

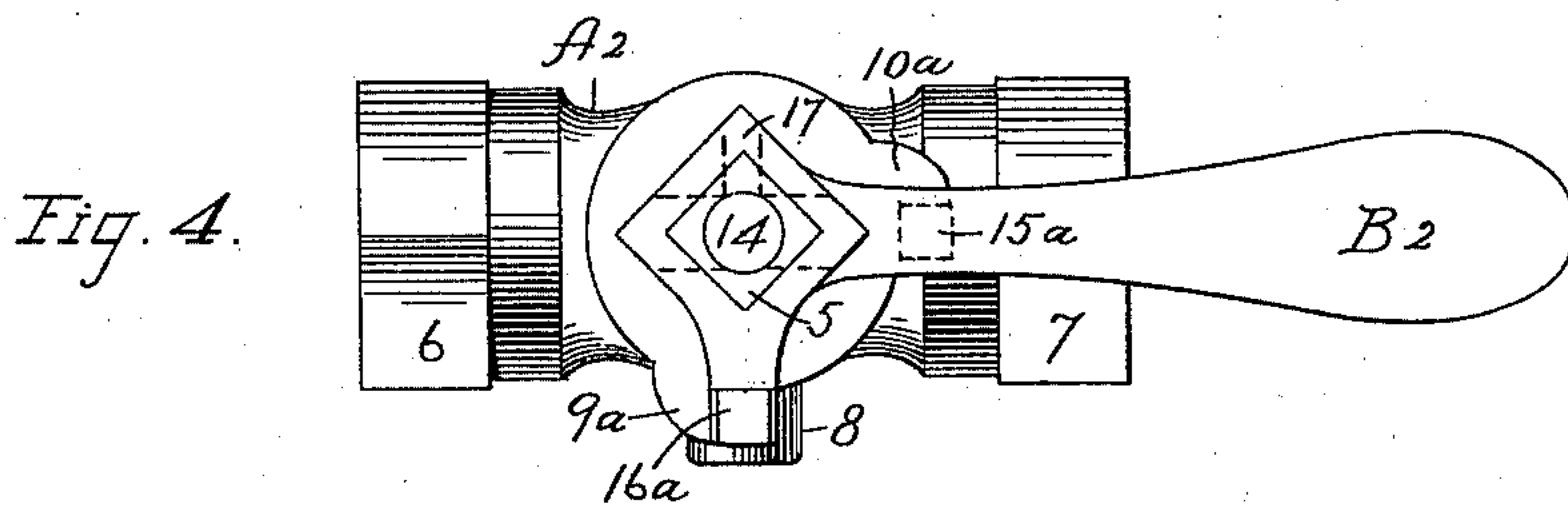
