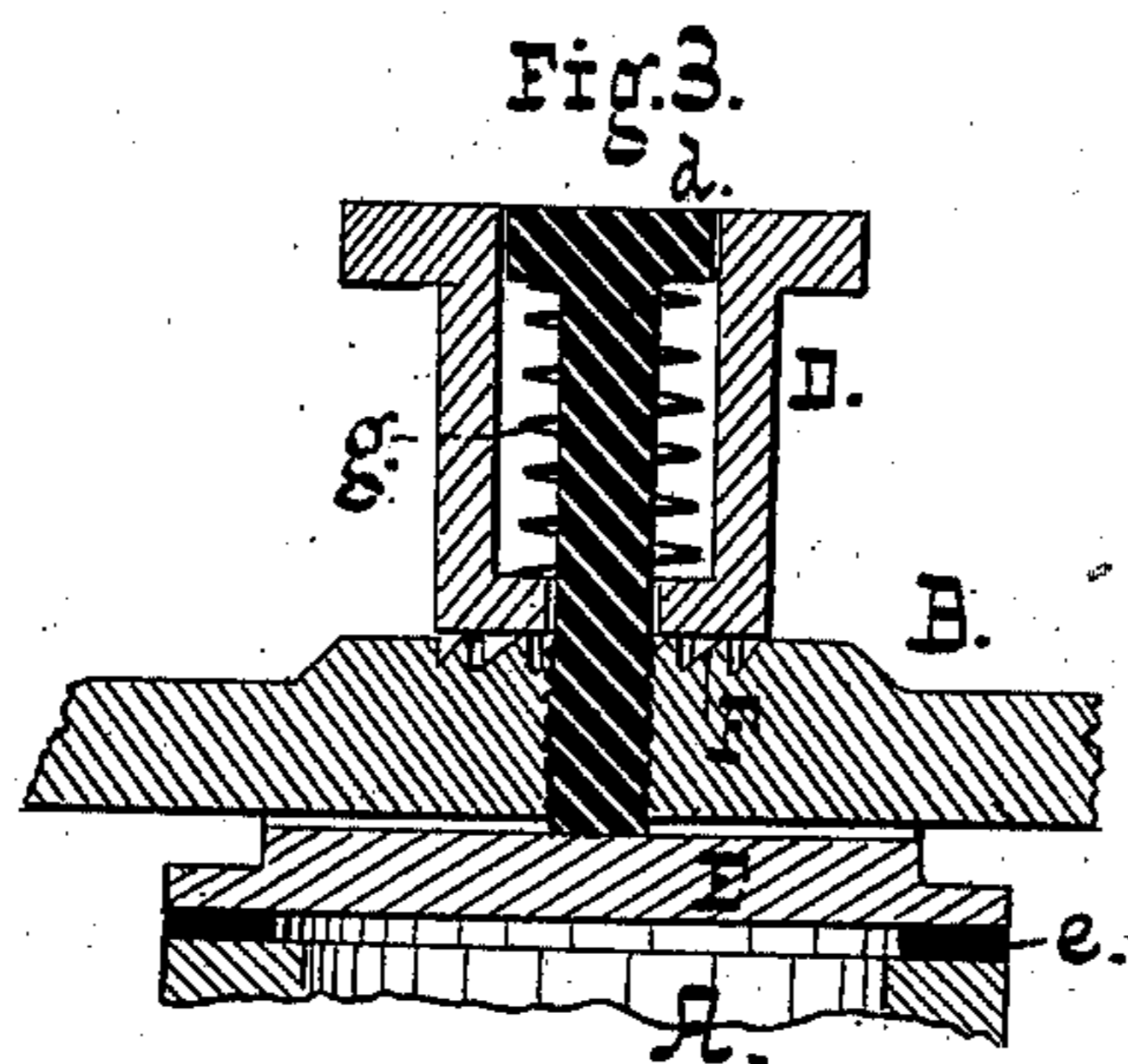
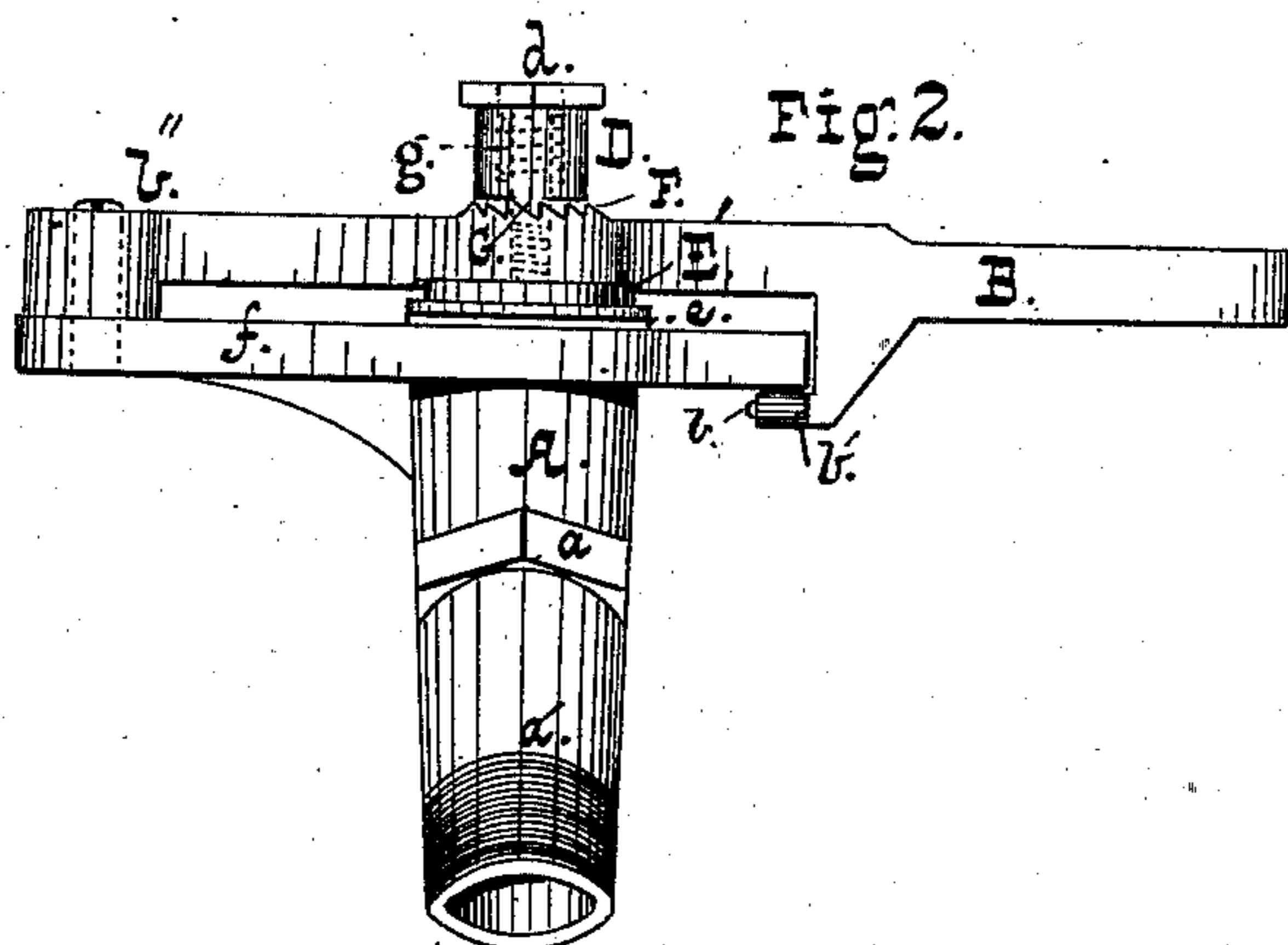
