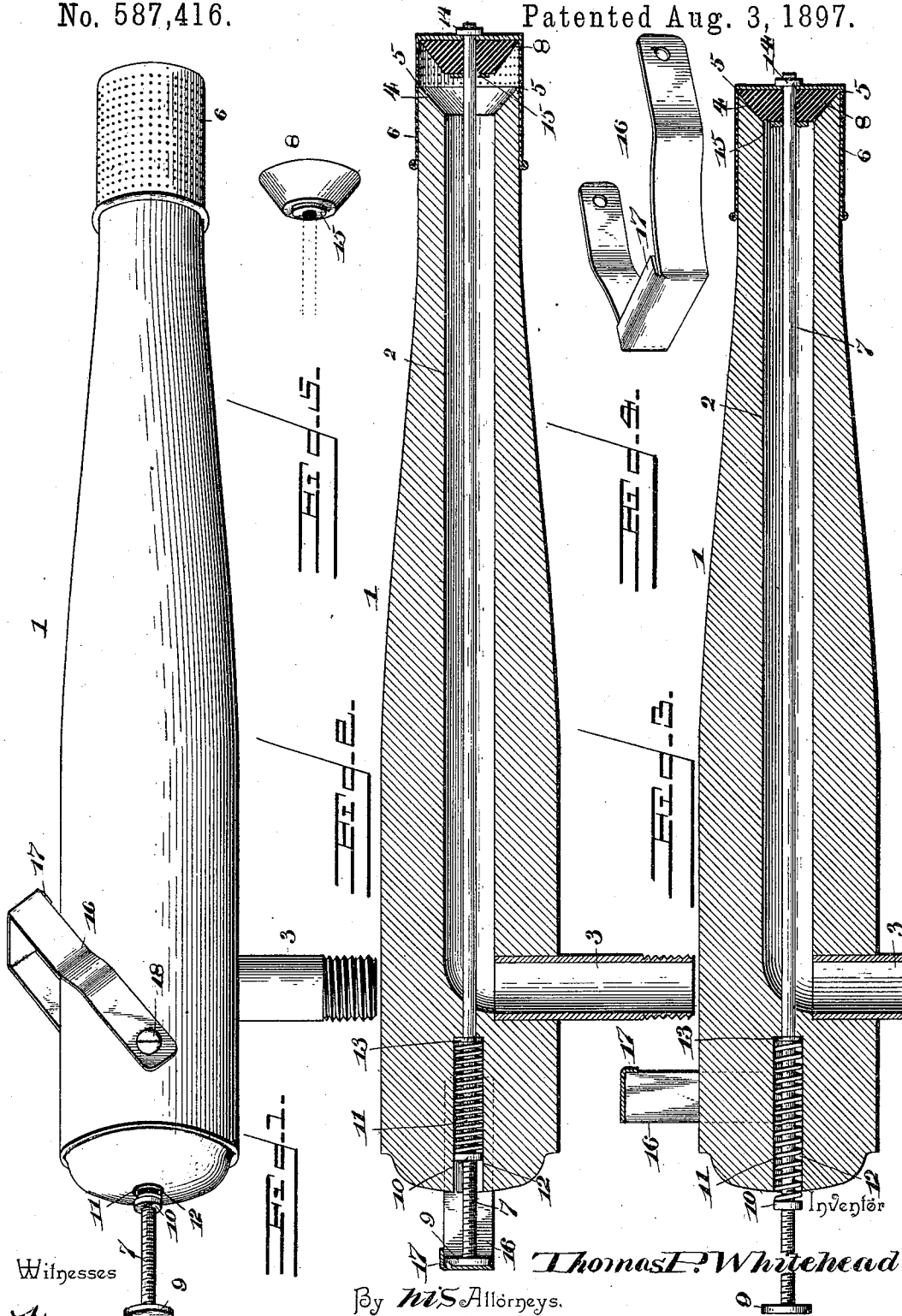


(No Model.)

T. P. WHITEHEAD.
SELF CLOSING STRAINING FAUCET.

No. 587,416.

Patented Aug. 3, 1897.



Witnesses

Wm. Doyle.
V. B. Hillyard.

By *his Attorneys.*

Thomas P. Whitehead

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS P. WHITEHEAD, OF SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MOSES KAUFMAN, OF SAME PLACE.

SELF-CLOSING STRAINING-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,416, dated August 3, 1897.

Application filed March 23, 1895. Serial No. 542,979. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS P. WHITEHEAD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Self-Closing Straining and Non-Freezable Faucet, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention aims to provide an improvement in faucets of that type used for cisterns, tanks, and casks and which will strain the liquid drawn off and at the same time be self-closing and provide against freezing.

The invention primarily contemplates the provision of a swinging bail adapted to engage with the outer end of the valve-stem and retain the same against the action of its spring, so as to hold the valve unseated when it is required to draw off a large quantity of fluid, said bail being provided with a stop to limit its downward movement and prevent accidental displacement when in operative relation.

The improvement consists of the novel features and the peculiar construction and combination of the parts which hereinafter will be more fully described and claimed and which are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a faucet constructed in accordance with and embodying the essence of the invention. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of the faucet, showing the relative disposition of the parts when the valve is unseated and the bail is in engagement with the outer end of the valve-stem. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the location of the parts when the valve is seated, the bail being thrown back out of the way. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the swinging bail. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the valve.

