A. LANDGREBE.

FAUCET.

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1,340,060. **Patented May 11, 1920.**

Fig. 1.

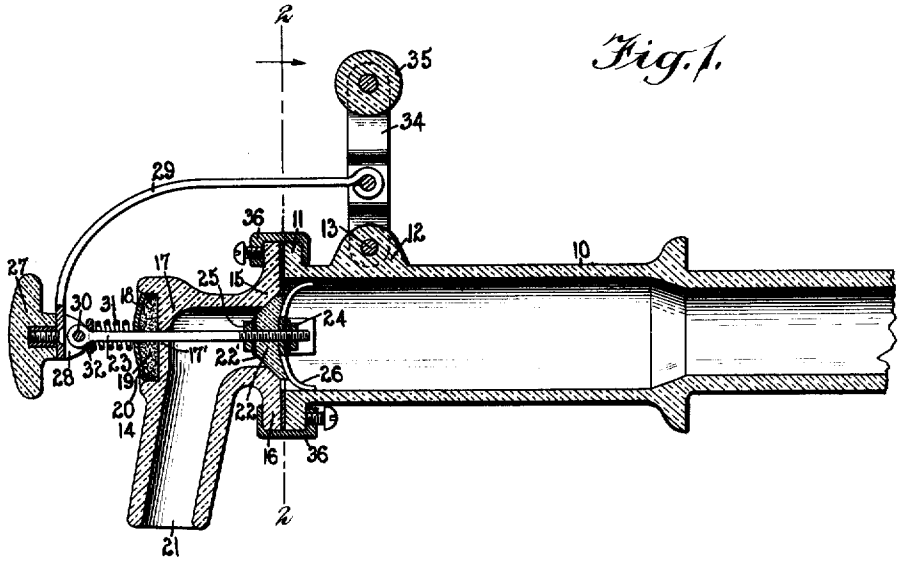


Fig. 2.

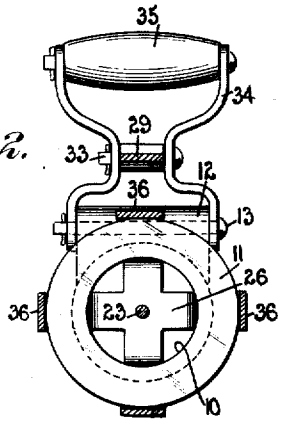


Fig. 3.

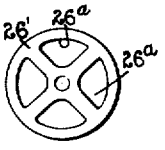
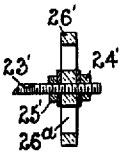


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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FAUCET.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON LANDGREBE, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city of New York, borough of the Bronx, Van Nest, in the county of Bronx and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Faucet, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to faucets of the type designed especially for the dispensing of beverages and has particular reference to faucets adapted to close automatically.

Among the objects of this invention is to provide a faucet of a construction adapting it to be manufactured mainly of glass or other analogous sanitary material.

A further object of the invention is to provide a faucet comprising a valve seat, a glass valve or its equivalent coöperating therewith, and means adapted to be operated either in front of or above the delivery nozzle to manipulate the valve.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a faucet having a reciprocating valve to control the flow of fluid therethrough, said valve having means for manipulating it and adapted to be actuated either in front of or at the rear of the delivery nozzle and also having means auxiliary to the valve to keep the same properly centered with respect to the valve seat.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists in the arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed, and while the invention is not restricted to the exact details of construction disclosed or suggested herein, still for the purpose of illustrating a practical embodiment thereof reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section.

Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an elevation of a modified form of guide for the inner end of the valve stem; and

Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same showing its connection with the valve stem.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, I show a faucet comprising a tubular body 10 having any suitable means, not shown, for securing it to a cask or other container from which the fluid is to be delivered or dispensed. This body as well as the other main features of the faucet is made preferably of glass, porcelain or other suitable sanitary plastic material. The outer end of the body 10 is provided with an outwardly projecting flange 11 while the interior or bore of the body is smooth and preferably cylindrical, having a uniform cross section adjacent to the valve or outer end. One side of the body 10 is provided with an integral boss or hub 12 having a transverse hole therethrough for a pivot pin 13.

