W. D. SEAL.

Faucet.

No. 201,634. Patented March 26, 1878.

Fig. 1.

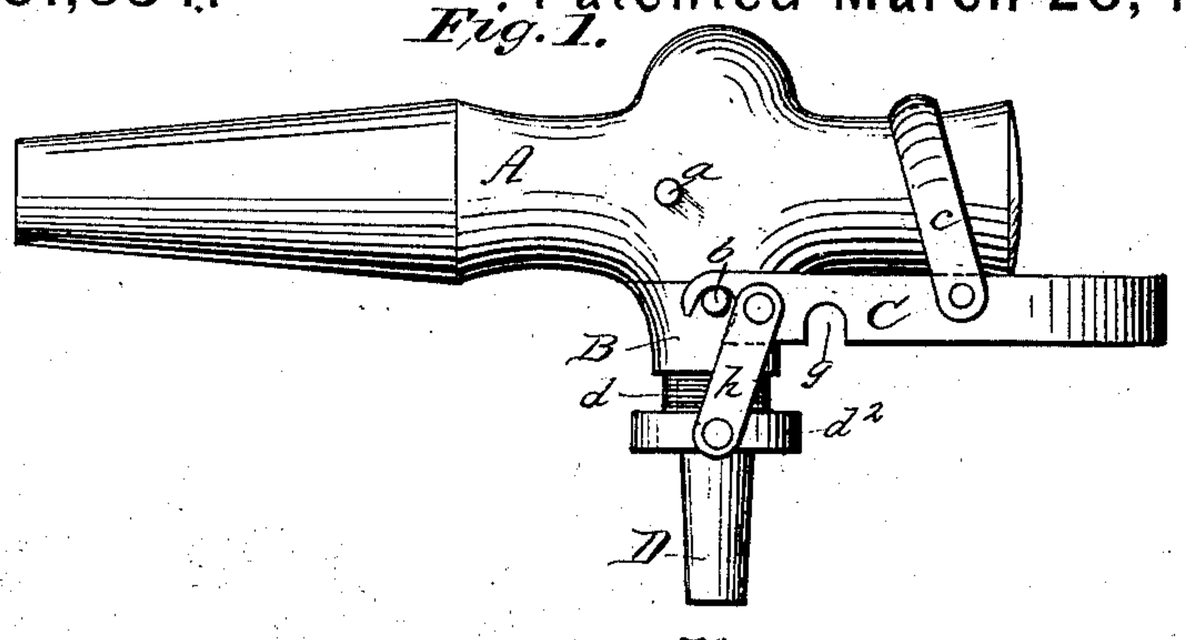


Fig. 2.