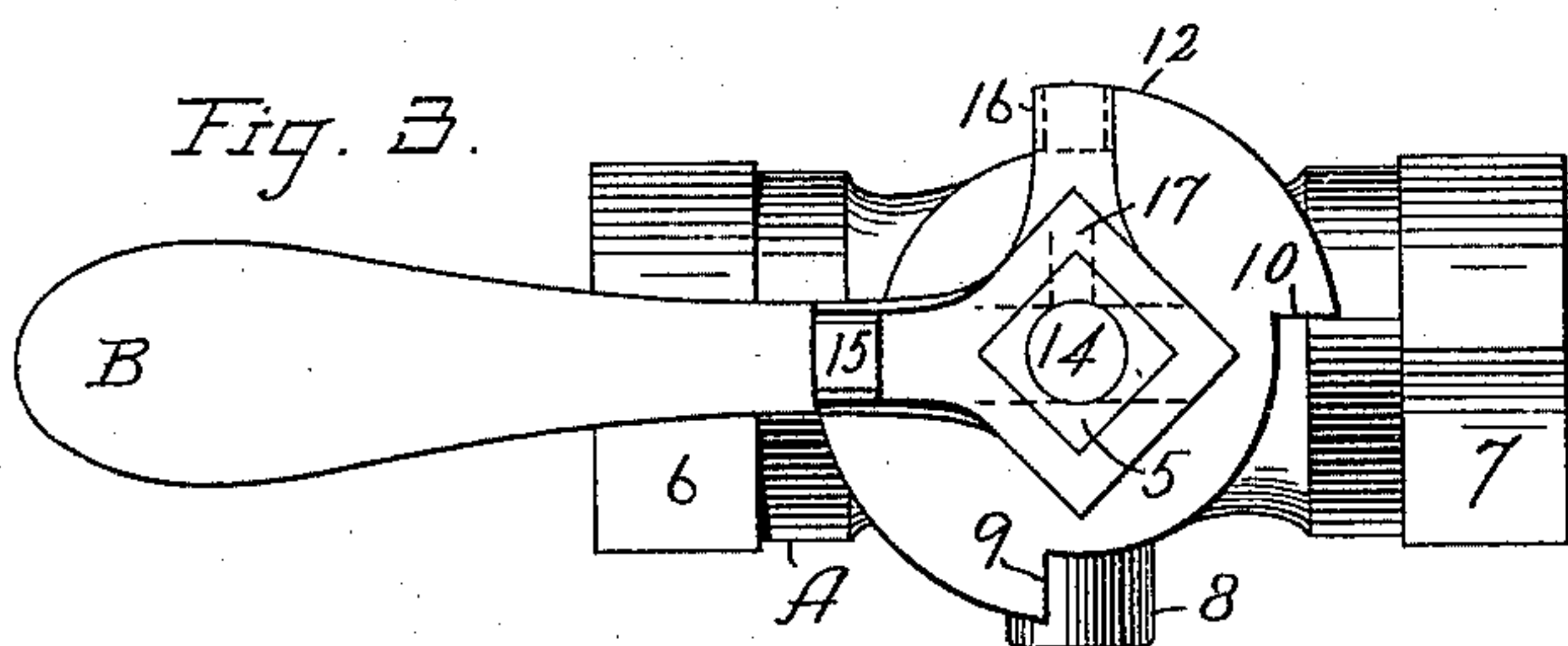
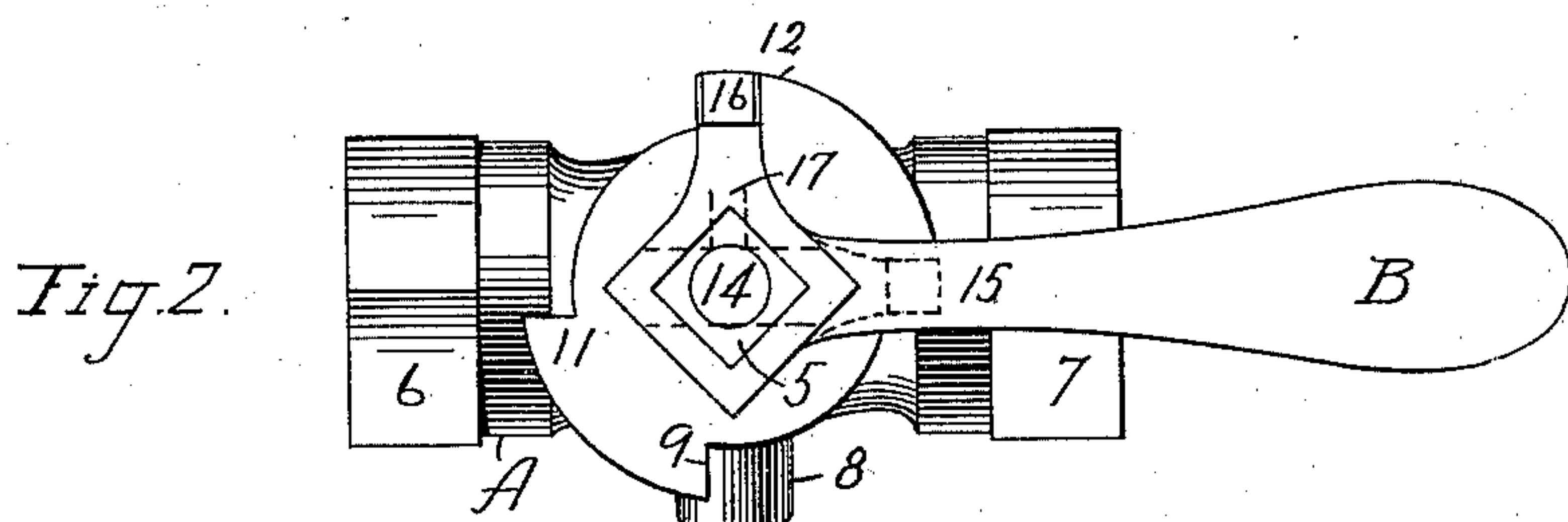
