July 1, 1930. J. P. PARADIS 1,768,709

FAUCET AND THE LIKE

Filed July 9, 1927

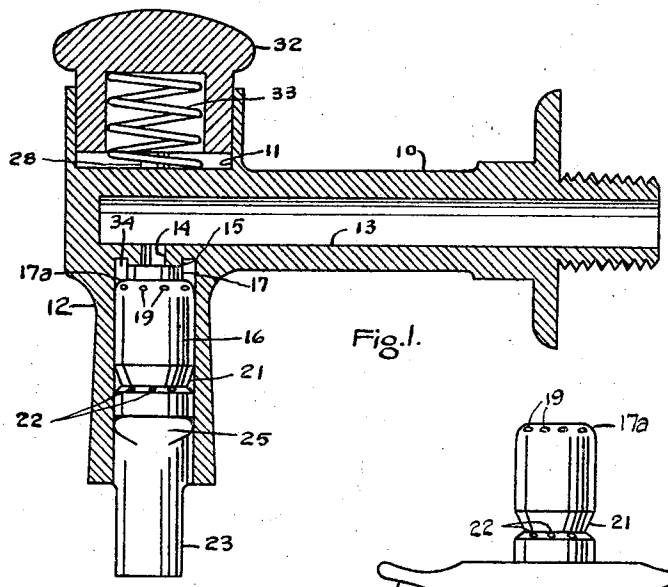


Fig. 1.

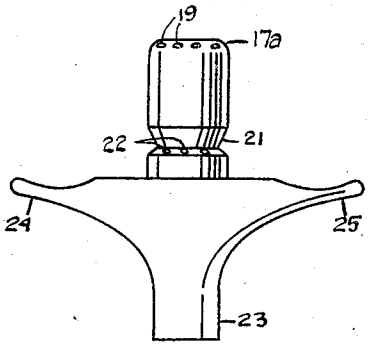


Fig. 3.

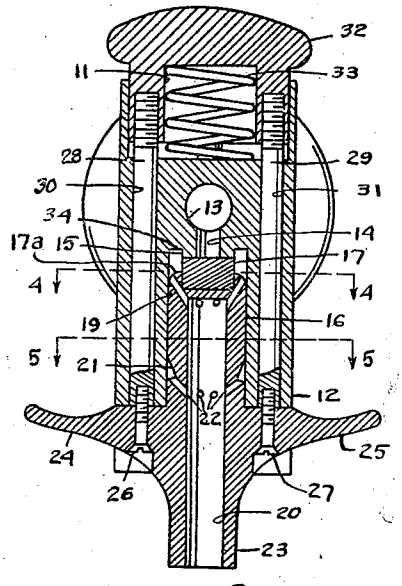


Fig. 2.

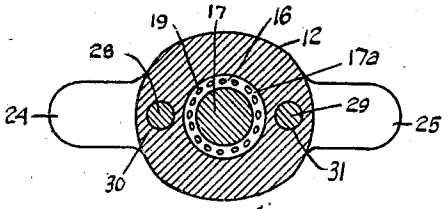


Fig. 4.

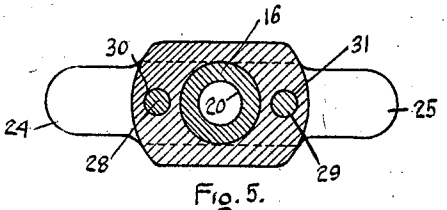


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FAUCET AND THE LIKE

Application filed July 9, 1927. Serial No. 204,619.

The invention relates to a faucet, and the like, as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially of the novel features of construction pointed out broadly and specifically in the claims for novelty following a description containing an explanation in detail of an acceptable form of the invention.

The objects of the invention are to economize in the consumption of water, particularly in hotels, public buildings, government offices, factories, shops, houses, and other places, where the large volume of water used is a serious menace to the water supplies of cities, towns and communities in general; to furnish a device that will prove a great convenience in lavatories for washing the hands, as the water used is infinitesimal compared to the quantity usually necessary to wash and rinse the hands; to construct this faucet at a reasonable price and free from complications, and save expense, both in the production and maintenance; to effect a smoothly working mechanism whereby the water valve may be opened by the pressure of one or two hands usually two, in washing in a basin, so that the hands may be cupped to receive the water, there being no filling up of the basin whatsoever, and therefore no waste of water; and generally to provide an efficient faucet of the kind described at a reasonable price to the public and of durable construction.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal and vertical sectional view of the faucet.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view at right angles to Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a detail of the valve.

