(No Model.)

J. H. FARLEY.

Beer Faucet.

No. 240,240. **Patented April 19, 1881.**

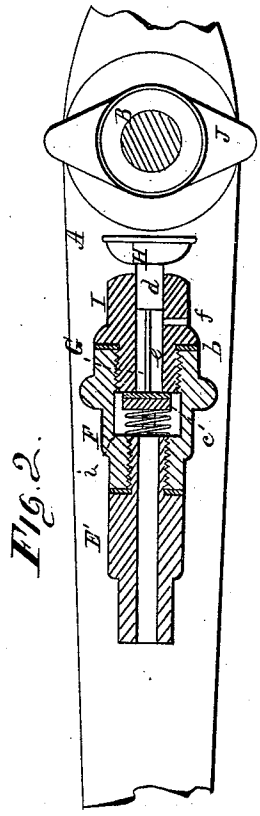


Fig. 2.

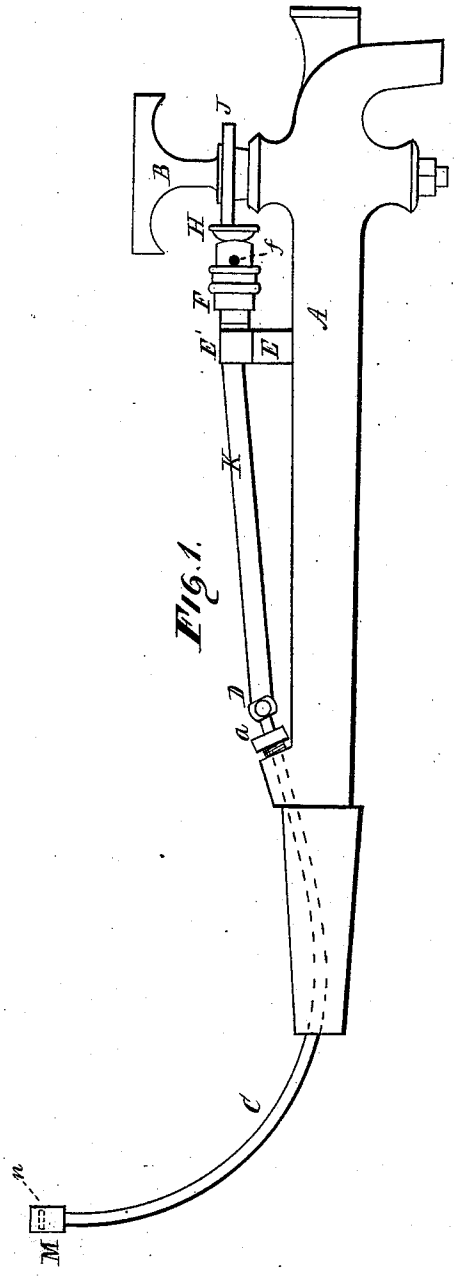


Fig. 1.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. FARLEY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BEER-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 240,240, dated April 19, 1881.

Application filed January 26, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. FARLEY, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and Improved Beer-Faucet; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and complete description thereof.

The invention above alluded to relates to a novel device for operating the valve of a beer-faucet, for ventilating the barrel while the contents thereof are being on draft. Said device consists of a cam attached to the key of the faucet, and holding such relation to the stem of the valve that on turning the key the valve is opened by the impinging of the cam upon the end of the valve-stem.

A more specific description of the invention is as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the faucet. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a section of the faucet, a portion of which is a horizontal transverse sectional view.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views.

In order to retain the good quality of beer while on draft, it is necessary that it be kept under pressure. At the same time the barrel needs to be ventilated, that the liquor may flow therefrom. To supply this needful ventilation without lessening the pressure is the purpose of this invention. To this end the faucet is provided with a valve, as follows:

As shown in the drawings, A represents the body of the faucet, of which B is the key.

C is a tube passing through the barrel end of the faucet to the point at *a*, as indicated by the dotted lines.

D is a handle, made fast to the end of the tube, for a purpose presently shown.

E is a stud supporting a tubular head, E′, to which is screwed a valve-chamber, F, inclosing the valve *c*, of which valve G is the stem, terminating in a button, H. Said stem passes through a tubular nut, I, screwed into the valve-chamber and made tight by a packing, *b*. The part *e* of the valve-stem is triangular in shape, whereas the outer part, *d*, is round, thereby filling the bore of the nut.

f is an air-hole, communicating with the triangular section of the valve-stem, as seen in Fig. 2.

In the rear of the valve is a spring, *i*, for closing the valve. Said valve is opened by a cam, J, secured to the key of the faucet.

The valve-chamber is put in communication with the tube C by means of a hose, K, one end of which is connected to the said pipe C, and the other to the tubular head E′ of the valve-chamber, as shown in Fig. 1.

The practical operation of the above-described faucet is as follows: In order to drive the end of the faucet into the barrel, the end M of the tube C is drawn into the faucet. This is done by detaching the hose K therefrom. Then, by the handle D, the tube can be easily drawn back into the end of the faucet, which is again pushed out when the end of the faucet is driven into the barrel. The tube being curved, the upper end thereof will extend above the liquor for supplying the barrel with air for ventilation.

In Fig. 2 the valve is represented as being closed by the spring *i;* hence no air can find its way into the barrel. In this closed position of the valve the cam J is at right angles across the body of the faucet, as seen in Fig. 2, and which is also in alignment with the handle of the key which closes the faucet. Now, on turning the key to the position shown in Fig. 1, a projecting end of the cam will impinge upon the face of the button H and push the valve open by means of the rod connecting the button and valve. The valve being open, air will now pass through the hole *f* to and around the triangular part of the valve-stem; thence through the open valve, passing therefrom through the tubular head and hose K to the pipe C, thence into the barrel. During this time liquor is being drawn from the barrel through the faucet in the ordinary way, as the key is opened at the time that the valve is, and on closing the key the valve also is closed by the resiliency of the spring *i;* hence the opening and closing of the key and the opening and closing of the valve are simultaneous. The length of the projecting lugs of the cam is just sufficient to push open the valve, but not to pass by the button. The button serves as a check to stop the key when fully open.

In the end M of the tube C is a valve, (indicated by the dotted lines *n*.) Said valve opens upwardly; hence air can pass into the barrel from the said tube, but is prevented from passing therefrom by the valve.

From the above it will be obvious that on drawing liquor from the barrel no special care or attention is required to ventilate the barrel, as the ventilating and draft are co-operative.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The valve *e* and valve-rod and button H, spring *i*, tubular head and valve-chamber, tubular nut provided with an air-hole, *f*, and packing *b*, arranged in combination with a faucet, and a cam-key for operating said valve, substantially as described.

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

JOHN H. FARLEY.

Witnesses:
J. H. BURRIDGE,
H. MYERS.