(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. M. PECK.

BASIN COCK.

No. 505,634. Patented Sept. 26, 1893.

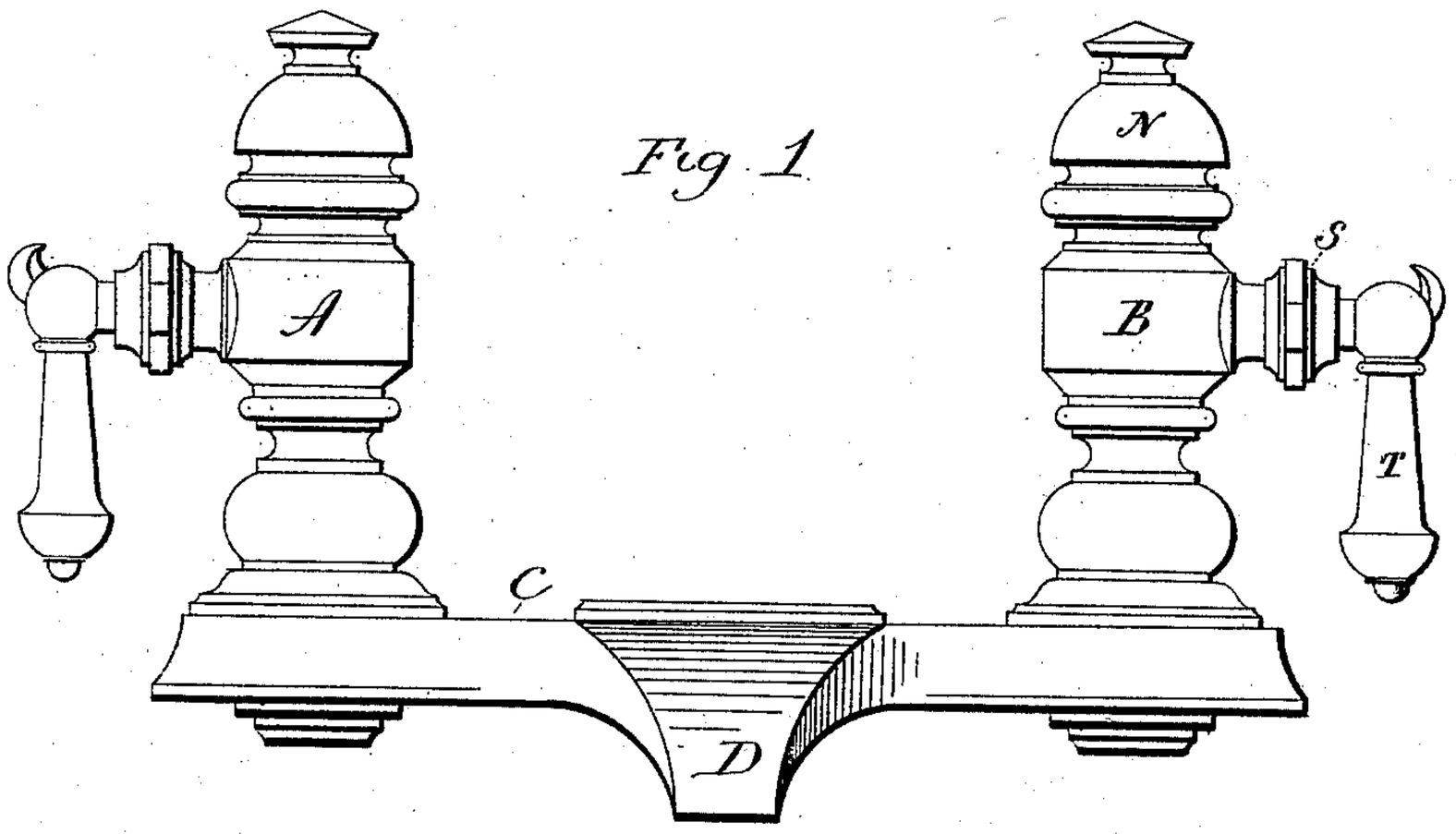


Fig 1

Fig 2