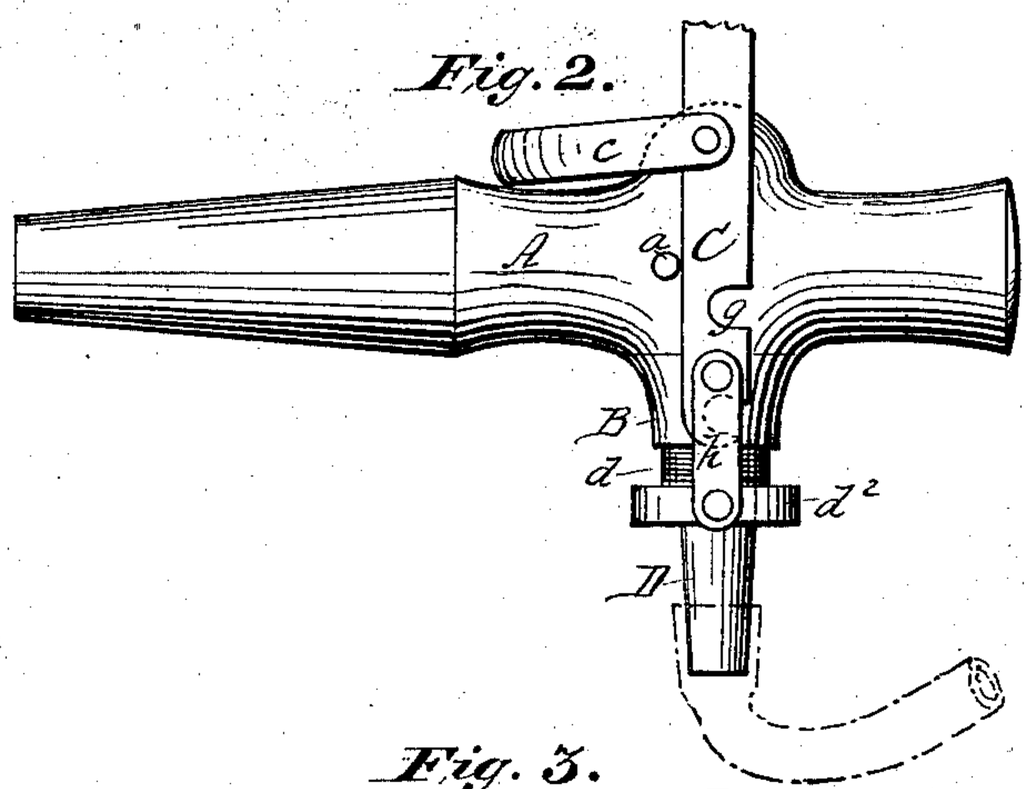


Fig. 3.

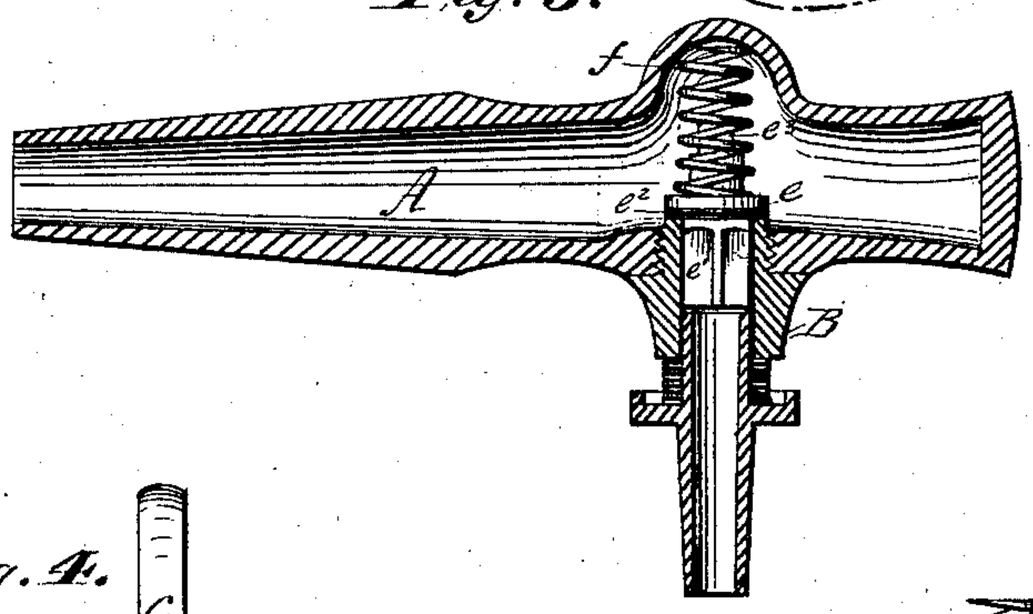


Fig. 4.

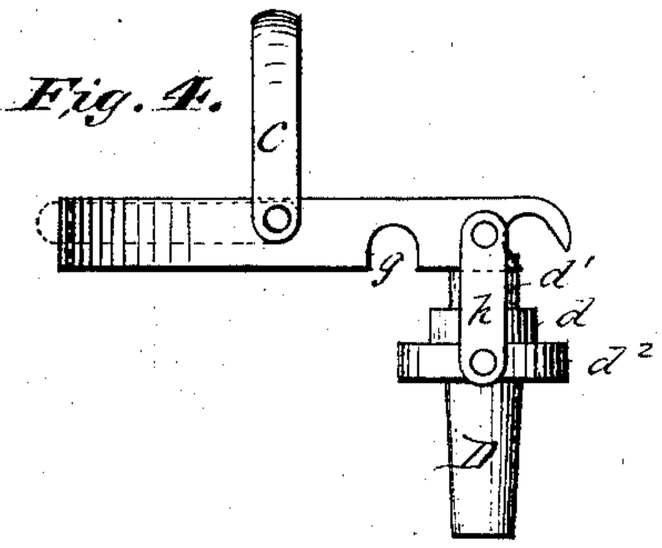
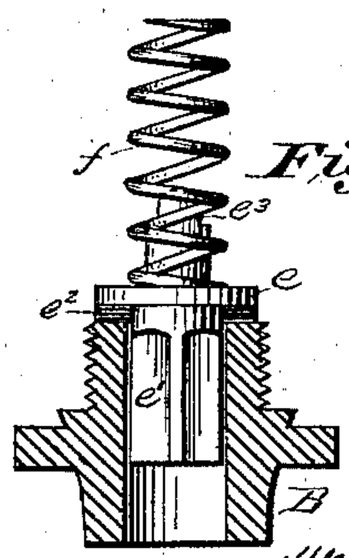


Fig. 5.



