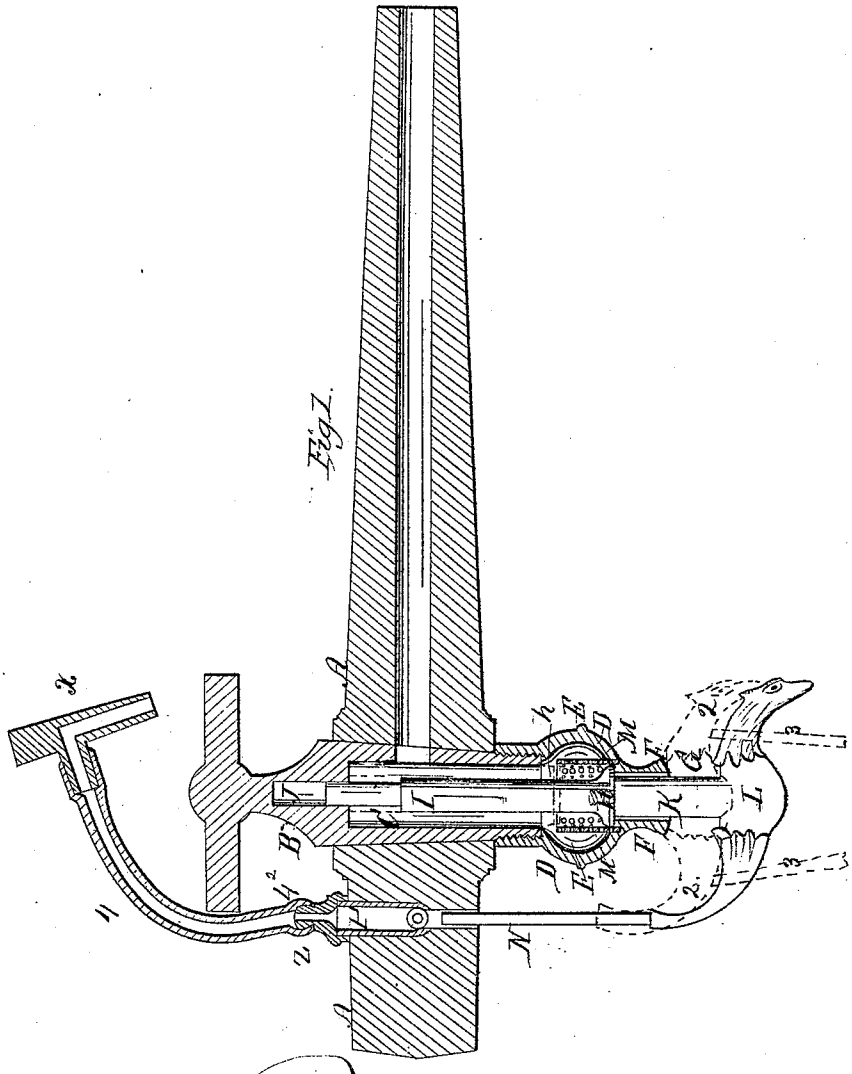
Hersee & Bourgnan,

Faucet,

No. 25,613, Patented Oct. 4, 1859.

Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMPSON HERSEE AND P. J. BOURGNON, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

FAUCET.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 25,643, dated October 4, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMPSON HERSEE and PIERRE JOS. BOURGNON, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, in which the figure is a longitudinal section.

(A) is the tubular or stem part of the faucet made of wood which is inserted into the cask from which the liquor or fluid is to be drawn.

(B) is a metal key or plug inserted in the part (A) in the ordinary manner. It has a cylindrical chamber (C) made in it larger than usual to give room for the valve stem to work. This chamber communicates with the bore of the part (A) as usual in ordinary faucets.

A spherical part (D) is attached or screwed onto the key or plug below the tubular part (A). It has a chamber (E) made in it which is, as it were, an enlargement and continuation of the chamber (C). The spherical part (D) has an extension or continuation (F) which has a cylindrical opening (G) through which the liquor or fluid issues, and in which the valve lifter works.

At the intersection of the cylindrical opening (G) with the chamber E a valve seat is formed on which the valve (H) rests. This valve has a stem (I) which extends upward through the chamber (C); its upper end working in and being guided by the opening (J) in the key (B). Projecting from the lower side of the valve is a lifter K with a cross piece (L) attached.

When it is wished to draw liquor from the cask into a tumbler or vessel the tumbler or vessel should be placed under and against the cross piece (L) and the lifter (K) raised by raising the tumbler. As the lifter is raised the valve will also be raised and guided in its ascent by the valve stem (I) into the position shown by the dotted red lines (H), the tumbler being shown by the dotted lines 3, and the lifter by the dotted red lines 2. When the valve is thus raised a continuous opening is formed from the cask to the vessel to be filled and the liquor will be free to run as long as the valve is held in this position.

A cylindrical sieve or strainer (M) is placed in the chamber (E) around the valve H which prevents the valve from becoming clogged. When the vessel is filled it may be removed; when the weight of the valve and the pressure of the liquid will immediately cause the valve to drop to the valve seat, and thus entirely shut off the issue of the liquid. We also cause the lifter (K) each time it is raised to rent the cask, so that the liquor will run freer. We attach a lifting rod (N) to the cross piece (L). This rod lifts a ball valve (O) which is placed in the tube (P) in front of the key (B) and allows the air to pass into the cask, the air entering around the rod (N) and being conveyed to the cask by the leather or gutta percha tube. A screw cap, Z, screws on to the end of pipe P. The gutta percha pipe, 4, connects with this screw cap as shown at 4^2. It also has a short metal pipe, X, at its opposite end which is inserted into the cask, for ventilation. This valve (O) will be operated simultaneously with the valve (H) opening and closing at the same time so that by this arrangement the cask or barrel will be ventilated at each draft.

When it is proposed not to draw from the cask for a given time, the key or plug (B) may be turned so as to shut off the issue of the liqiud into the chamber (C) the same as in a common faucet.

This faucet is applicable to beer aud all kinds of liquor casks, also to water pipes.

All the parts of this faucet are made of metal except the stem. The valve H is faced with leather. There is an advantage in the combination of the metal plug (B) with the wooden stem.

Whenever it may be desirable the spherical part (D) may be detached from the other parts for cleaning of repairing. When this part is detached the other parts may be used as a common faucet.

We claim—

1. The relative arrangement of the valve,

H, chamber, E, and spherical part, D, in combination with the plug B,—said valve having a lifter K, and stem, L, and the whole operating substantially as described.

2. The combination and arrangement of the lifting rod (N), valve (O), tube (P), and pipe (4) with the cross piece (L) for the purpose of ventilating the barrel at each draft substantially as described.

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