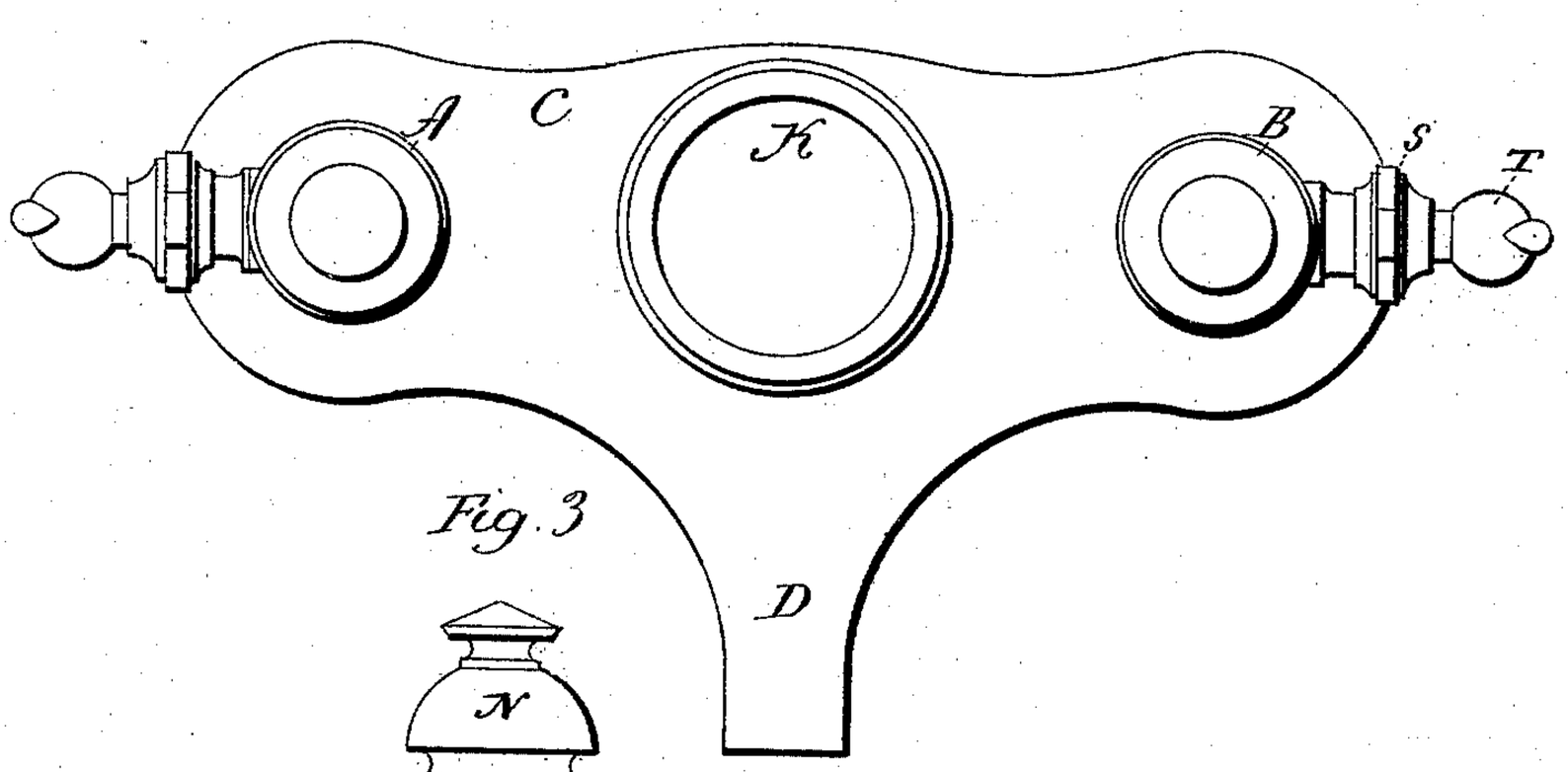
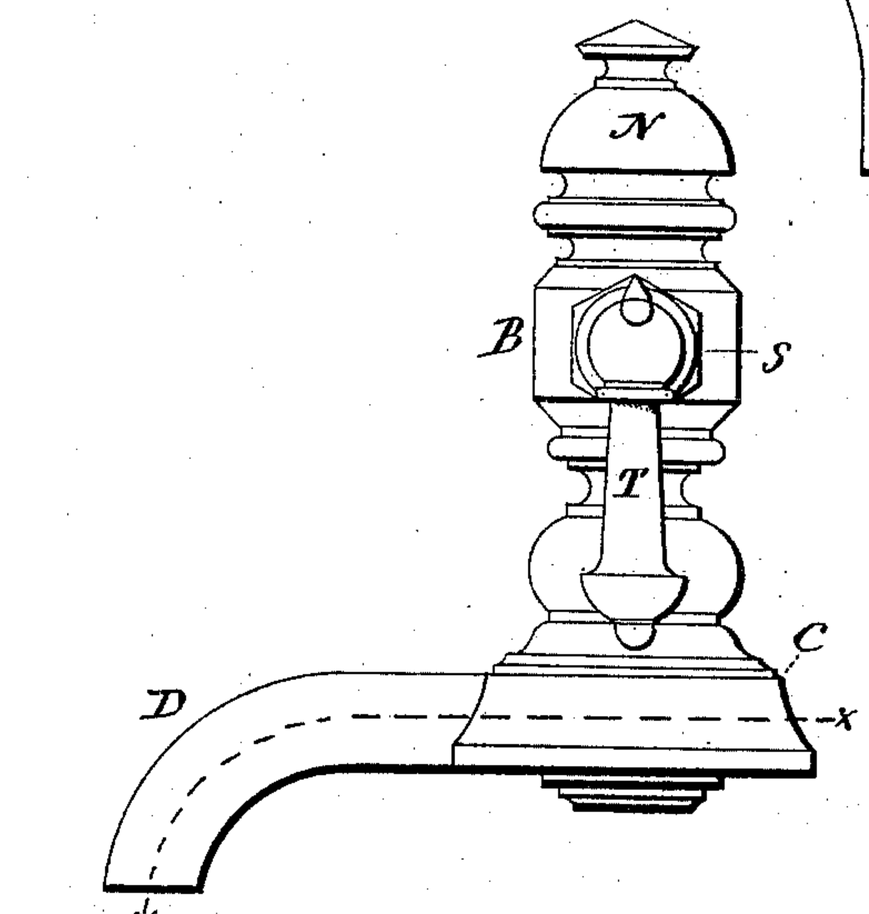


