

(No Model.)

P. K. O'LALLY.
FAUCET.

No. 591,785.

Patented Oct. 12, 1897.

FIG. 1.

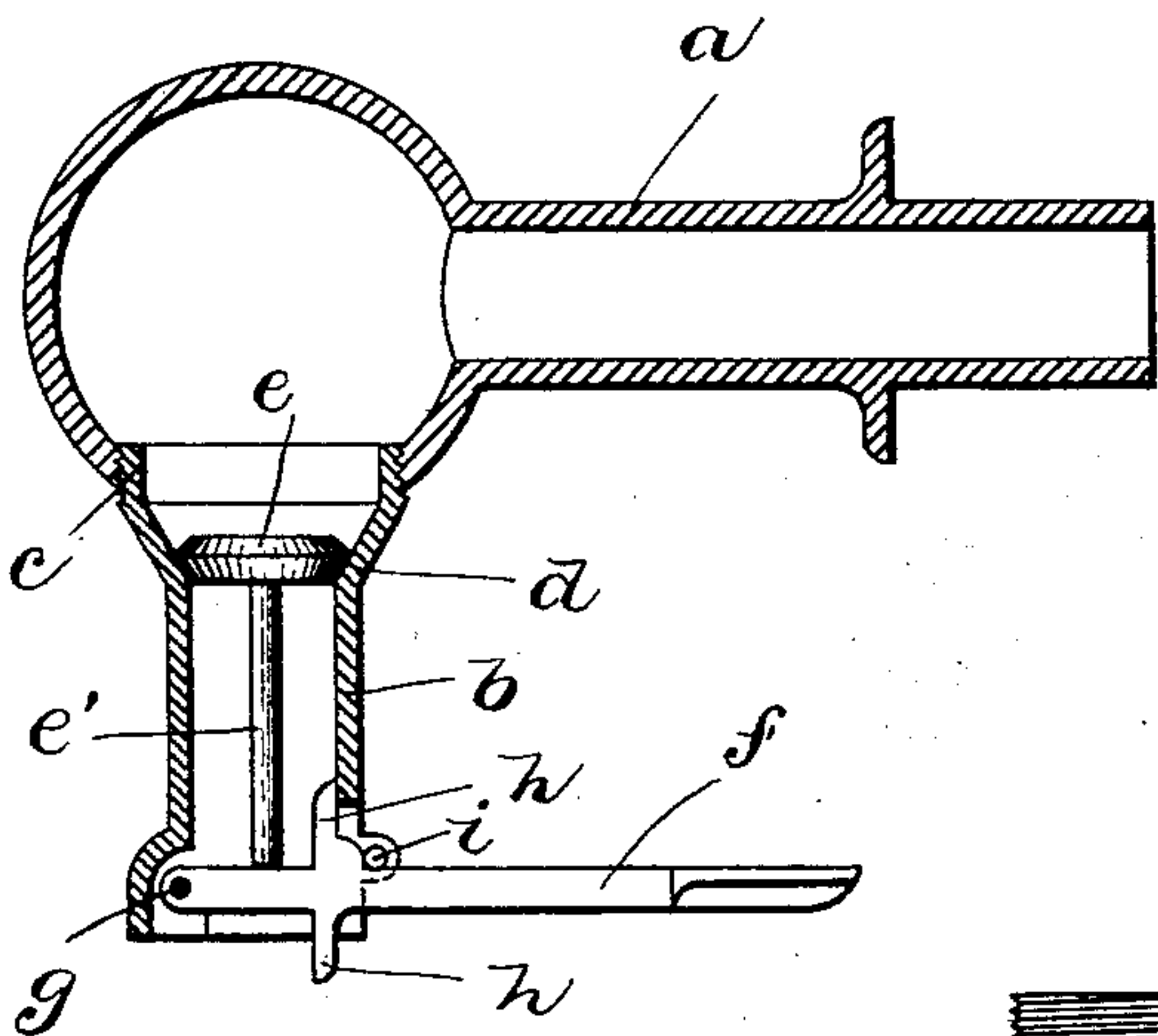


FIG. 2.

