

J. J. MARCUS.
 FAUCET.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 25, 1907.

931,880.

Patented Aug. 24, 1909.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

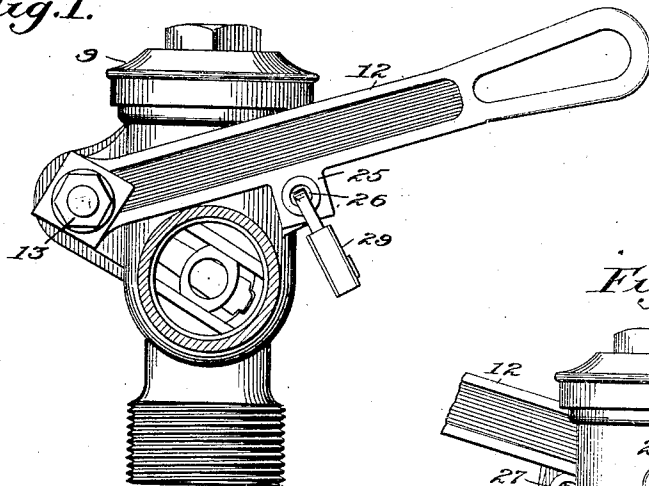


Fig. 2.

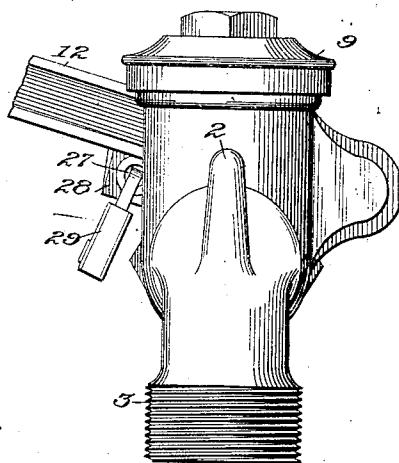
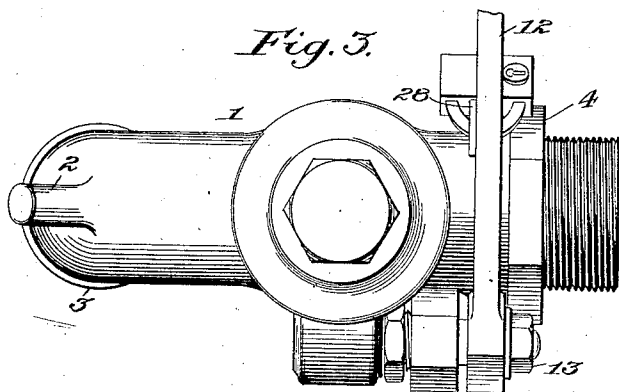


Fig. 3.



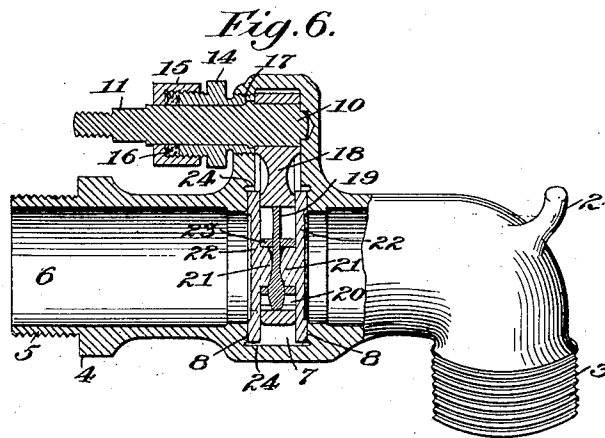
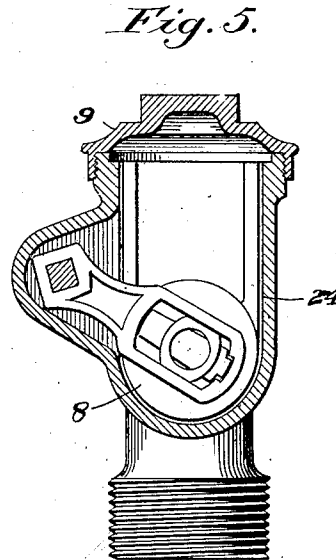
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FAUCET.

931,880.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. MARCUS, OF LOGANSPOUT, INDIANA.

FAUCET.

931,880.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 24, 1909.

Application filed June 25, 1907. Serial No. 380,665.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. MARCUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Logansport, in the county of Cass and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to faucets and especially to those used for the dispensing of liquids such as oil. The object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which shall be efficient in operation, secure against actuation by unauthorized persons, and relatively simple in its design and construction.

