H. Getty,

Globe Valve,

No. 18,091, Patented Sep. 1, 1857.

Fig: 1

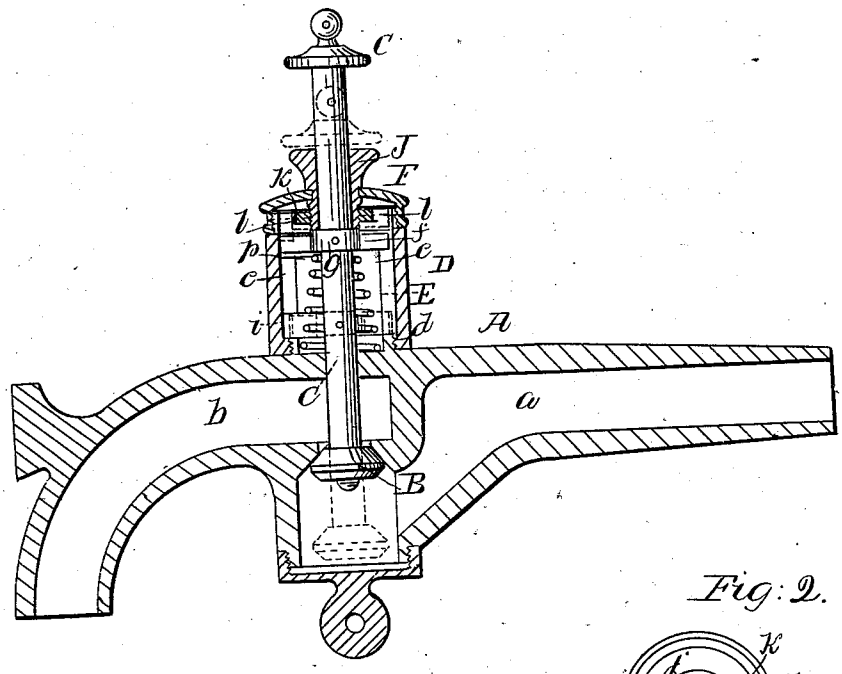


Fig: 2.

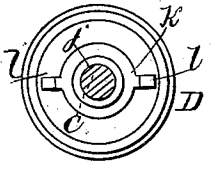
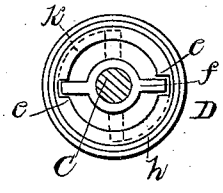


Fig: 3.



N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY GETTY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVED DEVICE FOR LOCKING FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **18,091**, dated September 1, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY GETTY, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Faucet; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal and vertical central section of my improvement. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan of the top or cap of the cylinder, showing the stop, screw, and valve-stem, the latter being bisected. Fig. 3 is a plan or top view of the cylinder, the valve-stem being shown bisected horizontally and the catch secured to it.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of faucets in which a spring is employed, in connection with static pressure, for keeping the valve closed.

The nature of my invention consists in the combination of the L-shaped groove at the upper part of the spring-barrel, stop-bar on the valve-stem, and the secret stop-arm placed loosely over the valve-stem and attached to the screw-collar, whereby facilities are afforded for fastening the faucet closed, and also, when necessary, of placing it beyond the control of servants and others intrusted with its management.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A, Fig. 1, represents the tube of the faucet, which has two passages *a b*, the inner passage *a* curving downward below the inner end of the passage *b*, the two passages having a puppet-valve B between them. The valve-stem C passes up through the inner part of passage *b* and through the upper side of the tube and has a button *c* upon it.

On the upper side of the tube A an annular flange *d* is formed, and a cylinder D is screwed on said flange. The valve-stem C passes through the center of the cylinder D, and a spiral spring E is placed within said cylinder, the spring encompassing the valve-stem. The cylinder D has two grooves *e e* made in its inner side at opposite points, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and on the valve-stem C a bar or arm *f* is placed and secured by a pin *g*. The bar or arm *f* projects at equal distances from each side of the valve-stem, and the ends of the bar or arm fit in the vertical grooves *e e*.

In the upper part of cylinder D two horizontal grooves *h h* are made, said grooves joining the vertical grooves *e e*, so that the ends of the bar or arm *f* may be turned thereon. Similar grooves *i i* are made in the lower part of the cylinder D. The cylinder D has a cap F screwed on it, and in the center of the cap a collar *j* is placed, through which collar the valve-stem C passes. The lower part of the collar *j* has a screw cut on it, and a bar or arm *k* is fitted on the lower end of the collar. The ends of the bar or arm have each a pendent lip or projection *l* formed on it, as shown clearly in Fig. 1.

From the above description of parts it will be seen that when the ends of the bar or arm *f* are in the vertical grooves *e e* the valve is retained in a closed state by the spring E and the pressure of the fluid against the under side of the valve, the valve being opened by pressing the thumb on the bottom *c*, and in case the spring E is broken or loses its elasticity the old one may be removed and a new one inserted in its place by unscrewing the cylinder D, the faucet remaining in the vessel. If necessary, the valve may be firmly secured in a closed state by turning the valve-stem C so that the ends of the bar or arm *f* will pass into the upper horizontal grooves *h h*, and the valve may be secured in an open state by depressing the valve and turning the valve-stem so that the ends of the bar or arm *f* will pass into the lower grooves *i i*, as shown in red, Fig. 1, and the valve may be locked in a closed state by depressing or lowering the bar or arm *k* by turning the collar *j*, the ends of the bar or arm *k* preventing the ends of the bar or arm *f* from being turned out of the grooves *h h*, and consequently preventing the valve from being depressed or opened. The collar *j* is to be kept secret—that is, its object is not made known, so that servants and others being ignorant of the construction of the faucet will not be able to draw the contents from the casks or vessels.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination, the L-shaped groove *h* at the upper part of the spring-barrel, stop-bar *f*, and the secret stop-arm *k*, placed loosely over the valve-stem and attached to the screw-collar, whereby facilities are afforded for fastening the faucet closed, and also, when necessary, of placing it beyond the control of servants and others not intrusted with its management.

HENRY GETTY.

Witnesses:
W. TUSCH,
J. F. BUCKLEY.