

A. E. SUMMERS.
 SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTAIN.
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1,038,021.

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Fig. 1.

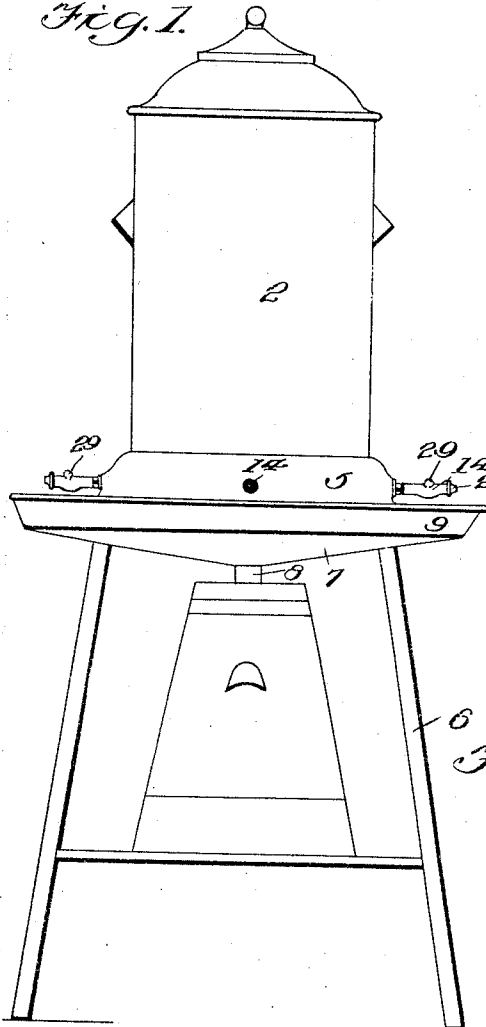


Fig. 2.

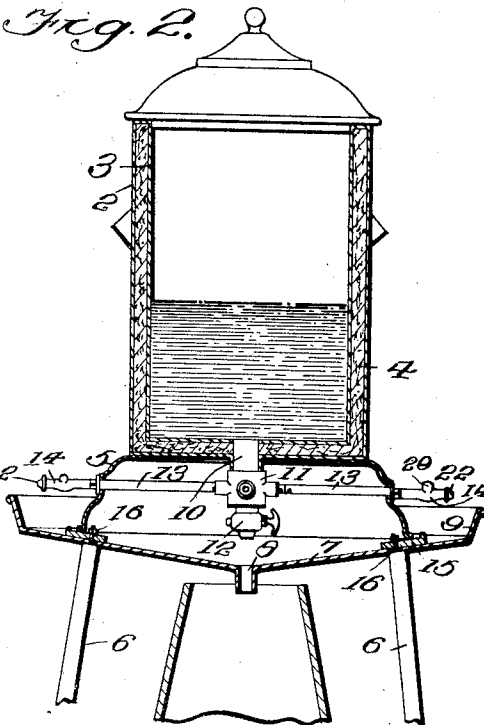
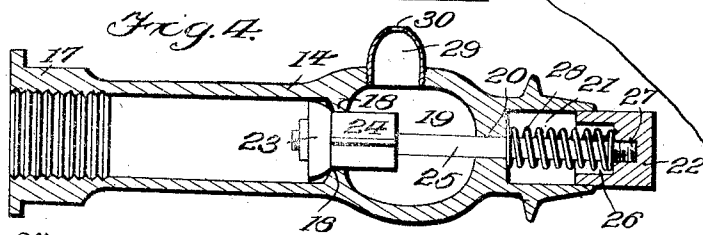
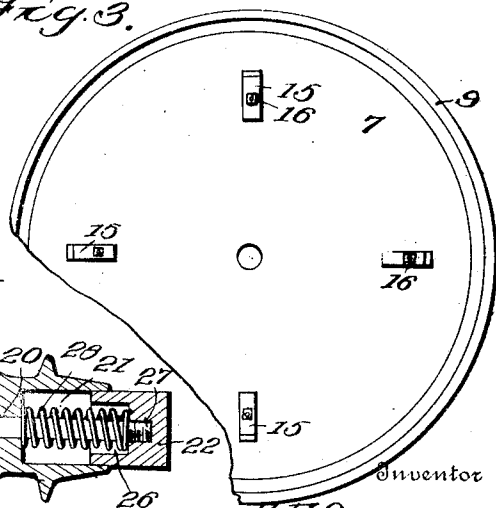


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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SANITARY DRINKING-FOUNTAIN.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR E. SUMMERS, citizen of the United States; residing at Mount Vernon, in the county of Jefferson and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sanitary Drinking-Fountains, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to dispensing vessels, and particularly to fountains for supplying drinking water.

