

N. Jenkins.
Self Closing Faucet.

No 49527.

Patented Aug 22. 1865.

Fig. 1.

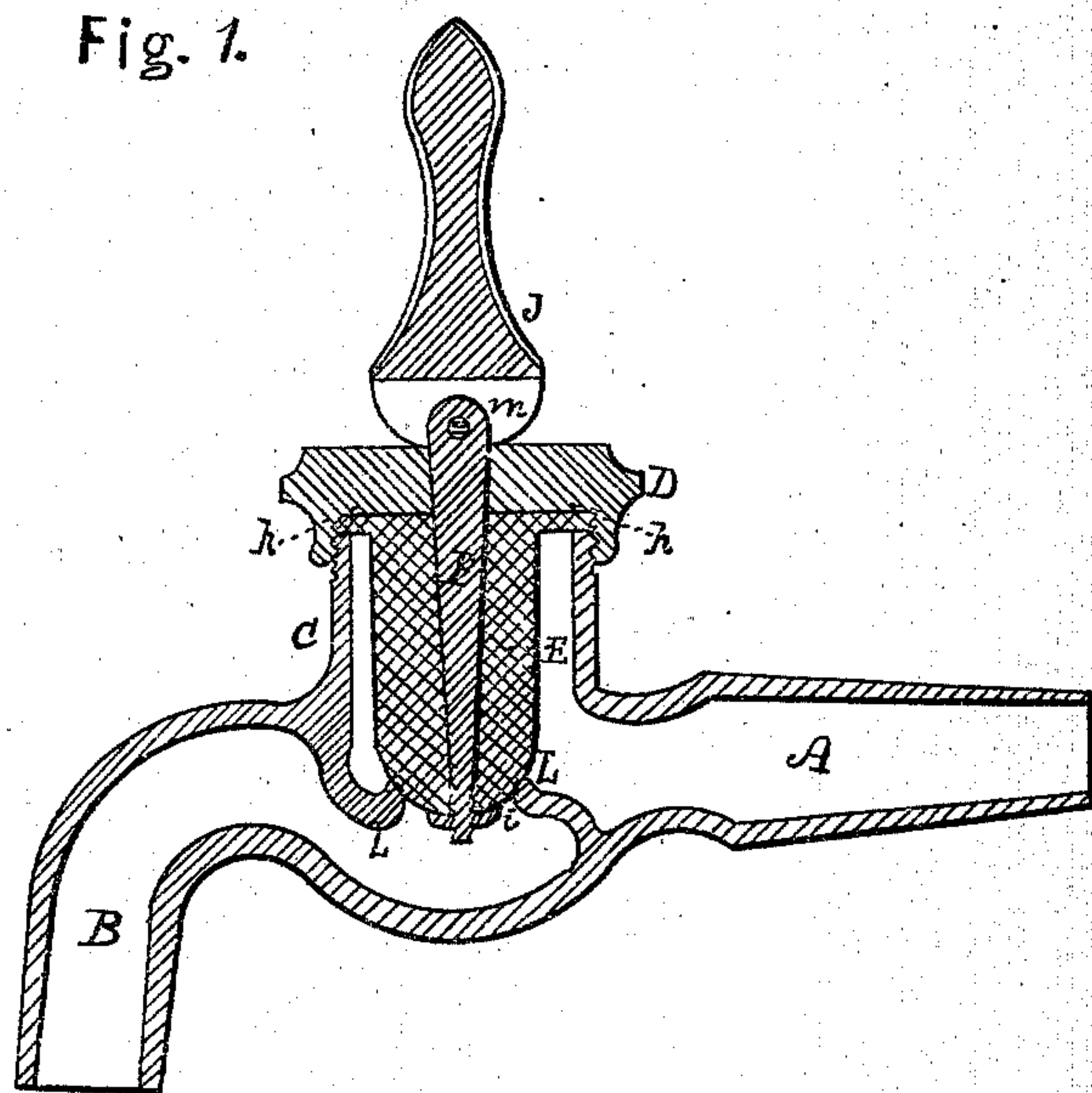
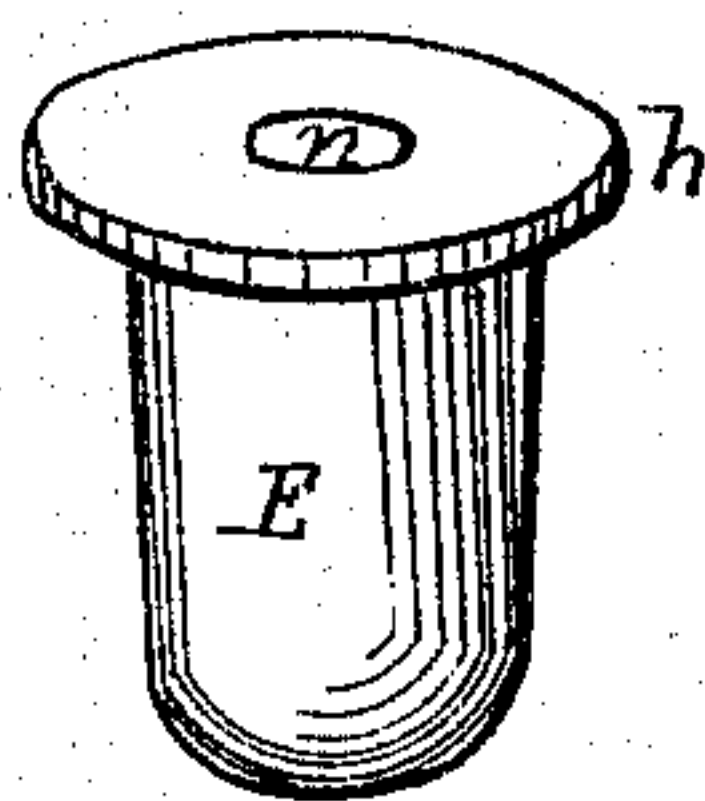


