

(No Model.)

P. J. McNERNEY & G. L. HAYMOND.
ANTISEPTIC WATER TANK AND FAUCET.

No. 597,912.

Patented Jan. 25, 1898.

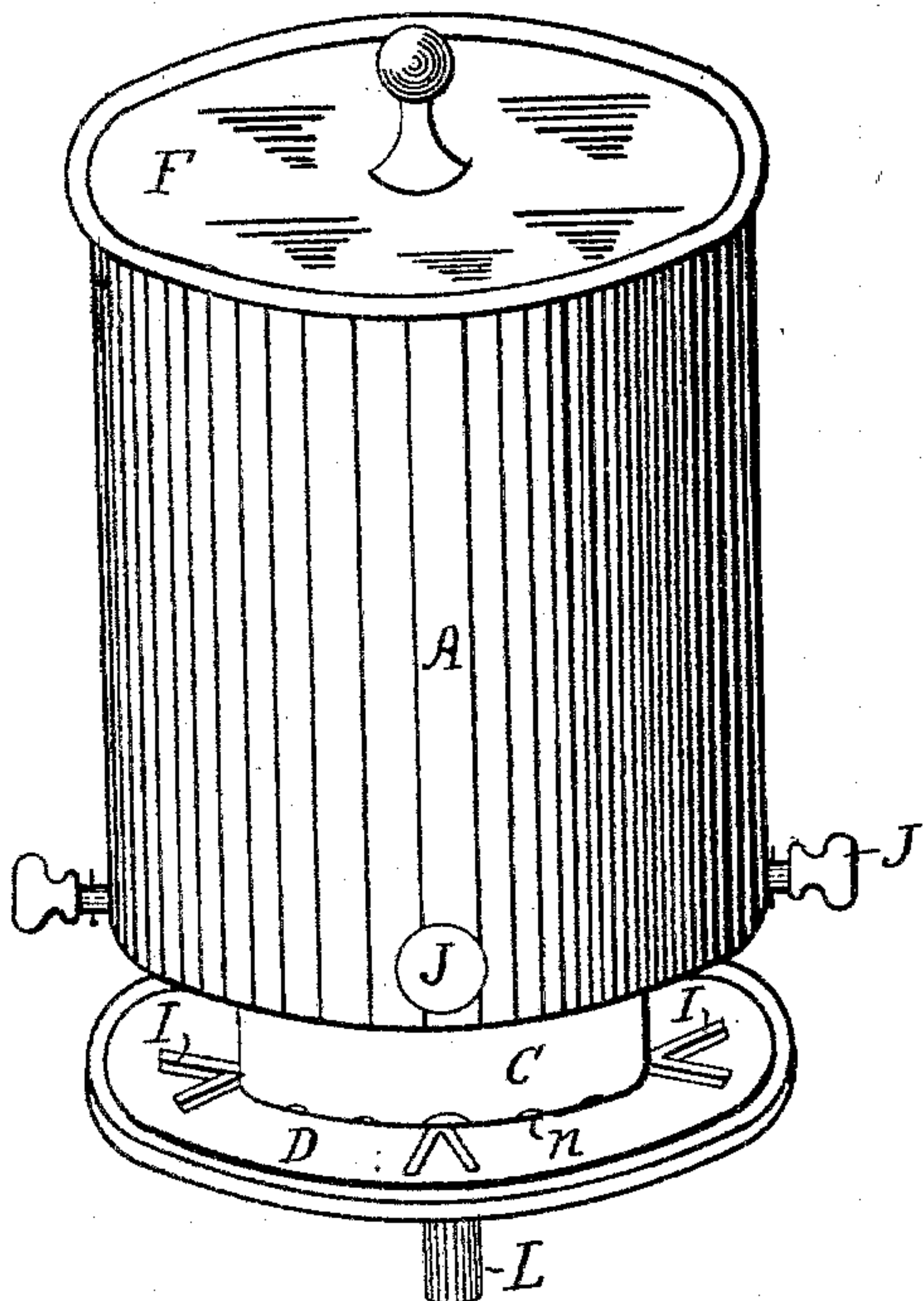


Fig. 1.

