A. TOMISKA.

FAUCET.

No. 183,231. Patented Oct. 10, 1876.

Fig. 1.

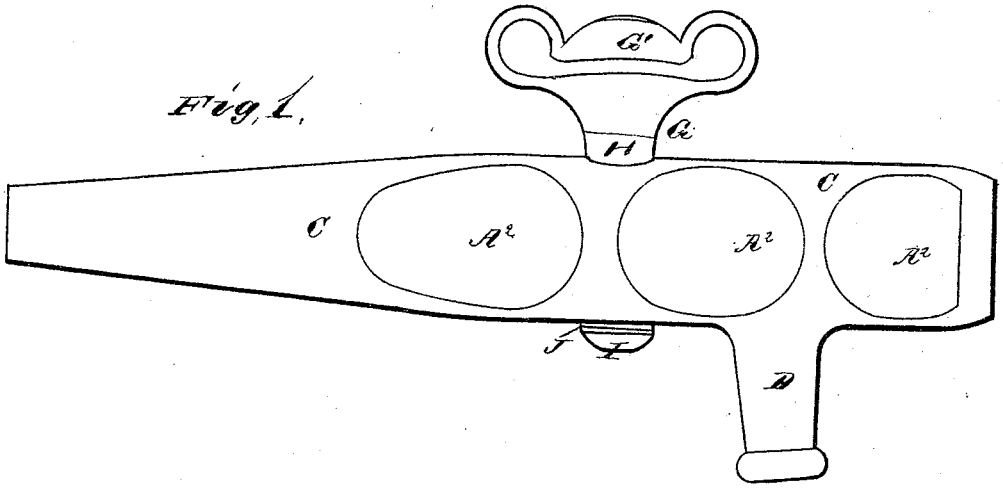
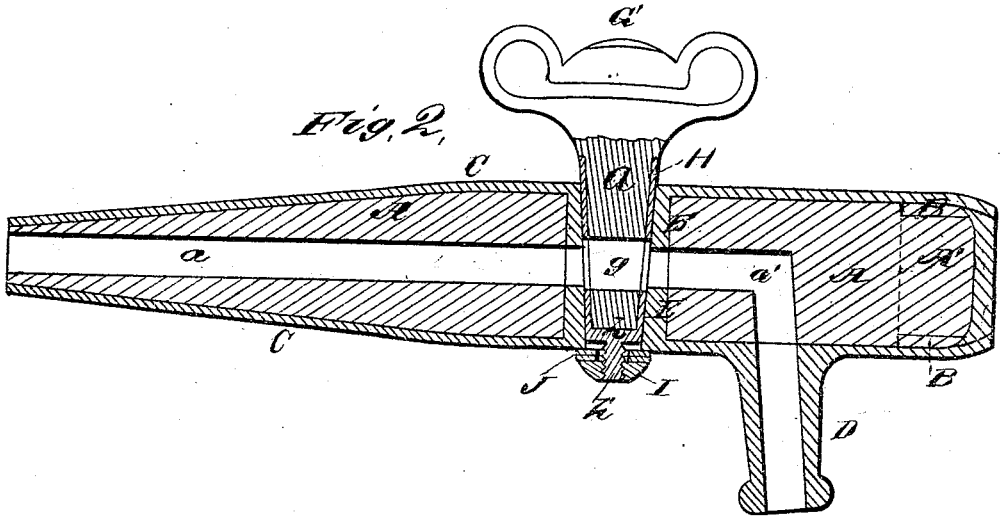


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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IMPROVEMENT IN FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **183,231**, dated October 10, 1876; application filed March 27, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON TOMISKA, of Iowa City, in the county of Johnson and State of Iowa, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Faucets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a side view of my device. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal vertical section thereof.

This invention relates to faucets for drawing off water, beer, and other liquids; and its object is to provide a device which shall have all the advantages pertaining to a wooden faucet, and in addition all the advantages pertaining to a metal faucet, without the disadvantages of either.

