

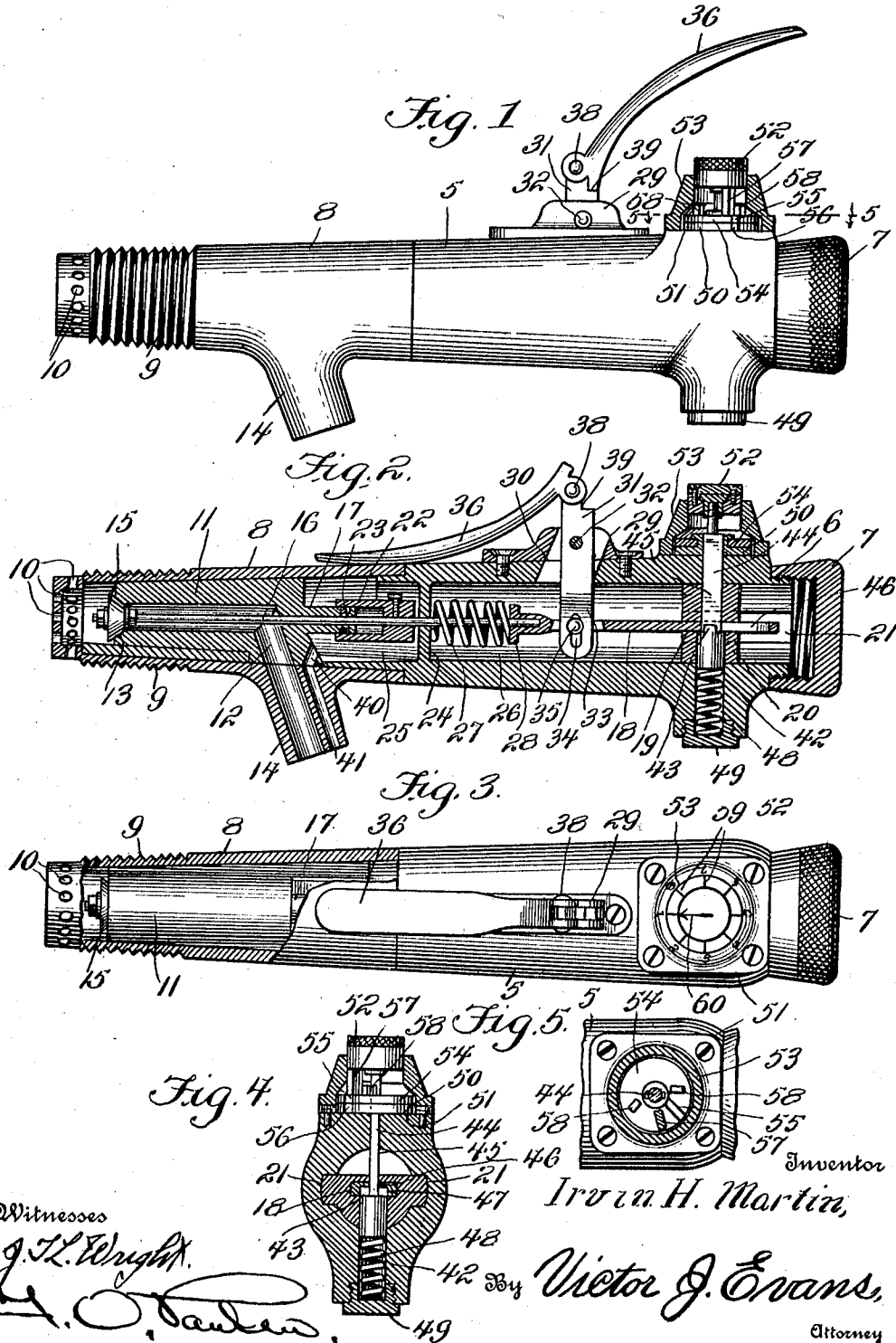
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SPIGOT.

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Witnesses

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SPIGOT.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVIN H. MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cedargrove, in the county of Kanawha and State of West Virginia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Spigots, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a faucet, and more particularly to the class of spigots for drawing off liquors, wines or the like.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of a spigot of this character in which the fluid may be drawn off from the barrel, cask or the like, without possibility of waste thereof by leakage.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a spigot in which the valve for normally closing the same is automatically locked against movement, until the locking medium is released which permits the opening of the valve for the drawing off of liquor from the barrel or cask.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a spigot in which the valve is moved coaxially with the body of the spigot, the said valve being normally closed by a spring, thereby preventing any possibility of leakage of fluid through the said spigot when the valve is in closed position, the valve being controlled by means of a hand lever, whereby it may be opened at will.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a spigot in which the parts thereof are readily accessible whereby the same may be repaired or removed when the occasion requires.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a spigot in which the valve thereof is controlled by a combination lock; thus the said valve may not be opened until the combination lock is properly set for releasing the same, thereby permitting the liquid to be drawn through the said spigot.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereunto appended.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a spigot constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the spigot, the same being partly broken away. Fig. 4 is a

transverse sectional view through the spigot near the outer end thereof. Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, the spigot comprises a shell or body portion 5, the same being tapered toward one end and is formed at its larger end with a reduced externally threaded nipple 6, with which is detachably engaged an internally threaded cap 7, while the opposite smaller end is provided with a removable sleeve 8, the same being provided with external screw threads 9 which permit the spigot to be attached to and removed from the ordinary opening in a barrel, cask or the like. This sleeve 8 at its outer closed end is provided with a plurality of orifices 10, through which liquid contained in a barrel, cask or the like is admitted into the spigot, the outer perforated end of the sleeve being adapted to serve as a strainer for preventing the charcoal or other foreign substance contained in the liquid from gaining access to the spigot, which would necessarily result in the choking thereof, thus impeding the discharge of liquid therefrom.

