(No Model.) N. S. CARY. FAUCET.

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Patented Sept. 22, 1896. No. 568,238.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHANIEL S. CARY, OF GREENVILLE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO HIM-SELF, AND ROBERT FESSENDEN, OF BARRINGTON, AND DAVID S. SALIS-BURY, OF MAPLEVILLE, RHODE ISLAND.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,238, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed November 11, 1895. Serial No. 568, 549. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHANIEL S. CARY, of Greenville, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented cer-5 tain new and useful Improvements in Faucets; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specifica-10 tion.

This invention has reference to an improvement in the class of faucets in which a ballvalve is used to close the outlet automatically and a perforated sleeve is used to push the 15 ball-valve off from its seat and permit the liquid to flow through the perforations into and out from the faucet.

The invention consists in the new construction and the combination of the parts coactand the forward end 12' projects beyond the 50 faucet through the packing-cap 15, screwthreaded on the projection formed on the thread of the faucet and surrounding the tube 12. A lug 16 is formed on the tube 5 above the outlet-tube 11, and to this lug, in 55 a slot formed in the lug, is pivotally secured the hand-lever 17. This hand-lever is provided with the branch arm 18, which forms a stop for the lever and arm 19, which when the hand-lever 17 is drawn out bears against 60 the end 12' of the tube 12 and forces the tube inward, as is shown in Fig. 3.

The tubular passage of the tube 5, in which the ball-value 9 and the spring 7 are located, is of greater diameter than the ball 9. When, 65 therefore, the devices occupy the positions shown in Fig. 3, the liquid will pass around the ball-valve through the openings 13 into the tube 12 and will be discharged through the openings 14 into the vertical outlet-tube 70 11, and this will continue until the handlever is released and the spring 7, pushing the ball 9 and tube 12 forward, closes the outlet and raises the hand-lever 17 into the position shown in Fig. 1. It will be seen that 75 in this faucet as soon as the hand-lever 17 is drawn forward and downward the liquid will flow from the discharge-tube, and as soon as the hand-lever is released the outlet will be closed automatically. 80 Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent— In a faucet, the combination with the fixed part of the faucet, consisting in the tube 5 85 adapted to be secured in a barrel and the outlet-tube 11, of a ball-valve held to its seat by a coiled spring and the internal pressure, a pusher adapted to push the ball-valve inward off from its seat, a portion of which 90 pusher is tubular, the holes 13 at the inner part of the tubular portion of the pusher, the holes 14 at the outer part of the tubular portion of the pusher, said holes 13 and 14 being of less diameter than the tubular portion of 95 the pusher, and the operating-lever 17 pivoted at its lower end to the body of the faucet and provided with the arms 18 and 19

20 ing, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved faucet. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the valve portion of the faucet, showing the same in the open position, when the liquid is flowing through the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view on a line corresponding with the axis of the vertical discharge-tube.
30 Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

In the drawings the horizontal tube 5, externally screw-threaded at the end adapted for connecting with the barrel vessel or con-35 ducting-pipe, is provided with an internal screw-thread at the open end into which the bushing 6 is secured. From this bushing at the rear end of the tube 5 extends the spiral spring 7, to the front end of which is secured 40 the holder 8, which supports the ball-value 9. The tube 5 is internally contracted at the forward end to form the valve-seat 10, and this contracted opening is extended across the vertical outlet pusher-tube 11, from which the liquid is discharged. Into the contracted opening the tube 12 is inserted. This tube is closed at both ends and is provided with a series of small holes 13 and 14. The rear end of the tube 12 bears against the ball-valve 9,

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whereby when the lever 17 is drawn forward the pusher is forced inward to push the ballvalve off its seat, the liquid is drawn through the holes 13 into the tubular portion of the 5 pusher and is discharged through the holes 14 into the outlet-pipe and foam or floating matter is restrained, as described.

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In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

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NATHANIEL S. CARY.

Witnesses:

HENRY J. MILLER, JOSEPH A. MILLER.

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