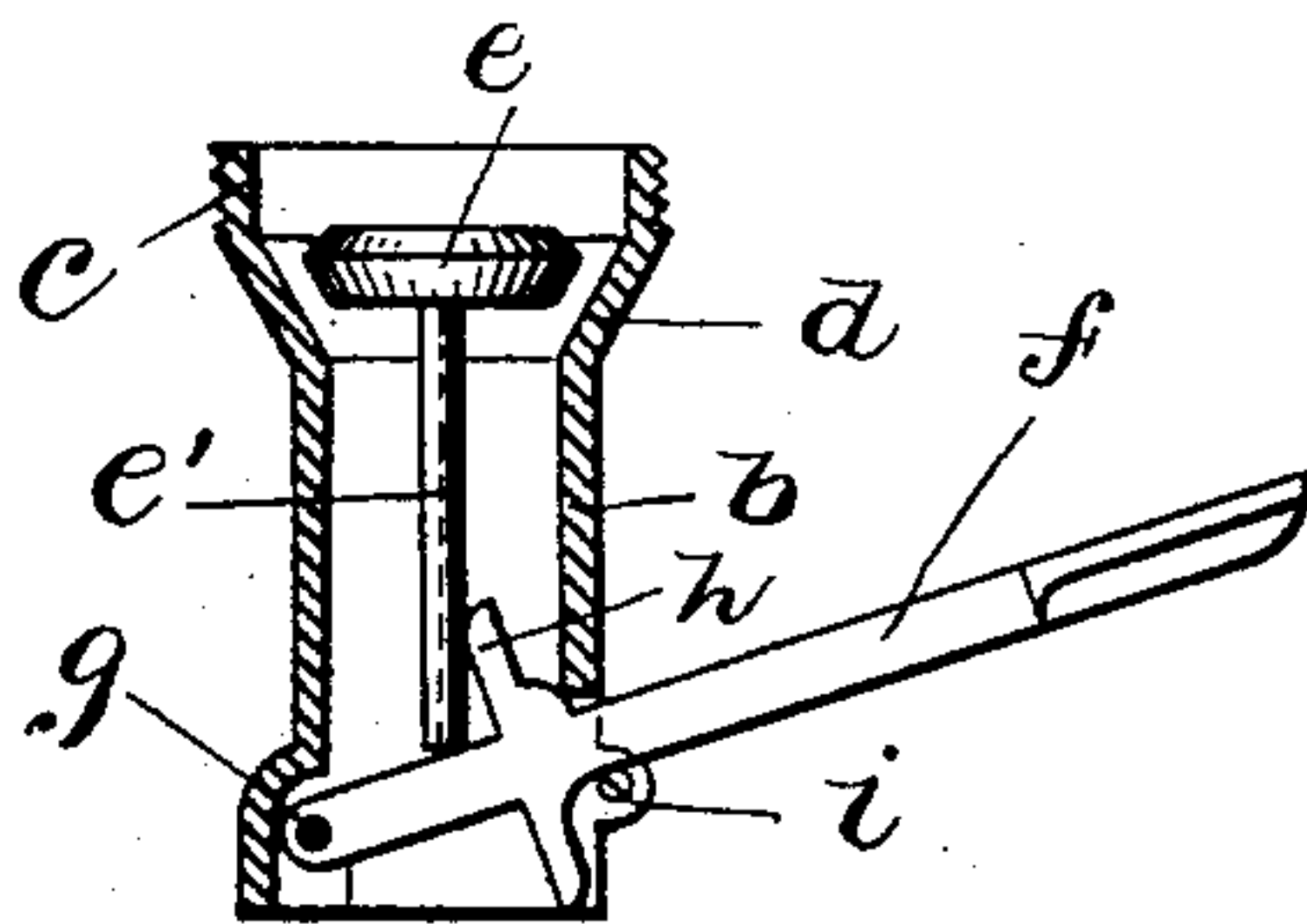


FIG. 3.

