

*M. Woodbury,
Cock.*

N^o 14,429.

Patented Mar. 11, 1856.

Fig. 1.

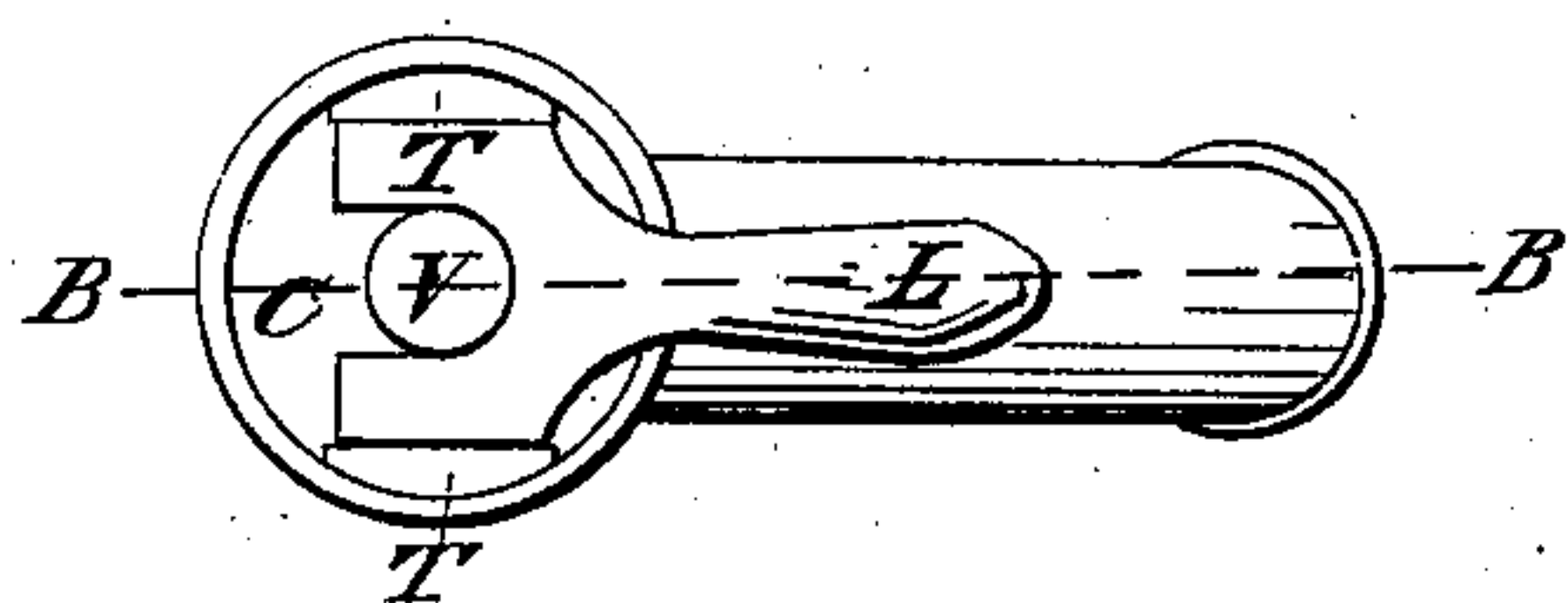


Fig. 3.

