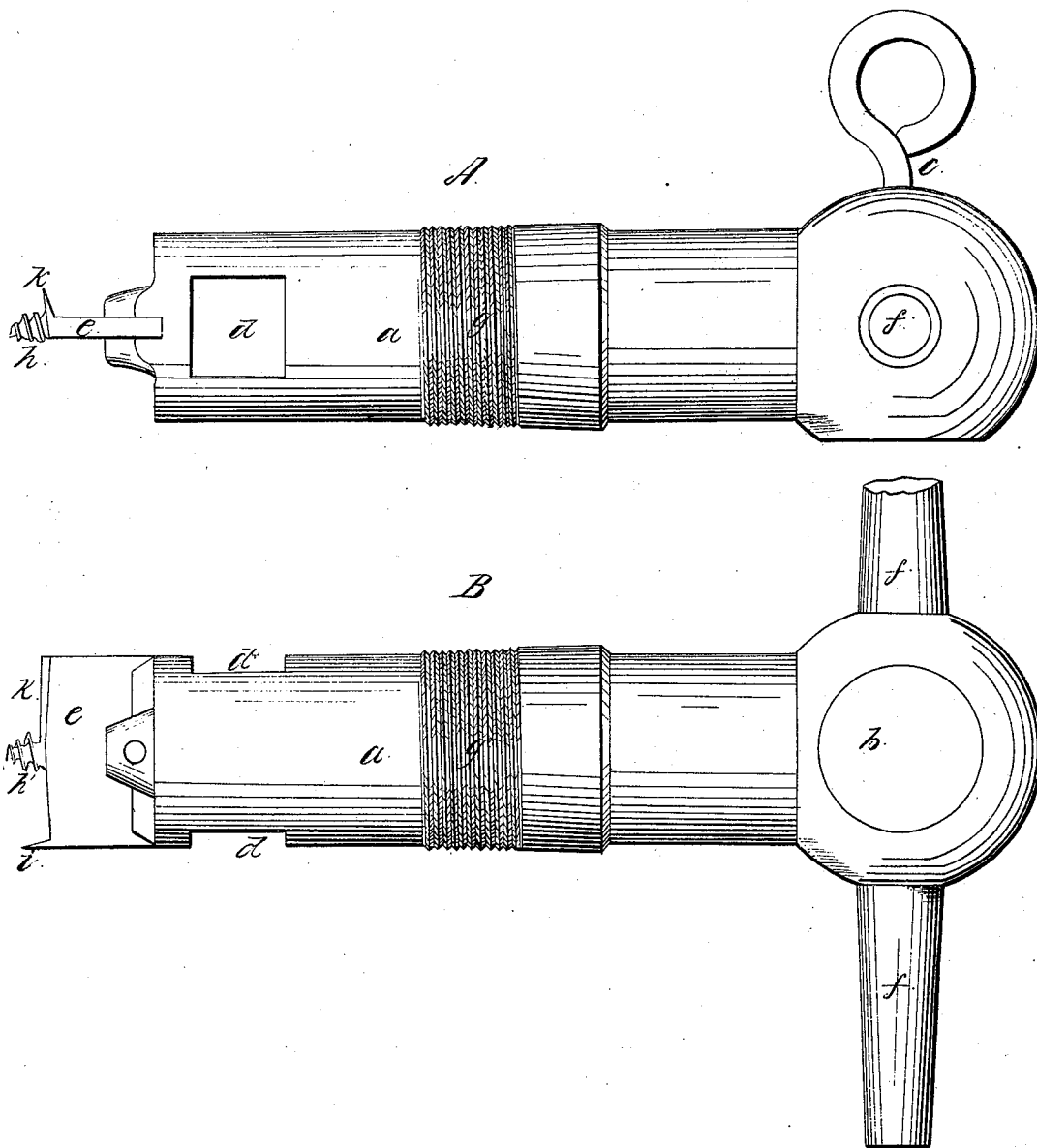


A. Weed.

Boring Facet.

N^o 86,956.

Patented Feb. 16, 1869.



Witnesses:
D. Gould
W. B. Crosby

Inventor:
Alfred Weed

United States Patent Office.

ALFRED WEED, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 86,956, dated February 16, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN BORING-FAUCETS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED WEED, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Self-Boring Faucets; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

My improvement relates to the construction of that class of faucets, the entering end of each of which is provided with a bit for boring the hole into which the faucet is driven or screwed, to attach it to the cask.

Such a faucet is shown in United States Letters Patent, No. 78,499, granted to me, June 2, 1868.

In such patented faucet, and in all other self-boring faucets with which I am familiar, the boring-device is made of steel, and when the bit is within the barrel, (to which the faucet may be applied,) the steel quickly oxidizes, and causes the cutting-edges thereof to be ruined.

To remedy this is the object of my improvement; and

The improvement consists in making the bit of a self-boring faucet of metal which is practically unoxidizable, or oxidizes so slowly as not to be injured by contact with the contents of molasses-casks, and other liquid-containing vessels.

The drawings represent a molasses-gate, or faucet, embodying my improvement, the faucet shown being similar in general form and construction to that described in my patent above referred to.

A shows a side elevation of the faucet;

B, a bottom view thereof.

a denotes the body of the faucet;

b, the valve;

c, the valve-stem;

d, the induction-orifices;

e, the entering bit;

f, the handle, by means of which the bit is turned in boring; and

g, the screw-thread upon the faucet-tube, by means of which the faucet is confined to the cask.

The bit e is shown as having a centre-gimlet point, h, a side spur or cutter, i, and a chip-cutter, k, and it will be observed that the chip-cutter has no spur-cutter at its end, the spur being on the opposite side of the entering point h, this construction not only enabling the cutter k to be readily sharpened, but enabling the faucet to be turned more readily in boring, as the chips raised by the cutter k do not clog against the spur-cutter i.

The faucet-body a is preferably made of cast-iron for the purpose of cheapness; but the bit e, I make of brass, bell-metal, or some other composition of copper and tin, (preferably cast,) this composition-bit being fixed to the end of the faucet-tube, the same as a steel bit would be.

The composition-bit thus applied is cheaper than a steel bit, cuts with perfect freedom, preserves its cutting-edges well, and does not readily oxidize, or become impaired (as regards its boring-capability) by oxidation.

I claim the described self-boring faucet, having a bit riveted thereto, and having the parts h i k, formed of composition-metal, all substantially as and for the purpose described.

ALFRED WEED.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS GOULD,
J. B. CROSBY.