Fig. 3



Witnesses
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Lillian D. Kelley

John M. Peck
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. M. PECK.

BASIN COCK.

No. 505,634. Patented Sept. 26, 1893.

Fig 4

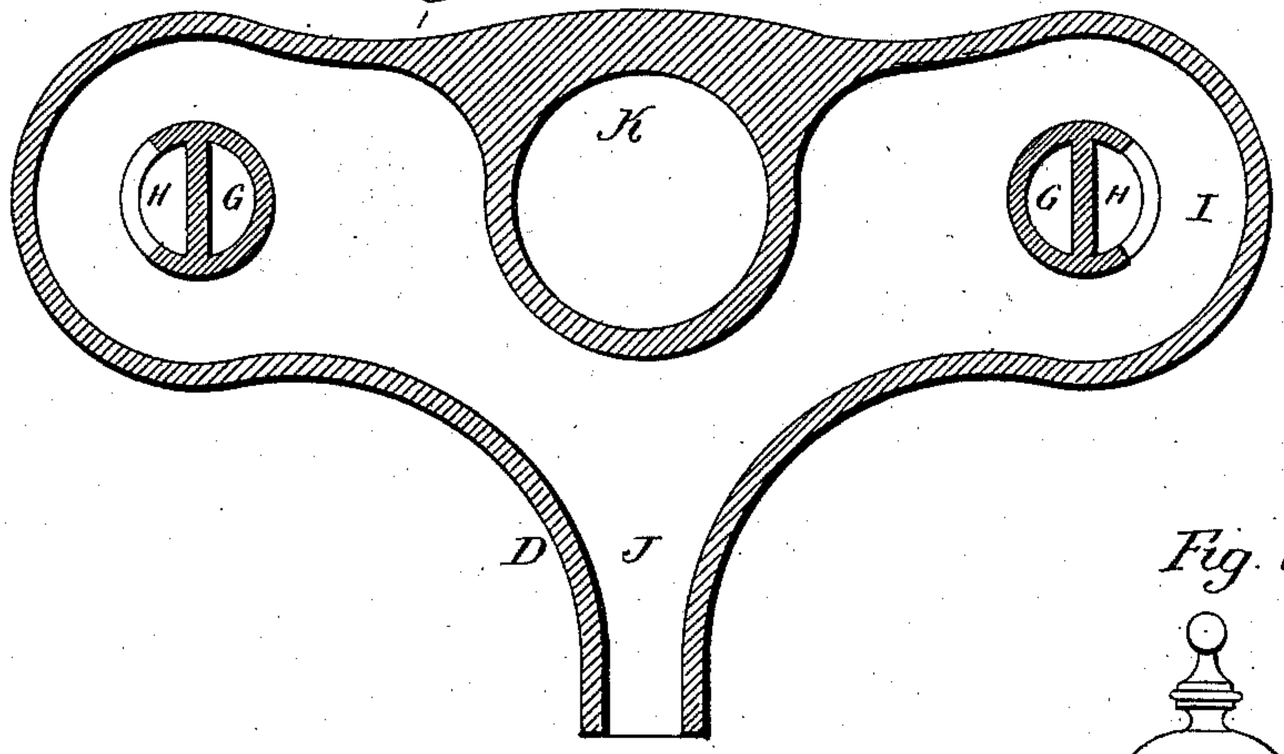


Fig. 7

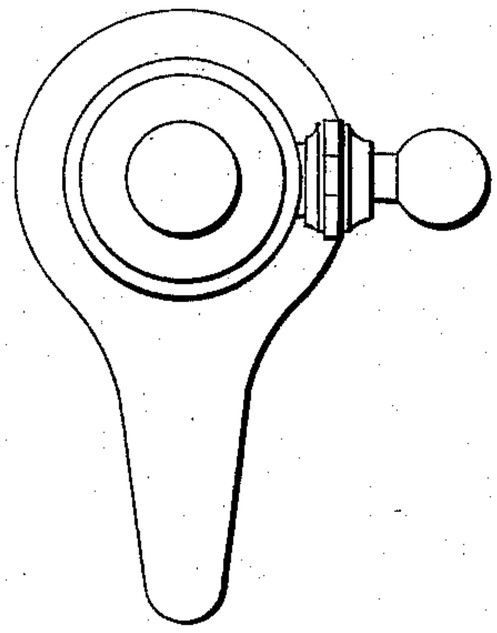


Fig. 5

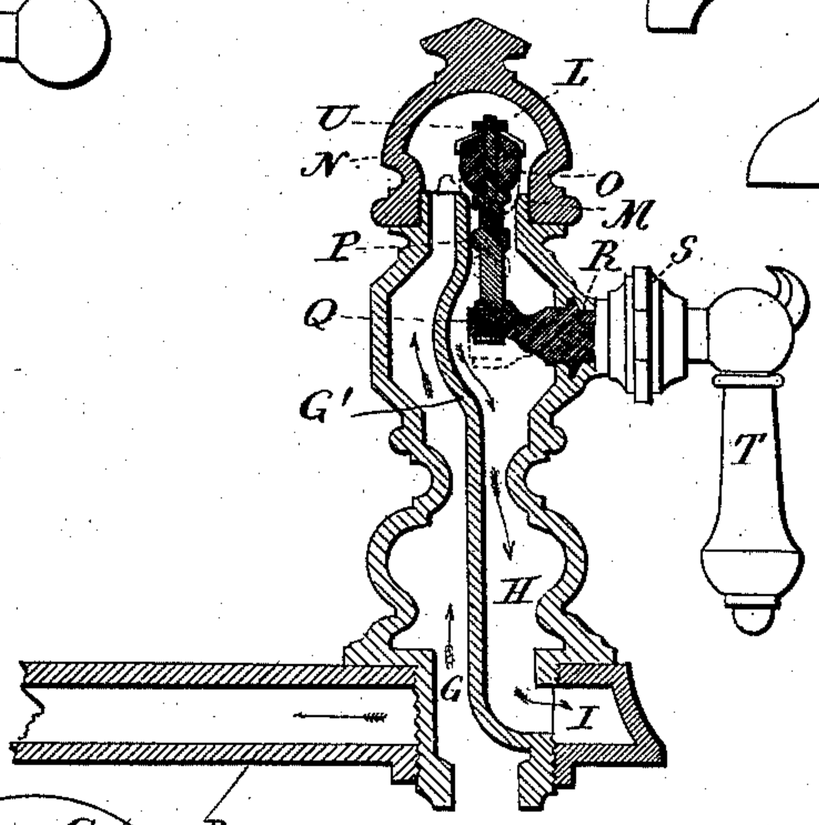


Fig. 6

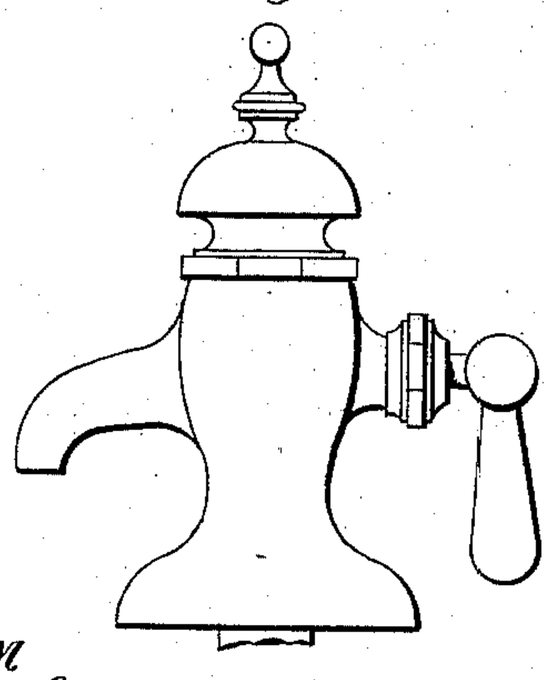
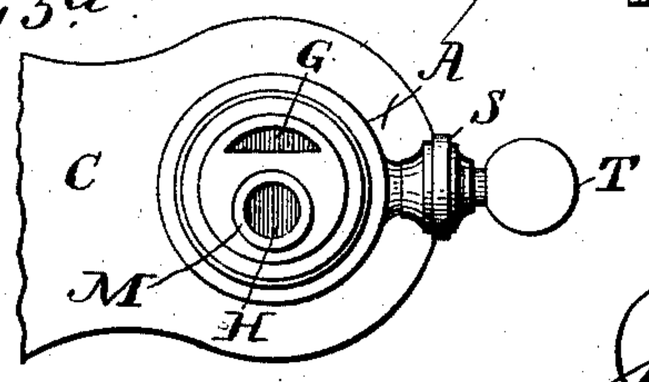


Fig 5a



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. PECK, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO PECK BROS. & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

BASIN-COCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,634, dated September 26, 1893.

Application filed June 27, 1892. Serial No. 438,118. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. PECK, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Basin-Cocks; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view of the base and two cocks; Fig. 2, a top or plan view of the same; Fig. 3, an end view of the same; Fig. 4, a horizontal section cutting on line *x*—*x* of Fig. 3; Fig. 5, a vertical central section through the cock and portion of the base. Fig. 5ª is a plan view of the upper end of the shell of one cock with the cap and valve removed and showing also a portion of one end of the base; Figs. 6 and 7, modifications.

