(No Model.)

J. N. CARVER.

CISTERN FAUCET.

No. 341,730. Patented May 11, 1886.

Fig. 1.

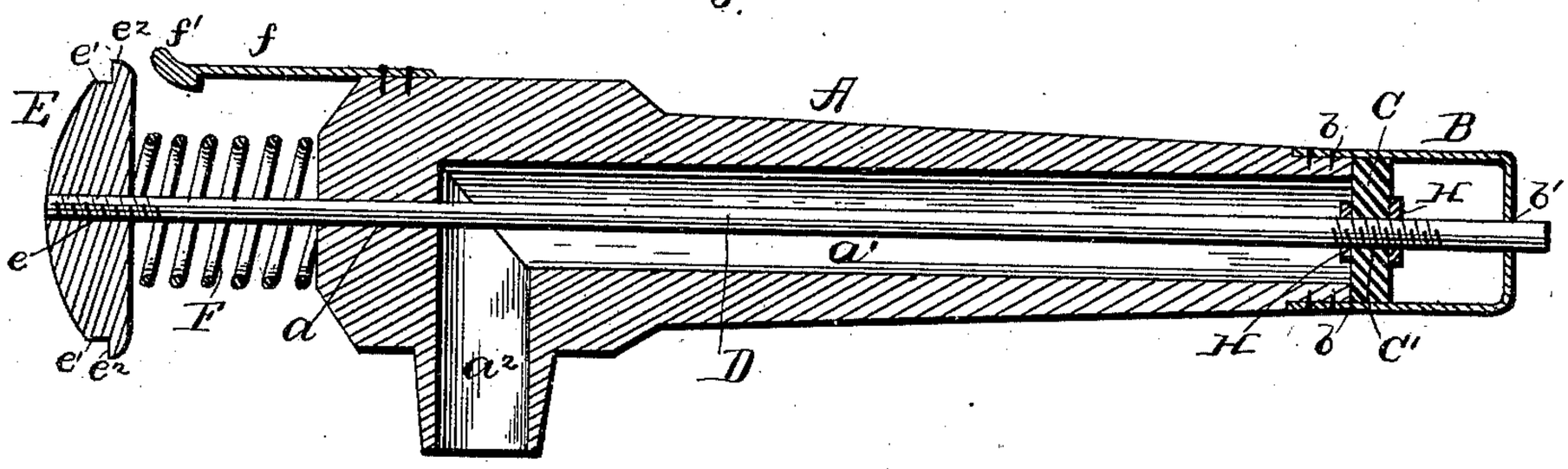


Fig. 2.

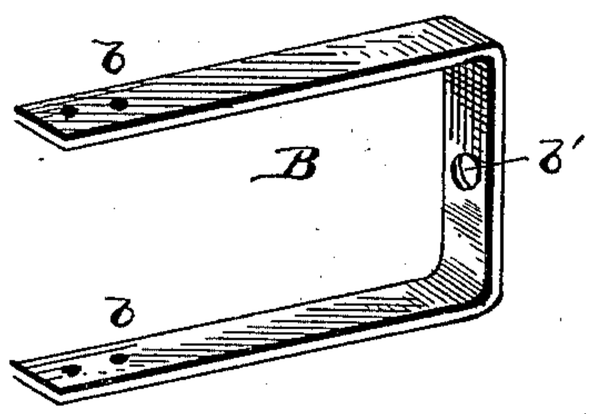


Fig. 3.

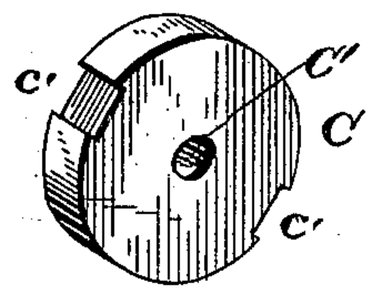
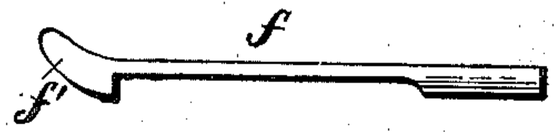


Fig. 4



WITNESSES

B. Smith.

P. C. Quasi.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONAS N. CARVER, OF LEBANON, TENNESSEE.

CISTERN-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,730, dated May 11, 1886.

