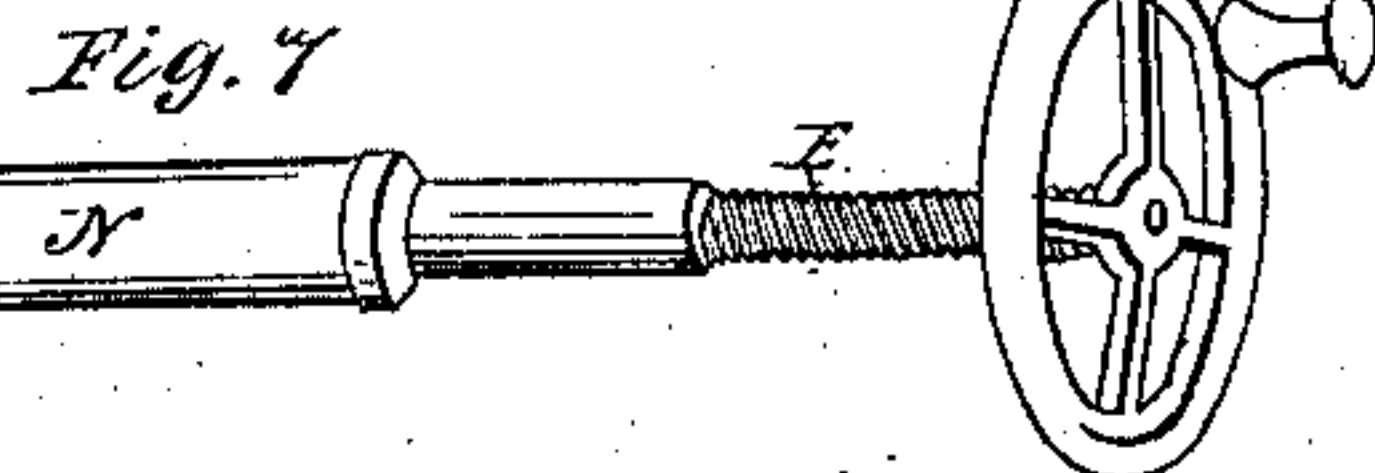
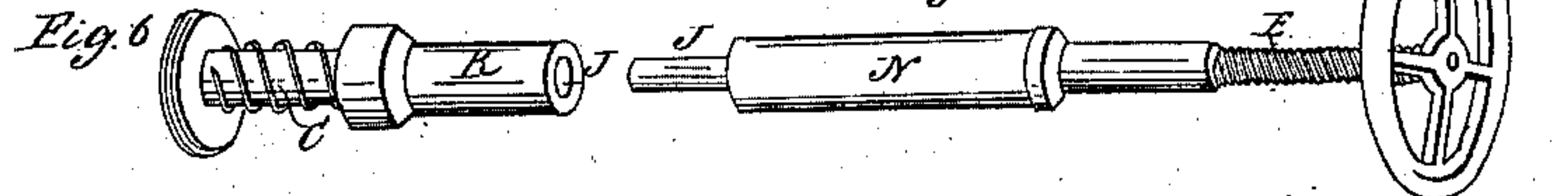