A faucet made entirely of wood is free from danger of corrosion, and will not taint the liquid which is drawn through it; but such a faucet is liable to have the fibers accidentally stripped or splintered from its sides, making it both unsightly to the eye and uncomfortable to hold, besides weakening it and predisposing it to break under any casual strain. A wooden faucet is also objectionable from its liability to split when its butt is vigorously pounded, as it often must be, to drive it into the wood of the cask or receptacle from which the liquid is to be drawn. Iron or other metallic faucets, on the other hand, are free from the objections above stated, but are liable to corrode and to taint the water or other liquid passing through them. I obviate these defects but secure their accompanying advantages by constructing of wood those parts of my faucet which chiefly come into contact with the liquid, and protecting by metal those parts of said faucet which are most exposed to external violence or wear.

In the annexed drawings, A designates the wooden faucet-tube, which is tapered at one end after the usual manner to enable it to be driven into the receptacle containing the liquid, and is also provided with a central longitudinal channel, *a*, which takes a rectangular downward turn at *a'*, allowing the liquid to flow from said tube into the vessel held below. B is an iron ring, which surrounds the butt A^1 of faucet-tube A, shielding the same from injury by the blows of the instrument which drives said tube into the cask or other receptacle. C is a sheath, consisting of a composition of zinc and solder, which, while melted, is cast upon said wooden tube A, and upon cooling adheres firmly thereto, no bolts or rivets being needed to complete the attachment. This construction prevents the wood from being split by driving in such bolts or rivets, and avoids the danger of corrosion or unnecessary wear of the metal sheath immediately about them. Said sheath may, however, be cut away at A^2 A^2 on the sides, to show the wood underneath, for purposes of ornament. D is a cast-metal tube of the same material as said sheath C, and in one piece therewith, and said metal tube is connected with and forms a continuation of channel *a a'*. E is a vertical orifice or passage through wooden tube A and sheath C, and is lined with the same material as said sheath, forming a cylindrical soft metal spigot-seat or plug-seat, F. Sheath C, metal tube D, and lining or spigot-seat F are all cast together on the said wooden faucet-tube. G is a spigot or turning-plug, which is constructed of wood, and having a wooden handle, G'. The lower part of said spigot is provided with a horizontal passage or way, *g*, which is adapted, after the usual manner, to be turned so as to register with the longitudinal central channel *a* of faucet-tube A, or to be turned transversely to said channel, so that the solid sides of the spigot G will close said channel and cut off the outward flow of liquid. H is a brass sheath or casing, which surrounds the greater part of spigot G, and engages with the valve-seat F. The difference in the hardness of the two metals materially lessens the friction between the surfaces which come in contact with one another—that is, if both spigot and spigot-seat were made of the same metal the friction would be much greater. Said sheath H is perforated on opposite sides to allow of the passage or way *g*. It is also provided with a bottom, *h*, and a downwardly-extending screw-threaded rod, *h'*, on which works a nut, I. Be-

tween nut I and the lower side of the faucet-tube is a spiral spring, J, which presses against said nut, and operates to hold said spigot firmly in its place, though allowing a slight yielding of said spigot when considerable force is applied thereto. This construction has a tendency to prevent said spigot from being broken by careless handling.

I do not desire to confine myself to the particular materials or arrangement described, as they may be modified in several ways without departing from the spirit of my invention. For instance, zinc alone might be substituted for the composition of zinc and solder which composes sheath C. Spigot-seat F may be of the harder metal, and spigot G of the softer. Any hard metal may be substituted for the iron in ring B, which shields the butt of the faucet-tube, and instead of a ring a disk may be employed.

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

1. A wooden faucet-tube, in combination with a metallic sheathing, which extends from end to end of said tube, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with wooden faucet-tube A, of metallic sheath C, constructed in one piece, and extending from end to end of said tube A, with metal tube D and spigot-seat F, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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