The primary object of my invention is the provision of a sanitary fountain for use in public places, particularly schools, so arranged that it may be used either for filling individual cups or as a bubbler, that is, a fountain from which water may be forced up in a jet, to which the mouth of the user may be applied without the necessity of using any cup and without the necessity of touching any part of the outlet nozzle or faucet.

Another object is the provision of a fountain having a reservoir and faucets or discharge nozzles, so arranged that the reservoir may be entirely drained either through the faucets or through a drain cock.

Another object is to provide a fountain of the character above described with discharge outlet pipes and bubbler faucets, so arranged that there will be sufficient head or static pressure within the fountain to cause a proper discharge of the water at the bubbler faucet even when the fountain is nearly drained.

Another object is to provide in connection with the fountain as above described a drip pan so arranged that all waste water whether from the faucets or from the drain cock may be caught and carried to a waste containing vessel or pipe.

A further object is to provide a drainage pan of the character described having thereon means for supporting the tank off the floor of the pan and thus permit the waste water to flow beneath the reservoir, and to provide such a waste pan with an upstanding marginal flange not only acting to catch water issuing from the faucets, but also acting as a support for the hand of the operator in operating the faucets.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved drinking fountain. Fig. 2 is a vertical diametrical section through the fountain and

drip pan, the discharge pipes and faucets being shown in elevation. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary plan view of the drip pan. Fig. 4 is an enlarged longitudinal diametrical section of one of the faucets.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

Referring to these drawings, it will be seen that the reservoir proper consists of an outer shell 2 and an inner shell 3 and a packing 4 of nonconducting material disposed between the outer and inner shells and acting to keep the water cool in warm weather and prevent its freezing in cold weather. The reservoir may be of any suitable form but is shown as circular. The reservoir is supported upon an annular base 5 of any suitable construction. For the purpose of supporting the reservoir I provide a support consisting of downwardly extending legs 6 of any suitable construction and a drainage plate or pan 7. This pan is annular in form, considerably larger than the base 5 of the reservoir, and has a central discharge outlet 8. The pan is dish-shaped, that is, its bottom inclines downward and toward the central discharge opening. The pan is formed at its margin with an upstanding flange 9.

Disposed at the bottom of the reservoir is an outlet opening which is formed by a nipple 10. Engaging the nipple 10 below the same is a T 11 preferably having a plurality of laterally extending branches or ways, and a downwardly extending branch. To the downwardly extending branch of the T 11 is attached a drain cock 12. Screw threaded into the lateral branches of the nipple are the radiating discharge pipes 13 which project out through the base 5 and are screw threaded at their exterior ends. Attached to the screw threaded ends of the pipes 13 are the faucets 14 which will be hereinafter described.

The drain pan 7 is formed at intervals with upwardly extending lugs 15 upon which the lower margin of the base 5 rests so that the base 5 is supported above the bottom of the drain pan, thus permitting water discharged from the faucets to pass beneath the base 5 to the discharge opening or drain outlet of the pan. These lugs 15 are preferably attached to the drain pan by the same bolt 16 which attaches the legs 6 to the

drain pan. The lugs 15 are flanged at their outer ends so as to center the base 5 upon the lugs and with relation to the drain pan and thus prevent the reservoir and its base from being shifted laterally out of concentricity with the drain pan.

The faucets 14 each consist of an elongated tubular body having an enlarged screw threaded head 17 at one end interiorly screw threaded for engagement with the screw threaded end of the discharge pipe and having a many sided exterior face whereby a wrench may be applied to the faucet. The faucet is formed interiorly with the valve seat 18, the passage through the valve seat opening into a relatively enlarged chamber 19. Directly opposite the passage through the valve seat is a guide passage 20 opening into a relatively large chamber 21 adapted to receive a push button 22. The push button 22 has the same diameter as the chamber 21 and fits snugly therein. Disposed within the body of the faucet is a valve 23 adapted to seat against the seat 18 and formed with a guide shank having radially disposed wings 24. The valve and its shank is attached to a valve spindle 25 screw threaded at one end for engagement with the cap 22. The cap 22 is hollowed out as at 26 and is formed with an interiorly screw threaded socket 27 engaging with the threaded end of the spindle 25.

