

T. F. CONKLIN.
Faucet.

No. 223,886.

Patented Jan. 27, 1880.

Fig. 1.

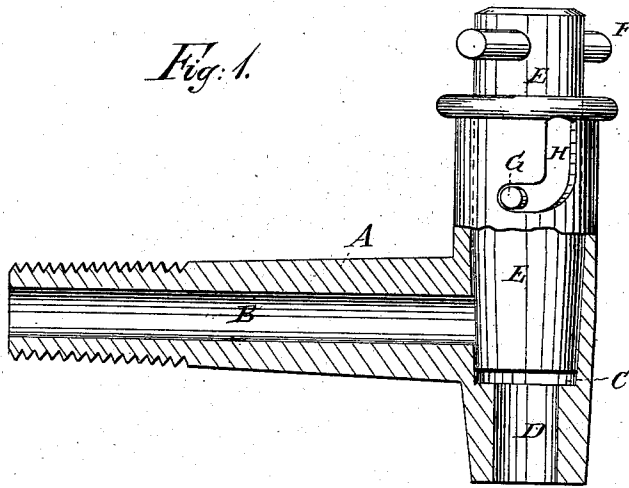


Fig. 2.

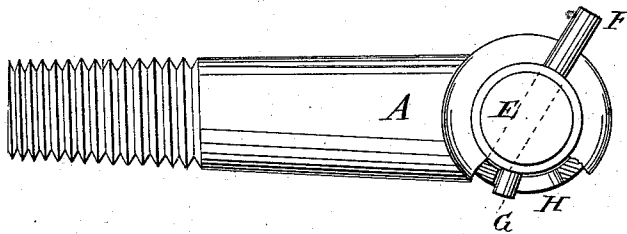
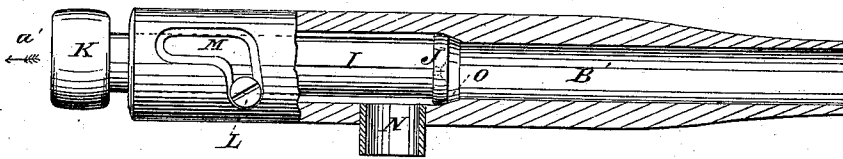


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Nida
Wm. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

T. F. Conklin

BY

Wm. H. Co.
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE F. CONKLIN, OF FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND AUGUSTUS G. RUGGLES, OF SAME PLACE.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 223,886, dated January 27, 1880.

Application filed November 15, 1879

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, THEODORE F. CONKLIN, of Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and Improved Faucet, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved faucet which is simple in construction and effective in use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a longitudinal sectional elevation of my improved faucet. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, showing a partial horizontal sectional view through the slot in the vertical bore. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of a modification of the faucet.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The casting A is provided with a longitudinal bore, B, leading at right angles into a slightly-tapered bore, C, terminating in a discharge-bore, D. The bore C need not terminate in the discharge-bore D, but can be carried down to the end of the casting. A slightly-tapered plug, E, provided with a cross-rod, F, or some other suitable device for lifting and turning it, fits into the bore C, and is guided and held by a stud, G, in the plug E, which stud passes into a rectangularly-curved slot, H, in the bore, C.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3 there is only one longitudinal bore, B', into which a plug, I, fits, provided with a packing, J, of leather, cork, rubber, or some other suitable material at one end, and with a suitable handle, K, at the other end. This plug I is also held and guided by a stud, L, passing into a rectangularly-curved slot, M, in the bore B'. The liquid passes through the discharge-tube N. The bore is provided with the shoulder O O, against which the packing J can rest.

These faucets can be made of wood or metal, and in both cases must be constructed and

ground in so that the plugs fit into bores fluid tight.

The operation is as follows: The plug E being in the position shown in Fig. 1, the faucet is closed. To open the same the plug E is turned axially until the stud G enters the vertical part of the slot H. The plug can then be lifted to any desired height within the limits of the slot H, according to the rapidity with which it is desired to have the liquid flow through faucet. As soon as the plug is released it will fall back to its former position in the bore C by its own weight, and will close the faucet. This is a decided advantage, as it is impossible to leave this faucet open by accident or negligence.

The faucet represented in Fig. 3 operates in a similar manner. The plug is first rotated axially, and is then drawn in the direction of the arrow *a'*, thereby permitting the liquid to pass through the discharge-opening *n*.

In both faucets the plug is guided by the stud and the slot, and if the stud is passed into the smaller wing of the slot the plug cannot be drawn out accidentally.

The construction may be modified by attaching a stud in the bore and providing the plug with a rectangularly-curved groove, into which the stud fits.

I am aware that it is not new to use a plug with a pin working in a spiral slot; also, that a handle has been affixed to a plug so as to work in a spiral groove; but

What I claim is—

The combination, with a plug, E, having the pin G, of the tube C D, whose slot H has a horizontal and vertical slot conjoined to form, with the stud or pin, a lock, substantially as shown and described.

THEODORE F. CONKLIN.

Witnesses:

J. W. STOW,
H. C. MOORE.