Figure 4 is a cross sectional view on the line 4—4 in Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a cross sectional view on the line 5—5 in Figure 2.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the various figures.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 10 indicates the barrel of the faucet which extends into a cap receptacle 11 in the spout 12, and which contains the water passage 13 registering with the outlet 14 leading to the spout 12, and around which at the spout end of said outlet the valve seat 15 is formed, this seat being engaged by the valve 16, and particularly by the washer 17 carried by said valve.

The valve 16 is in shell form and fits snugly in the spout 12 having a bevelled surface 17ª at the upper end through which the egress ports from the spout 19 extend to the interior 20 of the shell which forms the discharge passage for the water.

The shell of the valve 16 is annularly recessed at 21 to form a drain, which empties through the drain ports 22 into the discharge passage 20 thereby avoiding any possibility of a leak from between the wall of the shell of the valve and the inner surfaces of the spout wall.

The discharge passage 20 continues through the extension 23 from the shell, and from this extension the handles 24 and 25 project laterally and through these handles the screws 26 and 27 are inserted from the lower end and engaged at their threaded ends by the guide rods 28 and 29 respectively, these guide rods 28 and 29 extend through the passages 30 and 31 in the wall of the spout and are screwed into the cap 32 which is slidably arranged in the cap receptacle 11, and encloses a spiral spring 33 in compression between the inner upper wall of the cap and the bottom of the receptacle 11.

It will now be seen that the valve 16 and the washer 17 thereon are spring-held firmly against the seat 15, so that the water continuously under pressure in the barrel 10 cannot ordinarily pass through the outlet 14 into the discharge chamber 34, but by drawing on the handles 24 and 25 the guide rods 28 and 29 are pulled downwardly, which pulls down the cap 32 in the cap receptacle 11 against the pressure of the spiral spring 33, and the result of this is that the washer 17 is drawn away from the seat 15, which leaves a free opening for the passage of the water into the discharge chamber 34.

This water flows through the egress ports 19 into the discharge passage 20 from the mouth of which it issues into or on to the hands of the person using the faucet.

What I claim is:—

1. In a faucet, a casing forming a barrel, a spout communicating with the barrel and a cap receptacle, a cap in said receptacle, a valve seated at the outlet from said barrel to said spout and having ports leading to a central discharge passage therethrough, a handle secured to said valve and having a passage therethrough, communicating with the discharge passage of the valve, said cap operatively connected to said handle and a spring bearing at one end on the casing and at the other end bearing against said cap for normally holding said valve to its seat.

2. In a faucet, a casing forming a barrel and a spout communicating with the barrel through an outlet port, a valve in said shell form slidably arranged in said spout and carrying a washer closing said outlet port and having passages through its shell to the interior and a handle rigid with said valve and spring-held to the lower end of said spout.

3. In a faucet, a casing forming a barrel, a spout communicating with said barrel, and a cap receptacle, a cap having a portion extending into said receptacle, a valve in shell form in said spout having ports in an annular row through a beveled upper end and having lower drain ports through the shell wall leading from an annular recess, a handle secured to said valve and connected to said cap and having a passage therethrough communicating with the shell, and a spring bearing against said cap for normally holding said valve to its seat.

4. In a faucet, a casing forming a barrel, a spout communicating with said barrel and a cap receptacle, a valve in shell form in said spout having an extension and a handle from said extension forming a discharge passage through said valve, extension and handle from egress ports from the spout at the upper end of the shell wall, a cap slidable in said receptacle, a spring under said cap and bearing against the casing, and rods secured to said cap and said handle and extending through the spout wall whereby the spring is adapted to normally hold the valve in closed position.

Signed at Montreal, Canada, this 12th day of May, 1927.

JOSEPH PHILIPPE PARADIS.