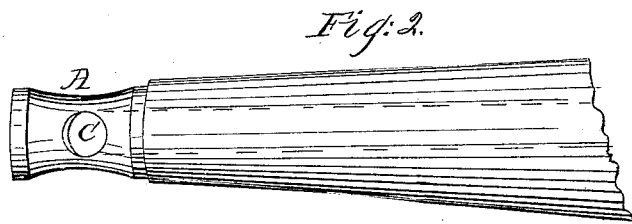
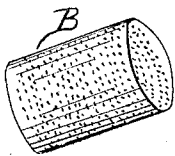
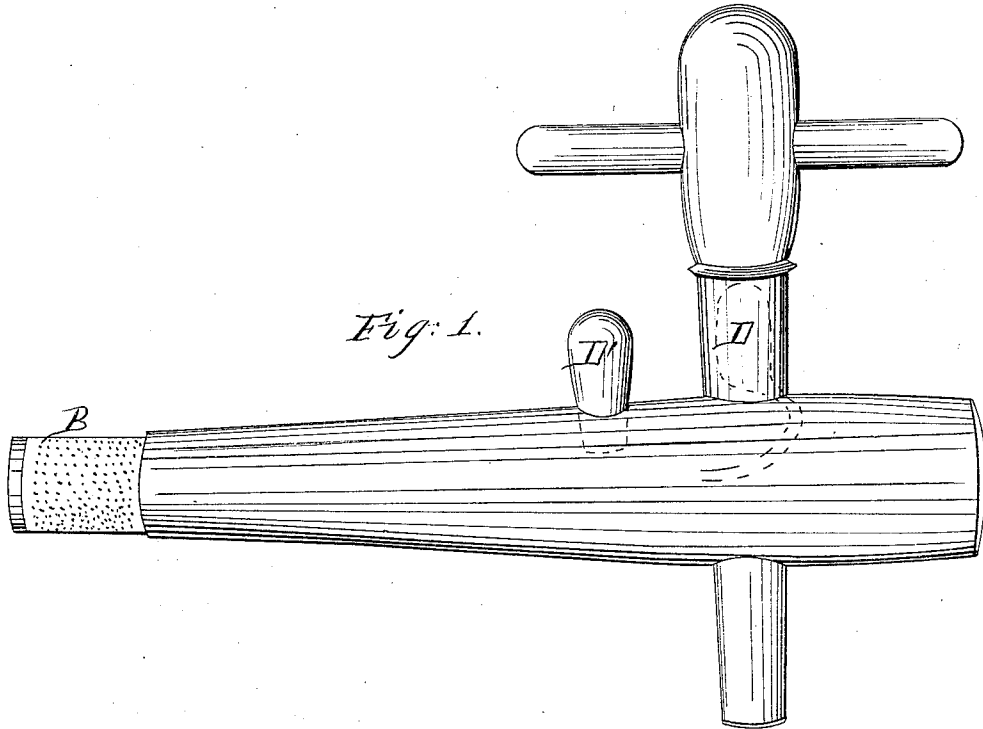


J. Phelps,

Faucet,

Nº 69,124,

Patented Sept. 24, 1867.



Witnesses.

C. Baman.
L. W. Furvell

Inventor.

John Phelps

United States Patent Office.

JOHN PHELPS, OF OWEGO, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 69,124, dated September 24, 1887.

IMPROVEMENT IN FAUCETS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JOHN PHELPS, of the town of Owego, county of Tioga, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Faucets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents my improved faucet in perspective, and

Figure 2 represents detached parts.

My invention relates to two distinct features, which may be used both separately and combined.

The faucet may be made of wood, in the ordinary form, as shown in fig. 1; or, if desired, it may be made of metal; but for most purposes wood is preferred. The end of the faucet that enters the barrel or cask is made firm and solid for the distance of half an inch or more, for the purpose of driving in the cork or plug that occupies the hole for the faucet. This end of the faucet is provided with a recess or chamber A, with two openings C C, which communicate with the bore of the faucet. This chamber A is surrounded by or provided with a strainer, B, made in the form of a short band or tube, of perforated tin plate or wire gauze, and may be removed at pleasure when the faucet is not in use, for the purpose of being cleansed. The diameter of the tube at its inner end is a trifle less than that part of the faucet that engages with the head of the cask, so that it can be driven in without disturbing the position of the strainer. Now, it is evident that all the liquid that flows out through the faucet must pass through the strainer B into the chamber A, and into the body of the faucet through the openings C C, and the strainer B, from its position, will not allow hop leaves or other substances that are too large to pass through the strainer.

In order to prevent the strainer B from becoming permanently obstructed, I provide the body of the faucet with an air-chamber, D, situated in the upper end of the faucet-valve, as indicated by dotted lines in fig. 1; or this air-chamber D may be placed at any convenient position on the body of the faucet, as indicated at D'. In either case this air-chamber must communicate with the outflowing current of liquid, and the effect will be that when the flow of liquid is suddenly arrested by the closing of the valve, the air in the air-chamber D will be condensed by the continued motion of the liquid, until the condensed air arrests its further motion, and then the expansion of the air in the chamber D will cause a counter-current through the strainer B, which will have the effect to clear the strainer from all obstructions. And this back action will take place every time the faucet is used, and the strainer will be thus kept clean.

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

1. The recessed chamber A, strainer B, and openings C C, all constructed and arranged as and for the purpose specified.
2. In combination with the elements of the first claim, I claim the air-chamber D, as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN PHELPS.

Witnesses:

E. BEEMAN,

L. W. TRUESDEL.