(No Model.)

W. W. KIMBALL.

FAUCET.

No. 400,691. Patented Apr. 2, 1889.

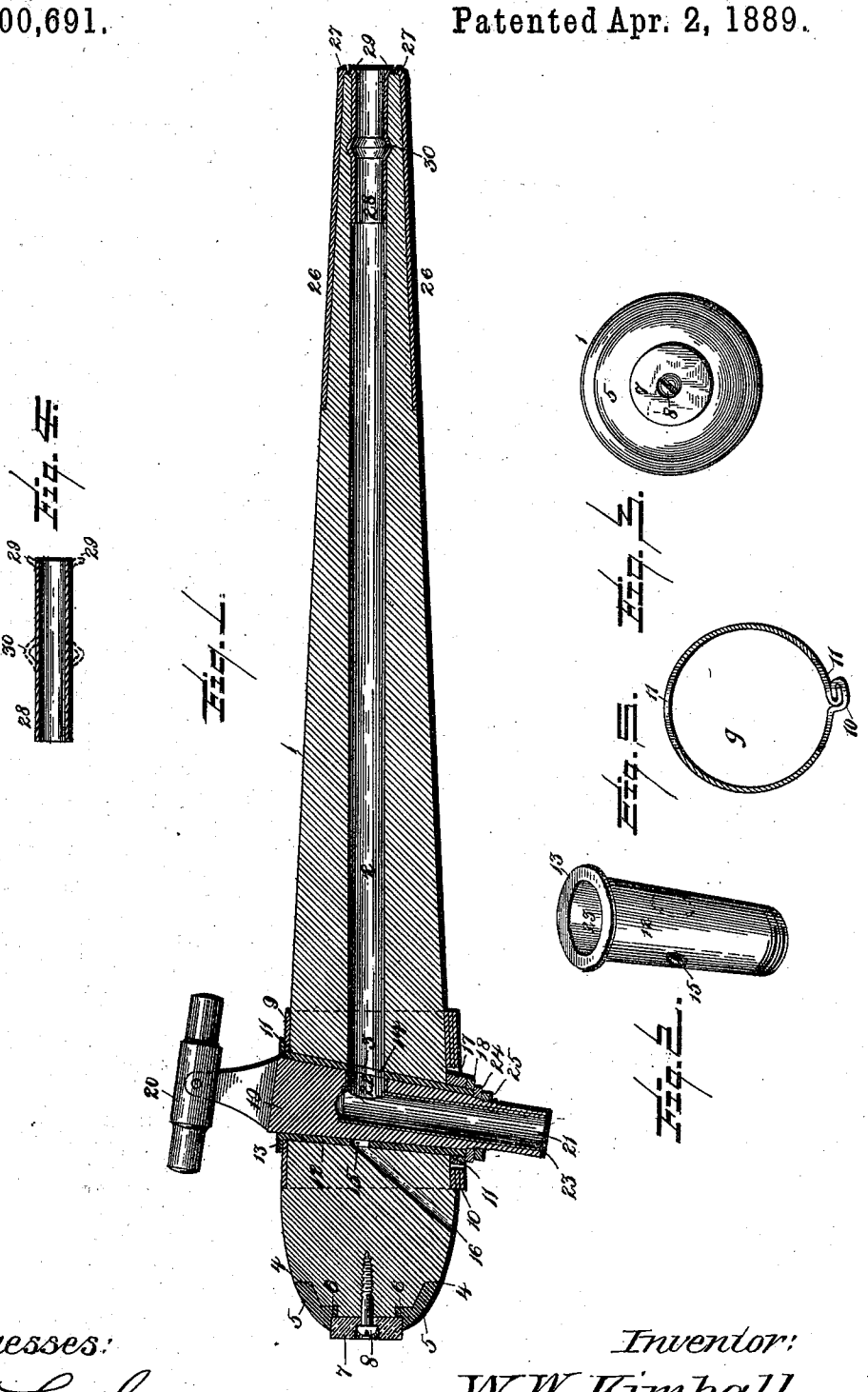


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses:
Louis C. Hills.
W. A. Duvall.

Inventor:
W. W. Kimball,
E. B. Stocking
Attorney

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. KIMBALL, OF LEETONIA, OHIO.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 400,691, dated April 2, 1889.

Application filed May 16, 1888. Serial No. 274,064. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. KIMBALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Leetonia, in the county of Columbiana, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to that class of faucets adapted for driving into barrels, kegs, &c., and designed for drawing beer, vinegar, and other liquids.

Among the objects of my invention are to preserve the outer end against battering while being driven and to strengthen the key-seat.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of a faucet constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the inner end bushing or tube. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the key-seat; and Fig. 4 is a front elevation or end view of the faucet, the key being removed. Fig. 5 is a central section of the metal binding-ring.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 represents the body portion of a wooden faucet, which is tapered from front to rear in the usual manner, and formed with the longitudinal bore 2 and transverse bore 3, the former terminating in the latter.