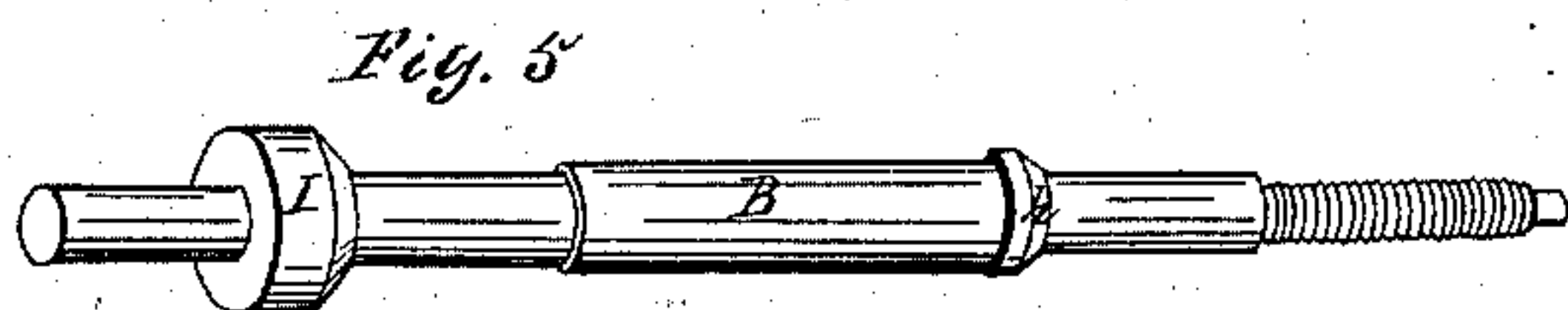
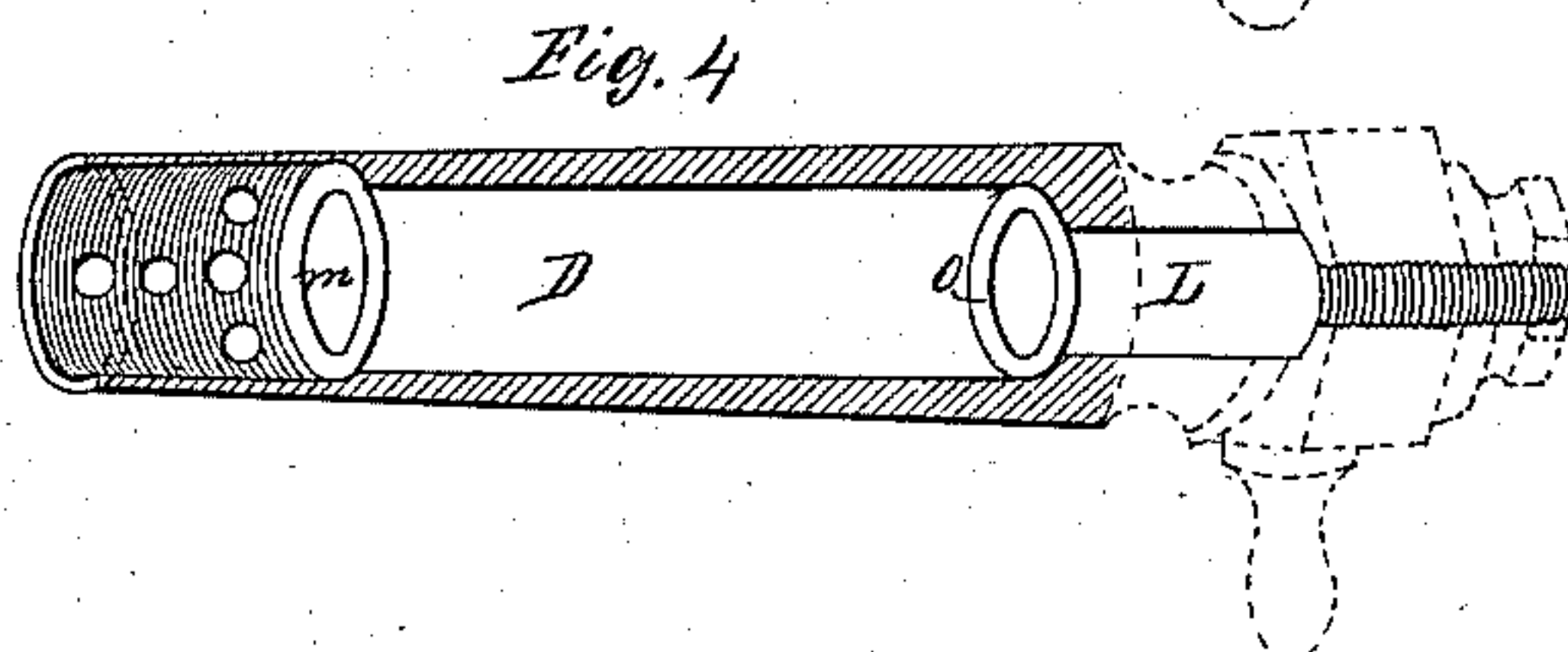
