(No Model.)

G. GROSSMAN.

FAUCET.

No. 370,780. Patented Oct. 4, 1887.

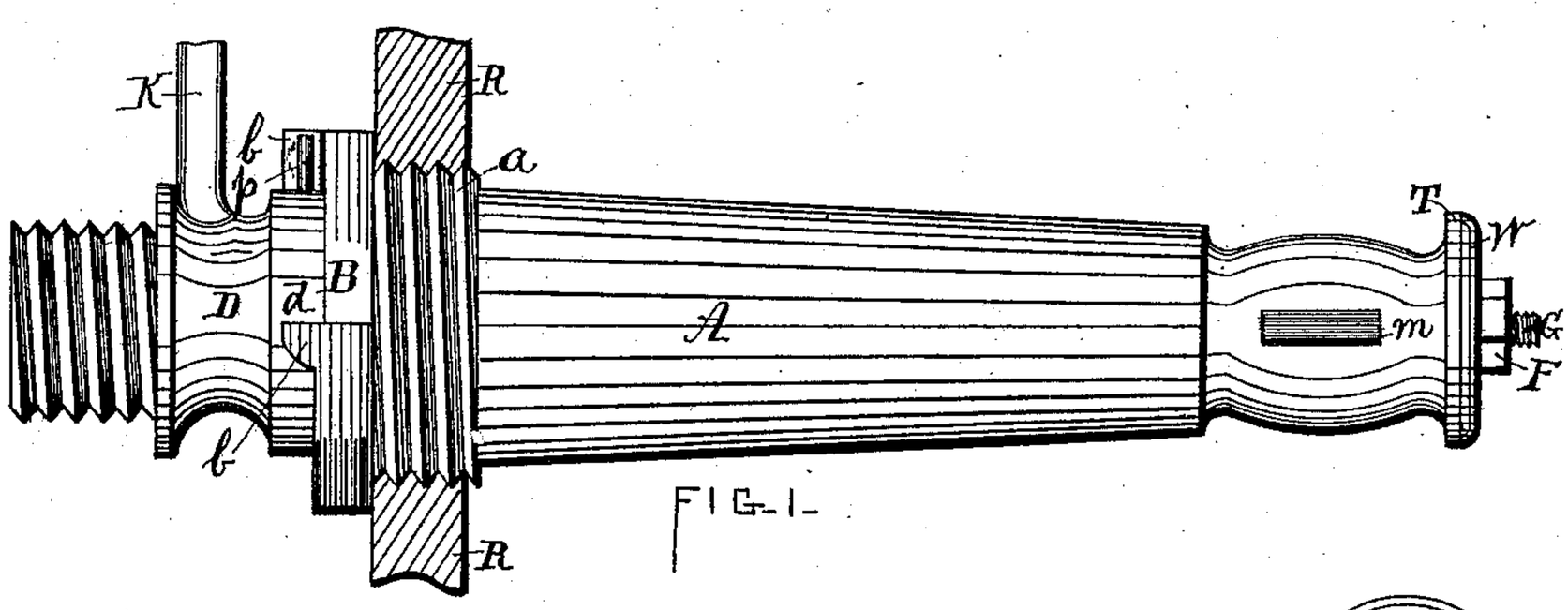

FIG. 1.

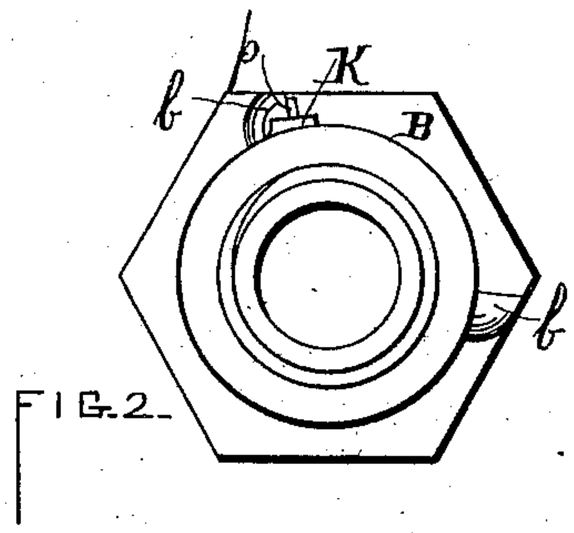

FIG. 2.

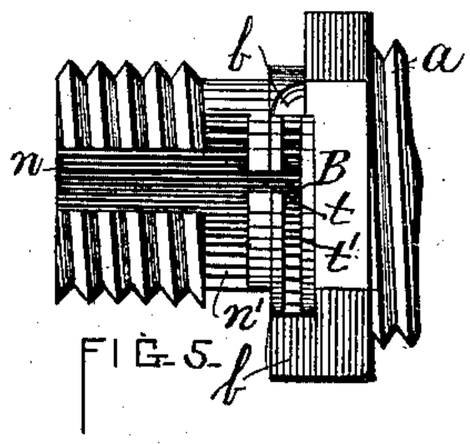

FIG. 5.