At the front end of the faucet 1 are formed concentric shouldered recesses 4, in which is securely seated a metallic ring, 5, which conforms in shape to the shoulders 4. The cap 5 is formed with a central opening, the edges of which are formed with shoulders 6. Seated in this opening and against the shoulders 6, and abutting against the end of the faucet, is a cushion or bumper, 7, formed of any suitable and preferable semi-elastic material—such as, for instance, rawhide, leather, &c. The bumper or cushion is held snugly in its seat by means of a screw, 8, which passes therethrough and extends into the faucet. By this construction undue battering of the head and weakening of the faucet in the act of inserting the same are avoided.

At that point of the faucet where the two bores 2 and 3 communicate I provide an outer metallic clasp, 9, which is preferably formed of sheet metal, the ends of which are joined, as at 10.

It is well known that in the act of inserting this class of faucets the forward end becomes battered and the stock of the faucet surrounding and in front of the key and its seat becomes upset and spread, thus causing a leakage at that point. This renders the faucet unfit for use, though the metal band and the key and its seat are in good condition, and as the band usually employed cannot be removed without breaking the same it becomes a dead loss. By my invention—that is, providing a metal band simply bent to clasp at its ends—I am enabled to save that portion of the faucet and again use the same in connection with the key, its seat, and a new faucet stock or body portion, whereby I effect a saving of over fifty per cent. in the cost of a faucet. The ends of the band may be clinched or connected in any ordinary manner; but I prefer the form of connection shown, as at 10, which is simply the well-known tinners' single seam or lap-joint. Opposite perforations or openings, 11, are formed in the clasp 9, which register with the bore 3 of the faucet, which is preferably tapered.

12 represents a metallic removable bushing, which snugly fits the bore 3, and is formed at its top with an annular outwardly-extending flange, 13, which rests upon the ring 9, and with opposite openings, 14 and 15, the former being of a size equal to and adapted to communicate with the bore 3 of the faucet, and the latter being preferably smaller and communicating with a diagonal opening, 16, formed in the end of the faucet, and leads to the outer atmosphere. The lower end of the bushing 12 is screw-threaded, and is bound snugly to position by means of a washer, 17, and a superimposed nut, 18.

Within the bushing 12, and adapted to fit snugly therein, is seated the key or plug 19, which is provided with a handle, 20, at its upper end, and is longitudinally bored, as at 21, and transversely bored, as at 22, the bore

22 communicating with the opening 14 in the bushing and the longitudinal bore 2 of the faucet, and the three communicating with the longitudinal bore 21. For the purpose of securing the advantages of a metallic plug or key, and yet the advantages arising from the use of a wooden key, I prefer to provide the bores 21 and 22 with a thin lining of wood, 23. The key is held snugly in position through the medium of a spring-washer, 24, and a superimposed nut, 25.

Upon the rear end of the faucet I mount a metallic thimble, 26, which extends slightly beyond that point thereof which enters the aperture formed in the barrel or other vessel. The body of the faucet is preferably recessed to receive this thimble, and the inner terminals thereof are bent over the end of the faucet, as at 27, so as to protect the same.

Inserted within the bore 2 of the faucet and at its inner end is an internal bushing or metallic tube, 28, (see Fig. 4,) the outer terminal of which is flared, as at 29, so as to meet the bent terminals of the thimble 26, so as to form a complete guard for the end of the faucet. After the tube has been placed in position a suitable hand-tool is inserted therein about midway, and the same is spread either at one or more points, or grooved continuously, as at 30, so that it enters the wood of the faucet, and the same is thus held snugly in position.

If desired, the bushing 28 and the thimble 26 may be formed integral, in which instance, if desired, the groove 30 may be omitted.

The operation and advantages of the construction are at once apparent. By rotating the key until the passages 21 22 communicate with the opening 3 and passage 2, liquid may be drawn through the faucet. By reversing the position of the key the flow is cut off and the passages 21 and 23 are put in connection with the passage 16 and opening 15, so that a vent is provided, whereby all after-drip is avoided.

By the construction of the front and rear ends of the faucet as described battering thereof and splitting are avoided, and by seating the key as described the utility of that element is preserved and the spreading of the faucet by hammering avoided.

Having described my invention and its operation, what I claim is—

1. A faucet provided with a series of concentrically-shouldered annular recesses at its front end, a shouldered metal ring seated in the recesses, and an elastic buffer seated in the shoulders of the ring, and a screw for retaining the buffer in position, substantially as specified.

2. A faucet bored for the reception of a key-seat and provided with a metal clasp having perforations registering with said bore, in combination with a removable seat mounted in the bore and formed with flanges at its upper end adapted to take over said band, and screw-threaded at its lower end and bound in position by suitable nut and washer, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, with a wooden faucet having a transverse bore, of a metal seat mounted in the bore and formed with flange at its upper end and screw-threads at its lower end and with nuts for binding the same to position, and of a metal key mounted in the seat and screw-threaded at its lower end and provided with nuts for binding it in position, whereby the key and its seat are adapted for removal and application to a new wooden faucet-body, substantially as specified.

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

WILLIAM W. KIMBALL.

Witnesses:
CHAS. D. DICKINSON,
JOHN J. OEHRLE.