

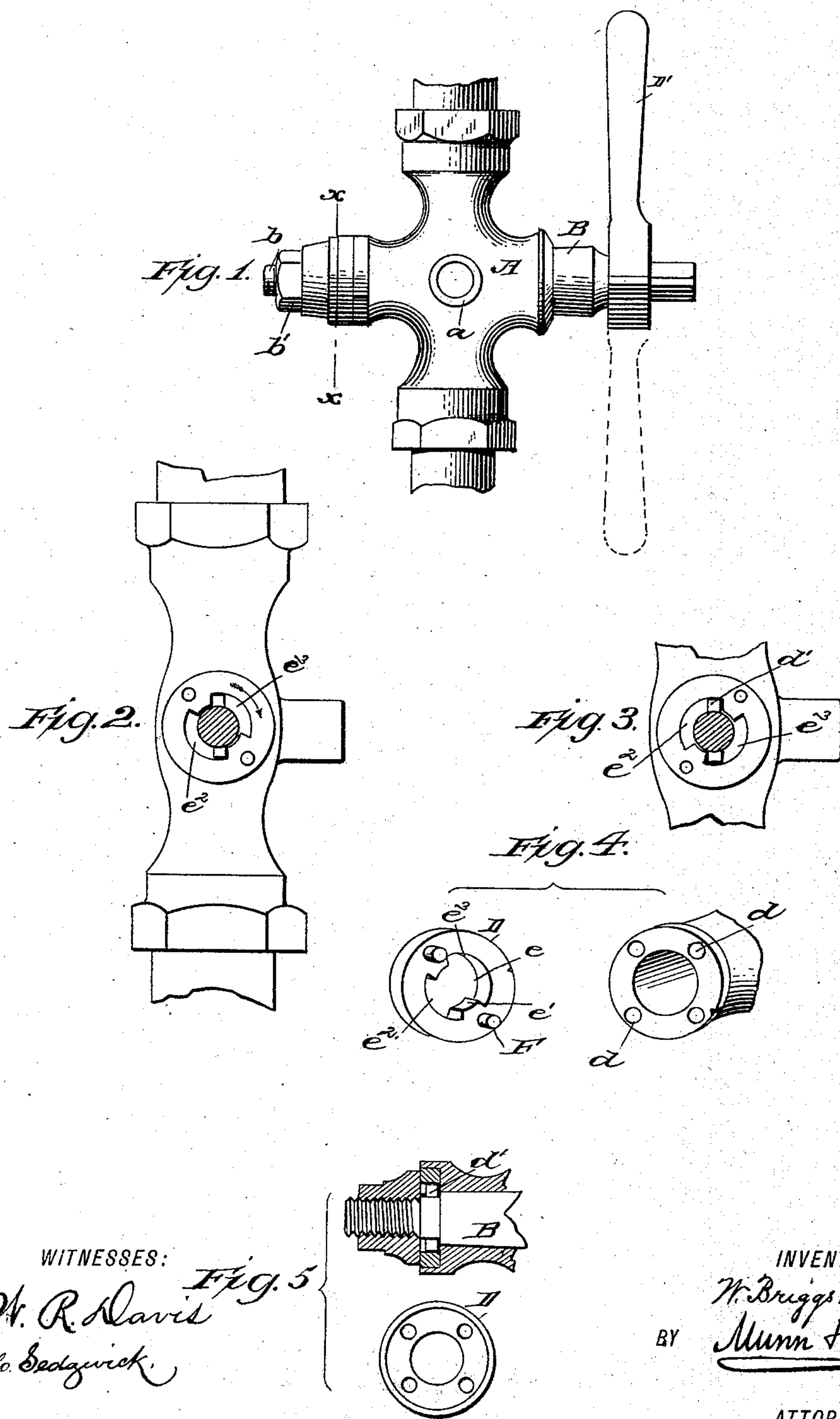
(No Model.)

W. BRIGGS.

RIGHT AND LEFT HAND STOP AND WASTE FAUCET.

No. 388,526.

Patented Aug. 28, 1888.



WITNESSES:

W. R. Davis
C. Sedgwick

Fig. 5

INVENTOR,

W. Briggs

BY

Munn & Co

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

RIGHT AND LEFT HAND STOP AND WASTE FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 388,526, dated August 28, 1888.