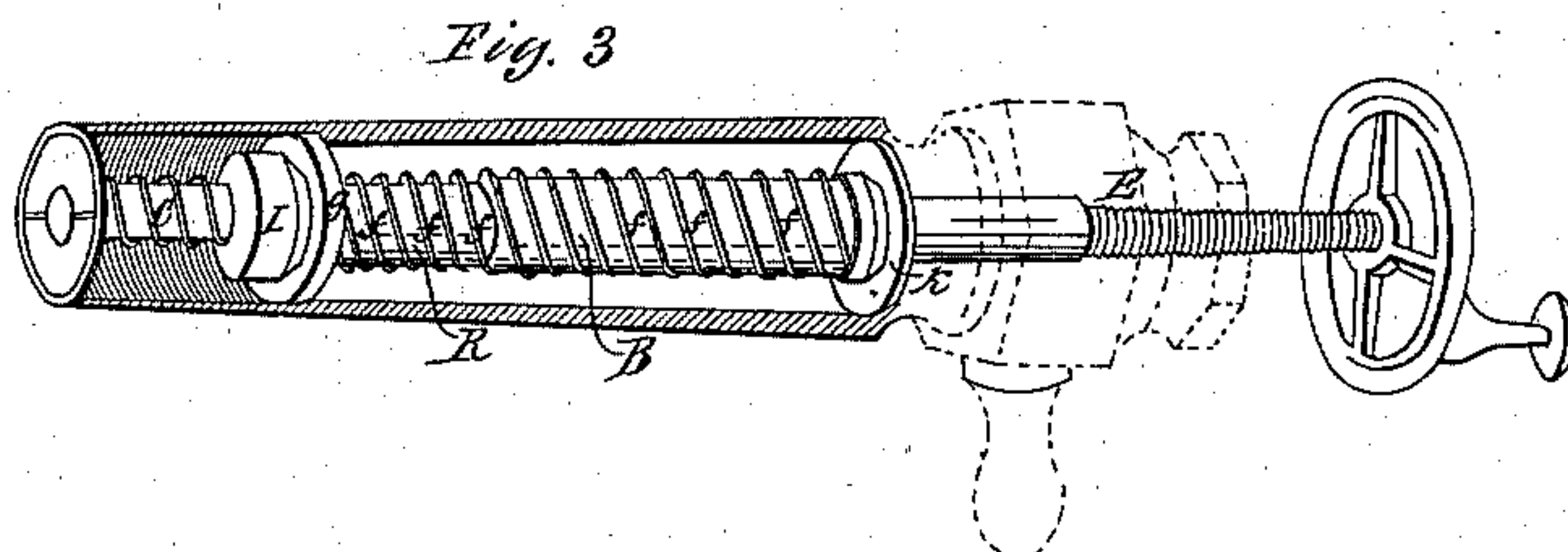