This invention relates to an improvement in cocks employed for wash-basins and bath-tubs, particularly with reference to that class of cocks which are adapted for two cocks to discharge into a single nozzle, so that both hot and cold water may be led through a common outlet.

In the more general construction of the class of cocks called "compression cocks" the valve is arranged below the spindle by which the valve is operated. It is often necessary to obtain access to the valve for examination, cleaning or repairs, and in the usual construction to get such access it is necessary to remove the cock from its seat.

The object of this invention is the construction of a cock so that the valve may be above the spindle by which it is operated, and so as to be inclosed by a cap screwed onto the top of the cock, and so that by simply removing the cap, the valve and valve-seat are exposed.

The invention also has for its object to combine two cocks with a single base, and so that the discharge from the two cocks may be through the base into and through a nozzle or discharge formed as a part of the base in contradistinction to making a connection between the nozzle of the two cocks above the base, as in the more general construction, and the invention consists in the construction as hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claims.

A, represents one cock, B, the other cock, C, the base which connects the two cocks, or may be formed as a part of the same, the parts being adapted to rest upon the top of the slab, and from the base the nozzle or discharge D, extends opening over the basin or tub. The base C, is constructed with two openings E F through it, corresponding to the two cocks A B, and into which they may be screwed, as seen in Fig. 5, and so that the inlet pipe may be attached to the lower end of the cock, as also seen in Fig. 5.

The case or barrel of the cock is constructed with an upward inlet passage Y, which leads directly from the inlet pipe, and the cock is also constructed with an outlet passage H, which leads into a passage I, formed in the base, the valve being constructed so that the inflow may pass up through the passage G, while the outflow will pass down through the passage H, into the base. A like passage I, in the base leads from each cock to a single nozzle or outlet J, common to both, and as seen in Fig. 4, so that the one cock being supplied with hot water, and the other with cold, the discharge may be made from both cocks through the base, and through a common nozzle, the temperature of the water regulated by the supply permitted to flow from each cock.

The base is adapted to rest directly upon the slab in like manner as the base of a cock should rest thereon, and the base forms a common connection between the two cocks to a nozzle or discharge common to both, thereby avoiding the connection above, which is usually necessary where the cocks are constructed for a discharge above the base.

In case of the employment of a tubular overflow, the base is constructed with an opening K, through which the overflow may be set.

The shells or cases of the cocks, as here represented, are both alike, and may be made of any desirable design or shape.

In the construction of the cock, the two passages G H will be upward through and to the top of the shell, where the passage G, dis-

charges into a valve-chamber L above, and in the top of the shell *o;* in that chamber a valve-seat M, is formed on the top of the outlet passage H. The valve-chamber L, is formed by a hollow cap N, screwed onto the upper end of the shell, as clearly seen in Fig. 5. The extreme upper end of the shell is reduced in diameter to form a bearing shoulder *a* and an exteriorly threaded sleeve *a'* upon which the said cap is screwed so as to impinge against the said shoulder. The inlet passage G, opens directly from this sleeve into the valve-chamber L, formed by the cap N, while the valve-seat M of the valve O is formed directly in the upper end of the said sleeve, and is therefore entirely exposed by the removal of the said cap, the said valve seat forming, as it were, the termination of the upper end of the outlet passage H, of the shell. It will thus be seen that by removing the cap N, the valve is exposed, and also the valve-seat and the upper end of the passage G, as well as the upper end of the passage H, which is just within the valve-seat. To repair or clean the cock, so far as its valve and valve-chamber are concerned therefore, it is only necessary to remove the cap, whereby all of the features and parts mentioned are rendered freely accessible.

By reference to Fig. 5ª, it will be seen that the top of the shell is closed and intersected by the upper end of the inlet passage G, and by the upper end of the outlet passage H, which terminates at its upper end in the valve-seat N, which is located to one side of the center of the said closed top of the shell. The valve O, is located directly over the valve-seat and occupies only a portion of the chamber formed by the cap N, not engaging with the walls of the said chamber, which always has open communication with the inlet passage G, and which is normally filled with water which will flow down and around the valve, and enter the valve-seat as soon as the valve is raised, however little.

