(No Model.)

T. F. CONKLIN.

Faucet.

No. 241,191. Patented May 10, 1881.

Fig. 1.

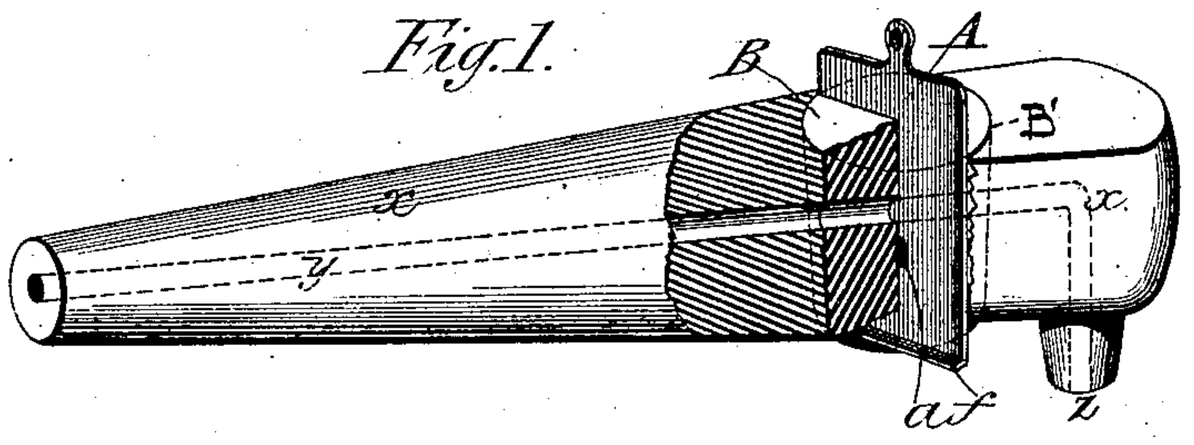


Fig. 2.

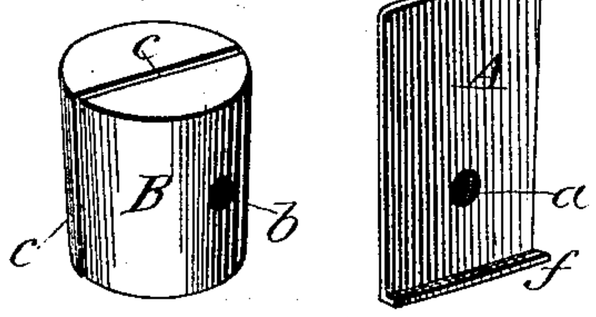
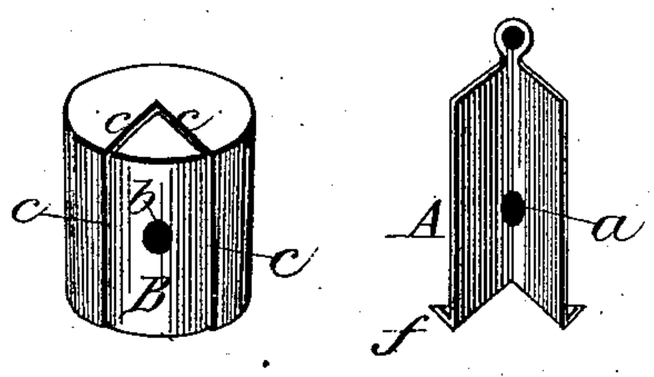


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Jno. D. Conklin
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE F. CONKLIN, OF FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO AUGUSTUS G. RUGGLES, OF SAME PLACE.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 241,191, dated May 10, 1881.

Application filed February 8, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE F. CONKLIN, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Faucet, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in faucets in which a bored cork or other impervious elastic substance is made the tube or cylinder through which the gate or valve passes; and the objects are to apply the impervious and elastic qualities of cork or other similar substance to the uses of a fluid-tight faucet in a novel, simple, and cheap form and manner. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation view of my invention; Fig. 2, plan views of the parts; Fig. 3, plan views of parts in equivalent forms.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A common faucet-tube with discharge-spout *x y z* is perforated transversely at B′ a short distance back of the spout. This perforation is made much larger than the faucet-bore *y*. A cork, B, or plug of other elastic and fluid-impervious material, of size and shape to very tightly fill the hole B′, is first cloven lengthwise in two parts, either equal and uniform, or in wedge or angular shape, as shown by lines lettered *c c* in drawings. These parts are then placed together as before cleavage, and the cork driven or pressed into and filling tightly the perforation B′. The faucet-bore *y* is then produced through the cork *b*.

The gate or valve is made of a thin smooth plate of metal, A, of the width and shape of the split or cleft in the cork, but long enough to protrude at the bottom, and is provided with the hole *a*, of the shape and size of the cork-bore *b*, and in such place as when the gate is shut it is below the bore *b*, and when the gate is raised the hole *a* will match and open the bore *b*. This gate is inserted and pressed down through the split or cleft *c*, and the lower edge bent into a slight flange, *f*, to catch and prevent its drawing out farther than to allow the hole *a* to meet with and open the bore *b*. This gate acts as a wedge and further compresses the tightly-fitting cork in cavity B′, and when shut forms with the cork an impervious stopper of fluid; but the elasticity of the cork admits of an easy sliding of the gate in and out, to open or to close the faucet-bore *y b* and spout *z*.

I prefer an angular cleavage of the cork and corresponding shape of the gate, as shown in Fig. 3, because of the larger surface and greater stiffness obtained thereby.

I am aware that cork and impervious elastic materials are in common use in faucets, and do not make the broad claim for their use; but

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination with a faucet-body, a section of cork or other elastic impervious material compressed therein and a gate or spigot adapted to open or close the bore of the faucet by its adjustment within a slit formed in the section of cork, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In combination with a faucet-body of wood or metal provided with the tube *y z*, the slit and bored section of cork B or other elastic impervious material adapted to be compressed into the aperture B′ of said faucet-body, and the gate or spigot A, having bore *a* and flange *f*, substantially as and for the purposes described.

THEODORE F. CONKLIN.

Witnesses:

H. C. MOORE,

WM. D. CONKLIN.