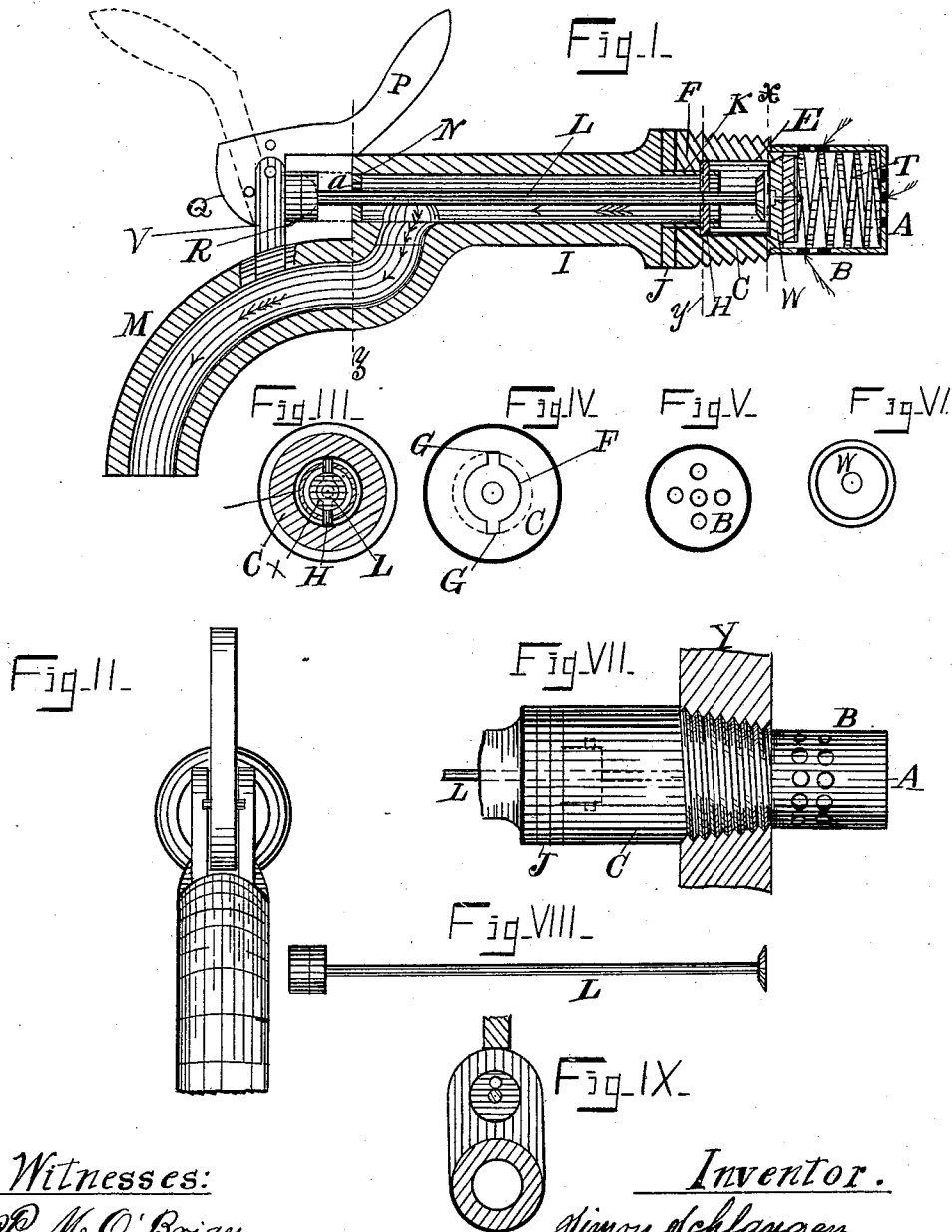


(No Model)

S. SCHLANGEN.
FAUCET AND CONNECTION.

No. 478,716.

Patented July 12, 1892.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMON SCHLANGEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FAUCET AND CONNECTION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 478,716, dated July 12, 1892.