By reference to Fig. 5 of the drawings, it will be seen that the inlet and outlet passages G and H are formed by the approximately central division wall or partition, G'. It will also be noticed, by reference to Fig. 5 of the drawings, that the inlet passage G extends longitudinally through the lower end of the shell, and has no communication with the base, to which the cock is applied, while, on the other hand, the lateral passage, formed in the lower end of the shell of the cock, leads from the lower end of the outlet passage into the interior of the base.

O, represents the valve, which is preferably made from leather, india-rubber or other elastic or flexible material, and is arranged upon a valve-stem P, which extends down into the outlet passage H, where it is connected to a crank or eccentric Q, on a transverse spindle R, which extends outward through a stuffing-box S, and provided at its outer end with a suitable handle as T by which the spindle may be rotated. As the spindle is rotated in one direction, it will draw the valve down upon its seat M, so as to close the outlet passage, and as indicated in broken lines Fig. 5, but when turned in the opposite direction, the valve will be raised, so as to open communication between the inlet and outlet passages through the chamber L, and so that the water flowing in through the passage G, and up into the chamber L, may pass down through the passage H, and thence outward into the base or otherwise.

By this construction of the cock, the valve is brought to a position above the operating spindle and within the cap N, so that by the removal of the cap the valve and its seat are exposed, and so that the valve being secured to its stem as by a nut U, may be easily removed, repaired and replaced, or a new valve introduced, or the seat refitted as occasion may require and without detaching the cock from the pipe to which it is connected, or from the base, thus avoiding very much of the labor and difficulty experienced in repairing this class of cocks.

While this construction of cock is specially adapted to be attached to a base and to discharge therein as described, the same arrangement of valve may be made with the discharge through a nozzle projecting from the shell, as seen in Fig. 6, and as in the more common construction of basin cocks. The invention is therefore not to be understood as necessarily limited to the cock constructed to be arranged upon a hollow base into which it may discharge.

The mechanism represented for operating the cock is a common and well known device, and for which other known devices may be substituted.

The base while peculiarly adapted for being combined with two cocks for hot and cold water, is also equally well adapted for a single cock, as seen in Fig. 7, and in this case the base may be made as an integral part of the shell, as represented in Fig. 7, instead of detachable therefrom as first represented.

I am aware that a cock having the upper end of its shell furnished with a removable cap and a valve located at the upper end of a vertically reciprocal stem, is not broadly new, and I am also aware that it is old to combine two cocks on one base and discharge them through one outlet common to them both. I do not therefore claim either of those constructions broadly, but only my particular construction.

I claim—

1. In a basin-cock, the combination with a shell having its upper end closed, and a longitudinal partition terminating at its upper end in the said closed end of the shell, and forming an upward inlet passage and a downward discharge passage, the said passages intersecting the said closed end of the shell, which is recessed at one side of its center to form an exposed valve-seat for the inlet pas-

sage; of a removable cap attached to the upper end of the shell and forming a valve-chamber into which the said inlet passage always has open communication, a valve located in the said chamber over the said valve-seat which it conforms to in size, occupying only a portion of the chamber, and not engaging with the walls thereof; a valve-stem having the said valve attached to its upper end, and extending downward into the said discharge passage, and operating-mechanism connected with the said valve-stem, substantially as described, whereby the said chamber is normally filled with water which surrounds the valve.

2. The combination with a hollow base constructed with a discharge opening, of a cock, rigid with the said base and having its shell constructed with a longitudinal partition forming an inlet passage and an outlet passage, the former extending through the bottom of the base, and the latter opening laterally into the interior thereof; a removable cap applied to the upper end of the shell and forming a valve chamber, a valve located in the said chamber upon a valve-seat formed at the upper end of the said outlet passage, a valve-stem carrying the valve, and operating-mechanism connected with the said valve-stem, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M. PECK.

Witnesses:
CHAS. M. PECK,
F. G. HASTINGS.