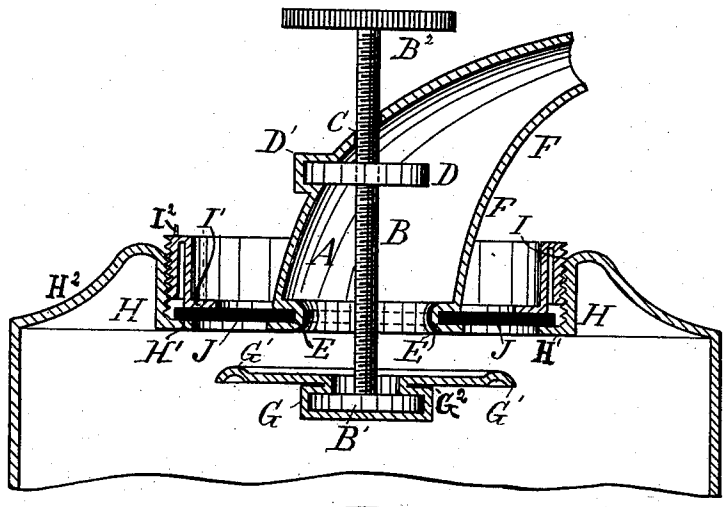
(No Model.)

R. MARSH.

FAUCET.

No. 351,876. Patented Nov. 2, 1886.

FIG. 1.



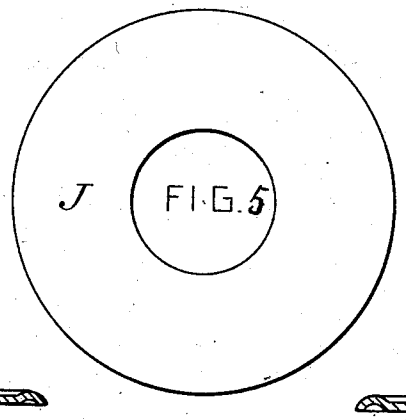


FIG. 5.

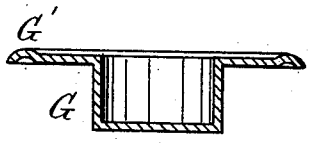


FIG. 3.

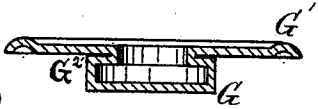


FIG. 2.

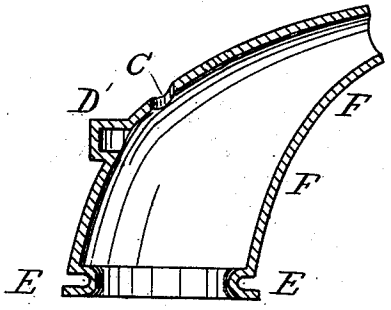


FIG. 4.

WITNESSES

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FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 351,576, dated November 2, 1886.

Application filed September 16, 1886. Serial No. 213,669. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RIVERIUS MARSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Faucets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a cheap and reliable faucet having but few parts and constructed by machinery, thereby saving hand-labor.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of my invention, showing the interior construction. Fig. 2 is a view in section of the valve-shell surrounding the head of the valve-rod. Fig. 3 is a view of the same before being formed over the head of the valve-rod. Fig. 4 is a view in section of the spout forming the body of the faucet, and showing the recess for the nut and curved bottom for holding the packing. Fig. 5 is a view of the packing.

A, Fig. 1, represents the spout and body of a faucet formed from a single piece of metal. It is struck or drawn up from a blank of suitable shape cut out of tin or other suitable metal, and is formed up, as shown. Near the top of the spout is a hole for the valve-rod B to pass through. This hole is made sufficiently large to act as a vent, as shown at C, Fig. 1. A short distance below the valve-rod opening a recess is formed in the spout to hold the nut D, as shown at D'. The bottom of the spout curves inward and outward, forming a recess, as shown at E, Figs. 1 and 4, the object being described hereinafter. The two edges of the spout come together at F F, and are soldered in the usual manner, this being the only place soldered in the faucet.

The faucet can be made of more than one piece, if desired; but it would require more hand-labor in soldering.

B is a valve-rod and screw. On the lower end of this rod is a head made flat on both sides, as shown at B', Fig. 1. It has the usual thread, and works up and down through the nut D. On the upper end it has a thumb-piece, B^2, as shown.

G is a valve and shell, made of thin metal. The lower part of this shell is made cup-shaped, and with an outward flange at the top. Near the outer edge of the top flange an upward and downward curve or a swage is formed, as shown at G', Figs. 1 and 2. This shell fits loosely around the head B', and is pressed inward over the inside of the head, as shown at G^2, thus allowing the screw-head to revolve inside the shell, and also to carry the valve up and against the packing, and close the valve or open it by a downward movement of the screw. The shell G is shown in Fig. 2 after it is formed over the head B', and in Fig. 3 before it is formed or pressed over.

H is a depressed screw, having an inward-turned flange at the bottom for a packing-seat, as shown at H', and an outward flange at the top to attach it to a can or other vessel; or the upper flange may form a section of the top of a can or vessel, as shown at H^2, Fig. 1.

I is an inside screw, fitting into the screw H. It is turned inward at the top and downward a short distance, and has an inward-turning flange, as shown at I'. On the top of this screw is a pin or projection, to which a wrench can be attached for the purpose of screwing it down on the packing, as shown at I^2.

J is a packing of any suitable yielding substance, preferably of a composition known as "linoleum." The inner edge of the packing J is placed in the recess E in the lower edge of the spout. The lower edge being closely pressed up against the packing, the outer edge of the packing is placed between the inward-turning flanges on the screws H and I. The screw I being fimly screwed down on the packing, the spout A is held in position, and a tight joint is made between the screws.

In making large valves, a metal washer may be placed on both sides of the packing, thus giving additional strength to the packing and valve. The valve-shell and valve G is placed around the head of the valve-rod, and pressed into position before being placed in the spout. The valve-rod is then passed up through the valve and packing opening, and through the nut D and top of the spout, and a thumb-piece, B^2, is attached to the top of the valve-rod, as previously described. The faucet is now ready for operation.

The operation and advantages of my invention are apparent from the drawings.

The spout and body of the faucet being made

from a single piece of metal, it acts in a threefold capacity—a packing-holder, a valve holder, and a revolving spout—the screws H and I holding the spout in position and allowing it to be turned in any position required. The loose shell around the head B′ allows the valve to move vertically without rotating. As a lamp-filler, the vessel to which it is applied can be refilled by removing the screw I.

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

1. In a faucet, the spout A, having a nut, D, and recess E, in combination with the packing J and screws H and I, substantially as described.

2. In a faucet, the spout A, having vent C, nut D, recesses D′ and E, and packing J, in combination with the screws H and I, valve-rod B, and shell and valve G, as described.

3. In a faucet, the valve-rod B, having thumb-piece B^2 on the top and flat head B′ at the bottom, said head surrounded by a shell, said shell forming a valve, in combination with the packing J and the screws H and I and spout A, substantially as shown and described.

RIVERIUS MARSH.

Witnesses:
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