Application filed December 14, 1891. Serial No. 415,027. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON SCHLANGEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Faucets and Connections, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of my invention removed from the receptacle to which it is to be applied. Fig. 2 is an outer end view of the same. Fig. 3 is a section on line *z*, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, an end view of the faucet connection removed from the faucet on line *y*; Fig. 5, an elevation of the inner end of the faucet connection; Fig. 6, an elevation of the valve in said connection; Fig. 7, a modification of the connecting portion of the faucet with the faucet connection represented as attached to the head of a barrel Y; Fig. 8, an elevation of the plunger-rod removed from the faucet; Fig. 9, a section and elevation on line *z*, Fig. 1.

25 This invention relates to the novel construction of two-part detachable faucets.

The novelty and construction of the faucet and attachment will be fully comprehended by the following detail description.

30 A represents the head, and B the cylinder, of that portion of the connection which is to project inside of the barrel, and C is the portion which is rigidly secured to the cylinder by solder or otherwise and which is provided with an ordinary screw-thread to be secured in a receptacle in the ordinary manner. The portion C is hollow and communicates with the bore of the faucet I M and cylinder A B, the latter being provided with holes in the ordinary manner to admit liquid to pass out of the faucet. The enlarged space within the portion C at E is to permit a valve-seat to be formed on the inner end of C, as shown at Fig. 1, and the portion F of the portion C is an inwardly-projecting flange, through which radially are formed two notches G, through which pins H pass to engage the inner portion of the flange F to connect the faucet I.

45 An ordinary rubber ring J is placed between the detachable portions I C, so that when the pins H are inserted through the notches G and the part I turned to the right

or left on the part C the connection will be perfect. The inner end of the part I terminates in a thin neck portion K, which telescopes into the part C to support pins H, which are rigid thereto and bear against the inside of said flange F. These pins support, by projecting through neck portion K, a bearing-support X, Fig. 3, through which the plunger-rod L has a reciprocating movement, said support not being so broad as to prevent the ready flow of fluid outward. In practice the discharge portion I is formed of the same piece of cast metal with the discharge-pipe M, and the same is true with the neck K. The part C is a single piece, and the single-headed cylinder A B has its open end secured by solder or other suitable means to the inner end of the part C. A coil-spring T, as is the custom, is placed within the cylinder to hold the valve W to its seat till acted on by a plunger-rod L. The outer end of the straight portion I is provided with a head N, which has a hole through to serve as a bearing for the reciprocation of said plunger-rod, and a port-hole *a* is also formed therein to admit air to the bore of the port I. Two standards V are supported by and project up from the discharge portion M, and to and between the standards is pivoted a cam-lever P Q, which is so constructed that the inner end of the cam portion Q is brought against a buffer R on the outer end of the plunger-rod D, when the lever P is brought to dotted lines and the said rod is forced in to open the valve W for the escape of fluid from a vessel, a portion of the head of which is shown at Y, Fig. 7. On this figure the fixed portion is elongated to suit conditions where a marble slab or a partition is interposed between the head of a vessel and the detachable portion I.

I am aware that coil-springs have been placed within cylinders extending into receptacles to close valves, and that two-part detachable faucets of different constructions from my faucet have been before me patented. I note the English Patent No. 9,713, dated July 27, 1886, in which a side key-lever which operates an internal reciprocating cylinder to cause a flow of fluid and to shut off the flow is employed, and a common hollow stop-cock is employed to regulate the flow of fluid. I disclaim as my invention this construction, and

confine my invention to the elements set forth and combined in the claim appended hereto.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

5 In an improvement in two-part detachable faucets, the straight hollow portion I, with the curved discharge portion and neck portion as a part thereof, in combination with a fixed portion, a valve therein, a cylinder at-
10 tached to the inner end of the fixed portion, and a spring therein operating against the valve, a notched internal flange on the fixed

portion, and pins on said neck portion connecting the parts, a plunger-rod extending through the straight portion, with a bearing 15 within the fixed portion and in a head at the outer end of said straight portion, and a cam-lever exterior to the faucet, operating against the said plunger-rod, as and for the purpose specified.

SIMON SCHLANGEN.

Witnesses:

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