D. G. BUTTS.

FAUCET HOLE COVER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 22, 1913.

1,107,490. **Patented Aug. 18, 1914.**

Fig. 1

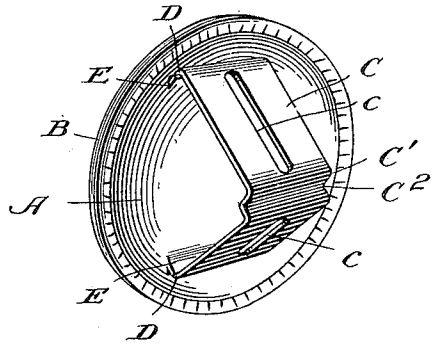


Fig. 2.

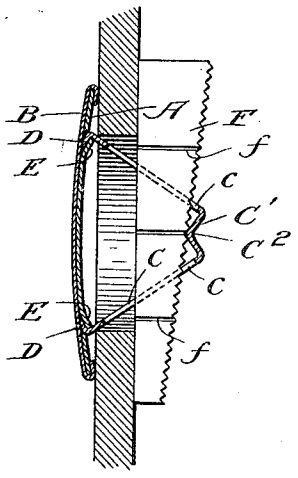
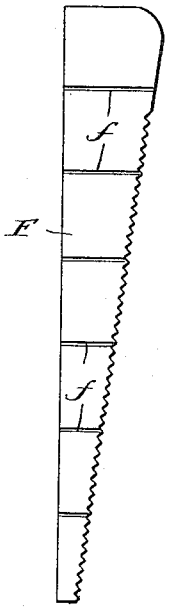


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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FAUCET-HOLE COVER.

1,107,490. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 18, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL G. BUTTS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucet-Hole Covers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention has for its object to provide an improved form of cover for closing the openings which are not utilized for the reception of faucets or other fixtures in the walls of sinks, tubs and other lavatory vessels or splash boards, and for giving a finished appearance to the structure, instead of the unsightly appearance which would present itself were the unutilized openings left exposed to view. Covers for the purpose mentioned have been heretofore supplied to the trade, but they have been of rather a cumbersome character, expensive to manufacture and not particularly easy to apply and maintain in position. The present invention is designed to overcome the defects existing in this type of device and to supply the trade with a cheap, ornamental and easily applied cover which will automatically center itself and be of such character that its application and removal will not in any wise injure the lavatory wall or vessel to which it is applied.

Referring to the accompanying drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a faucet hole cover embodying the present improvements, the view being taken to show the centering and securing means. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the device as applied to the opening in a sink back or wall, for example. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the perfected form of key for securing the cover in position.

Like letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The body of the cover which is preferably in the form of a disk dished or concave on the rear side, and more or less convex on the outer side is preferably formed of a concavo-convex base plate A to which there is applied a finished face plate B which may be suitably nickel plated and polished, or which may retain or hold suitable advertising matter relating to the business of the plumber who has supplied the apparatus. The face plate or finishing cover plate may be suitably secured in place by having its peripheral edge spun or turned in over the edge of the base plate A in the manner well understood by those skilled in the art. The said base plate serves as the means to which the securing devices may be affixed and in the preferred construction the securing devices embody a tapering or conical stem adapted to pass through the opening to be closed, so as to center the head or cover proper formed by the two plates A and B. The stem is adapted at its inner part for engagement with the rear side of the wall having the opening therein, preferably through the medium of a key or wedge-like fastener which may be applied without requiring that the parts be rotated with respect to each other.

As the most simple and convenient form of fastening the tapered stem is made of somewhat resilient material, such, for example, as rather heavy sheet metal with inclined sides or arms C converging toward the rear of the device, where they are joined by a bridge C′. The bridge in the preferred construction is set or bent inwardly at the center, as indicated at C^2 to form a tooth or projection for a purpose which will be presently explained.

The stem is conveniently united to the head by having the ends of the arms C bent sharply toward each other in the form of hooks D adapted to pass through and engage on the inner sides of the openings formed in the plate A at points somewhat widely separated from each other. Conveniently, the openings in the plate A are formed by bending rearwardly portions E of the metal of the plate so as to form cavities, as it were, into which the ends of the stem may enter and be held by the resiliency of the metal of which the stem is composed, although it will be obvious that the arms and plate to which they are attached may be otherwise united, the important feature being that the stem shall have slightly converging arms C which will center the cover over the opening, and permit its peripheral portion to rest squarely against the outer face of the wall to which it is applied.

In each of the arms C of the stem there is formed a slot *c* adapted for the reception of a transverse key, preferably a wedge-shaped key F which may be driven into place to

form a wedging lock between the rear face of the wall and the inner portion of the stem.

While it is obvious that the key may conform to any of the ordinary keys which are well known in the art, it is preferred that it be made with one of its edges toothed or notched to coöperate with the ridge or tooth formed by the central depression in the stem, whereby, when the key is driven into place, the engagement of the tooth and notches will effectually lock it so that accidental withdrawal or escape is prevented. The construction of the stem with the central depression not only affords a central engaging tooth giving a center pull on the head, but also gives the device a certain degree of resiliency which, in connection with the arms, will yield and permit the teeth of the key to pass so as to secure a proper tightening effect and retain the cover in place with a constant pressure such as will effectually prevent the entry of dirt around the periphery of the cover.

In order to adapt the device for use with walls of varying thickness, without requiring that a key of greater length be employed than is necessary to just bridge the opening, the key F is provided with a series of transverse lines of weakness *f* adapting it to be broken at either or both ends so as to reduce it to the proper length.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. A closure for openings in lavatory walls embodying a head portion having a cupped peripheral edge adapted to fit against the front face of the wall around the opening and having a rearwardly projecting stem formed by converging members secured at their divergent ends directly to the rear side of the head for centering the head over the opening with means whereby the stem is held against withdrawal by the rear side of the lavatory wall.

2. A closure for openings in lavatory walls embodying a head portion having a cupped peripheral edge adapted to fit against the front face of the wall around the opening and having rearwardly extending converging stem members to center the head over the opening and each provided with a transverse slot and a key adapted to pass through said slots and bridge the opening on the rear face of the wall for retaining the cover in place.

3. A closure for openings in lavatory walls embodying a head having a cupped peripheral edge adapted to fit against the front face of the wall around the opening and having a shank with converging sides and key openings in said sides, and a wedge-shaped key for securing the shank from the rear face of the wall.

4. A closure for openings in lavatory walls embodying a head portion having a cupped peripheral edge adapted to fit against the front face of the wall around the opening, a slotted stem projecting from the rear of the head and a centrally arranged forwardly extending projection, and a wedge key for coöperation with said projection to retain the stem and head from the rear face of the wall.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."