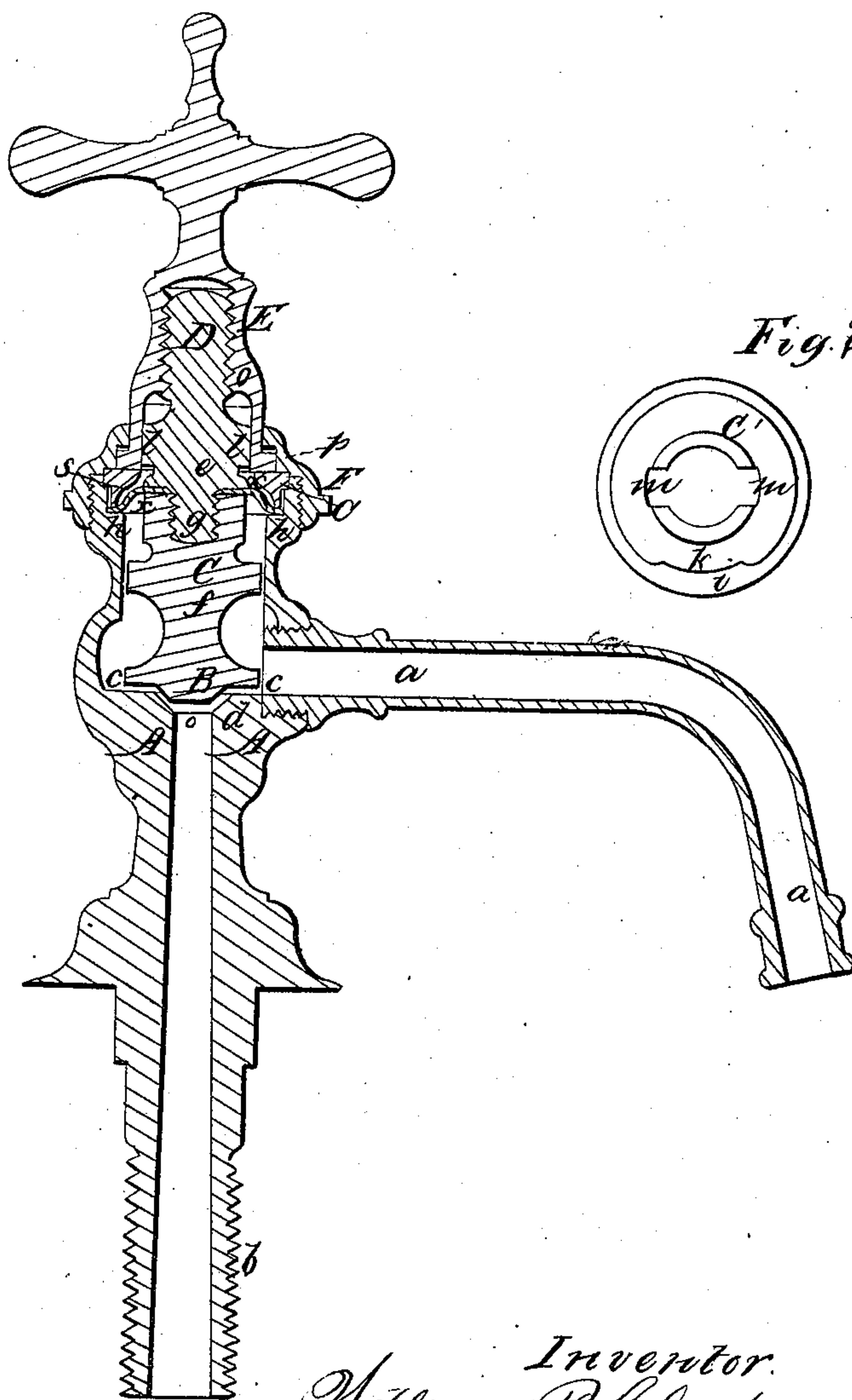


*W. P. Clark,*  
*Basin Faucet,*  
*No. 43,736, Patented Aug. 2, 1864.*

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*

*Witnesses*  
*Frederick Curtis*  
*A. P. Hale Jr*

*Inventor.*  
*William P. Clark*  
*by his attorney*  
*R. H. Eddy*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM P. CLARK, OF CHARLESTOWN, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND  
WILLIAM T. VOSE, OF NEWTONVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BASIN-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 43,736, dated August 2, 1864.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. CLARK, a resident of Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Basin-Faucet; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 denotes a vertical section of it; Fig. 2, a top view of the valve-case and the septum-holder and valve-stem guide, to be hereinafter described.

