R. CLARKE.
Swing-Faucet.

No. 220,055. Patented Sept. 30, 1879.

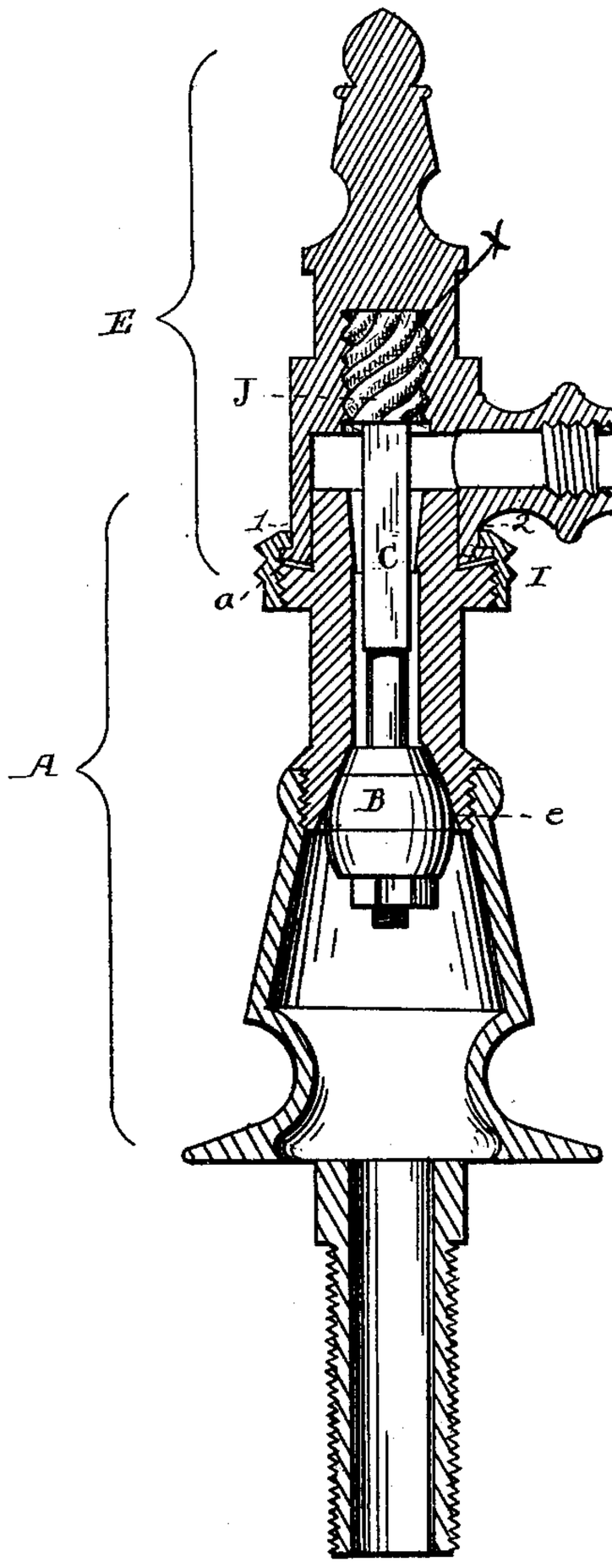
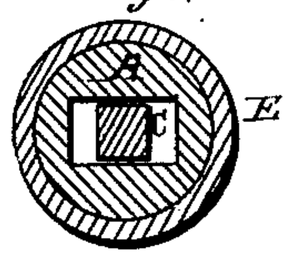


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT CLARKE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SWING-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **220,055,** dated September 30, 1879; application filed February 12, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT CLARKE, of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented Improvements in Swing-Faucets, of which the following is the specification.

My invention is a faucet constructed, as fully described hereinafter, so that the swing of the nozzle will exert an action to directly compress or release the compression-valve.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved faucet; Fig. 2, a transverse section on the line 1 2, Fig. 1.

The body or standard A may be made in any suitable manner, either in one piece or preferably, as shown, of several sections connected together. The head E is coupled to the standard, so as to fit closely but turn freely. This may be effected in any of the usual modes, a flanged coupling-ring, I, screwing upon the standard and bearing on a flange, *a*, of the head being shown. From the head extends the usual nozzle, D.

The valve-stem C is angular and carried by the standard, so as to slide freely, but have no rotary motion, and carries at the lower end an elastic or compression valve, B, fitted to a seat, *e*, of the standard. At the upper end of the valve-spindle is a block, J, having a series of threads of a steep pitch adapted to a threaded socket, *x*, in the head E.

As the valve-rod and its block J cannot rotate, any turning of the nozzle and its head will impart a vertical movement to the rod, and will either bring the valve to or carry it from its seat, according to the direction in which the nozzle is turned.

As the valve is brought to its seat it takes a bearing preventing any further movement of the rod, so that the continued rotation of the nozzle will bring the movable head firmly in contact with its seat on the standard and prevent any leakage at this point, even should the valve be worn and water ascend.

It will be seen that this device is extremely simple, no ground core is required, the nozzle can be carried to one side out of the way, while there is little or no wear of the valve or seat.

I am aware that compression-valves have been used with seats above the same, and that stop-valves moved by the turning of the nozzle are old, and I do not claim these features, broadly; but

I claim—

The combination, with the angular stem carrying the compression-valve at the lower end, of a threaded block, J, at the upper end, adapted to a threaded socket in the movable cap carrying the nozzle, whereby the cap is clamped down upon the standard as the valve is pressed upon its seat, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBT. CLARKE.

Witnesses:

WALTER E. TATE,

NICHOLAS C. MURPHY.