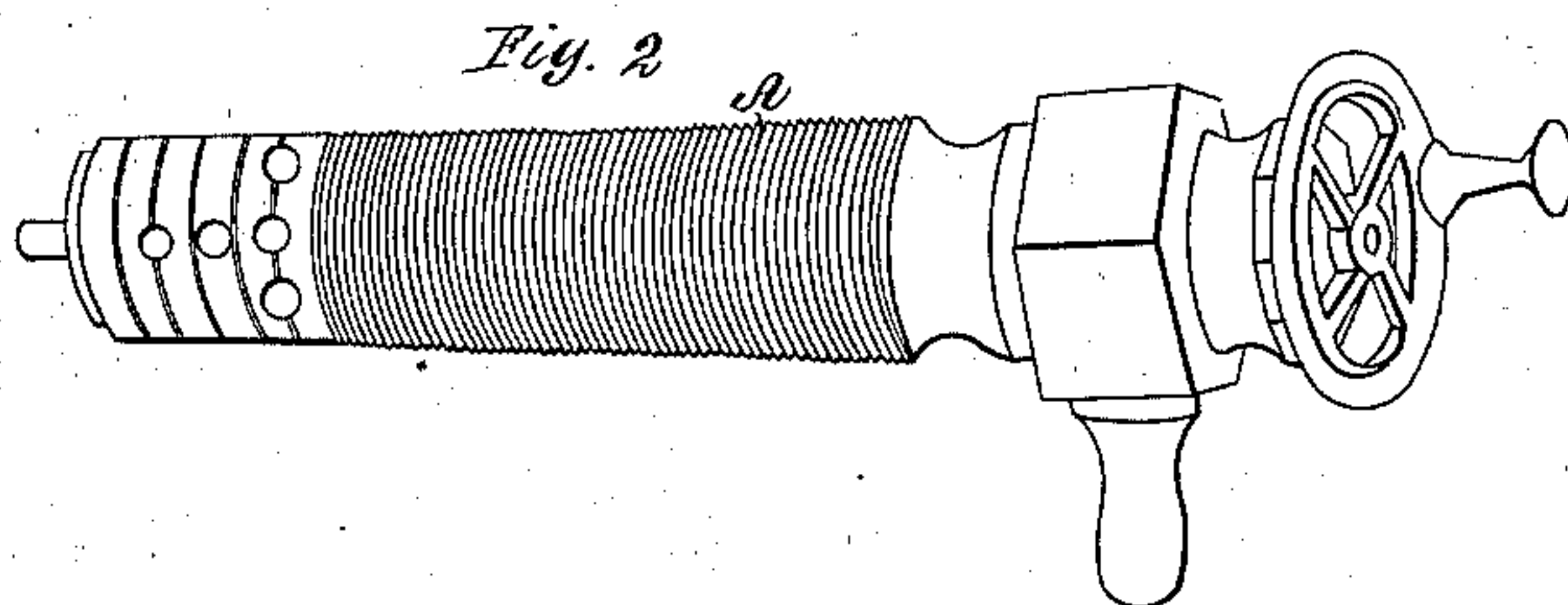
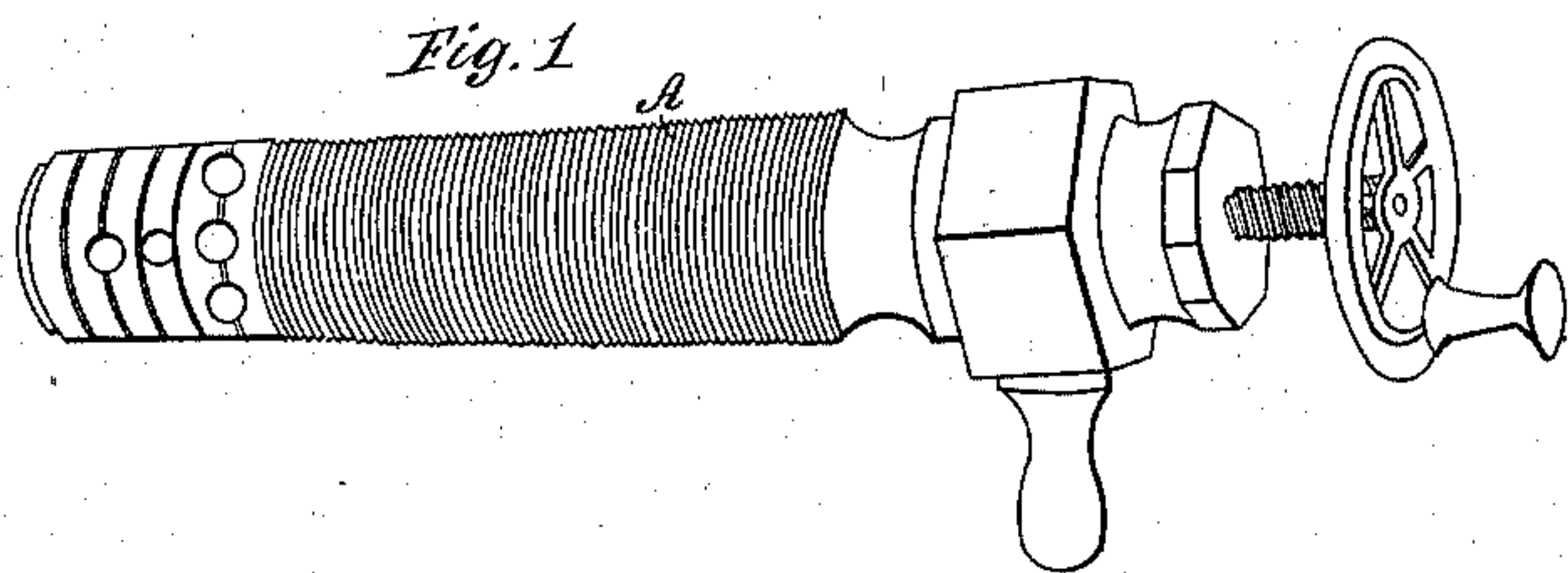


