R. BRENNER.

Vent-Faucet.

No. 167,821. Patented Sept. 21, 1875.

Fig. 1.

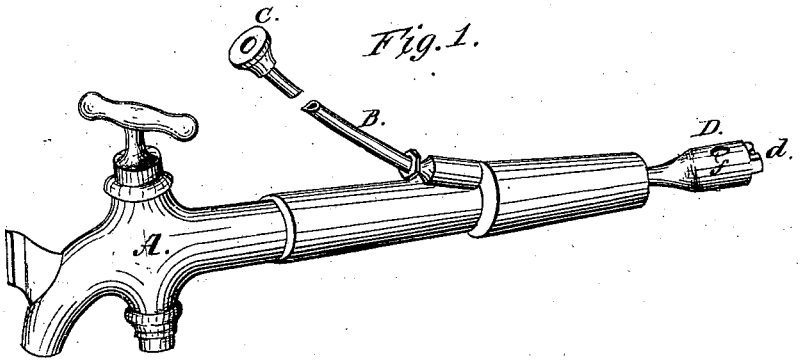


Fig. 2.

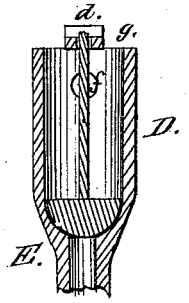


Fig. 3.

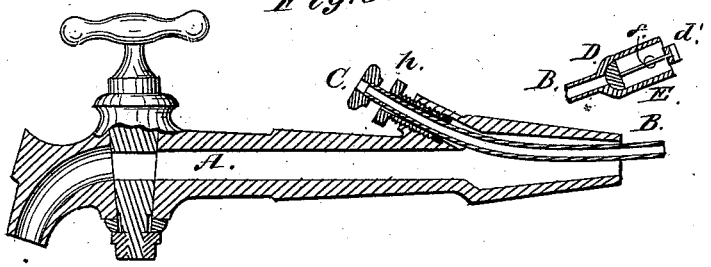
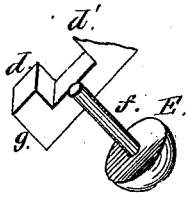


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLPH BRENNER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO HENRY VARWIG, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN VENT-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **167,821**, dated September 21, 1875; application filed November 6, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH BRENNER, of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented an Improvement in Faucets, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of faucets having a sliding air duct or tube operating through the barrel of the faucet, for the purpose of admitting air into the vessel to allow the flow of the liquor when the faucet is open, and preventing the escape of the gases when not in use, and especially to that part of the faucet known as the sliding air-duct. Its object is to do away with all extraneous mechanical means of regulating the flow of air into the vessel through the sliding tube—such as links, levers, and connecting devices, operated by means of the plug of the faucet or its handle. This is accomplished by providing the inner end of the sliding tube with a valve constructed to operate automatically, and admit a flow of air into the vessel when the plug of the faucet is open, and close by falling again into its seat when the plug is closed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the faucet. Fig. 2 is an axial section of the same.

In each of these figures the air-duct is shown parted, as if the middle portion were removed. The construction of the parts shown in these two figures, except the rear end of the air-duct, being now well known, need no further description.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged axial section of the inner end of the air-duct with its cap, valve, and guide-rod. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of the valve, guide rod or stem, and a section of the cap, taken in a plane at right angles to the section of the same. (Shown in Fig. 3.)

A is the barrel of the faucet; B, the sliding tube; C, a cap or button, secured on the front end of the tube for the convenient handling of the same in protruding or retracting it. D is the inner enlarged end of the sliding air-duct. E is the valve; *f*, the guide rod or stem, which slides through a perforation in the bar *g* and guides the valve to its seat. *g* is a cap or bar secured across the top or end of the enlargement D, being pierced for the rod *f*, and having projections *d* and *d'* to secure the action of the valve if the cap or bar should be pushed against the inner side or end of the vessel when in use, and also to protect the stem *f* from injury; but the stem *f* may project from the face of the valve E, and project downward into the tube, in which case the cap *g* only serves to keep the valve E from dropping out. *h* is the ordinary stuffing-box now used in faucets of this class.

The faucet is inserted in the usual way—that is, by withdrawing the enlarged end of the sliding tube entirely within the barrel of the faucet, and, after the faucet is inserted, sliding the air-duct in until the cap C comes against the stuffing-box, when the inner end of the tube will be in a vertical position to secure the proper action of the valve.

In addition to its cheapness of production my faucet has the advantage of keeping beer and fermented liquors fresher than others of its class, for the reason that it allows only just enough of air to enter to secure the flow of the liquor, and, when enough has entered, closes of itself, whether the plug of the faucet is open or not, thus preventing entirely the escape of the gases.

I claim—

In combination with the faucet, the sliding air-duct B, with its outer end open to receive air, and its inner end provided with the enlargement D, valve E, guide-rod *f*, and bar or cap *g*, constructed substantially as and for the purposes described.

RUDOLPH BRENNER.

Witnesses:

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