Within the bore of the body portion or shell 5 of the spigot, at the smaller or inner end thereof, is suitably secured a block 11, the latter containing a downwardly directed discharge passage or vent 12, the same opening into a beveled valve seat 13 formed in one end of the said block and also into a delivery spout or nozzle 14, which is formed on the sleeve 8 and projects downwardly therefrom at right angles thereto.

Normally seated in the valve seat 13 and closing the discharge passage or vent 12 is a tapering resilient valve 15, the latter being supported and carried by a valve stem 16, the same working through a suitable bore formed in the block 11, and a tubiform extension 17 projecting from the opposite end of the block within the shell or body 5 of the spigot, the stem 16 being connected at one end with a flat slide bar 18 working within a guide channel or groove 19 formed in a cross bridge block 20, the latter having its ends fitted in suitable diametrically opposed guide ears 21 formed in the inner face of the shell or body 5, the said guide ears being at diametrically opposite points thereof.

Adjustably mounted upon the stem 16 and telescoping upon the tubiform extension 17 of the block 11 is a tubular sleeve 22, between which and the outer face of the extension 17 is arranged a packing ring 23, the same being suitably mounted in the extension 17 and is adapted to form a fluid-tight joint between the said extension and the sleeve 22 telescoping thereon, thus preventing the possibility of leakage of liquid forwardly of the block 11 through the bore therein, in which works the valve stem 16. This valve stem 16 is passed through a suitable central opening formed in a partition 24 formed integral with or suitably secured to the shell or body 5 within the same, thereby separating the shell into chambers 25 and 26, respectively.

Within the chamber 26 and surrounding the valve stem 16 is a coiled expansion spring 27, one end thereof bearing against the contiguous face of the partition 24, while its opposite end has its bearing against shoulders 28 formed at the point of union between the stem 16 and the slide bar 18, the spring 27 being adapted to normally hold the valve 15 engaged in its seat 13, thereby closing the discharge passage or vent 12 in the plug 11 for shutting off the discharge of liquid from a barrel or cask through the delivery nozzle 14 of the spigot.

Mounted upon the top of the shell is a bearing 29, the same being provided with an elongated slot 30 longitudinally disposed therein and in which is arranged a rocking arm 31 which is supported by a pivot 32 fastened in the said bearing 29, the lower end of the arm 31 being formed with a fork 33, the extremities of which are provided with elongated slots 34, in which are arranged lugs 35 formed on and projecting from opposite faces of the slide bar 18. Thus, on the shifting of the arm 31 in one direction, the bar 18 is shifted, thereby causing the valve 15 to leave its seat 13 for the opening of the discharge passage or vent 12, whereby liquid may be drawn from a barrel or cask and discharged through the nozzle or spout 14 of the spigot.

Pivotally connected with the outer end of the arm 31 is a depressible handle 36, the latter being provided at or near its inner end with spaced parallel ears, through which is passed the pivot pin 38, the same being engaged in the arm 31 for the connection of the handle thereto. This arm, at its outer end, is cut away to form a notch 39 for receiving the inner end of the handle when in a position whereby the said arm 31 may be rocked on its pivot 32 for moving the slide bar within the spigot. It is evident that by reason of the pivotal connection of the handle 36 with the arm 31, the said handle may be swung rearwardly, for a purpose as will be hereinafter more fully described.

Formed in the block 11, contiguous the vent or passage 12 therein, is a drain vent 40, the latter opening into the chamber 25 and also into a supplemental vent or passage 41 formed in the delivery spout or nozzle 14. Thus any liquid contained within the chamber 25 may be drained therefrom through the said drain vent.

Mounted and working within a guide barrel 42 integral with the shell or body 5, beneath and at right angles to the bridge block 20, is a locking detent 43, the same being formed on one end of the push rod or shank 44, the major portion thereof being flattened, as at 45, which extends through an elongated slot 46 formed in the slide bar 18. Thus, the flattened portion 45 of the push rod or shank 44 prevents it from turning in the slot 46 and the said detent 43 is normally held in engagement with a transverse notch 47 formed in the under face of the slide bar 18 by means of a coiled expansion spring 48, the latter being confined within the barrel 42 and has one end bearing against the said detent 43, while its opposite end has its bearing against a removable disk 49 mounted upon and closing the outer end of the barrel.