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By Jos. L. Stettinius

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM D. SEAL, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO GEORGE W. HARVEY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **201,634**, dated March 26, 1878; application filed March 5, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. SEAL, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in 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 annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the faucet with the lever-handle in the position when the valve is closed. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the faucet with the lever-handle in the position when the valve is open for continuous draft. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the faucet. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the lever-handle, loop, and nozzle. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the detachable valve-seat, valve, and spring.

My invention relates to that class of faucets known as "self-closing compression-faucets;" and consists in details of construction hereinafter fully described, and it is more particularly designed for beer and ale kegs, and is to be used to draw liquids either direct from the nozzle or from the terminus of a continuous pipe.

On reference to the drawing, A, Fig. 1, is the shell of the faucet, with but one continuous unbroken opening, made of cast-iron to insure strength and cheapness, and also to avoid the poisonous effects caused by the liquids remaining in the brass shells now in common use. It is coated or galvanized with nickel or zinc to prevent rust. B, double-faced valve-casing, made of brass. The upper face is screwed into the shell A. *a* is a projection or stop for the wrought-iron lever-handle C to rest against when a continuous draft is desired. (See Fig. 2.) *c* is a loop, also made of wrought-iron, and pivoted to the handle, and which passes over the butt-end of and rests upon the shell A, to hold the nozzle and lever-handle in place when not in operation; but when a continuous flow is required, the loop *c*, to be out of the way, can be placed in position as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 4. *b* are lugs on the valve-casing for the bent ends of the lever-handle to slip over, and which also form the fulcrum for the leverage, and also afford means for unscrewing the valve-casing; D, the nozzle, made of brass, with collar d^2. The lever-handle and the nozzle are connected together at the nozzle-collar d^2 by side bars *h*, with riveted pivots; *d*, a rubber packing, which encircles the tubular projection d^1 of the nozzle, and which is pressed against the lower face of the valve-casing B, to prevent leakage when the faucet is being used. *e* is a circular valve, with fluted guide e^1 and thin rubber packing e^2, with a projection, e^3, on the top to keep the spiral spring *f* in place. This spiral spring is to press down and keep closed the valve *e* when not in use.

The notches *g* in the lever-handle are designed to be used as a wrench when it is necessary to remove the valve-casing B from the shell A for the purpose of replacing the thin rubber packing e^2 on valve *e*.

The operation for drawing liquids is very simple, and is as follows: When it is desired to draw direct from the cask or barrel, and to insure any desired flow, it is only necessary to raise the lever-handle C in proportion to the flow required from the horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 1. This operation raises the nozzle, which presses the rubber packing *d* against the under face of the valve-casing B. At the same time the tubular projection d^1 forces upward valve *e*, and compresses the spring *f*, thereby allowing the flow of liquid through the shell A down through the fluted guide e^1 to the outlet of the nozzle. When the handle is released the spring forces back the valve to its seat, thereby preventing any escape of liquid. To have a continuous flow of liquid, raise the lever-handle C so that it will pass a vertical position and remain against the stop or projection *a*, as shown in Fig. 2; and when the faucet is designed solely to draw from the terminus of a continuous pipe, one end of the said pipe is secured in any desired manner to the nozzle D, the lever-handle remaining in the position as shown in Fig. 2, and the loop *c* may be dispensed with. When it is desired to lock the faucet, detach the combination of the lever-handle, loop, and nozzle, as shown at Fig. 4.

The advantage claimed in a shell with but one continuous unbroken opening is, that it

lessens the liability to leakage, as there is but one opening to operate from, and also lessens the cost of manufacture.

Having thus fully described my improvement in faucets, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a faucet, the shell A, having a continuous unbroken opening, in combination with a lever-handle, C, and the stop *a*, for limiting the movement of said lever-handle, as described and set forth.

2. The shell A, with the double-faced valve-casing B, lugs *b*, in combination with the fluted guide e^1, thin rubber packing e^2, circular valve *e*, projection e^3, and spiral spring *f*, all arranged and operating substantially as set forth.

3. The lever-handle C, loop *c*, notches *g*, pivoted side bars *h*, in combination with the nozzle D, nozzle-collar d^2, rubber packing *d*, and tubular projection d^1, arranged and operating substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

WM. D. SEAL.

Witnesses:
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