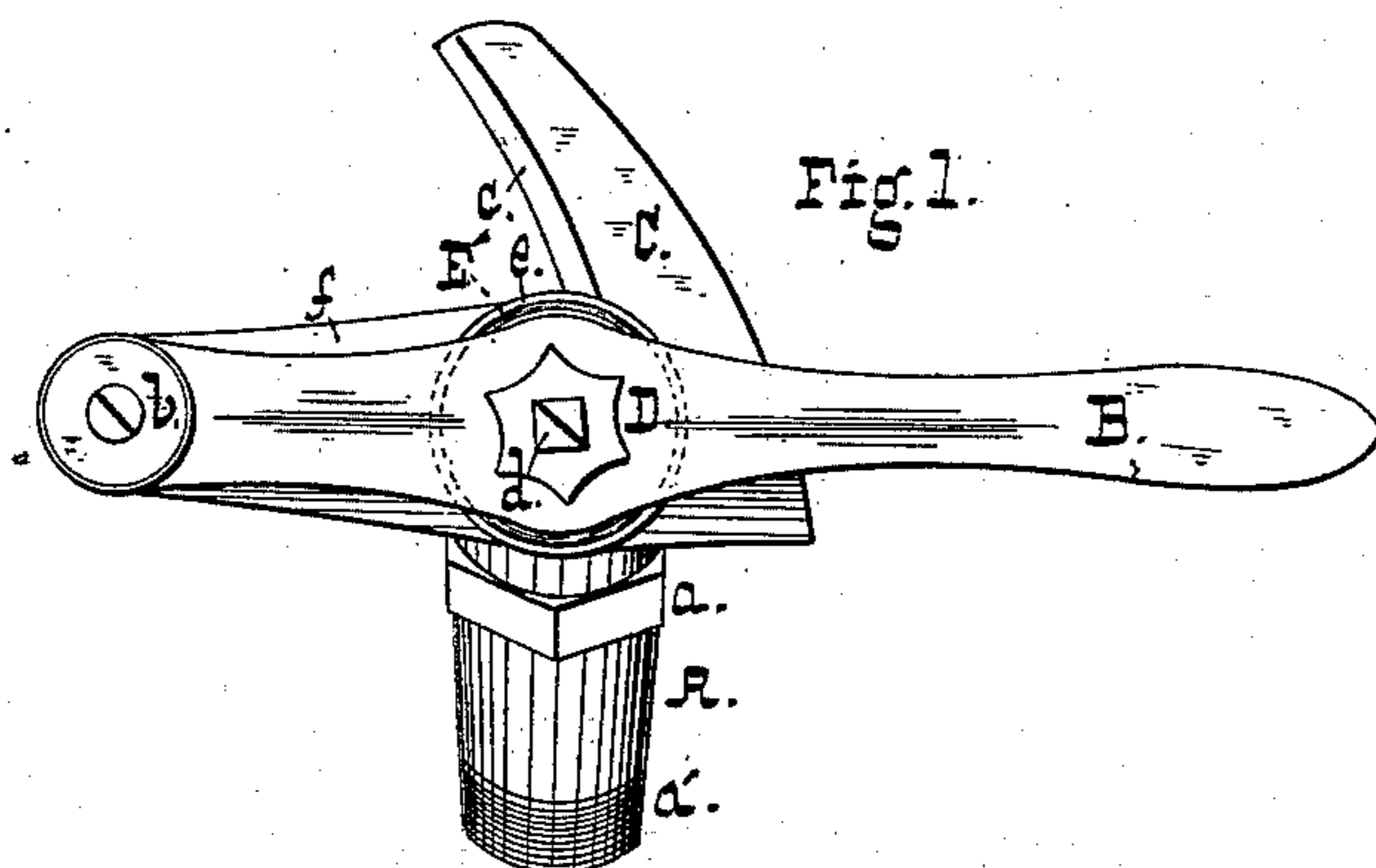


