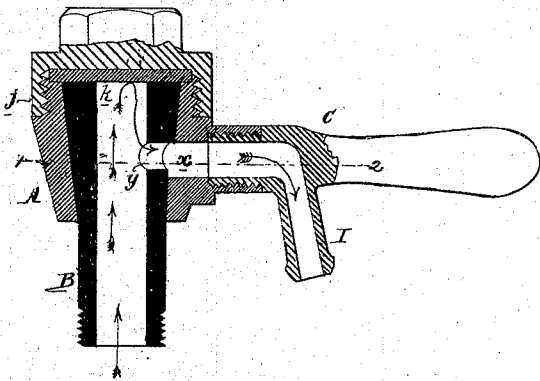


S. Pflieger,  
Inventor.

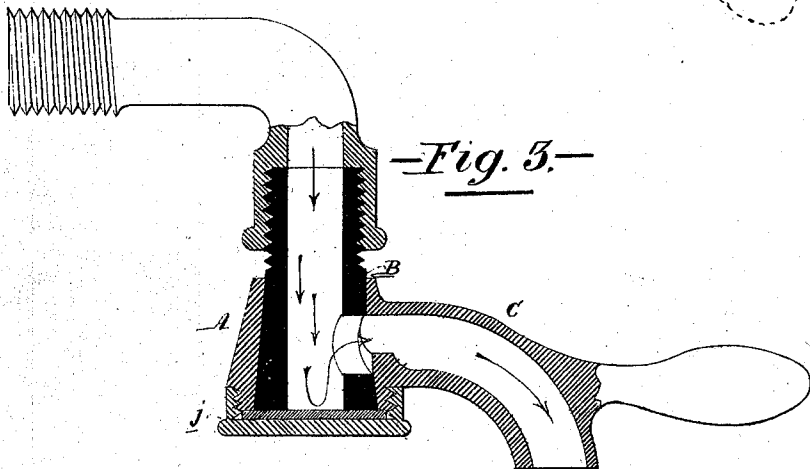
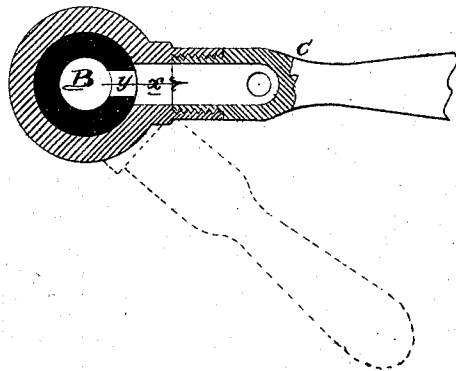
No. 112,487.

Patented Mar. 7, 1871.

—Fig. 1.—



—Fig. 2.—



—Fig. 3.—

WITNESSES

Harry Smith.  
John Parker

Solomon Pflieger  
by his Atty  
Howson and Son

# United States Patent Office.

SOLOMON PFLEGER, OF READING, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JAMES SHOEMAKER PFLEGER, OF TAMAQUA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 112,487, dated March 7, 1871.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FAUCETS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, SOLOMON PFLEGER, of Reading, county of Berks, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Faucet, of which the following is a specification.

### *Nature and Object of the Invention.*

My invention consists of a faucet, constructed, in a manner too fully described hereafter to need preliminary explanation, so that the pressure of the water in the faucet will tend to maintain the valve of the same in close contact with its seat.

### *Description of the Accompanying Drawing.*

Figure 1 is a sectional view of my improved faucet; Figure 2, a transverse section on the line 1 2, fig. 1; and

Figure 3, a sectional view, showing a modification.

### *General Description.*

To a conical seat in a casing, A, is adapted a conical tube, B, open at both ends, and threaded at the smaller end, so that it may be connected to a water-supply pipe.

A detachable cap, *j*, which screws onto the casing A, covers the upper end of the tube B; and between this cap and the casing is secured a packing, *k*, which maintains a tight joint between the casing and the cap, but does not press upon the end of the tube B, so that the casing A may turn freely on the said tube.

The casing A is provided with a detachable handle, C, a nozzle, I, on which, when the casing is turned to the position shown in fig. 1, communicates, through an opening, *x*, in the casing, and through a corresponding opening, *y*, in the tube B, with the interior of the latter tube.

The pressure of the water within the tube B against the casing A tends to raise the latter, and thus maintain the stationary conical tube or valve B in contact with its movable seat, any increase of pressure (instead of increasing the tendency to leak, as in ordinary valves) the more effectually closing the joint.

The modification, shown in fig. 3, represents a faucet intended for hot and cold water in kitchens, &c.

This faucet is similar to that above described, except that it is inverted, so that the weight of the casing may be added to the pressure of the water, to insure the close contact of the valve, and its seat.

It will be apparent that, however the valve or its seat may wear away, the pressure of the water will maintain the two in contact; in fact that the valve is self-grinding to its seat, so that it will fit more closely after the faucet has been used for a time than when the faucet is first made.

### *Claim.*

A faucet, consisting of a stationary conical tubular valve B, open at the end, and of a movable casing, A, having an outlet or nozzle, and fitted to and closing the end of the valve, so that the latter will be retained against its seat by the water with a pressure proportioned to the pressure of the water, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SOLOMON PFLEGER.

Witnesses:

J. H. LUTZ,  
JOHN RALSTON.