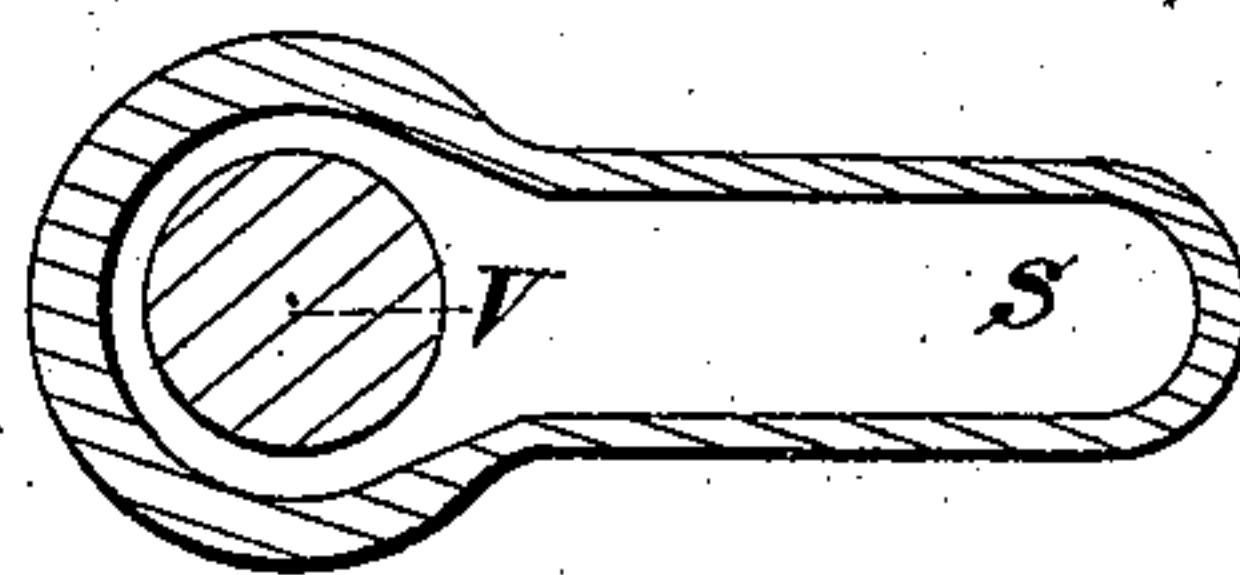


Fig. 2.