*J. S. Darison,
Gage Cock,*

N^o 32,053,

Patented Apr. 16, 1861.



*Witnesses:
D. M. C. Shepherd
Isaac Van Norstrand*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. DAVISON, OF CRANBERRY, NEW JERSEY.

FAUCET.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 32,053, dated April 16, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. DAVISON, of Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Steam Gage-Cock and Faucet for Drawing Coal-Oils and other Thin Liquids; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1. is an outward view of my invention with the cut off or plunger out so that the chambers are perfectly tight. Fig. 2. is also an outward view with the cut off or plunger in, so that the chambers are open and the liquid can escape. Fig. 3. is an interior view of my invention showing the manner in which the valves are closed. Fig. 4. is also an interior view showing the arrangement of the chambers. Fig. 5. is a view of the plunger with the two cut offs. Fig. 6. is a detached view of the cut off or plunger showing where the separation takes place, and the way in which the spring works against the button. Fig. 7. is also a detached view representing the screw and reel.

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

This invention relates to an improvement in steam gage cocks, and faucets for drawing coal oils and other thin liquids.

The object of the invention is to adapt an instrument so that the liquid or steam can in no way escape except when necessary. This object is attained by applying a plunger or double-acting cut off to the interior of the faucet, the chambers being so constructed and arranged that the pressure of the liquid or steam against the cut off, in connection with the spring and screw keeps it perfectly tight and compact.

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

A, represents an ordinary tubular case of the form for a faucet, which may be constructed either of metal or wood, three or more openings are made in the end for the entrance of the liquid. In the interior of

this case two chambers are formed as shown at D, and L, in Fig. 4, the one D, being considerably larger than the one L, thus forming valve seats as shown at *m*, and *o*, in Fig. 4. These valve seats can be lined with metallic packing if necessary.

B, is the plunger which is composed of two parts, as shown in Fig. 6, and Fig. 7, so that it can be readily introduced into the interior of the chambers, part N, being first introduced, it fitting firmly by means of screw E. The part R, is then fitted into it as shown at J, so that in case the valve seat *m*, in Fig. 4, is affected by any accumulation of matter it can readily be remedied. Two valves or cut offs are formed with this plunger, as shown at I, and *h*, in Fig. 5, which fit into valve seats *g*, and *k*, as shown in Fig. 3. A spring C, is used at the end of this plunger, which is acted on by screw E, as shown in Fig. 3, so that it can readily be turned in to allow the liquid to run out as shown in Fig. 2, or brought forward so that the pressure of the liquid or steam in connection with the spring and screw causes it to remain perfectly tight as shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3. Another spring can be used in connection with the plunger, which is placed in the larger chamber as shown at *f*, in Fig. 3, in which case the screw E, can be dispensed with if essential. The farther end of this spring has its bearing against valve seat *g*, as shown in Fig. 3, and the other end is attached to the plunger for the purpose of keeping it firmly to its seat.

This invention is important, for there are many liquids now in use which it is desirable to keep perfectly tight on account of their evaporating.

Having thus described my invention and the manner in which the same is or may be used or carried into effect, what I consider to be new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The arrangement of valves *h*, and I, as shown in Fig. 5, together with the chambers D, and L, and valve rod and springs as set forth and described.

JOHN S. DAVISON.

Witnesses:

R. McC SHEPHERD,
ISAAC VAN NORSTRAND.