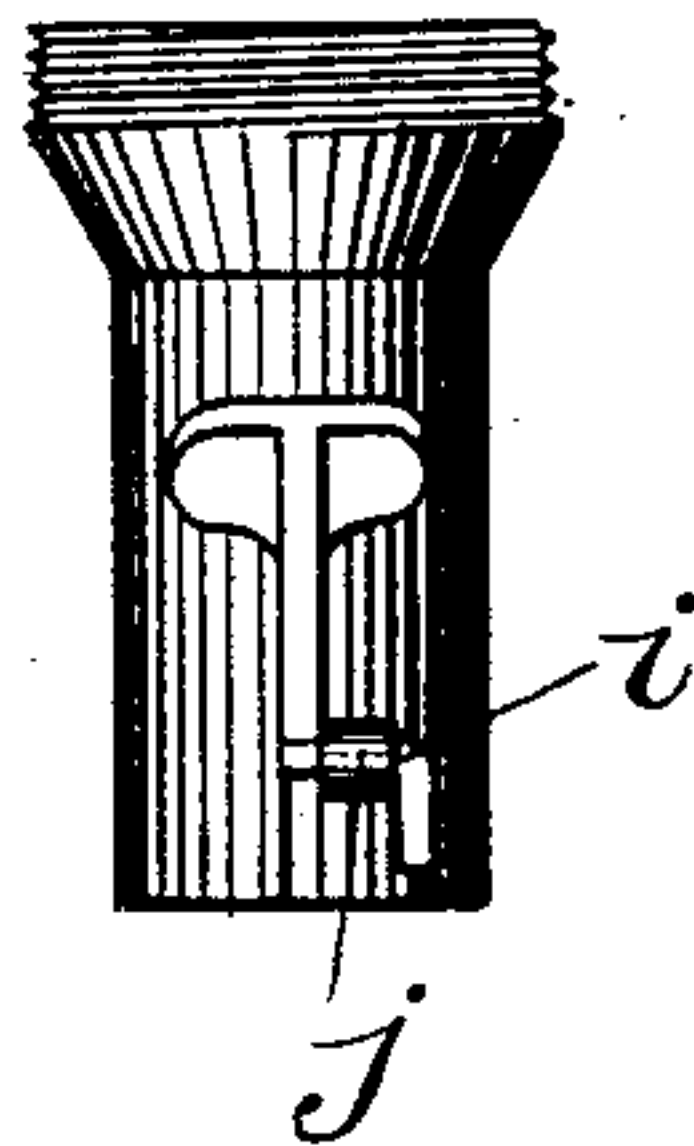
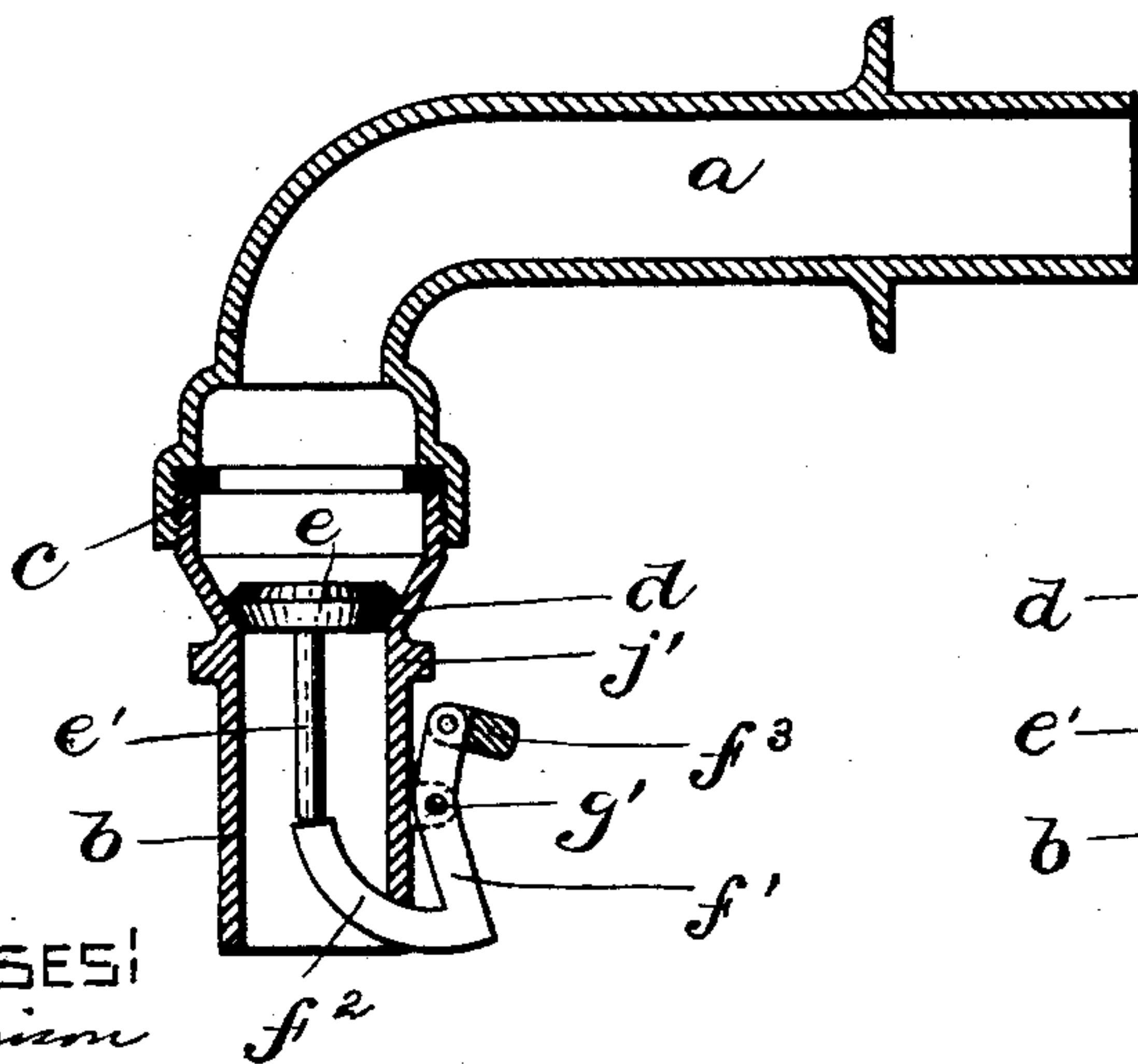