The push rod or shank 44 is passed upwardly through a bearing table or disk 50 fixed to a flat surface 51 formed on the top of the shell 5, and to the outer free end of the push rod or shank 44 is swiveled a rotatable push button 52, the latter surrounded by an escutcheon plate or ring 53 fixed to the flat surface 51 in any suitable manner.

Resting upon the bearing disk or table 50 and surrounding the push rod or shank 44 is a rotatable disk 54, the latter being provided with a radial slot 55 adapted to register with a similar slot 56 formed in the bearing table or disk 50, the push button 52 being provided with a depending wing or lug 57 which is adapted to frictionally engage the upper face of the rotatable disk 54 and also to enter the slots 55 and 56 when the same are in registration with each other, thereby enabling the depressing of the button 52 for disengaging the detent 43 from the notch 47 in the slide bar 18, whereby the same may be shifted for opening the valve 15 to permit the drawing off of liquid from a barrel or cask through the spigot.

Rising from the rotatable disk are spaced radially disposed nibs 58, the same being arranged at opposite sides of the slot 55 in said rotatable disk and are adapted for alternate engagement by the wing or lug 57 on the swiveled push button 52. Thus, when rotating the button, the said disk 54 may be shifted to bring its slot 55 into and out of alinement with the slot 56 in the bearing disk or table 50. When the slot 55 is out of alinement with the slot 56, it will be impossible to depress the push button 52 for

the reason that the same is prevented from depression, because its wing or lug 57 is in frictional engagement with or resting upon the said disk 54, although when the slot 55 in the rotatable disk 54 is brought into alinement with the slot 56 in the bearing disk or table, and the button has been rotated to bring the wing or lug 57 into the path of the said alining slots, the said button may then be depressed for unlocking the slide bar, whereby the spigot may be opened for the discharge of liquid therethrough.

The escutcheon plate or ring, at intervals, is provided with suitable combination indicia 59, with which coöperates the indicator or arrow 60 on the upper face of the push button 52. Thus, by the turning of the button whereby its pointer 60 will coincide with certain designated indicia 59 on the escutcheon plate or ring 53, the slots 55 and 56 in the disks 50 and 54, respectively, will be brought into alinement with each other, and then by turning the button in the opposite direction, the wing or lug 57 will be brought into alinement with said slots, so that the said button may be depressed for unlocking the slide bar 18 in the spigot. Of course, it is to be understood that when the button is turned, the rotatable disk 54 is also turned therewith, so that the slot in the disk 54 may aline with the slot 56 in the bearing table or disk, and also the lug or wing 57 brought into the path of the alining slots in the said bearing and rotatable disks 50 and 54, respectively, for the unlocking of the slide bar to permit the moving thereof for the opening of the valve in the spigot, so that liquid may be dispensed therethrough.

It will be obvious that when an operator is actuating the push button 52 for the adjustment thereof whereby the valve may be unlocked in the spigot, the handle 36 is swung rearwardly, thereby giving the operator free access to the button, for the purpose as hereinbefore mentioned.

It is thought that from the foregoing, the construction and operation of the invention will be thoroughly understood, and therefore, a more extended explanation has been omitted.

What is claimed is:

1. In a spigot of the class described, a body having a delivery spout, a block in said body having a valve seat, a discharge vent opening into the spout, a valve rod working in said block and having a valve normally engaged in said valve seat and closing the discharge vent, a lever pivotally connected with the body and the rod for actuating the latter, and permutation lock means engaged with the valve rod for holding it against movement.

2. A spigot of the class described, comprising a body having a central bore therethrough, a perforated sleeve removably fitted on one end of the body, a removable cap closing the opposite end of the body, a block fitted in the sleeve and having a delivery vent, a spout depending from the sleeve and communicating with the vent, a valve normally closing said vent, a hand lever pivotally connected with the body, a valve rod connected with the lever and the said valve, a spring normally holding the valve in closed position, and permutation lock mechanism acting upon the valve rod to normally hold it against movement.

3. A spigot of the class described, comprising a body, a removable sleeve having a perforated end and spout fitted on the said body at one end thereof, a removable cap closing the opposite end of the body, fluid delivery means within the sleeve and communicating with the spout, permutation lock mechanism carried by the body, a valve normally closing one end of the said means, a valve stem mounted for sliding movement in the body and carrying said valve and normally locked by said lock mechanism, and means for operating the valve stem when the lock mechanism is in released position.

4. In a spigot, a body, a sleeve removably fitted on one end of the said body and having a perforated end, fluid delivery means arranged within the said sleeve, a valve normally closing said means, a cap detachably connected to the opposite end of said body, a delivery spout formed on the sleeve and communicating with the said delivery means, manually operable means for controlling the valve, and lock mechanism for holding the valve against opening movement.

5. In a spigot, a body having communicating chambers formed therein, a block arranged in one chamber and having a delivery passage therein, a valve closing one end of the delivery passage, a valve rod slidably mounted in the block and carrying said valve, a manually operable lever having connection with the rod for moving the valve to open position, a spring coöperative with the lever connection to hold the valve normally seated, and permutation lock mechanism mounted upon the body and engaged with the lever connection for simultaneously locking the lever against movement and the valve closed.

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

IRVIN H. MARTIN.

Witnesses:

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