

A. W. MELANDER,
 FOUNTAIN FAUCET,
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 7, 1915.

1,260,232.

Patented Mar. 19, 1918.

Fig. 1.

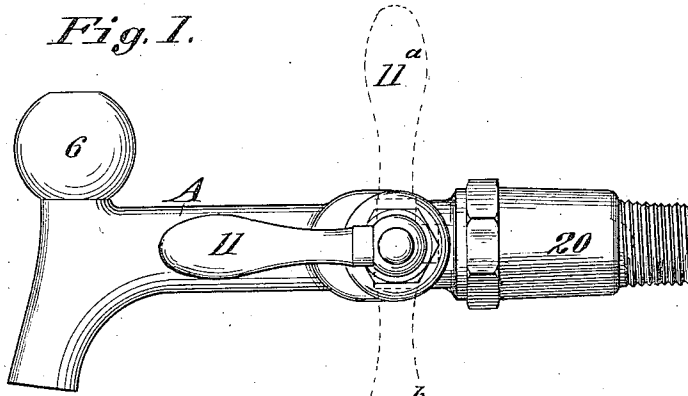


Fig. 2.

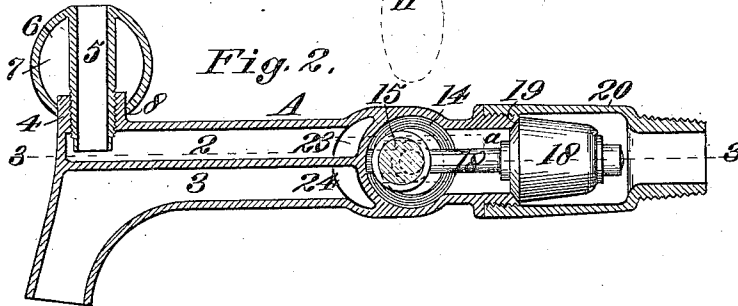


Fig. 3.

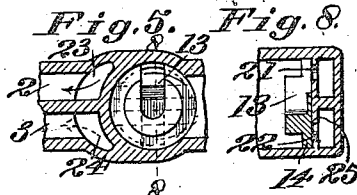
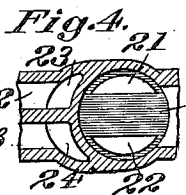
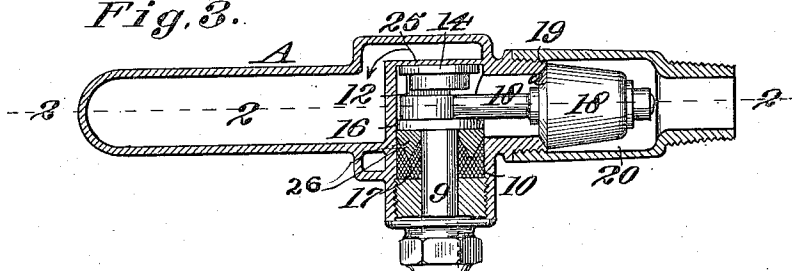


Fig. 6.

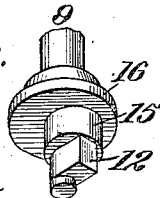
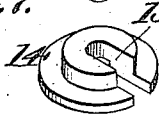


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

Charles Rokles
 Thos. Eastberg

INVENTOR
 August W. Melander,
 BY Strong & Townsend.
 ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST W. MELANDER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO FOUNTAIN FAUCET COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF MINNESOTA.

FOUNTAIN-FAUCET.

1,260,232.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 19, 1918.

Application filed December 7, 1915. Serial No. 65,501.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST W. MELANDER, a subject of the King of Sweden, residing at the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fountain-Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined faucet and drinking fountain.

An object of the present invention is to provide a simple, cheaply manufactured, easily operated combination sanitary bubbling fountain and faucet and a simple form of valve by which the water from the main may be entirely closed off or directed to one or the other. Further objects will hereinafter appear.

The invention consists of the parts and the construction and combination of parts as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, showing the combination faucet and drinking fountain.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal, vertical section on line 2—2 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 3 is a plan section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a detail, vertical section on line 2—2 of Fig. 3, the valve being removed to show the position of the ports.

Fig. 5 is a similar view, showing the valve disk in the position where the water is directed to the drinking fountain.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the main valve stem.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the valve disk.

Fig. 8 is a cross section on line 8—8 of Fig. 5.

Referring in detail to the drawings, A indicates a faucet in general, here shown as being centrally divided to form two separate discharge passages 2 and 3. Adapted to be screwed into a raised annular projection 4, formed on the upper side of passage 2, is a tube 5, with which is formed integrally a bulb 6. The bulb is cored out, as at 7, and provided with an annular lower opening 8 which permits it to be screwed down over the projection 4. The lower end of tube 5, projecting into the passage 2, forms a means by which the flow or discharge from passage 2 may be regulated with reference to the general average pressure of the water

in the mains, thus insuring a proper discharge from the bowl most suitable for drinking purposes.

