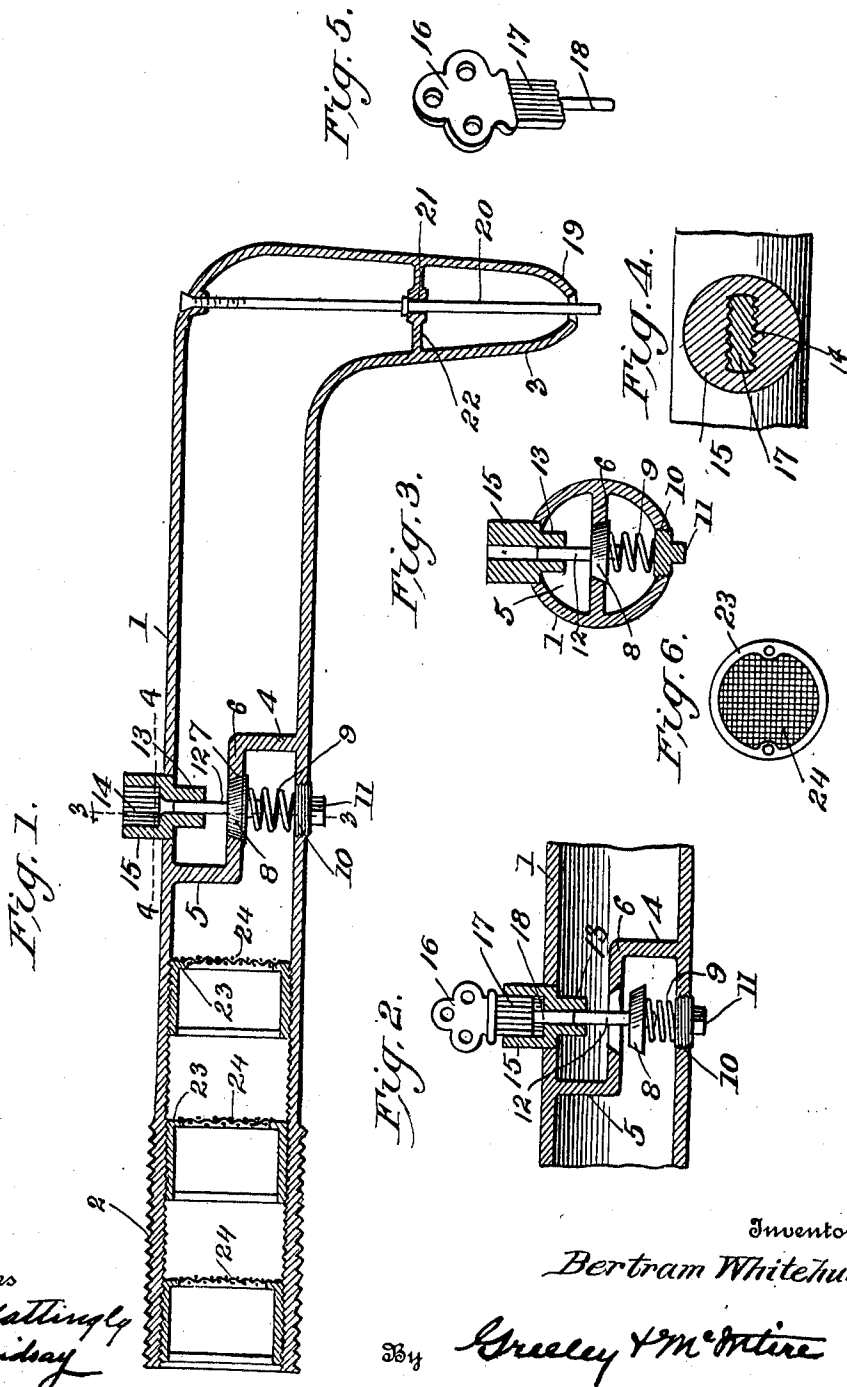


B. WHITEHURST.
 FAUCET.
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 27, 1910.

991,921.

Patented May 9, 1911.



Witnesses
M. C. Mattingly
L. D. Lindsay

Inventor
Bertram Whitehurst

By *Greely & McVire*

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERTRAM WHITEHURST, OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

FAUCET.

991,921.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 9, 1911.

Application filed September 27, 1910. Serial No. 584,154.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERTRAM WHITEHURST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Trenton, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to faucets, and particularly to one designed for drawing liquor from a barrel, and which will automatically close to prevent loss thereof.

The object of the invention is to provide a faucet adapted to be opened by means of a key, and when pressure is removed from the key the faucet will close.

Another object of the invention is to provide a faucet having a nozzle adapted to fit into the neck of a bottle, and novel means for permitting the escape of air from the bottle as it is filling.

A further object of the invention is to provide a faucet of such construction as to permit ready access to the parts for the purpose of cleaning and repairs.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a faucet embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a partial sectional view showing the valve in open position; Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the key employed for opening the valve, and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a strainer.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the body of a faucet, having a threaded shank 2 for securely fastening it, in the ordinary manner, to a barrel, and at the outer end a downwardly extending tapering nozzle 3.

The body 1 is divided by a partition, consisting of a downwardly extending plate 4 and an upwardly projecting plate 5, having their lower and upper edges respectively

joined by a horizontal plate 6, which is provided with a valve seat 7. A valve 8 is normally held against its seat 7 by means of a coiled spring 9 pressing against the under side of the valve and seated in a recess 10 of a threaded cap 11, which may be unscrewed to gain access to the valve.

The valve 8 is connected to a plunger 12, the upper end of which is slidably mounted in a guide 13 beneath a key socket 14 in a key plug 15, which is screwed into the body of the faucet. The key socket 14 may be of any desired shape, but is preferably of a greater length than width, and corrugated as illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

In order to open the valve 8, a key 16, having corrugations 17, corresponding to those of the socket 14, and a lower reduced end 18, adapted to fit into the guide 13, is inserted in the key socket 14, and as it is forced downwardly its end 18 engages the upper end of the plunger 12, and forces the valve 8 from its seat. As soon as the pressure is released from the key, the spring 9 forces the valve again to its seat, and the flow of the liquid is shut off.

The end of the nozzle 3 is contracted, as at 19, to fit the neck of a bottle, and extending vertically through the nozzle is an air escape tube 20, having its upper end threaded through the body of the faucet, the lower portion being braced by means of a guide 21, carried by arms 22 attached to the inside of the nozzle.

The liquid is strained by passing through a plurality of strainers, consisting of threaded thimbles 23, having at one end sieves 24, and which are mounted in the body of the faucet.

It will be understood that various changes in the form, proportion and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a faucet, the combination of a body, a partition in the body, a valve seated in the partition, a plunger connected to the valve, the body being provided with a guide for the plunger, and a key socket, a key adapted to fit into the socket and the guide for engaging the plunger to open the valve by vertical pressure, and a spring interposed between the valve and the body, whereby the

valve is automatically closed when the pressure is released from the key.

2. In a faucet, the combination of a body, a partition in the body, a valve seated in the
5 partition, a plunger connected to the valve, a key plug fastened in the body above the valve, the key plug having an aperture for guiding the plunger, and a key socket there-
10 above, a key adapted to fit into the socket and the guide for engaging the plunger to open the valve by vertical pressure, a remov-

able cap in the body below the valve, and a coiled spring interposed between the valve and the cap adapted to automatically close the valve when the pressure is released from
15 the key.

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

BERTRAM WHITEHURST.

Witnesses:

JAMES WHITEHURST,
HENRY MASON.

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