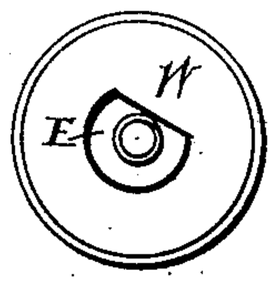

FIG. 3.

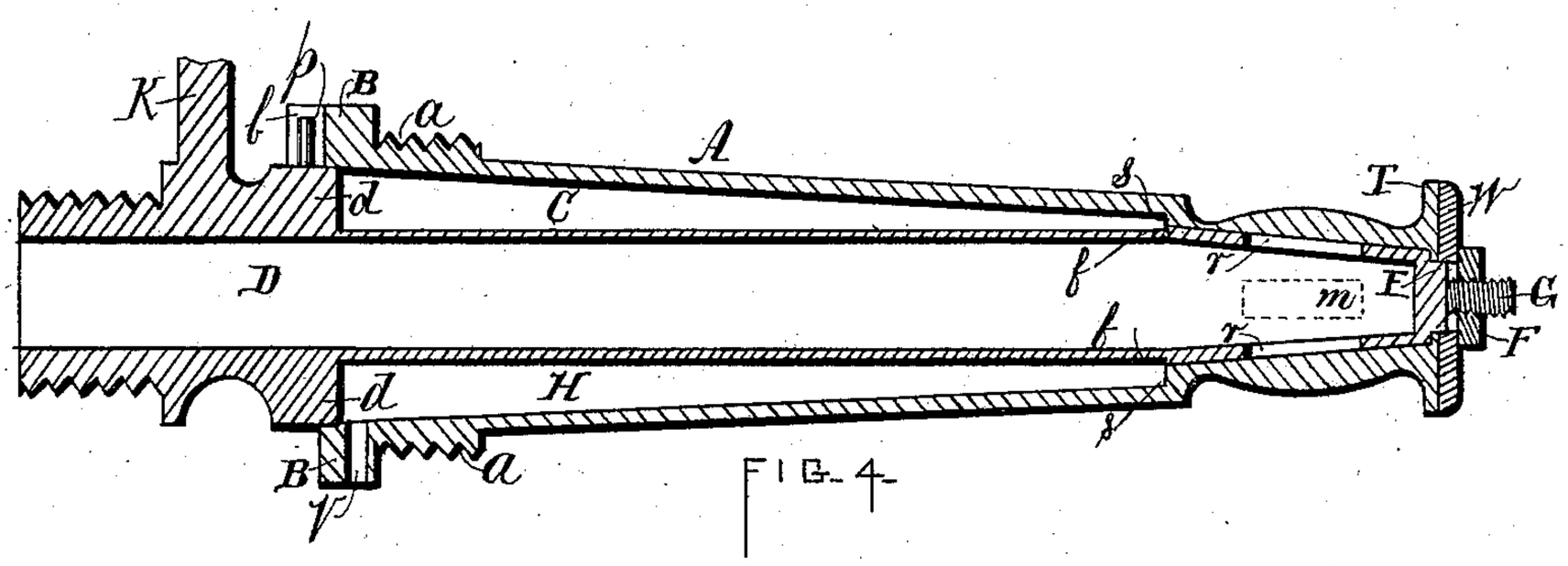

FIG. 4.

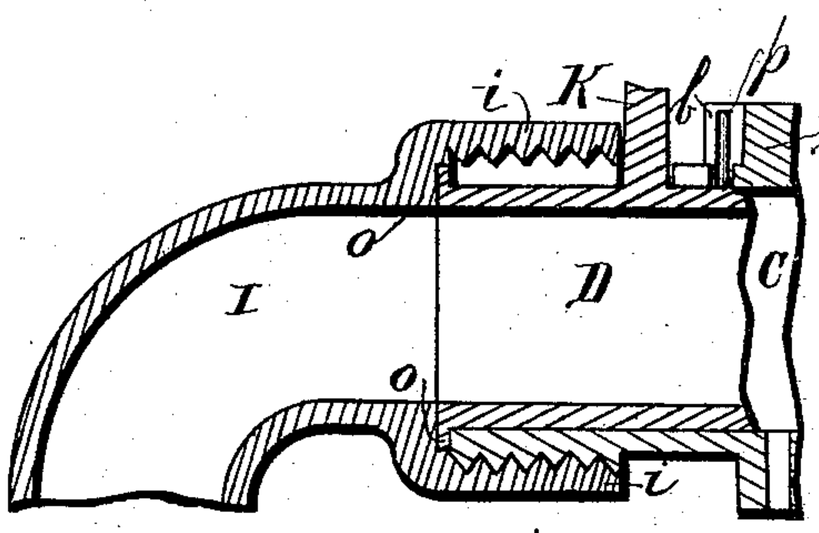

FIG. 6.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE GROSSMAN, OF LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,780, dated October 4, 1887.