Application filed February 20, 1886. Serial No. 192,675. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONAS N. CARVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lebanon, in the county of Wilson and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cistern-Faucets; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 2 is a detail view. Fig. 3 is a detail view. Fig. 4 is a detail view.

This invention has relation to automatically-closing faucets, designed especially to prevent ice forming therein in winter; and it consists, essentially, in so connecting a spring to the faucet-valve spindle that the former will close the valve as soon as the hand is removed from the faucet-knob.

It consists, further, in certain details of construction and arrangement, hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by letter, A designates the body of the faucet, preferably of cylindrical form, having its inner end open and its outer end closed and enlarged, as shown.

a is a central passage through the said outer end, communicating with the bore *a'* of the faucet, and a^2 is a discharge-opening from the bore, passing preferably through a nipple depending from the faucet adjacent to its enlarged outer end.

The body A is intended to be driven into a proper opening in the cistern, cask, or other vessel to which the faucet is attached, and is made sufficiently long to penetrate a proper distance therein.

B is a guide-bracket having the ends of its arms *b* secured by screws or otherwise to the open inner end of the body A at points diametrically opposite each other, and *b'* is a central guide-opening through the middle part of the bracket for the passage of the spindle of the faucet-valve, hereinafter described.

C is the faucet-valve, made of rubber or other water-proof material of disk form, and provided with the central opening, C', for the passage of its spindle, and *c' c'* are diametrically-opposite notches in the periphery of the valve, into which notches the arms *b b* of the guide-bracket enter, so that the valve can reciprocate on the bracket and be guided thereby.

D is the valve-spindle, running through the opening *a*, *c*, and *b*. The outer end of the spindle is threaded, and engages a central internally-threaded opening, *e*, of the disk-shaped faucet-knob E, so that the latter can be turned up close to the faucet-body A, when desired. *e'* is a circumferential groove or recess on the said knob, having the shoulder e^2, which faces outwardly.

F is a coiled spring surrounding the spindle between the outer end of the body A and the knob E, and *f* is a spring-catch, with its inner end secured by screws or otherwise to the body A, and its outer end formed into a head, *f'*, adapted to engage any part of the shoulder e^2 of the recess or groove *e'*. The spring F need not be a coiled spring. A spring of any construction acting from the body A to force the knob E outward would perform the function equally well. The spindle D is threaded where it passes through the valve C, the opening C' being unthreaded, but is not threaded where it passes through the opening *b* in the guide-bracket.

H H are nuts which engage upon the spindle, respectively, in front and in rear of the valve C, so as to keep the latter in place upon the spindle.

The method of operating the faucet is as follows: The body A is inserted into the cistern far enough to prevent ice forming around its end. Then when it is desired to draw water the knob E is pushed inward, so that the valve C disengages from the inner end of the body A, and allows the water to flow outward into the body A and be discharged through the opening *a*. When the knob E is pushed inward, the spring-catch *f* engages the shoulder e^2 and keeps the faucet open. To close the faucet, the spring is lifted, releasing the knob E, which is then forced outward by the spring F, and the valve C is drawn close against the end of the body A. In inserting the faucet care must be taken that the body A shall not be inclined upward, else water might collect and freeze in the interior thereof, and so close the faucet.

The invention, while especially adapted to be used as a water-faucet, can be affixed to cisterns or casks containing any other liquid.

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The improved faucet herein described, consisting of the body A, the bracket B, secured to the inner end of the body and provided with the guide-aperture, the valve C, recessed at diametrical points on its periphery to receive the branches of the said bracket, the valve-rod passing through and secured to the valve and guided by the said bracket, the spring surrounding the valve-rod, the knob on the outer end of the said rod having a notch, and the spring-arm secured to the body of the faucet and arranged to engage the notch of the knob, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

J. N. CARVER.

Witnesses:
J. T. LANE,
P. B. CALHOUN.