the delivery member carries a grating 19 of proximately hemispherical form, the grating being adapted to coöperate with the valve 11 in a way which will be explained hereinafter. Any suitable means may be provided for controlling the flow of liquid through the delivery member 16. In the present embodiment of the invention but not necessarily, the delivery member 16 is provided with a depending spout 20, a rotatable valve 21 being journaled in the delivery member to the rear of the spout.

Let it be supposed that the parts are arranged as shown in Fig. 2. Under such circumstances, the delivery member 16 has been removed and the spring 25 has advanced the valve 11 until the ports 15 have been closed by the portion 5 of the casing 2, the enlargement 14 on the stem 12 coacting with the head 9 of the yoke 7 to limit the forward movement of the valve 11 under the action of the spring 25. Clearly, when the parts are positioned as disclosed in Fig. 2, liquid cannot flow out of the cask or other container through the casing 2. If desired, as shown in Fig. 3, a plug 22, having a wrench head 24 and threaded as indicated at 23, may be inserted into the threaded portion 6 of the casing 2 so that it will be difficult to insert a stick or like object into casing 2 pushing the valve 11 rearwardly, and thus tap out the contents of the container.

The plug 22 having been removed, and delivery member 16 being threaded into the casing 2 as shown in Fig. 1, the grating 19 pushes the valve 11 rearwardly until the ports 15 lie to the rear of the member 5 of the casing. Liquid can now enter the delivery member 16 by way of the ports 15, the flow from the delivery member being controlled by the valve 21, or in any other suitable way. When it is desired to place

the cask in such a condition that the liquid cannot be drawn off readily, the delivery member 16 is removed and the parts are restored to the positions shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

In a device of the class described, a casing; a U-shaped yoke comprising a head, and arms secured to the inner end of the casing; a cup-shaped valve slidable in the casing and having a side opening, the length of the valve being less than the distance between the inner end of the casing and the head of the yoke; a stem projecting from the valve and slidable in the head of the yoke; a spring surrounding the stem and abutting against the head of the yoke and against the inner end of the valve; an enlargement on the stem and coöperating with the head of the yoke to limit the forward movement of the valve under the action of the spring; and a delivery member insertible into the casing and coöperating with the valve to retract the valve against the action of the spring and to dispose the port to the rear of the casing.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN CHARLES SHAFER.

Witnesses:
JAMES S. ADAMS,
JOHN C. WALTERS.