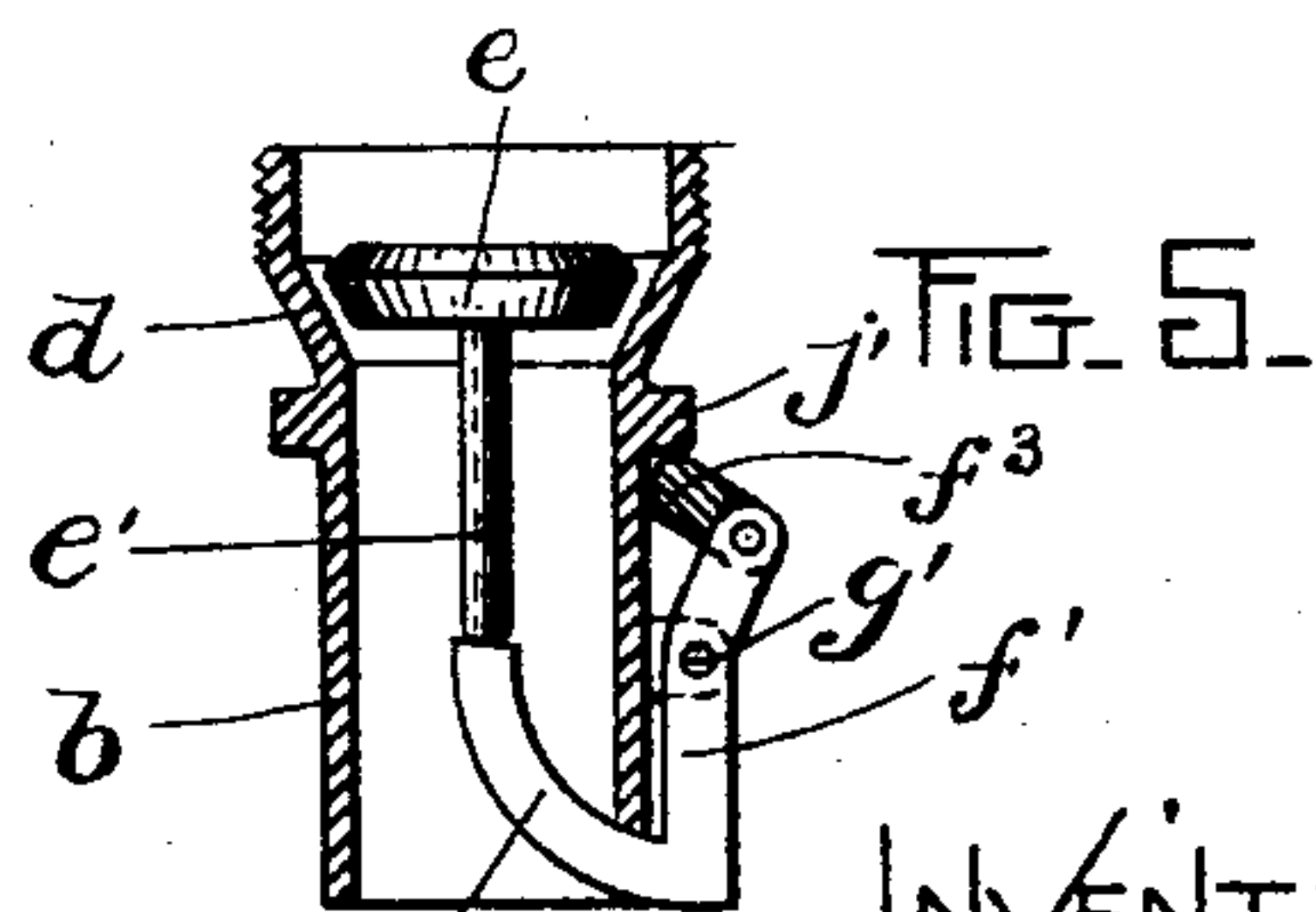