Surrounding the spindle 25 and disposed near one end in the enlarged chamber 26 is a coiled spring 28 whose other end bears against the wall of the chamber 21. This spring urges the cap outward and causes the valve 23 to be drawn normally in place against the seat 18. Upon pushing in upon the push button, however, the valve will be opened, permitting the passage of water from the body of the faucet into the enlarged globular chamber 19. The chamber 19 has a discharge opening in its upper wall, this opening being preferably circular and the walls of the opening being interiorly screw threaded. A discharge nozzle 29 has screw threaded engagements with this wall and extends upward therefrom. This nozzle preferably consists of a cylindrical shell gradually contracting toward its upper end and formed with a relatively small outlet opening 30.

It will be seen that with the construction heretofore described the tank is entirely drained either by operating the faucets or by draining it through the drain cock 12. This is for the reason that the discharge pipes 13 are disposed below the bottom of the tank and do not extend out from the side of the tank on a level with the bottom. Furthermore, it will be seen that by placing the discharge pipes 13 below the bottom of the tank a sufficient head to cause a bubble

or jet will be provided, even though the water within the tank be very low. It will further be seen that when any push button of any faucet is forced inward, the water will pass into the body of the faucet and be ejected from the contracted opening of the faucet in the form of a jet or bubble. By disposing the faucet 14 above the drip pan, it is possible to place a cup or like receptacle beneath the faucet to collect the water discharged therefrom, and it will also be seen that the faucet is of such length as to permit a user to place his or her mouth immediately above the bubbler and thus secure a drink of water without the necessity of using a cup or like receptacle. The length of the faucet permits this to be done without the head of the user coming in contact with the tank. The contracted nipple on the faucet causes the bubble or jet to rise to a sufficient height with such static pressure as provided by the water in the reservoir, while the flow is regulated by the push button.

It is to be particularly noted that the base 5 is supported from the upper face of the drainage pan 7 by means of the lugs 15 and that the base extends down below the drain cock 12 and that therefore the drain cock can not be operated unless the reservoir and its base are lifted from the drainage pan. In other words, the base houses the discharge T and nipple and the cock therefor and thus protects the same and prevents the drain cock 12 from being turned maliciously, and furthermore in this connection it will be noted that the margin of the drain pan extends upwardly above the lower edge of the base 5, that is, above the drainage opening between the base and the drainage pan and thus prevents the insertion of a wire or implement beneath the base to turn the drain cock 12.

What I claim is:

1. A drinking fountain of the character described, including a reservoir, a discharge nipple leading from the lower end of the reservoir and formed with a drain cock at its lower end, radially disposed discharge pipes leading from the said nipple above the drain cock and provided with discharging faucets at their ends, and a dished drainage pan disposed below the reservoir and spaced therefrom and extending out beyond the faucets, said pan having an upwardly extending marginal flange and a centrally disposed drainage opening beneath the lower end of the discharge nipple.

2. A drinking fountain of the character described, including a reservoir having a downwardly extending annular base, a dished drainage pan disposed below the base and having upwardly extending lugs upon which the base rests, said lugs being formed at their outer ends with upwardly extend-

ing limiting flanges, the drainage pan being formed with a marginal, upwardly extending flange and a central discharge opening, a discharge nipple and T extending downward from the center of the reservoir and entirely housed within said base, a drain cock on the lower end of the T, radially extending discharge pipes leading from the T and projecting through the base, and discharge faucets located on the ends of the pipes, each having an upwardly extending discharge opening, said drain pan extending out beyond the faucets.

3. A drinking fountain of the character described including a reservoir having a downwardly extending annular base, a dished drainage pan disposed below the base and having upwardly extending lugs upon which the base rests and by which it is supported in spaced relation to the pan, said lugs being formed at their outer ends with upwardly extending limiting flanges whereby to center the base with relation to the pan, said pan being formed with a marginal upwardly extending flange and a central discharge opening, a discharge nipple and T extending downward from the center of the reservoir immediately above the

discharge opening of the pan, a drain cock on the lower end of the T, radially extending discharge pipes leading from the T and projecting through the base, and discharge faucets located on the ends of the pipes, each having an upwardly extending discharge opening and a pressure valve at its extremity, the upwardly extending flange of the drainage pan being in proximity to the pressure valve and acting as a support for the hand of the operator.

4. A drinking fountain of the character described including a reservoir, a drain cock extending from the lower end of the reservoir, a base extending downward from the reservoir and entirely housing the drain cock, said base extending below the drain cock, and a dish-shaped drainage pan disposed below the base and spaced therefrom, the margin of said pan extending upwardly to a point above the lower edge of the base.

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

ARTHUR E. SUMMERS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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JAMES L. POLLOCK.