T. R. GEISEL.

SPIGOT.

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1,166,202. Patented Dec. 28, 1915.

Fig. 1.

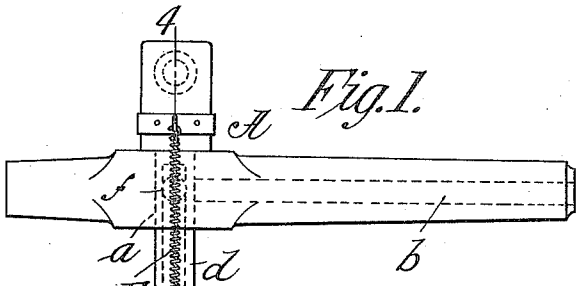


Fig. 2.

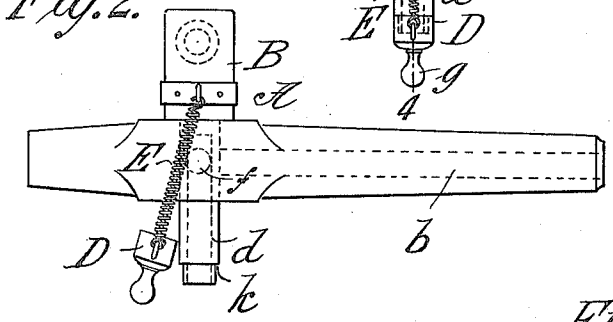


Fig. 3.

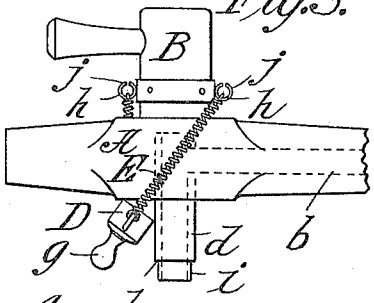
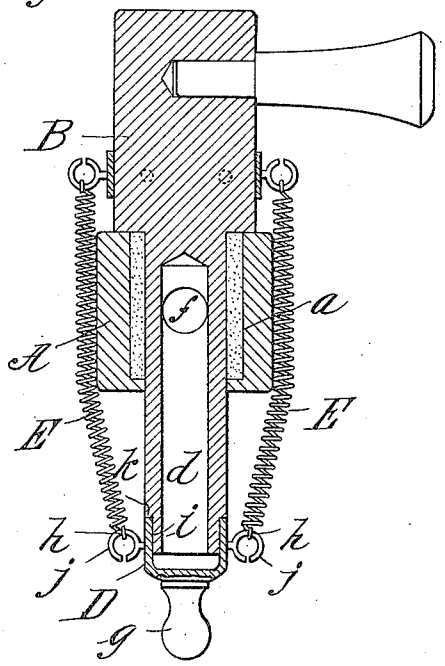


Fig. 4.



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SPIGOT.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR R. GEISEL, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spigots, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to spigots or faucets particularly for casks or receptacles from which are drawn liquors, such as wines, vinegars, etc., to which small flies and other insects are especially attracted.

As well known, after the spigot of, for instance a wine cask, has been opened and thereafter closed, the wet or moist nozzle end of the spigot will attract and receive thereon and therewithin a greater or less number of small flies, and ofttimes other insects, which insects with the liquor next drawn from the cask into a bottle or flask will, as to some at least thereof, be carried into the bottle.

The device to which this improvement relates comprises as a part of the spigot a member for closing, and removable relatively to, the delivery end of the spigot nozzle having elastic supports connected to such member and to the spigot above its nozzle end so that such member may be maintained under a yielding stress against accidental displacement relatively to the nozzle end of the spigot for the exclusion of flies and insects therefrom, but susceptible as occasion requires of being conveniently displaced from its closing position to permit the free discharge of the liquid through and from the spigot.

