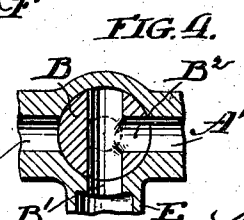
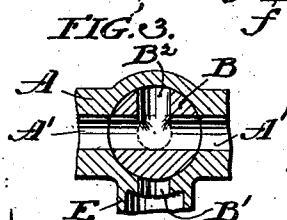
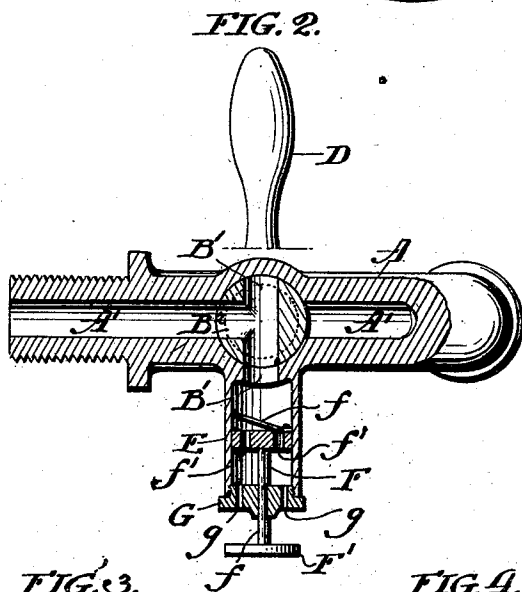
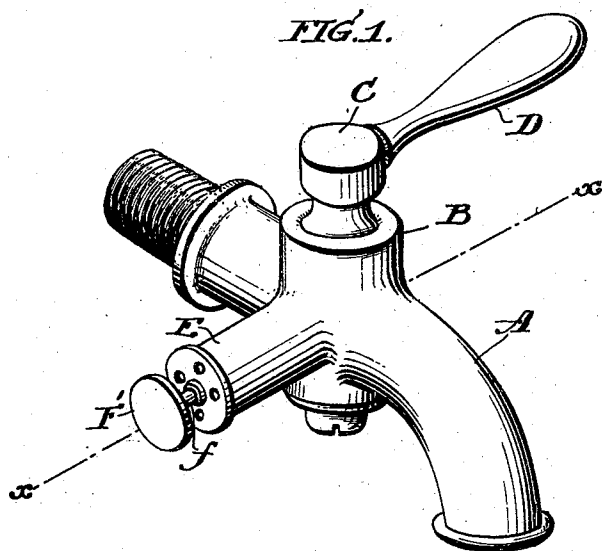


(No Model.)

J. FRYE.
SPIGOT.

No. 543,477.

Patented July 30, 1895.



WITNESSES:

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JAMES FRYE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SPIGOT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,477, dated July 30, 1895.

Application filed April 25, 1895. Serial No. 547,093. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES FRYE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spigots; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in spigots for use in connection with stock-kettles.

In making soup-stock, where meat and bones are boiled down, it is found very difficult to prevent spigots from becoming choked with small particles of bone and meat; and my invention is particularly designed to keep spigots clear of such matter when the same are used in connection with stock-kettles.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 illustrates a perspective view of my improved spigot. Fig. 2 is a section on the line X X of Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional views showing the different positions the valve will assume when the spigot is being used.

A is the spigot proper, having a central portion B, a valve C, and a handle D for operating the said valve, all of which are of the usual construction.

Upon one side of the spigot is cast or otherwise formed a barrel E, which has a piston F to the rod *f* and plate F' for operating said piston. A cap G incloses the outer end of the barrel E and has an opening to receive the piston F and orifices *g*, through which the air passes to the piston F. A valve *f* is

mounted upon the inner side of said piston and is adapted to close the openings *f'* of said piston. The valve C has three openings, and when the handle D is turned to the position shown in Fig. 2 the opening B is brought into alignment with a corresponding opening in the barrel E, and the opening B² is brought into alignment with the opening A' and with a corresponding opening A' in the spigot.

If the opening or passage A' becomes choked up with particles hereinbefore mentioned, by placing the valve in the position just described and operating the piston F a pressure is brought to bear upon such obstructions, and they will naturally be forced from the spigot. If, however, the obstruction is to the right of the valve C it must be caused to assume the position shown in Fig. 4, whereby said obstruction upon the operation of said piston can be readily removed. In the position of the valve as shown in Fig. 3 the fluid would be free to pass out through the opening A' of the spigot, whereas the opening communicating with the barrel E is cut off. Fig. 4 also shows the closed position of the valve when in use.

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

In a spigot, the combination of the valve C, having openings B' and B², the barrel E communicating therewith, and having plunger F, valve *f* and orifices *f'*, a passage in said spigot adapted to engage said barrel and said valve, substantially as specified and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES FRYE.

Witnesses:

ROBERT W. LLOYD,
HERBERT I. LLOYD.