The nature of my invention consists in an improved basin-faucet, or one constructed not only with an elastic and water-proof annular septum, and means of confining such septum both to the valve stem and the valve-case, but with mechanism, substantially as hereinafter explained, for guiding the valve and for elevating and depressing it relatively to its seat, the purpose of such septum being to prevent, while the faucet may be in use, the passage of water or fluid from the valve-chamber and into the mechanism by which the valve is operated; and my invention further consists in the application of the septum-holder to the valve-case in such manner that the former cannot be revolved within the latter by the action of the rotary screw-key of the said faucet.

In the drawings, A denotes the tubular valve-case or body of the faucet, it being provided with a discharging nozzle or spout, *a*, and a screw, *b*, for fixing it to the slab of a basin, they being arranged as shown in Fig. 1. The spout *a* leads laterally out of the valve-chamber *c*, at the bottom of which there is a valve-seat, *d*.

B is the valve, whose stem C is constructed in two separate parts, *e f*, the upper of which is connected with the lower by a screw, *g*, which extends and screws into the said lower part, and against the elastic water-proof septum *s*, close to and around its inner edge, and so as to make a close joint about the septum. The said septum is of vulcanized india-rubber, and rests at its outer edge on an annular shoulder or shelf, *h*, formed in the upper part of the valve-chamber, and constituting the bottom of an auxiliary chamber, *x*, for the reception of the septum-holder, C', which is an

annulus of metal that surrounds the upper portion of the valve-stem, but is separate from it. The said septum-holder is made with a recess, *i*, formed in its periphery and for the reception of a corresponding projection, *k*, extending inward from the circumference of the auxiliary chamber, in which the septum-holder is placed. This recess *i* and projection *k* operate to prevent the septum-holder from being revolved within the chamber by the action of the rotary screw D. Furthermore, the valve-stem C is constructed with two guiding studs or ears, *l l*, which project in opposite directions from it and into corresponding recesses, *m m*, formed in the septum-holder. These studs and recesses serve to guide the valve stem in its vertical movements and prevent it from revolving or being revolved by the action of the handle-screw. The male screw D is formed on the upper portion of the valve-stem, and screws into a female screw, *o*, made in a bell-shaped handle or key, E, formed in section, as shown in Fig. 1. The lower end of the key rests on the septum-holder, and is provided with an annular shoulder, *p*, against which a screw-nut, F, (which encompasses the key and screws on the upper part of the valve-case,) acts in such manner, when screwed down, as not only to support the key in position and admit of its being revolved, but to force it against the septum-holder and the latter against the septum, and thereby make a water-tight joint about the outer periphery of the septum. The septum, being of an elastic material, will stretch and contract under the action or vertical movements of the valve-stem, and being water-proof and confined at its inner and outer edges by water-proof connections with the valve-stem and valve-case, it (such septum) will prevent the escape of water from the upper part of the valve-chamber, and into the key E. Should such water enter the key, it would be liable to produce oxidation of the operative screws of the valve, and besides it would be likely to escape and run down on the outside of the valve-case. By revolving the key in one direction the valve will be raised off its seat. So by revolving the key in an opposite direction the valve may be closed down upon its seat in such manner as to shut off the flow of liquid through the faucet while the latter



may be in use. Were it not for the recess *i* and the projection *k*, or equivalent devices applied to the septum-holder and the valve-case, the key, while being turned so as to raise the valve, would be likely to effect the unscrewing of the cap-nut *F*, and thereby cause an improper flowage of liquid from the top of the outer chamber.

I claim—

The improved faucet as made with the elastic and water-proof septum *s*, the means of confining such septum to the valve-stem and valve-case, (such means being the shelf *h*, the

septum-holder *c'*, the parts *e f*, and screw *g*,) the mechanism for guiding and operating the valve, (such being the recesses *m m*, the studs *l l*, the screw *D*, and the key *E*,) and finally the recess *i* and projection *k*, or their mechanical equivalents, the whole being arranged and so as to operate together substantially as hereinbefore specified.

WM. P. CLARK.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,

F. P. HALE, Jr.