The particular object of the present improvement is to so connect the closing member with a part of the spigot that when the closing member is displaced from its covering relation to the spigot nozzle and the spigot valve member is turned to open position to permit the discharge of the liquid, the closing member will be withdrawn to a substantial extent away from proximity to the spigot nozzle whereby it will not be contacted against by the mouth of the bottle placed to be filled through the spigot, to offer any obstruction to the proper placing of the bottle or to leave it possible for any insects which might be on the exterior of the closing member from coming in contact with, or becoming transferred to, the mouth portion of the bottle.

The invention is described in conjunction with the accompanying drawings and is set forth in the claim.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 shows a side view of a wine spigot of a kind commonly employed, and here made of wood, all parts and appurtenances thereof being in closed positions. Fig. 2 is a side view similar to Fig. 1 but showing a closing member for the spigot nozzle displaced therefrom, the valve member of the spigot being in its closed position; while Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but showing the spigot opened and the closing member upwardly withdrawn from proximity to the nozzle end. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 4—4, Fig. 1, and on a larger scale.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the body or stock of the wooden spigot having a vertical circular aperture *a* therethrough and made with a horizontal way *b* leading from its shank end to said aperture; and B represents the valve member of the spigot rotatively fitted through said aperture having portions thereof extending both above and below the spigot body and comprising the tubular lower nozzle portion *d* having a port *f* through its side adapted, when the part B is turned, to open the spigot for the free passage of liquid therethrough, as usual.

D represents a member for closing the nozzle or delivery end of the spigot preferably of cup form and having a knob or handle *g* projecting downwardly from its bottom. This cup-shaped closing member has connected thereto at opposite sides thereof spiral springs E E of suitable length, the same also being connected to opposite sides of the rotative valve member B of the spigot above the spigot body A.

The connections of the springs with the closing member D and with the spigot valve member B are preferably by the provision of end eyes *h h* to the springs and cleft eyes *j j* to the closing member D and the spigot member B, so that the springs after protracted use may be readily detached and replaced by new springs.

The nozzle end *i* of the spigot, as shown in Figs. 2 to 4, may be of reduced diameter to form a shoulder *k* which, as a limiting abutment, prevents the bottom of the cup-shaped closing member contacting with the spigot end.

Assuming the spigot is turned closed and the nozzle closing member D is in its place, as seen in Fig. 1, preparatory to opening the

spigot to fill a bottle the nozzle closing member D is drawn downwardly as permitted by the resilient character of the springs, and then carried to the forward side of the nozzle as seen in Fig. 2, although its displacement to the rear might as often be done. Then when the valve member B is turned to open the spigot, Fig. 3, the points of connection of the springs with the rotative valve member above the body being carried around through half a revolution, the upward draft on the springs, then not under tension, takes place for the elevation of the closing member so that it is farther and sufficiently out of the way from the nozzle end to be clear from the mouth of the bottle brought to be filled, constituting no obstruction to the proper placing of the bottle and insuring that no flies, etc., which might be present on the exterior of the closing member could be transferred onto the bottle mouth.

The closing member by the springs which connect and support it, and which when in its closed position hold it under a spring stress in such position, may never be remotely displaced from the spigot, but is always to be found as a part or appurtenance of the latter to be replaced in its closing position for the most of the time.

The device, moreover, in addition to serving its primary purpose of exclusion of flies from the nozzle end of the spigot, prevents entrance of dust, and also tends to prevent the nozzle from becoming sour and foul.

The closing member D may be made of metal or any other suitable material; and while it is preferably of cup-shape, need not necessarily be of such shape.

I claim:—

The combination with a spigot comprising a body having a vertical circular aperture therethrough, and a liquid way leading from its shank end to said aperture, and a tubular valve member rotatively fitted in said aperture and comprising a tubular lower nozzle end portion having a port through its side, of a member for closing the end of said spigot nozzle, and removable relatively to the delivery end of the spigot nozzle, and elastic supports connected to said member and to opposite side portions of said rotative valve member above the spigot body.

Signed by me at Springfield, Mass., in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THEODOR R. GEISEL.

Witnesses:
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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."