Briefly stated, the invention comprises a casing containing an expansion valve, a rocking shaft for operating the valve from the outside of the casing, an external lever or handle attached to the shaft and extending across the casing, with a flange or projection on the casing behind which the lever falls when the valve is closed, and means to lock the lever in that position, so it cannot be removed from the valve stem and the latter tampered with.

My faucet is not only absolutely secure against tampering when it is locked, but is highly efficient in operation, being what I may call "quick opening". The manner in which the operating handle is put on so as to lie across the casing adds to the efficiency, renders the device more compact, and simplifies the locking attachments.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a rear elevation partly in section, Fig. 2 is a front elevation with the operating handle broken away, Fig. 3 is a top plan view, Fig. 4 is a rear elevation showing the handle raised and the locking lugs separated, Fig. 5 is a transverse section through the valve chamber, and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the valve with the valve chamber in section, the section being taken through the operating shaft and through the wedging device and valve disks.

In the annexed drawings, 1 represents a faucet casing provided in this instance with a hook 2 adapted to support a receptacle and at its forward end with a threaded portion 3 by which a filter or other attachment may be secured if desired. At the opposite or rear end of the faucet the casing is shouldered at 4 and beyond the shoulder is provided with screw threads 5 by which the faucet may be

attached to a supply pipe or tank. The channel 6 passes entirely through the faucet and is divided at or about the middle by the valve chamber 7 upon opposite sides of which are formed the annular valve seats 8. The valve chamber extends up above the valve seats 8 and is covered by a cap 9 threaded to the valve casing. In a lateral extension of the valve chamber is journaled the operating shaft 10 squared upon its outer end at 11 to receive the operating handle 12 which is secured in position upon the squared portion 11 by the nut 13. A suitable bushing 14 surrounds the operating shaft and is threaded into the casing 1, and at the outer end of this bushing a cap 15 surrounds the shaft and holds the packing 16 in position to prevent any leakage. The bushing 14 is bored out at its inner end to receive a shouldered portion 17 on the operating shaft 10 so that by manipulation of the bushing I may force the shaft into engagement with its bearings so as to compensate for wear. The inner end of the operating shaft 10 is squared, as shown in Fig. 5, and enters the squared opening of a swinging lever 18 which projects laterally into the valve chamber 7 where it supports the wedging member 19, held within the confines of a rectangular aperture 20 by the pivot studs 21 of the valve disks 22. To keep these disks in alinement one with the other, I surround the pivot studs with a slotted ring 23 adapted to receive the wedging member 19.

From the above description it will readily be seen that when the lever 18 is raised the opposite sides of the wedging member 19 will gradually disengage from the pivot studs 21 until the horizontal position of the valve is reached. After this position is passed, the guides 24 engage the disks and force them to travel in a straight vertical line, while the lever which is advancing them is traveling in an arc, thus the wedging member comes into operation and forces the disks against the sides of the chamber firmly. When the lever 18 passes the central position in its downward movement the wedging member comes into action again, and when the lever has reached its lowermost position, the disks are forced away from each other and caused to bear very firmly against the seats 8, thus effectually closing the valve.

To prevent tampering with or unauthorized operation of the valve, I have provided the lever 12 with a lug 25 having an aperture

26 adapted to register when the valve is closed, with an aperture 27 in a similar lug 28, integral with the casing. As shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the hasp of a lock 29 is
5 passed through the apertures of the lugs 25 and 28 so that the valve is locked in closed position and in such a manner that even though the nut 13 might be removed, the handle could not be disengaged from the op-
10 erating shaft on account of the shoulder 4 which would limit its sidewise movement. The lever is limited in its downward movement or in its movement to close the valve by the casing of the faucet and at its lower-
15 most position the apertures 26 and 27 are adapted to register.

It will be understood that while I have illustrated and described a specific device for accomplishing a given object, I do not wish
20 to be limited to every detail of the disclosure herein as some modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention, and I wish it clearly noted that such modifications are considered by me as
25 within the purview of the appended claims.

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

30 1. A locking faucet comprising the following instrumentalities: a casing having a shouldered portion adapted for attachment

to a source of supply, a quick-opening valve within said casing, an operating spindle for said valve journaled at one side of the casing; a locking lug formed on the other side of the
35 casing, and an operating lever secured at one end upon the valve spindle and provided with means to engage said locking lug, said lever when the valve is closed extending across the casing behind the shoulder there-
40 on, whereby the valve when locked is secured against tampering.

2. A locking faucet comprising the following instrumentalities: a casing adapted for attachment to a source of supply, a valve
45 within said casing, an operating spindle for said valve journaled at one side of the casing, an operating lever detachably secured at one end upon the valve spindle, locking means for said lever formed on the other side of the
50 casing from the spindle, and means carried on the casing adapted when the handle is in its locked position, to engage and prevent the detachment and removal of the same
55 from the spindle.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN J. MARCUS

Witnesses:

V. L. BRYANT,
MARTIN MURPHY.