Application filed December 3, 1886. Serial No. 220,630. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE GROSSMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of faucets in which the spigot extends longitudinally through the casing; and the object of the invention is to prevent the accumulation and freezing of water between the spigot and casing, by the construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the faucet; Fig. 2, a view of the end of the same from which the water is drawn; Fig. 3, a view of the opposite end with the nut removed; Fig. 4, a longitudinal vertical section through the faucet as shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a view of the top of the discharge end of the casing as constru d to receive a spout, and Fig. 6 a longitudinal vertical section through the same with the spout attached.

A represents the external shell or casing of the faucet, which has a screw-thread, *a*, cut in its outer surface just back of the angular rim B on its front, by which it is screwed into the cask or reservoir R. The front face of the rim is provided with two lugs, *b*, placed a short distance apart, for the purpose hereinafter described. The bore C of the casing tapers from the vent V near the front to the contracting shoulder *s*, located forward of the rear end. The bore through this part of the shell is larger than the outside diameter of the spigot, while back of the shoulder it is of just sufficient diameter to receive the end of it and tapers at a sharper angle than through the body of the casing.

The spigot D is provided with a boss, *d*, near the front end, which projects beyond the casing and fills that part of its bore in front of the vent V, while near the rear end, at a point coinciding with the shoulder *s*, the diameter of the spigot is increased by a shoulder, *f*, so as to fill the bore of the shell from there to the rear end. The diminished diameter of the spigot between the boss and the shoulder *f* forms a chamber, H, about the said spigot between those points. The front end of the spigot has a handle, K, by which it is turned in the case, and a pin, *p*, projecting from the boss rests against the outer face of the rim B between the lugs *b* and limits the distance which it can be turned. The outer end of the spigot, through which it discharges, has a screw-thread cut therein, by which hose can be attached. Water is received into the spigot through longitudinal slots, *r*, on the enlarged inner end, which coincide with similar slots, *m*, in the shell when the spigot is turned so that the pin *p* rests against one of the lugs, while by turning it so that the said pin rests against the other lug the flow of water is prevented. The inner end of the spigot is closed and has a projection, E, the base of which has the shape in cross-section of the segment of a circle of somewhat less diameter than that end of the spigot which projects through a circular opening in the end of the case a less distance than the thickness of the washer W, which fits over it. Beyond the segment the projection E is cylindrical and has a screw-thread, G, cut therein to receive the nut F. This nut F serves to hold the spigot tightly in place. The washer bears against the rim T on the end of the case and has an opening through it shaped to receive the segment E. It must therefore turn with the spigot and save the nut which bears against it from any action which might tend to loosen it. Any water that might find its way through the slots in the case and between it and the end of the spigot would naturally, by reason of the shape of the bore in the former, pass into the chamber H, and from thence escape through the vent V in the bottom of the front end of the chamber and be prevented from accumulating and freezing in the faucet. As the segment E does not project through the washer, the nut can be tightened when necessary to take up any wear of the bearing-surfaces of the spigot and case.

The end of the spigot by which the water is discharged has been described as constructed to have a hose attached thereto; but it may also be made with a curved stationary nozzle, I, such as is ordinarily used with a spigot. This is effected by prolonging the cylinder of the casing at that end, in the upper part of

which a longitudinal slot, *n*, is cut to receive the handle of the spigot when it is inserted in the casing, and a transverse slot, *n'*, at its inner end, to permit the movement of the handle K. A narrow longitudinal slot, *t*, located opposite the center of the slot *n*, connects the slot *n'* with the narrow transverse slot *t'*, thus providing for the passage of the pin *p* to its place and its movement when the spigot is turned. From the transverse slot to the outer end the prolongation of the casing has a screw-thread cut in its outer surface to engage a female screw in the enlarged end *i* of the nozzle, which is screwed on it. The end of the tube of the casing is provided with a flange, *o*, of a depth equal to the thickness of the metal of the casing, to prevent the backward escape of water while being discharged. This arrangement permits the removal of the nozzle for the purpose of allowing the spigot to be inserted or removed from the casing.

If necessary to facilitate the escape of water from the chamber H through the vent, the faucet may be inserted in the tank, so as to raise the inner end somewhat higher than the outer.

In attaching the nozzle to the faucet I do not confine myself to the method herein described, as various devices may be resorted to for the accomplishment of that purpose, nor do I limit myself to the precise method of creating a chamber in the casing about the spigot; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, in a spigot, with the shell or casing having the screw *a*, for securing in the cask at its outer end, the slots *m* for admitting water into the spigot, and the vent V, located in front of said screw, of the spigot enlarged at the front and inner ends to engage the bore of the shell, and having slots *r* placed so as to coincide with the slots *m* in said shell when the spigot is open, and the chamber H, located between the shell and spigot and tapering rearwardly toward the center, to facilitate the flow of dripping toward the vent, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:
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