

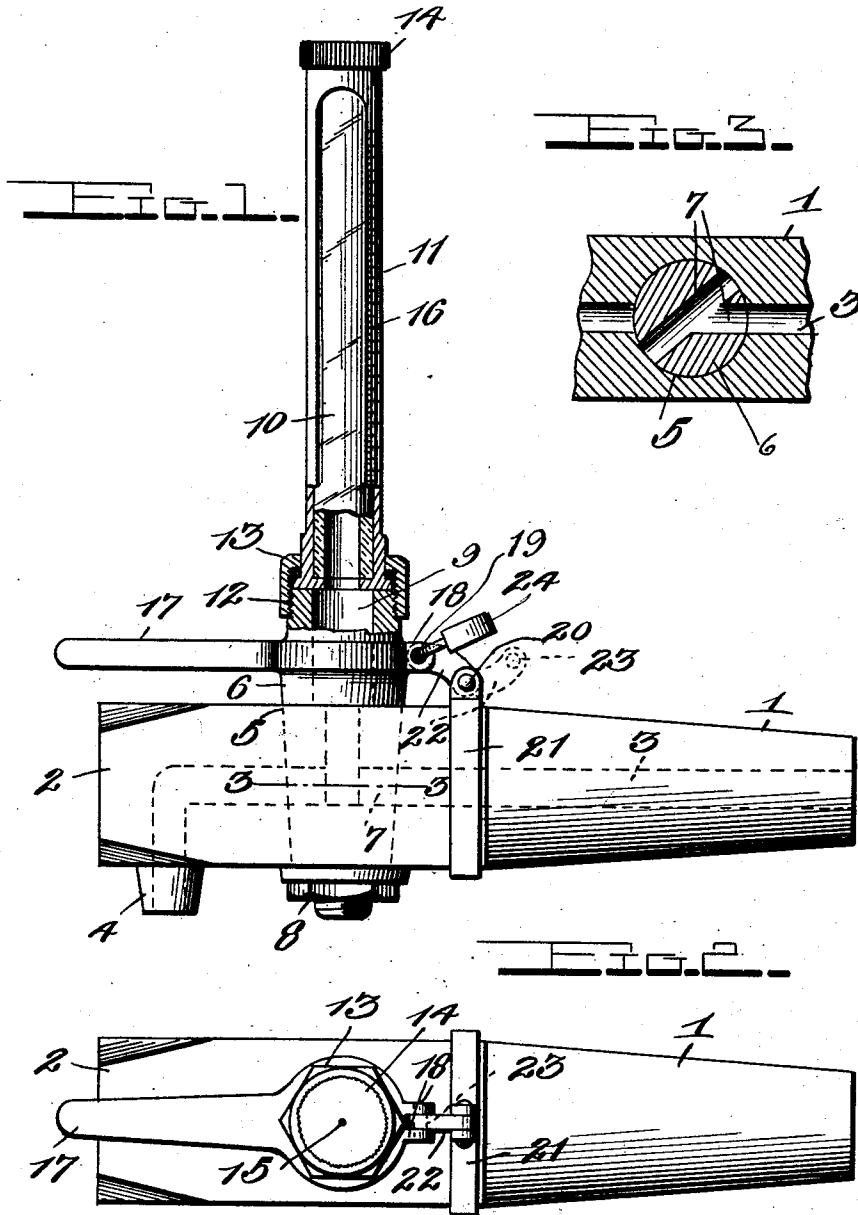
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SPIGOT.

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1,033,244.

Patented July 23, 1912.



Witnesses

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1,033,244.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM LEONARD HERBLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gainesville, in the county of Cooke and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spigots, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to spigots, and more particularly to that class of spigots which are used on acid barrels and the like.

It is to be understood that this invention relates to spigots that can be used in barrels, casks, kegs, as well as vats, and such like containers that are generally used for holding liquids, whisky, wine, alcohol, as well as acids.

Objects of this invention are to provide a spigot which can be readily attached to an acid vat or similar receptacle and which will be particularly suitable for the class of work intended.

A further object of this invention is to provide means whereby the spigot can be turned off at any desired time in order to permit the repairable portions to be removed, without permitting the liquid from the vat from escaping through the spigot.

Another object of this invention is to provide means for indicating the amount of liquid that there is in the receptacle.

A further object of this invention is to arrange the parts of the entire device so that it can be readily inspected and repaired, and have means thereon so that the spigot can be locked in a closed position in order to prevent any tampering with the same and the drawing of the liquid at unauthorized times by unauthorized persons.

Other objects of this invention will become apparent as it is more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings which illustrate by way of example, Figure 1 represents a view in elevation and partly in section of a spigot embodying this invention; Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a section of the valve showing the relative location of the slots in the stem, and the bore. This section is taken along the line 3-3 of Fig. 1.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

In the drawings illustrating this invention 1 represents the main body portion of a spigot which has one end adapted to be disposed in a vat or similar receptacle and

its outer or opposite end 2 arranged to form a spout of the spigot. A bore 3 is provided in the spigot to permit the liquid to flow from the receptacle therethrough to the front portion of the same, and out of a projecting spout 4 provided in the front portion 2 of the spigot.

