H. MÜLLER.

Faucet Attachments to Casks and Barrels.

No. 205,123. Patented June 18, 1878.

Fig. 1

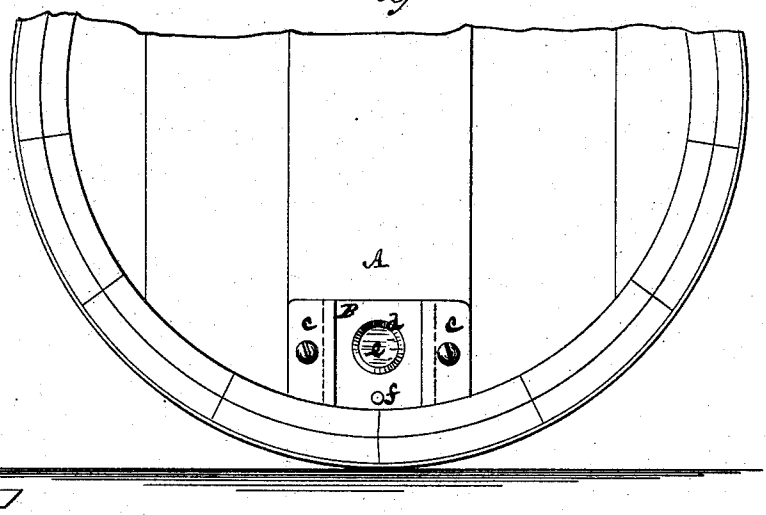


Fig. 2.

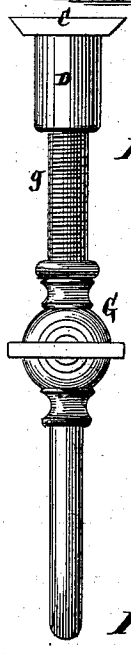


Fig. 3.

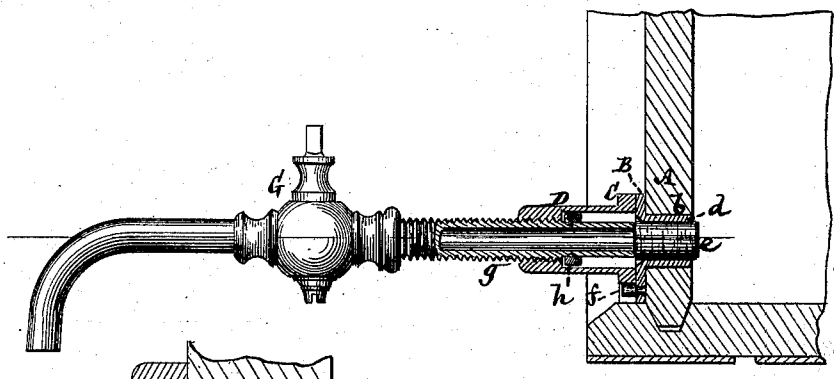


Fig. 5.

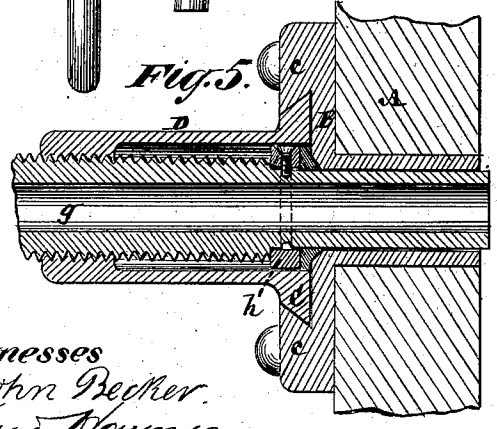
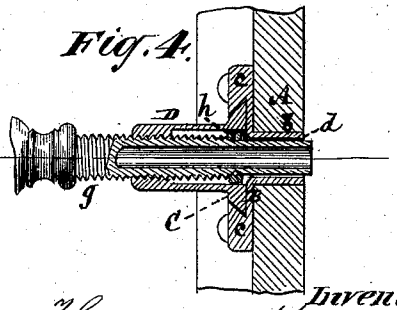


Fig. 4.



