(No Model.)

E. U. SCOVILLE.

FAUCET.

No. 405,277. Patented June 18, 1889.

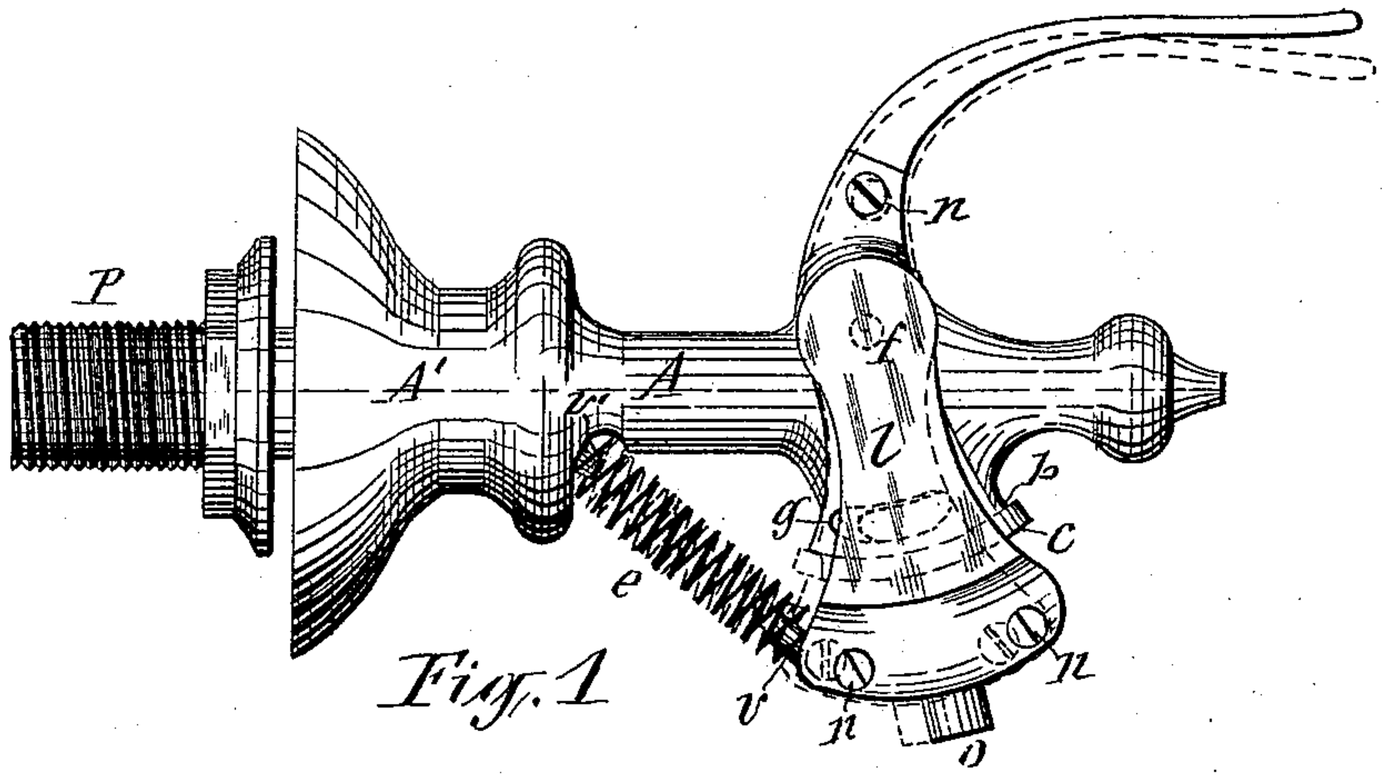

Fig. 1

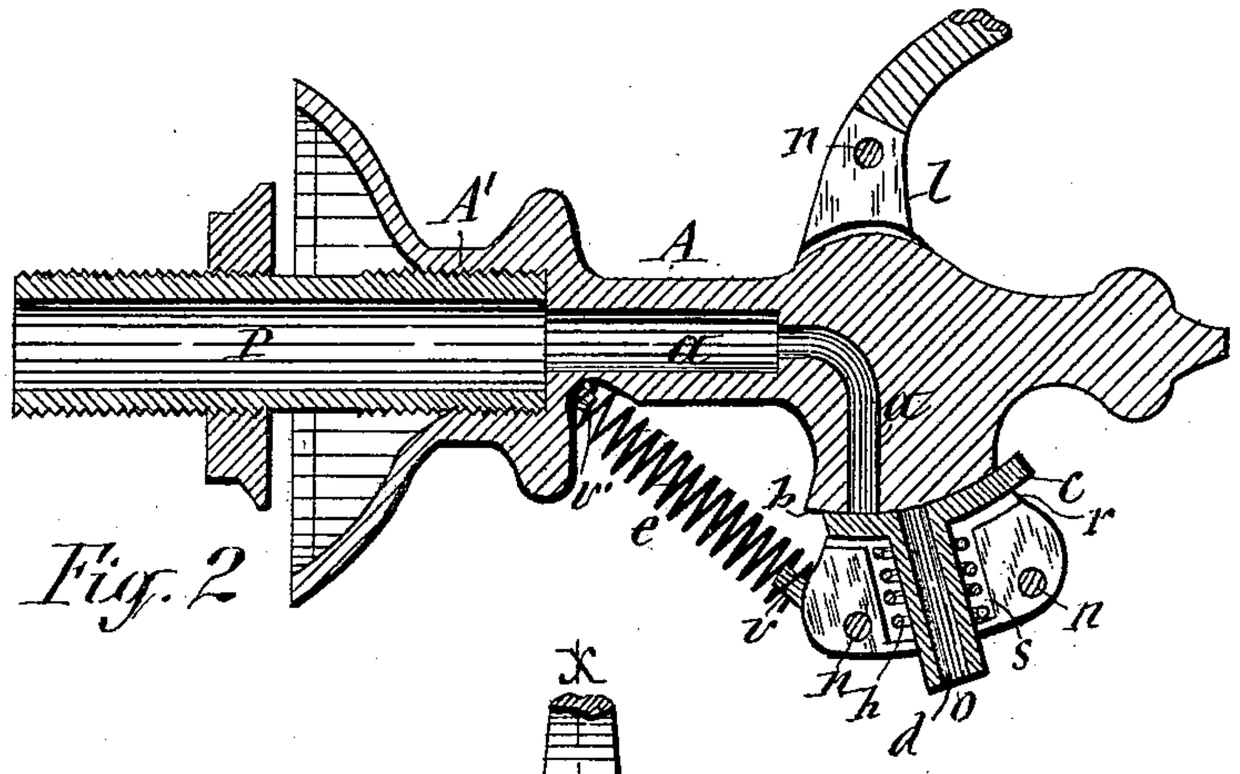

Fig. 2

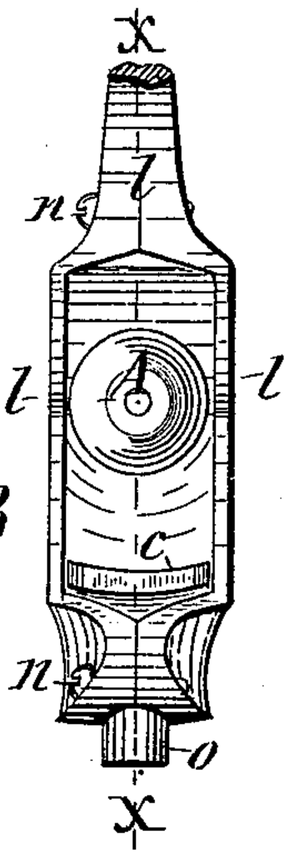

Fig. 3

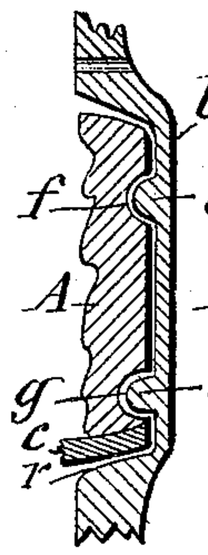

Fig. 4

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIJAH U. SCOVILLE, OF MANLIUS, NEW YORK.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,277, dated June 18, 1889.