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES:
A. D. Harrison

P. W. Perzutti



INVENTOR:

P. K. O'Lally
by Knight Brown & Lundy
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK K. O'LALLY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 591,785, dated October 12, 1897.

Application filed September 12, 1896. Serial No. 605,570. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK K. O'LALLY, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to faucets for water-supply pipes under hydraulic pressure for drinking-fountains, water-coolers, &c., and has for its object to provide a faucet the valve of which is operated to let the liquid escape by pressing the drinking or other receptacle against a projecting portion of the faucet.

To this end the invention consists in a faucet having a downwardly-projecting nozzle, a downwardly-closing valve in said nozzle, a lever pivoted to the nozzle and having a valve-raising portion within and surrounded by the nozzle below the valve, and an external portion outside the nozzle arranged to be displaced from its normal position by pressure applied outside the nozzle, the displacement of the lever raising the valve from its seat, while the location of the valve-raising portion of the lever within the nozzle prevents the lever from scattering the liquid discharged.

The invention consists in other incidental improvements, all of which I will now proceed to describe in detail, and then set forth in the claims hereto appended.

Reference is to be had to the annexed drawings, and to the letters marked thereon, forming a part of this specification, the same letters designating the same parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section showing one form of faucet in which my invention is embodied. Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing the valve as raised to allow the free passage of liquid. Fig. 3 shows one form of lock for holding the valve raised. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of another faucet also embodying the invention. Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing the valve as being locked in a raised position.