The nozzle is shown as a whole at 14 and comprises a portion 15 constituting a valve seat adjacent to the tubular body and surrounded by a flange 16 which lies opposite or close to the flange 11 and is of the same size and form. Beyond the valve seat portion 15 of the nozzle there is provided a gland body 17 having a hole 17′ therethrough, the axis of the whole coinciding with the axis of the valve seat and the body 10. This body 17 is provided with a recess constituting a seat 18 for packing material 19 over which a cap 20 is applied to hold the packing material snugly in place. The delivery or exit end 21 of the nozzle is directed downwardly as usual at an angle to the main axis of the valve and faucet body.

The valve proper is indicated at 22 and is provided with a conical face 22′ on its outer side coöperating with a similarly formed face of the valve seat 15. 23 indicates the valve stem projecting through the holes 17′, packing and cap of the nozzle and thence through the center of the valve, lock nuts 24 and 25 being applied to the valve stem on the inner and outer sides of the valve respectively to fix the valve at any desired position along the length thereof. In the form shown in Fig. 1 a guide 26 in the nature of a spider having curved arms is locked upon the stem between the lock nut 24 and the inner surface of the valve. The ends of the arms of the spider glide along the smooth inner surface of the body 10 whereby the spider serves to hold the valve centered irrespective of its reciprocations toward or from the valve seat 15 and irrespective of any tendency of force applied to the outer end of the stem to cause the valve to be deflected in any direction laterally of its normal axis.

A knob 27 is connected to the head 28 to which is attached a curved bar 29. Said

head 28 is pivoted at 30 to the outer end of the stem 23, and surrounding the outer end portion of the stem is a coil spring 31 bearing at its opposite ends upon the cap 20 and a washer 32 adjacent to the head 28. Said spring serves two main purposes, first to tend to hold the valve seated and closed, and secondly to hold the gland cap forced into the recess 18 against the packing material to keep a tight joint between the stem and the gland body, through which it reciprocates.

The upper and rear end of the bar 29 is pivoted at 33 to a lever or bail 34 straddling the boss 12 and connected thereto by means of the pin 13. The upper or outer end of the lever comprises a handle 35 which is adapted to move in an arc of a circle around the center of the pivot pin 13 while the valve is being reciprocated. The lever 34 serves at least two direct and important functions, first as a means for manipulating the valve through force applied to the handle 35, and secondly the lever constitutes a means for supporting the rear end of the bar 29 so that the knob 27 will be held in operative position or prevented from dropping down and swinging around the pivot pin 30. It thus follows that the operator may unseat the valve to draw liquid from the faucet by applying force either to the handle 35 or to the knob 27 as may be the more convenient.

Any suitable clamping device, shown herein as independent clamps 36 may be provided to embrace the registering flanges 11 and 16 to secure the body and nozzle portions of the faucet together with the valve parts in place.

In lieu of the guide spider 26 I may provide a circular or disk like guide 26′, Figs. 3 and 4, the same being adapted to be connected to an inwardly extended end of the stem 23′ and at any desired distance from the valve, lock nuts 24′ and 25′ being used to hold this form of the guide to the stem, auxiliary to nuts 24 and 25 employed to hold the valve in place. This guide 26′ may be made of glass or other suitable plastic material of a sanitary nature and hence will preferably be made with an easier or looser sliding fit within the body 10 than would be true of the spider 26 the arms of which may be of spring metal. Since the guide 26′ may be positioned at considerable distance relatively from the valve the necessity for a close fit between it and the body is not demanded. The body of the guide, however, is provided with any suitable number or size of openings 26^a through which the fluid may pass freely.

I claim:

In a faucet, the combination of a hollow body, a nozzle connected to the end of said body and including a valve seat adjacent to the end of the body, a valve coöperating with the seat and opening inwardly in said body, a valve stem leading from the valve outwardly through the wall of the nozzle, a head pivotally connected to the outer end of the stem, a spring acting between the head and the nozzle tending to hold the valve seated, an actuating knob connected to said head and adapted to be pressed to open the valve, an auxiliary actuating means comprising a lever pivoted to the body, and a bar connecting said lever with said head and serving not only as an actuator means for the valve but as a means to hold the knob in operative position.

ANTON LANDGREBE.