Application filed January 21, 1889. Serial No. 296,963. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIJAH U. SCOVILLE, of Manlius, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to the class of faucets which have a convex face on their discharge end and a correspondingly-concave valve sliding upon said face; and the invention has in some respects special reference to the faucet shown in my prior patent of August 10, 1886, No. 347,131, with which it has, in common, the features of the faucet-barrel having its liquid-channel terminating at the under side of the barrel and provided thereat with a segmental valve-seat and a concave valve on said seat and having the discharge-duct extending vertically through it.

My present invention consists in an improved construction and combination of parts forming a faucet specially adapted for service water-pipes on stationary wash-basins and similar purposes.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a faucet embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a front end view, and Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse sectional view, of one of the pivotal connections of the valve-carrying lever with the faucet-barrel.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A denotes the body or barrel of the faucet, which may be of any desired shape, but is in this instance represented as being formed with a screw-threaded socket A′, for attachment to a pipe P. The liquid-channel *a* of said barrel terminates at the under side thereof, and the barrel A is provided thereat with a segmental valve-seat *b*, having its curvature in the direction of the length of the barrel and its radius extending from points *f f* in opposite sides of the barrel. The two sides of the barrel from the aforesaid valve-seat upward are vertical and parallel, and at the points *f f*, aforesaid, the said sides are provided with sockets, and beneath these sockets said sides of the barrel A are provided with segmental grooves *g g*.

c represents the valve, which slides on the seat *b*, and is concaved to correspond to the curvature of said seat. Said valve is carried on the lower end of a lever *l*, which is divided vertically into two parts lying, respectively, against the aforesaid vertical sides of the barrel A, and secured to each other by screws *n n* above and below the barrel. The sides of the said lever-sections adjacent to the barrel A are each formed with a trunnion *t*, which enters one of the sockets *f*, and with a lug *i*, entering the groove *g*, beneath the said socket, as illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawings. By the two trunnions *t t* entering the sockets in opposite sides of the barrel the lever *l* is pivoted axially at right angles to the barrel, and is thus allowed to swing in a plane parallel with the axis of the barrel A. The projection of the lugs *i i* into the grooves *g g* serves as stops for limiting the movement of the lever. The lower end of the lever extends below the faucet-barrel and is formed thereat with a recess *r*, adjacent to the valve-seat *b*, and with a socket *s*, extending downward from the said recess, and also with an aperture through the bottom of the lever in the center of the socket.

In the recess *r* lies the valve *c*, hereinbefore referred to, said valve being provided with a downwardly-extended stem *o*, which extends through the aperture in the bottom of the socket *s*, and a duct *d* extends vertically through the valve and its aforesaid stem, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. A spiral spring *h* is seated in the socket *s* and surrounds the valve-stem *o* and presses the valve onto the seat *b*.

e represents a spiral spring, which has one end sustained on the lower end of the lever *l* by a lug *v*, projecting from the latter into the end of the spring. The opposite end is similarly sustained on the barrel A, back of the lever *l*, by a lug *v′*, projecting from the barrel into said end of the spring. This spring presses the lower end of the lever forward, and thereby holds the duct *d* of the valve *c* normally out of range with the discharge end of the channel *a*, as represented in Fig. 2 of

the drawings. By depressing the free end of the lever *l*, which is extended forward, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the lower end of the lever is thrown backward, so as to cause the duct *d* to register with channel *a*, and thus allow the liquid to escape from the faucet through the duct *d* of the valve.

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

The within-described faucet, consisting of the barrel A, having its liquid-channel *a* terminating at the under side of said barrel and provided thereat with a segmental valve-seat *b*, having its curvature in the direction of the length of the barrel, the lever *l*, pivoted to opposite sides of the barrel A and axially at right angles thereto, and the valve *c*, carried on the lower end of the lever and provided with the downwardly-extended duct *d*, and the spring *e*, pressing the lever in one direction to normally hold the valve *c*, with its duct *d*, out of communication with the channel *a*, substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, in the presence of two witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 29th day of October, 1888.

ELIJAH U. SCOVILLE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
C. H. DUELL,
J. J. LAASS.