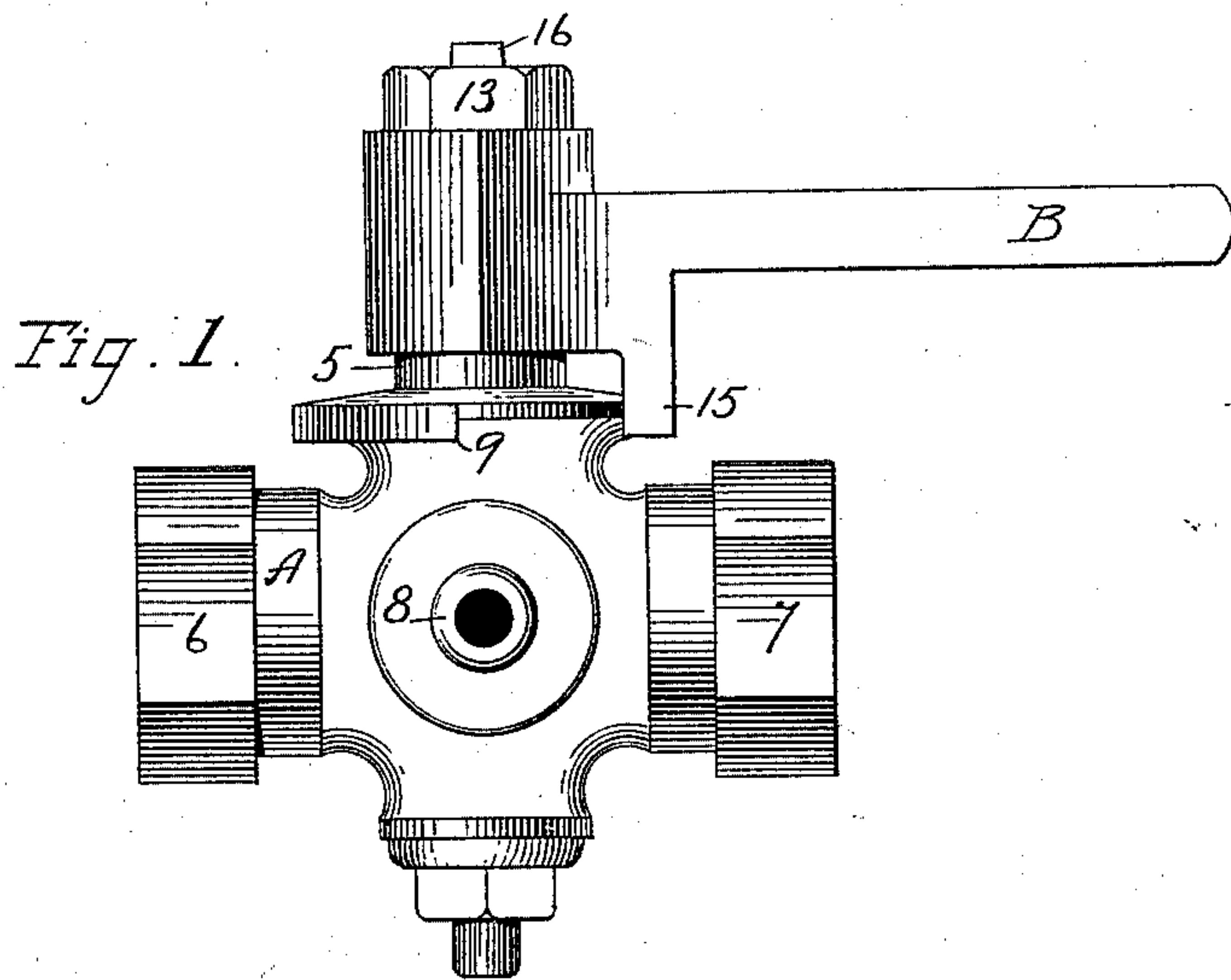
(No Model.)