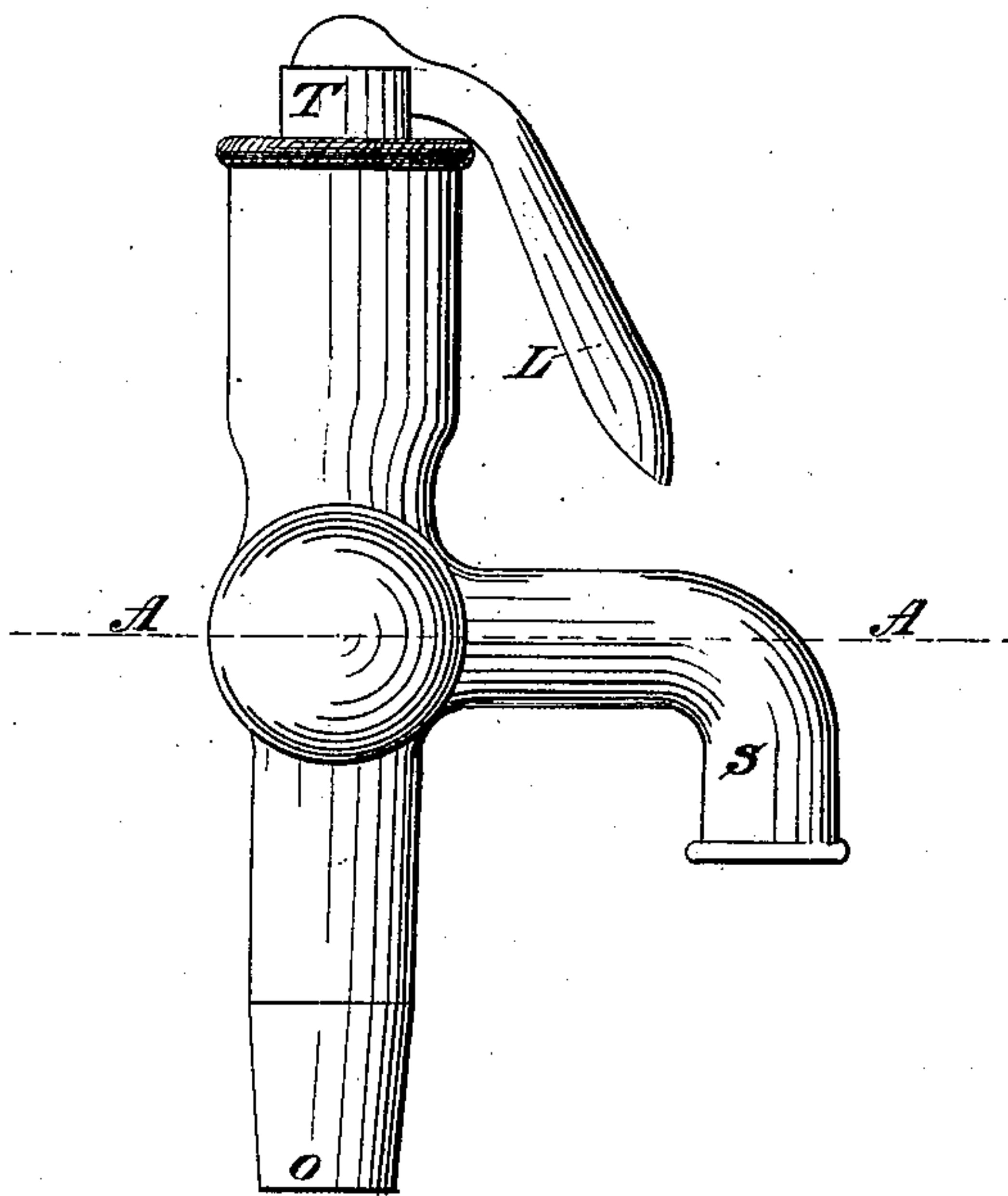
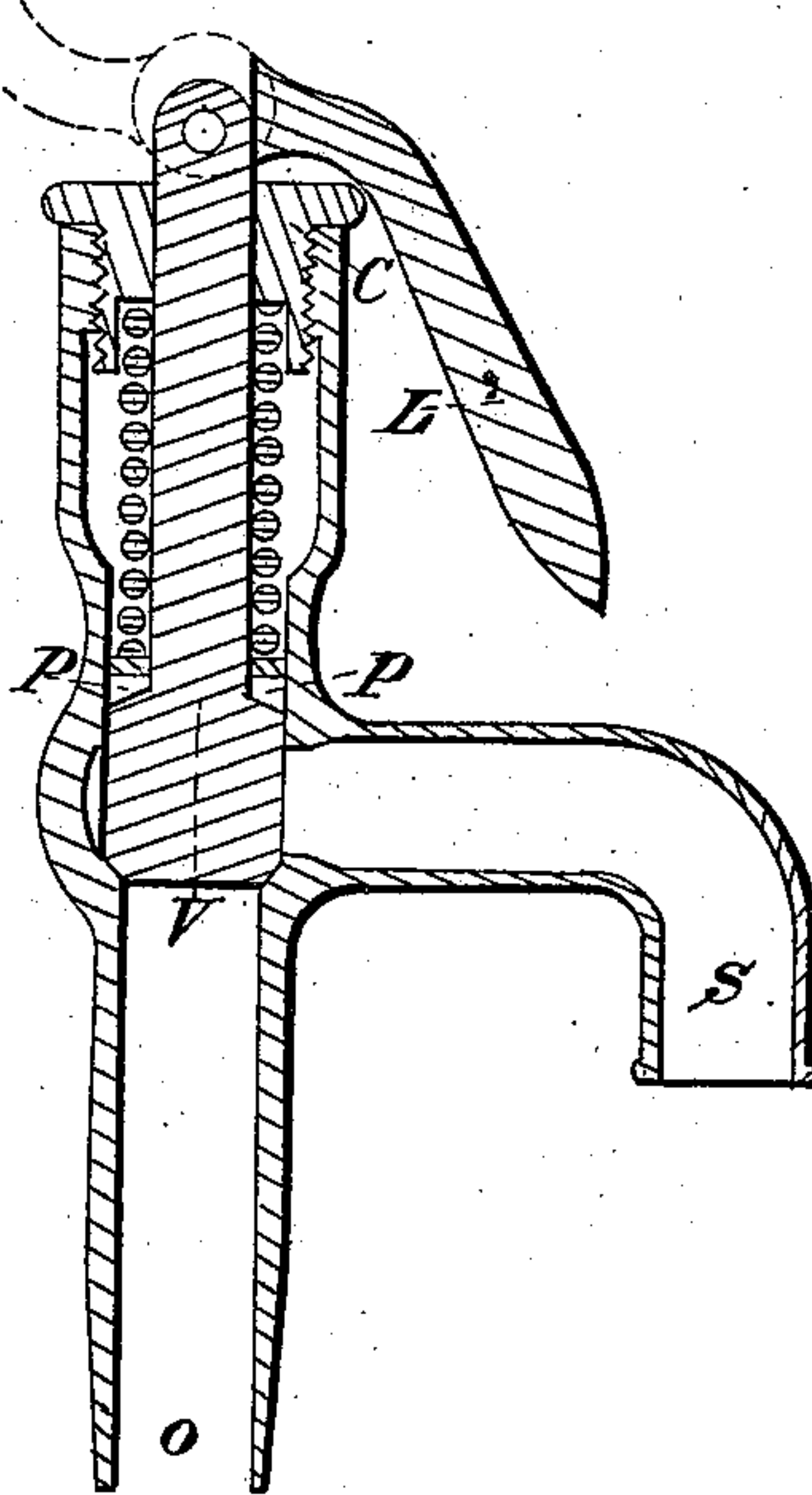