Application filed May 22, 1888. Serial No. 274,657. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BRIGGS, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Right and Left Hand Stop and Waste Faucets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in right and left hand stop and waste faucets, and has for its object to provide a means whereby a faucet of this description may be used, as desired, for either the right hand or the left hand, thus obviating the necessity of strictly right or left hand faucets, and providing a means whereby one device may be utilized to serve a dual purpose.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the faucet. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on line xx of Fig. 1, showing the position of the key and washer when the faucet is used as a right-hand faucet. Fig. 3 is a similar view illustrating the reverse position of the parts. Fig. 4 is a detail view, and Fig. 5 illustrates a modified form.

In carrying out the invention, A represents the casing or shell of an ordinary stop and waste; a , the drip, and B the key, which is provided with the apertures or water-ways ordinarily employed in faucets of this character. The lower projecting end of the key is provided with a reduced and threaded portion, b , adapted to receive the usual locking-nut, b' , and in the surface of the casing surrounding the lower end of the key-bore four spaced apertures, d , are drilled, as best shown in Fig. 4, the projecting end of the key immediately beneath said apertured surface of the shell being provided with a transverse pin or lugs, d' , integral with the opposing sides of the key.

A washer, D, is adapted to intervene the nut b' and the lower apertured surface of the casing, which washer is provided with an aperture, e , and aligning lugs e' , extending from

the wall of said aperture, whereby the essentially-concentric recesses or sections e^2 e^3 are formed. The washer B is also provided upon one face, near the periphery, with opposing aligning and integral pins F, which pins are adapted to enter two of the casing-apertures d .

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 the washer D is made to rest upon the apertured surface of the casing, the lock-nut engaging the outer face of the washer; but if it is found in practice more desirable, the lower surface of the casing surrounding the key-bore may be recessed to receive the washer D, and the apertures d be drilled in the lower walls of the recess, as shown in Fig. 5. By this means the washer will not be visible on the outside, as the nut b' will bear against the face of the said washer and conceal the same.

In operation, when the faucet is to be used as a right-hand faucet, as illustrated in positive lines in Fig. 1, the washer is made to engage the casing, so that the pin or lugs d' will engage the right-hand face of one of the washer-lugs e' and the opposite face of the other washer-lug, as illustrated in Fig. 2. When the parts are so placed, the key may be freely turned in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 2, whereby the faucet may be opened fully, or closed, as desired, the lever D' , attached to the key, being manipulated to the right. Now, should the operator desire to use the faucet as a left-hand faucet, it simply becomes necessary to unscrew the nut b' , remove the washer D, and return said washer to its position reversed, as illustrated in Fig. 3, whereupon the lever-handle D' may be manipulated to the left, but cannot be turned to the right.

As faucets of this character are constructed at present, if a plumber should desire in process of his work to insert a right-hand stop and waste, and having a left-hand stop and waste only on hand, he could not utilize the latter, but would have to purchase one of the former, whereas in a device constructed as above set forth by simply removing the nut and reversing the washer, as heretofore stated, the lever-handle may be made to turn in the direction required. The lever-handle D' is detachable from the key, and is usually secured thereto by means of a screw passing through

the end of the key to a bearing upon the handle. In making the change from a right to a left hand the screw would be taken out, and the key having been first brought to a position
5 whereby a free water-way will be obtained and reversed to the position illustrated in dotted lines, Fig. 1, the screw is again entered in the aperture of the key and brought down to its normal position.

10 If found desirable in practice, auxiliary washers may be placed between the lock-nut and the washer D.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters
15 Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the faucet-casing having two sets of pin-receiving apertures approximately at right angles to each other in one end surrounding the key-bore, and the
20 key extending through said bore and having transverse projections on its projecting end, of an adjustable ring-washer having pins registering with either set of said apertures, according to the position desired, and provided

with internal lugs between and against which
25 said transverse projections play, and the nut on the key holding the washer on the casing, whereby by changing the position of said ring-washer the faucet may be changed from a right
30 to a left hand faucet, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the faucet-casing having an annular recess in one end around its bore and two sets of pin-receiving apertures approximately at right angles to each other in the inner wall of said recess, and the key ex-
35 tending through the bore and having opposite transverse projections on the projecting end at said annular recess, and an adjustable ring-washer fitting in said annular recess and hav-
40 ing pins registering with either set of said apertures, and internal lugs between which said key projections play, and the nut screwed on the end of the key over the washer and closing it, substantially as set forth.

WILLIAM BRIGGS.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM MILLS,
A. L. JENSEN.