

B. F. Kraft,
Steam Gage Cock.
N^o 82,232. Patented Sep. 15, 1868.

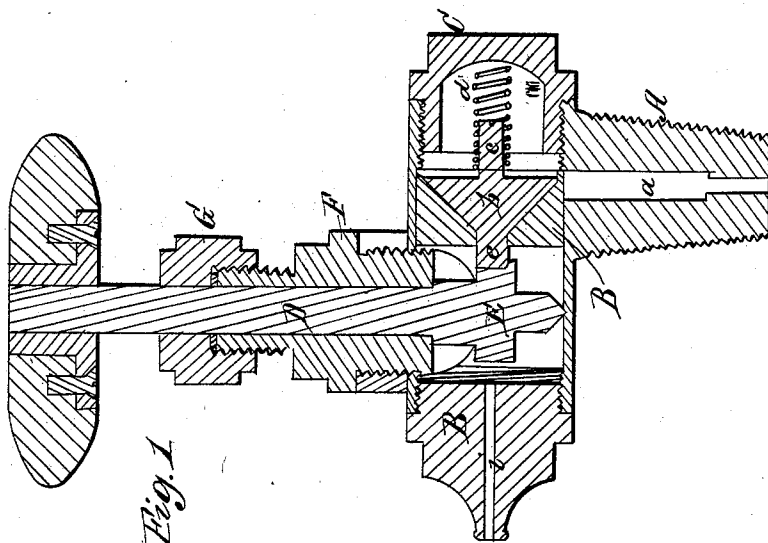
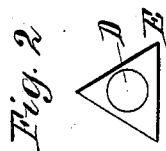


Fig. 1

Witnesses;

J. C. Fredrick
P. W. Miller

Inventor;

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Per
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United States Patent Office.

B. F. KRAFT, OF READING, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 82,232, dated September 15, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN FAUCETS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, B. F. KRAFT, of Reading, in the county of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side section, and

Figure 2 is a view of the three-cornered block operating the valve in the faucet.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and general arrangement of a faucet, in which, by turning the handle, a three-cornered block operates on a valve, allowing the liquid to run out.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A represents that part of a faucet which is inserted, as usual, horizontally in a barrel, or any other vessel from which liquid is to be drawn.

The liquid passes at once through the passage *a* in said horizontal part A, and into the upper part of the vertical piece B.

A valve, *b*, closes the passage in said piece B, preventing the liquid from going any further.

This valve is provided on its upper side with a pin, *c*, around which is a spiral spring, *d*, the upper end of which extends above the pin *c*, and rests against a screw-head, C, closing the upper part of the piece B.

The lower side of the valve is provided with a projection, *e*, which extends downwards into a chamber formed in the centre of the piece B.

In the front part of said piece, another piece, F, is inserted, through which the handle D passes, one end of the same going into and through the chamber mentioned.

This handle is provided with a nut, G, which screws on to the piece F, preventing any liquid from escaping.

The end of the handle, which passes into the chamber in the centre of the piece B, is provided with a three-cornered block, E, which is of such size, and so arranged, that when turned with one of its sides upwards, it does not touch the projection *e* on the valve, but as soon as turned so far that one of its corners comes upwards, this corner strikes the projection, raising the valve, and allowing the liquid to pass down around the end of the handle, and out through the passage *i* in the lower part of the vertical piece B.

As soon as the handle is turned far enough to clear the corner of the block E from the said projection, the spring *d* forces the valve *b* down again, effectually closing the passage, and preventing the liquid from running out.

It will be observed that when the valve *b* is opened, the passage for the liquid is unobstructed by a spring or otherwise, which is not the case in the valves constructed somewhat similarly to mine.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination and arrangement of the induction-passage *a*, valve *b*, spring *d*, handle D, three-cornered piece E, and eduction-passage *i*, the whole being constructed and operated as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

B. F. KRAFT.

Witnesses:

HENRY R. LAUCKS,
ALBERT STROUD.