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

*Saml B. Dorr
Wm. H. Wilson.*

*Inventor:
Moses Woodbury.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOSES WOODBURY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FAUCET.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,429, dated March 11, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOSES WOODBURY, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and
5 Improved Mode of Constructing a Stop-Cock; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference
10 marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in so constructing a stop-cock, that whenever there is any pressure in the pipe to which it is attached, beyond a certain number of
15 pounds to the square inch, it will open and let the water escape at the same place where it is drawn when required for use. Also in the manner of applying the eccentric between two projections on the cap to raise
20 the piston-valve and cause it to stand open, or be self-closing, at option.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

25 At the junction of the spout S, Figure 4, of the accompanying drawings, I make the space a little larger than the piston, immediately below this space I form the valve seat, with a perfect ground joint, and immediately above the space, I bore it out perfectly cylindrical to fit the piston V, which
30 is packed with the packing *p, p*, and is kept tight by the pressure of the spring *s*, upon the follower *w*. In this case it is necessary
35 that the water should come in at *o*, and press with its full force against the bottom of the piston valve V. The piston-rod is turned around and straight, and passes through a round hole in the center of the

cap *c*, and terminates in an eccentric with a
40 throw sufficient to raise the piston its required height, and turns between two projections *t, t*, Fig. 1, on the cap; these projections serve to keep the eccentric in its proper position, and prevent the pin that
45 connects it with the piston rod from coming out.

By carrying the lever L, Fig. 4, to the position of the dotted lines, the eccentric would then be upon its dead point farthest from
50 the center around which it turns, and would consequently stand in that position, until turned off of its center, when it will close of itself. The spiral spring *s*, is fitted loose to the piston rod, and cylinder; and is
55 wound open, the ends squared, and forced together, and the remaining elasticity is permanent. I then measure the spring without any pressure upon it, then put upon the spring, the exact weight required upon the
60 piston to give the number of pounds pressure to the square inch in the pipe required, and the difference between the two measurements of length, with the weight, and without it, is the exact length to have, the spring,
65 more, than the distance between the follower *w*, and cap *c*. By unscrewing the cap *c*, all will come out together.

I claim—

The combination of the handles constructed as specified, with the stem and the spring when the latter is placed behind the valve, substantially as set forth.

MOSES WOODBURY.

Witnesses:

WM. B. DORR,
W. M. WILSON.