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IMPROVEMENT IN FAUCET ATTACHMENTS TO CASKS AND BARRELS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **205,123**, dated June 18, 1878; application filed May 14, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMANN MÜLLER, of Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucet Attachments to Casks and Barrels, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to faucet attachments to casks or barrels, in which the faucet is attached to the cask or barrel before entering it within the latter and driving in the plug which fills the tap-hole, whereby loss or waste of liquid is avoided when entering the faucet.

The invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, including a locking plate or strips attached to the cask or barrel, a sliding plate constructed to engage with said strips and attached to a screw-box, through which the tubular shank of the faucet works, and means for adjusting the faucet in position to facilitate its attachment.

Figure 1 represents an end view, in part, of a cask with a faucet-holding block secured thereto. Fig. 2 is a top view of the faucet, provided with a screw-socket and plate for connecting the faucet with its holding-block. Fig. 3 is a partly-sectional vertical view of the faucet with my improved means of attachment applied, and showing the faucet before it has tapped the cask. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view of the same, in part, showing the faucet after it has tapped the cask; and Fig. 5 is a similar view to Fig. 4, but upon a larger scale.

A is the end of the cask to which it is designed to apply the faucet, and *b* the tap-hole for drawing off the liquid. B is a block or plate, provided with side guides or locking-strips *c c*, for holding the faucet to its place on the cask before entering it within the latter. This block is firmly secured by screws or otherwise to the end of the cask over or about the tap-hole, with which it communicates by an aperture through it in line with the tap-hole, and may have a socket, *d*, projecting into the tap-hole to hold the tapping-plug *e;* or it may be made without such socket, in which latter case the tapping-plug will be entered directly within the end of the cask, as usual. When made without a socket, *d*, then the plate B for holding the faucet may be readily applied by the retail dealer or consumer to any ordinary cask having the liquid in it; but when said plate has the socket on it, then it should be applied before filling the cask. In case of the socket *d* being dispensed with, the block or plate B might also be done away with, and the side guides or locking-strips *c c* be independently secured to the cask on opposite sides of the tap-hole. These guides or strips it is preferred to construct of a dovetail form in their transverse section, and to arrange them so that they will make a tight lock with a sliding plate, C, on the inner end of a screw-box or socket, D. This plate C is constructed to fit or slide and enter down between the locking-strips *c c* to hold the faucet in place, and so that its tube is in line with the tap-hole. A special stop, *f*, may be applied to arrest the plate C when the faucet is in line with the tap-hole.

The screw-box D receives through it from its outer end the tubular shank *g* of the faucet G, having on it a screw-thread which fits the thread of the box.

When the parts are in the position represented in Fig. 3, the faucet, which is attached by the plate C of the screw-box D to the locking or holding strips *c c* on the cask or plate B secured thereto, is then turned in a direction which will cause its screw-shank *g* to be projected inwardly, as shown in Fig. 4, forcing the tapping-plug *e* into the cask. An inner collar, *h*, preferably loose on the tubular shank *g*, and which may be provided with a packing-washer of soft or elastic material on its inner face, serves to seal or close the outer end of the tap-hole or socket *d*, passing therethrough, when the faucet has been screwed to tap the cask, as shown in Fig. 4. Said collar also serves as a stop, by striking the screw-box, to arrest the faucet in its outward adjustment, as shown in Fig. 3, when or so soon as the inner end of the tubular shank *g* comes in clearing position with the outside of the end

of the cask or plate B thereon. This facilitates the attachment and detachment of the faucet.

It is preferred to construct the plate B not only with the locking-strips *c c* on it, but also with the socket *d* for the tapping-plug, as the screws or fastenings which hold said strips or plate carrying them will then be relieved of strain when driving the plug by the faucet into the cask.

I claim—

1. The faucet holding or locking strips *c c*, attached to the cask on opposite sides of its tap-hole, in combination with the sliding plate C, fitting said strips, the screw-box D, attached to said plate, and the tubular screw-shank *g* of the faucet, substantially as specified.

2. The block or plate B, constructed with a tapping-plug socket, *d*, and provided with faucet holding and locking strips *c c* on its face, essentially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of the packing-collar and stop *h* with the tubular screw-shank of the faucet, and with the screw-box C and means for connecting said screw-box with the cask or barrel, substantially as specified.

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