The spigot is provided with a suitable slot or hole 5 arranged to receive a conical body of a stem 6, that is provided with slots therein to permit the liquid from the vat to flow therethrough when the spigot is opened. In order to hold this stem in position, there is provided on the lower end a suitable locking means 8 that is provided with a gasket, if necessary, in order that the liquid will not leak through this portion of the spigot. Through the upper portion of the spigot is a bore 9 that is adapted to permit the liquid that is in the vat to indicate its level by passing through this portion through the bore 9 into the indicating glass 10 that is suitably held in a frame 11, that is secured to the upper or threaded portion 12 of the spigot proper, by means of a clamping nut 13 as is clearly shown in the drawings. Provided on the upper and lower portions of the frame are suitable gaskets, that will resist the action of the liquid from the vat, and at the same time permit the glass to be secured firmly in position without any liability of its being broken, when the cap 14 on the upper portion is screwed down upon the glass tube 10 and the nut 13 on the lower portion. The upper cap 14 is preferably provided with a small hole 15 in order to prevent a vacuum action in the tube.

A suitable number of graduations 16 are provided on the frame or glass tube, in order to indicate the height of the liquid in the vat, which will be shown by the level of the same in the glass tube 10.

17 is a handle provided on the spigot proper in order to actuate the same, and dispose it in the various operating positions. The projections 18 that are provided on the rear portion of the spigot are provided with holes 19 so that the link 22 can bring its hole 23 in registry therewith and be secured thereto by the lock as shown in the drawings.

Provided on the body portion 1 of the spigot is a band 21 that has a pivoted arm 22 secured to it which is shaped so as to come within the projecting portions 18 and having a hole 23 therein to come in line with the holes 19 provided in the spigot proper so that when a lock 24 has its jaw placed in

position, it will be inserted through the holes 19 in the projections 18, and 23 in the arm 22, when the spigot is in its closed position; and thereby keep the same securely in position and prevent unauthorized tampering with it.

20 is a rivet or the like for holding arm 22 to the band 21.

While the holes or slots 7 in the stem of the spigot can be disposed at right angles to one another, I prefer to have them angularly arranged as is shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. This arrangement enables the glass 10 to be filled by a comparatively small movement of the handle 17 and yet prevent the liquid from flowing out of the spout 4. By turning the valve stem slightly it will put the bores 3 on either side of the stem in connection with one another and permit the liquid from the vat to flow freely therethrough, and by turning the same a little farther so that the other slot angularly disposed to the centrally disposed slot in the stem will come into registry with the spout end of the bore 3, the liquid in the vat will be shut off from the stem and the glass, and the liquid within the glass and the stem will drain out through the spout portion of the bore, so that any repairs or inspection of the parts 11 and 10 can be readily made.

Obviously, while there is shown but one form of this invention it is not desired to limit this application in any way otherwise than necessitated by the prior art, as many modifications in the construction of this device may be made without departing from the principles thereof.

While the spigot and its parts can be constructed of any suitable material I prefer to use wood, glass, porcelain, or metal covered with the same, but any other material which is not affected by the action of the acid, particularly by those acids for which the spigots are intended to drain, from the receptacles may be used.

Having thus described this invention what is claimed is:

1. A spigot comprising in combination a body proper having a longitudinal hole therethrough for the passage of liquid and having a spout arranged on the front portion for the proper direction of the liquid, a stem with a conical shaped portion arranged to be disposed within said body and having its lower portion threaded and projecting through the lower portion of said body, and having its interior portion bored so as to permit the liquid to pass therethrough and having its upper portion threaded and provided with a handle, said stem being provided with a plurality of projections with holes disposed therethrough,

said projections being adjacent to one another, a frame disposed on said stem, and a nut for connecting the lower portion of said frame to the upper threaded portion of said stem, a cap for the upper portion of said frame having a hole therethrough, a glass tube having graduations thereon, arranged to be disposed within said frame and held securely in position when said cap and nut are tightened in position, a band disposed on said spigot body, a lever arm pivotally mounted in said band and having a portion arranged to engage with said projections and having a hole therethrough and a lock arranged to be disposed in the holes of said projections and said arm so as to lock the stem when in its shut off position.

2. A spigot comprising in combination a body proper made of acid resisting material and having a passage therethrough for the liquid, and having a vertical hole of conical shape disposed therein and arranged to cut across said passage, a stem having its lower portion conically shaped, and adapted to fit into said hole and project therethrough, said projecting portion being provided with threads and the upper portion of said stem being provided with a handle, and threads, and a plurality of projections and having a vertical hole therein and transverse holes disposed at the bottom portion of said vertical hole so that the liquid can be controlled in the passage of the body and so arranged that the holes can be so disposed in the spigot that the liquid will be shut off from the receptacle to which the spigot is connected and the liquid within the remaining portion of the spigot is permitted to drain therefrom, a frame disposed on said stem, and a nut for connecting the lower portion of said frame to the upper threaded portion of said stem a cap for the upper portion of said frame having a hole therethrough a glass tube having graduations thereon, arranged to be disposed within said frame and held securely in position when said cap and nut are tightened in position, a band disposed on said spigot body and having a portion arranged to engage with said projections and having a hole therethrough and a lock arranged to be disposed in the holes of said projections and said arm, so as to lock the stem when in its shut off position.

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

WILLIAM LEONARD HERBLIN.

Witnesses:

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G. D. HOUSTON.