(No Model.)

W. C. CODDINGTON.  
Faucet.

No. 228,038.

Patented May 25, 1880.



Witnesses,  
W. A. Burton.  
D. L. Barclay

Inventor,  
W. C. CODDINGTON.

by  
A. D. Williams.  
Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. CODDINGTON, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 228,038, dated May 25, 1880.

Application filed March 18, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. CODDINGTON, of Baltimore city, State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully, clearly, and exactly described as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the device; Fig. 2, a bottom plan of the same; and Fig. 3, a central sectional view, enlarged, of the mechanism for securing the gate or disk, as herein-after set forth.

My present invention relates to that class of faucets in use for drawing molasses or similar viscid liquids from the barrels or vessels containing them; and it consists in certain improvements upon the invention patented to me September 2, 1879, as Letters Patent No. 219,070.

The points of improvement and novelty are made the subjects of the claims hereunto annexed.

In the accompanying drawings, A is the spout, threaded at  $a'$ , so that it may be screwed into the barrel, and having a polygonal shoulder or collar,  $a$ , for the attachment of a wrench or spanner. In the end of the spout is embedded a washer,  $e$ , of leather or equivalent material, over which travels the end-gate or cut-off E, which is carried by the handle B. The latter is pivoted at  $b''$  to a lug,  $f$ , formed integral with the spout A. C is a curved lug, also integral with the spout A, provided with a bearing,  $c$ , over which the disk E travels as the handle B is raised. This bearing is truly flush with the washer  $e$ , so that the disk is prevented from tilting, and wear is equalized. A projection,  $b$ , from the handle B bears upon the under side of the curved lug C, and by preference it is provided with a roller,  $b'$ , to lessen friction.

The mechanism for taking up wear and tightening the end-gate or disk E against its

seat is shown in detail in Fig. 3. Through the handle B passes a screw,  $d$ , which bears upon the center of the disk. The screw-head is square or polygonal and fits in a sleeve, D, within which, and having its bearings against the screw-head and the base of the sleeve, is a spring,  $g$ , whereby the sleeve is pressed against the lever or handle B. The latter is provided with a ratchet, F, and the lower end of the sleeve is armed with one or more teeth, G. The upper flange of the sleeve is made polygonal or milled, to facilitate its being turned.

The disk E has a bead or flange,  $E'$ , which is cut away on opposite sides, the handle B lying in the slot or recess so formed, whereby the movement of the handle carries the disk with it.

In operation the disk E is pressed closely to its seat by means of the screw  $d$ , and this pressure may be regulated as desired by turning the screw. The accidental loosening or turning backward of the latter is prevented by the engagement of the tooth or teeth of the sleeve with the ratchet F, while facility is afforded for loosening the screw when desired. This is done by lifting the sleeve against the resistance of the spring  $g$  until the tooth is out of engagement with the ratchet, when the screw may readily be turned backward by means of the sleeve itself.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, substantially as set forth, of the spout A, having lug C and bearing  $c$ , with the handle B, provided with the disk E and roller  $b'$ .

2. In combination with the spout and disk, the lever B, having the ratchet F formed upon it, the spring, the screw  $d$ , and toothed sleeve D, as set forth.

WILLIAM C. CODDINGTON.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. GITTINGER,  
R. D. WILLIAMS.