The numeral 1 represents the body of the faucet, which tapers in length and is of circular contour in cross-section. The body is closed at its outer end and open at the inner end and is provided with a longitudinal bore 2 for the passage of the liquid therethrough. A lateral spout 3, near the outer end of the body, communicates with the bore 2 and is preferably threaded on its outer end to form

connection therewith of a hose or other pipe, by means of which the fluid may be conveyed to the desired point of discharge. A valve-seat 4 is formed at the inner end of the body 1 and flares outwardly from the walls of the passage 2 and intersects with the outer surface of the body, so as to form a sharp scraping edge 5 for the purpose of removing any matter that may cling to the inner sides of the strainer 6. The valve-stem 7 passes loosely through the bore 2 and has the valve 8 attached to its inner end and an operating-button 9 to its outer end. The outer portion of the valve-stem is threaded, and a tension-nut 10 is mounted thereon and is designed to compress a coil-spring 11 more or less to vary the pressure with which the valve 8 is held upon its seat. A small recess or bore 12 extends inward from the outer end of the body 1 to form a housing for the coil-spring 11 and prevent tampering therewith or the clogging of the same by foreign matter. A washer 13 is loosely mounted upon the outer portion of the valve-stem 7 and obtains a seat upon the inner end of the recess 12 to prevent injurious contact of the inner end of the spring 11 with the inner end of the said recess 12.

The strainer 6 is cylindrical in form and is adapted to fit snugly upon the inner end of the faucet-body 1, but not so tightly as to interfere with its free movement thereon. This strainer is constructed of foraminous sheet metal, which is wired at its front end to obviate injurious contact with the faucet-body and is closed at its rear end, which closed end is centrally apertured to receive the projecting threaded end of the valve-stem 7, upon which is mounted a clamp-nut 14, by means of which the said strainer is held in place. A small circular plate 15 is firmly attached to the inner end portion of the valve-stem and forms a stop to sustain the valve 8 and the closed end of the strainer 6 against the pressure of the clamp-nut 14. The valve 8 is conical shaped and is preferably formed of rubber and when closed obtains a close fit upon its seat 4.

The bail 16 has pivotal connection with the sides of the faucet-body and is adapted to swing in a vertical plane and has an inwardly-extending flange 17, which forms a stop to

engage with the button 9 on the outer end of the valve-stem and limit the downward movement of the said bail and prevent accidental disengagement thereof from the button when
 5 required to perform service. This bail is constructed from sheet metal, which is bent substantially in the form shown and has openings in the ends of its members to receive screws or other fastenings 18, by means
 10 of which it is pivotally attached to the faucet-body.

By having the bail constructed of sheet or similar light metal its side members can be spread or brought together, thereby adapting
 15 the bail for use with different-sized faucets, and the manner of pivotally connecting the bail with the faucet admits of the pivots being properly located, so that the closed end of the bail will engage with the button 9 or
 20 end of the valve-stem after the latter has been pressed inward to unseat the valve.

From what has been said it will be seen that the faucet is constructed with special reference to have its parts protected and also
 25 obviate choking or clogging of the strainer, while at the same time the latter serves to guide the valve to its seat and is itself cleared from all foreign matter by means of the scraping edge 5 at the inner end of the faucet-body.
 30 When it is required to leave the faucet open, the button 9 is pressed in and the bail 16 is turned down until its closed end extends over the said button, when the latter will be held against the tension of the spring 11 by
 35 means of the said bail, as will be readily understood.

It must be remembered that the bore or passage 2 of the faucet-body is considerably larger than the valve-stem 7, so as to provide
 40 for a free flow of the liquid when the valve is unseated. Hence the advantage of the provision of the strainer 6 to serve as a guide and support for the inner end of the valve-

stem is manifest. In the reciprocatory movements of the valve-stem the valve 8 is moved
 45 to and from its seat without any sliding action, which would be the case if the strainer 6 were dispensed with, as in this event the valve when unseated would sag or get out of
 50 line and when seating would slide upon its seat to effect a closure. The provision of the strainer serves both to support the inner end of the valve-stem and as a means to separate the fluid from impure matter of sufficient
 55 bulk to prevent its passage through the perforations of the metal from which the strainer is constructed.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

The combination with a faucet-body provided at its inner end with a valve-seat, and a spring-actuated valve-stem carrying at its inner end a valve and at its outer end beyond one end of the faucet-body an operating-button, of a U-shaped bail made of a single narrow
 60 strip of light sheet metal and comprising opposite side members and a cross-piece connecting the side members at one end, the cross-piece being wider than the side members and bent at one edge to produce an integral right-angularly-disposed flange
 70 adapted to engage over the top edge of the button, and the side members of the bail embracing the opposite sides of the faucet-body and having pivotal connection therewith in
 75 line with the valve-stem to admit of the bail being thrown back upon the faucet-body entirely out of the way when not in use, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
 80 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS P. WHITEHEAD.

Witnesses:

E. BODENHEIMER,
 M. DINGLE.