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

N. Ames.

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NATHANIEL JENKINS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 49,527, dated August 22, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHANIEL JENKINS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Self-Closing Faucets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal central section, and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the rubber spring, valve, and packing.

Like parts are indicated by the same letters in both figures.

The nature of my invention consists in the employment of a compressible rubber or other suitable elastic spring, E, in combination with the valve-seat L, cap D, and valve-lifter F of a faucet, the said spring being so constructed and arranged as to answer the threefold purpose of a spring, a packing for the cap, and a valve, whereby I am enabled to produce, I think, a simpler, cheaper, and better self-closing faucet than any known or used before.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my improvement, I will now proceed to describe the construction and operation of the same.

A is the inlet; B, the outlet; L, the valve-seat; C, the valve-chamber, and D the valve-chamber cap, all constructed substantially like those in many faucets now in general use, the cap being confined to the chamber in the usual manner by means of an internal and external screw, as represented in Fig. 1.

E is an elongated solid-rubber spring, shaped as clearly shown in the drawings, the top end being flat and provided with a flange, h. The natural uncompressed length of this spring E

is somewhat more than the distance between the valve-seat L and the cap D, so that when the latter is screwed down upon the top of the valve-chamber C the bottom of the valve will be forced down sufficiently tight upon the seat to form a water-tight packing, while at the same time the flange h, being compressed between the cap and the top of the valve-chamber, will also form a water-tight packing between the two.

Through the axis or center of the spring E is a round hole, n, through which is forced a rod, F, sufficiently large to form a water-tight fit, and provided at its lower extremity with a screw-nut, i. This rod F also passes up freely through a hole in the center of the cap D, and is pivoted at m to the cam-lever J, by turning which it is obvious that the spring E will be compressed and its lower end raised sufficiently high from the valve-seat to allow the fluid to flow freely from the inlet to the outlet. When the lever is released the elasticity of the spring E immediately forces its bottom onto the valve-seat and closes the faucet, as represented in Fig. 1. The spring E, thus constructed and arranged, also prevents nearly all the "water-hammer" when the faucet is suddenly closed.

Having thus described the construction and operation of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The compressible elastic body E, in combination with the valve-seat L, cap D, and valve-lifter F of a faucet, the said body being so constructed and arranged as to answer the threefold purpose of a spring, a packing for the cap, and a valve, substantially as described.

Witnesses: NATHL. JENKINS.

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