F. H. FRANK.

RIGHT AND LEFT HAND STOP AND WASTE COCK.

No. 545,856.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDRICK H. FRANK, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

RIGHT AND LEFT HAND STOP AND WASTE COCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,856, dated September 3, 1895.

Original application filed February 28, 1894, Serial No. 501,884. Divided and this application filed June 8, 1895. Serial No. 552,091. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK H. FRANK, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Right and Left Hand Stop and Waste Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in right and left hand stop and waste faucets; and the objects of my improvement are simplicity and economy in construction and general efficiency and convenience of the article.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my faucet. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with the nut for securing the handle removed and with the course of the water-passages through the plug indicated in broken lines. Fig. 3 is a like view of the same as for a different-handed faucet; and Fig. 4 is a plan view corresponding to Fig. 2, but showing a modification.

A designates the body of the faucet, having the ordinary central vertical hole for the plug 5 and having also the hubs or extensions 6 and 7 for connecting the pipes in the usual manner. A longitudinal passage or opening extends lengthwise through said extensions and through the body of the faucet, as in ordinary faucets. The body is also provided with the usual waste-nozzle 8. On the upper side of the body, surrounding the plug 5, is a flange provided with two sets of stop-shoulders 9 10 and 11 and 12. The upper part of the plug has a square neck, as shown, for the reception of the handle B, which may be secured thereon by the nut 13, which is screwed upon the central threaded stem 14 of the plug, as shown in Fig. 1. The handle is provided with a head having a square recess to fit upon the square neck of the plug. Said handle is also provided with stops 15 and 16, projecting in opposite directions, up and down. The waste-passage in the plug is indicated by the parallel broken lines at 17, while the larger opening for the passage of water is also indicated by broken lines, the plug being represented in the position it will have when water is allowed to pass through the body of the faucet, the waste-hole 17 being opposite the

solid part of the body, so that no water can flow through it while the handle is parallel with the body of the faucet.

When the handle is set in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the hub 7 is the house side of the faucet and 6 is the side connected with the water-main. By turning the handle to bring it to the front and carry the stop 15 from engagement with the stop-shoulder 10 to the stop-shoulder 9, the plug will be turned so as to shut off the water from the main and permit that on the house side 7 to flow through the waste-passage and regular opening in the plug and out at the waste-nozzle 8.

In order to change the faucet to the opposite hand, if the handle is turned to bring it parallel to the body of the faucet, as shown, it is only necessary to remove the nut 13 and handle, then turn the handle over endwise to set it the other side up and with its handle pointing in the opposite direction—for example, changing it from the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 to that shown in Fig. 3. When thus changed the stop 15, which before projected downwardly and was active, now projects upwardly and is idle, while the stop 16, which was before idle, now becomes active and extends down between the stop-shoulders 11 and 12. Upon turning the handle when thus reversed from the position shown in Fig. 3 to bring it forward, the stop 16 is drawn away from the stop-shoulder 12 and forced against the stop-shoulder 11, bringing the waste-passage in the plug to the left instead of to the right, as before, so that 6 becomes the house side and 7 the main.

On some accounts I prefer to employ two sets of stop-shoulders; but I can arrange the faucet for only one set, if desired, by having the stop 16^a on the front side of the handle, as shown in Fig. 3, in which A² is the body, B² is the handle, 16^a is one stop, 15^a the other, (indicated by broken lines,) and 9^a and 10^a are the stop-shoulders. The operation is the same as before described, only the stops on the top and bottom sides of the handle come successively in between the same stop-shoulders every time the handle is turned over, whereas in the construction first described one stop, when in use, always comes between

one particular set of stop-shoulders and the other stop between the other set of stop-shoulders.

In both forms the stops are on the reverse
5 sides of the handle and the stops stand at right angles to each other.

I claim as my invention—

A stop and waste faucet having a body provided with stop shoulders, a plug provided
10 with a handle receiving neck, and a reversible handle provided with a stop projecting

from one of its sides and with another stop projecting from its opposite side, whereby turning the handle over and changing its position half a revolution on the plug, converts
15 the faucet from a right to left hand and vice versa, substantially as described.

FREDRICK H. FRANK.

Witnesses:

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