Referring to the drawings, I employ a casing *a*, of any approved pattern, having a downwardly-projecting discharge spout or nozzle *b*, consisting of a tube threaded into the casing at *c*. In the upper end of the tube is

formed a valve-seat *d* to receive a check-valve *e*, having a stem *e'*. Thus far the faucets shown in all the figures are similar. Now, referring more particularly to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the means operated by a vessel for raising the valve consist of a horizontal lever *f*, pivoted by a pin *g* to the nozzle and having a portion within the nozzle, the end of the valve-stem resting upon said portion. The lever has an external portion projecting from the exterior of the nozzle, so that if the edge of a drinking glass or a cup be pressed against said external portion to displace it from its normal position to raise it the valve will be lifted and the liquid allowed to flow until the cup is removed, when the lever will drop. The lever plays in a recess or slot in the spout and has two fingers *h h*, which close the recess and prevent the liquid from escaping through the same. The upper finger *h*, which rests against the inner wall of the spout, also acts as a stop to prevent the lever from swinging down from its horizontal position. The detent for holding the valve raised consists, in this instance, of a pin *i*, sliding horizontally in an eye *j* on the exterior of the tube and adapted to be passed under the external portion of the lever, when the latter is displaced, to maintain it in its displaced position.

In the faucet shown in Figs. 4 and 5 I employ a lever *f'* for operating the valve. It is pivoted at *g'* to ears on the exterior of the spout *b*, and its portion within the nozzle is an upwardly-curved projecting arm *f''*, on the end of which the valve-stem rests. The external portion of the lever stands in a vertical or inclined position beside the nozzle. When the edge of a vessel is pressed sidewise against the said external portion, it throws the latter toward the spout and causes the curved arm *f''* to raise the valve for the free passage of the liquid. The same result may be produced by pressure of the operator's finger against the external portion of the lever. The lever *f* may be held displaced to keep the valve open by means of a detent *i'*, pivoted to the upper arm *f''* of the lever and which may be thrown up so as to engage a shoulder *j'* on the nozzle when the lever *f''* is pressed inwardly, as shown in Fig. 5.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I

have provided a very simple faucet in which the valve is closed except when a vessel or the finger is pressed against a lever connected with it, and that when such pressure is exerted the valve is raised by a direct pressure without binding or frictional resistance, the only friction developed being that caused by the swinging of the lever on its pivot, which is very slight.

10 It will be seen that in each of the above-described constructions the valve-raising portion of the lever is within and surrounded by the nozzle, so that it does not scatter the stream issuing from the nozzle.

15 Having thus explained the nature of the invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, although without attempting to set forth all the forms in which it may be made or all the modes of its use, I declare that what I claim is—

20 1. A faucet having a downwardly-projecting nozzle, a downwardly-closing valve in said nozzle, a lever pivoted to the nozzle and having a valve-raising portion within and sur-
25 rounded by the nozzle below the valve, and an external portion outside the nozzle arranged to be displaced from its normal position by pressure applied outside the nozzle, the displacement of the lever raising the
30 valve from its seat, while the location of the valve-raising portion of the lever within the nozzle prevents the lever from scattering the liquid discharged.

35 2. A faucet having a downwardly-projecting nozzle, a downwardly-closing valve in said nozzle, a lever pivoted to the nozzle and having a valve-raising portion within and sur-

rounded by the nozzle below the valve, and an external portion outside the nozzle arranged to be displaced from its normal position by pressure applied outside the nozzle, the displacement of the lever raising the valve from its seat, and an adjustable detent for holding the lever and valve in their displaced positions.

45 3. A faucet comprising a spout having a valve-seat, a check-valve on said seat, and a lever pivoted to the exterior of the faucet at a point above the mouth of the spout and extending along the exterior of the spout toward said mouth in position to receive displacing pressure from a vessel surrounding the spout, the lower end of said lever being provided with an arm projecting upwardly into the said mouth and engaged with the
55 valve.

4. A faucet comprising a spout having a valve-seat, a check-valve on said seat, a lever pivoted to the faucet and projecting below the mouth of the spout, said lever being provided with an arm projecting upwardly into the said mouth and engaged with the valve, and with another arm outside the nozzle, and a detent pivoted to the last-mentioned arm and adapted to engage a shoulder or projec-
65 tion on the nozzle.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 4th day of September, A. D. 1896.

PATRICK K. O'LALLY.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
A. D. HARRISON.