Mounted interiorly of the faucet casing or housing A is a main valve stem 9 which extends through a stuffing-box 10 to permit it to be turned by means of the usual form of handle 11. Formed on the extreme inner end of the stem 9 is a key-shaped projecting lug 12, which is adapted to extend into a similarly shaped slot 13, formed in a valve disk 14, which in this instance is provided for the purpose of distributing or directing the flow of water either in one or the other of the passages 2 or 3. Formed on the valve stem 9, adjacent to lug 12, is an eccentric 15 and a disk 16. The disk is provided as an abutment for the purpose of retaining the stuffing-box packing, indicated at 17, while the eccentric is provided for the purpose of opening or closing a standard Fuller bib valve 18 which seats against the end of the faucet casing, as at 19, and is inclosed in the usual manner by a coupling extension 20 which is connected with the main water pipe, not here shown.

Cored out of the main casing A on what may be termed the rear side of the faucet are two passages 21 and 22 (see Fig. 4). Passage 21 connects, through a port 23, with the upper passage 2, while the lower passage 22 connects, through a port 24, with the lower passage 3. Extending across the passages 21 and 22 is a dividing rib 25 which serves as a seat for valve disk 14. The width of the rib 25 is greater than the slot 13 formed in the distributing disk or valve 14, and when the two are in alinement no water is permitted to escape through either passage. The position of the eccentric 15 and slot 13 is, furthermore, such that when this alined position is assumed valve 18 will be closed as a further safeguard against leakage or escape of water through or by disk 14 or the stuffing box.

Turning movement of the main stem 9, by means of the handle 11, from the full line position shown in Fig. 1 to the dotted line position indicated at 11^a will move the disk valve 14 into the position shown in Fig. 5 and will at the same time, through means of the eccentric 15 and connected stem 18^a, move the Fuller bib valve to open position. Water can thus enter the by-valve 18 through slot 13 which is in alinement with passage

21 and then through port 23 and passage 2 which communicates with the sanitary drinking fountain. The volume of water discharged at this point is controlled by the position of the tube 5, as previously described, and may be further regulated by bringing the slot 13 more or less into or out of register with passageway 21. Turning movement of the main stem 9, to assume the dotted line position indicated at 11^b, will bring the slot 13 into register with passage 22 and will consequently permit a flow of water through the passage 3 and produce a discharge similar to an ordinary faucet, while returning the handle to the full line position shown in Fig. 1 brings the slot 13 into alinement with rib 25 and simultaneously closes valve 18, thus cutting off the supply of water entirely and relieving the stuffing-box and disk 14 from the pressure of the main. No leakage will take place and no unnecessary strain is placed on the main operating or controlling parts.

From the foregoing it will be seen that all water used for ordinary purposes may be drawn through the lower passage, while the water used for drinking is discharged through the bowl shown at 6. A hygienic drinking or bubbling cup and an ordinary faucet are thus combined.

By referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that a wedge-shaped washer 26 has been provided. This may be formed integrally with disk 16 or lie loosely on the face of same and is provided for the purpose of equally forcing the packing in the stuffing-box both against the stem 9 and the walls of the casing, as shown, thus eliminating all chances of leakage at this point.

The materials and finish of the several parts of the device may otherwise be such as the experience and judgment of the manufacturer may dictate.

I wish it understood that various changes in form, proportions and minor details of construction may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims and that I do not wish to limit myself to the specific design and construction here shown.

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

1. The combination with a faucet having a pair of discharge passages and an inlet opening therein, of means for closing off the water supply or directing it to either pas-

sage, one of said passages terminating in an internally threaded projection, and a bulb having an annular lower opening to receive said projection and an integral externally threaded tube extending therethrough and into said projection for regulating the flow through said passage and tube.

2. The combination with a faucet having a distributing chamber formed therein, an inlet opening communicating therewith and a pair of discharge passages opening into one end of the chamber, of a disk valve having an opening formed therein adapted to normally form a closure for the discharge passages, a valve adapted to form a closure for the intake, and a single means for opening or closing said valve and simultaneously turning the disk to bring the opening therein into or out of register with either discharge passage.

3. The combination with a faucet having a valve chamber formed therein and a pair of discharge passages and an inlet passage communicating therewith, of a stuffing box forming a closure for said chamber, a valve stem entering the chamber through the stuffing box, an eccentric on the stem, a strap surrounding the eccentric having a stem and valve connected thereto adapted to open or close the inlet passage, and a disk valve adapted to be turned by the first-named valve stem to open or close either discharge passage in unison with the opening or closing of the inlet valve.

4. The combination with a faucet having a valve chamber formed therein and a pair of discharge passages and an inlet passage communicating therewith, of a stuffing box forming a closure for said chamber, a valve stem entering the chamber through the stuffing box, an eccentric on the stem, a strap surrounding the eccentric having a stem and valve connected thereto adapted to open or close the inlet passage, and an independent disk valve adapted to be turned by the first-named valve stem to open or close either discharge passage in unison with the opening or closing of the inlet valve.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AUGUST W. MELANDER.

Witnesses:

W. W. HEALLY,
M. E. EWING.