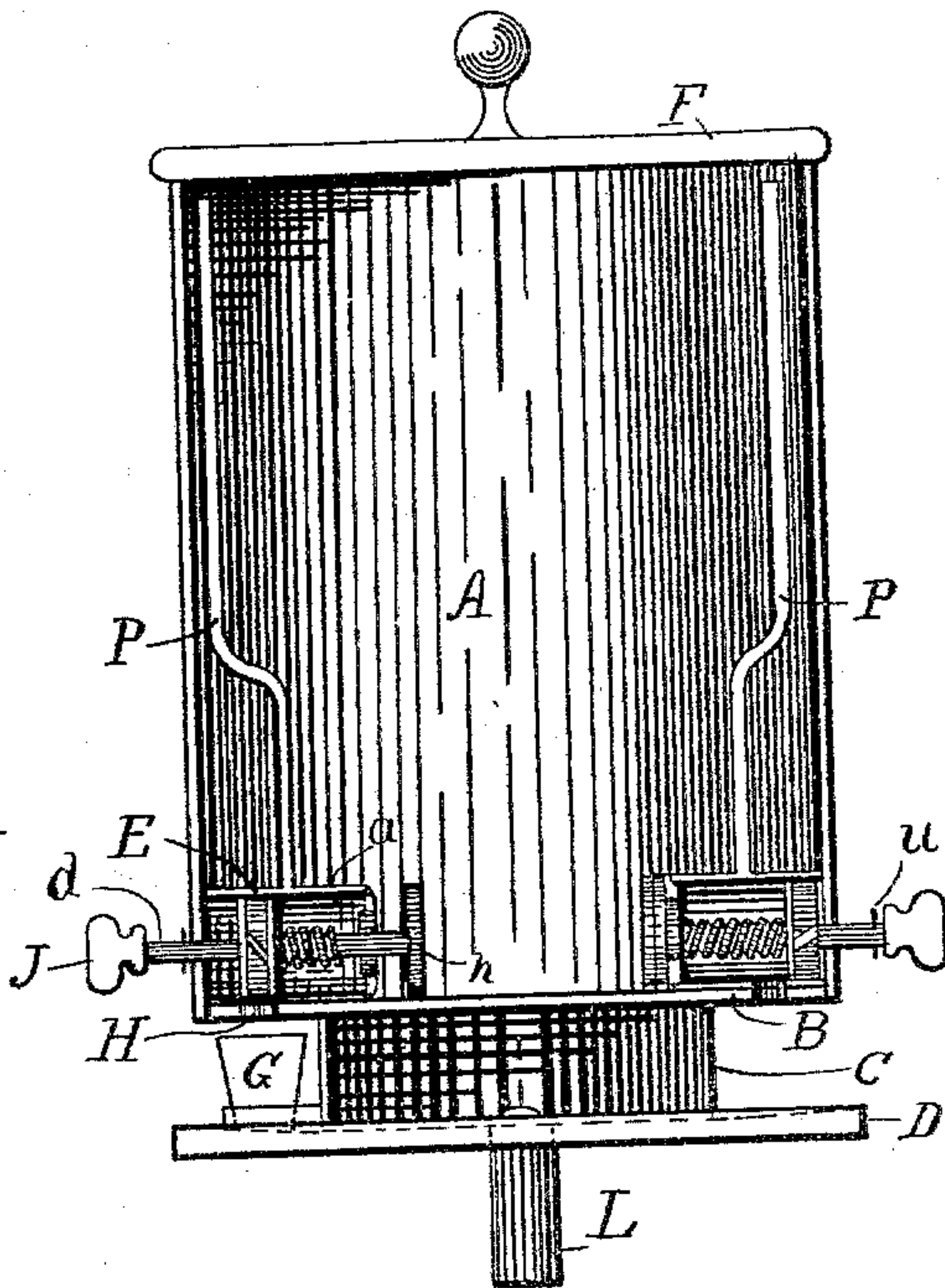


Fig. 2.

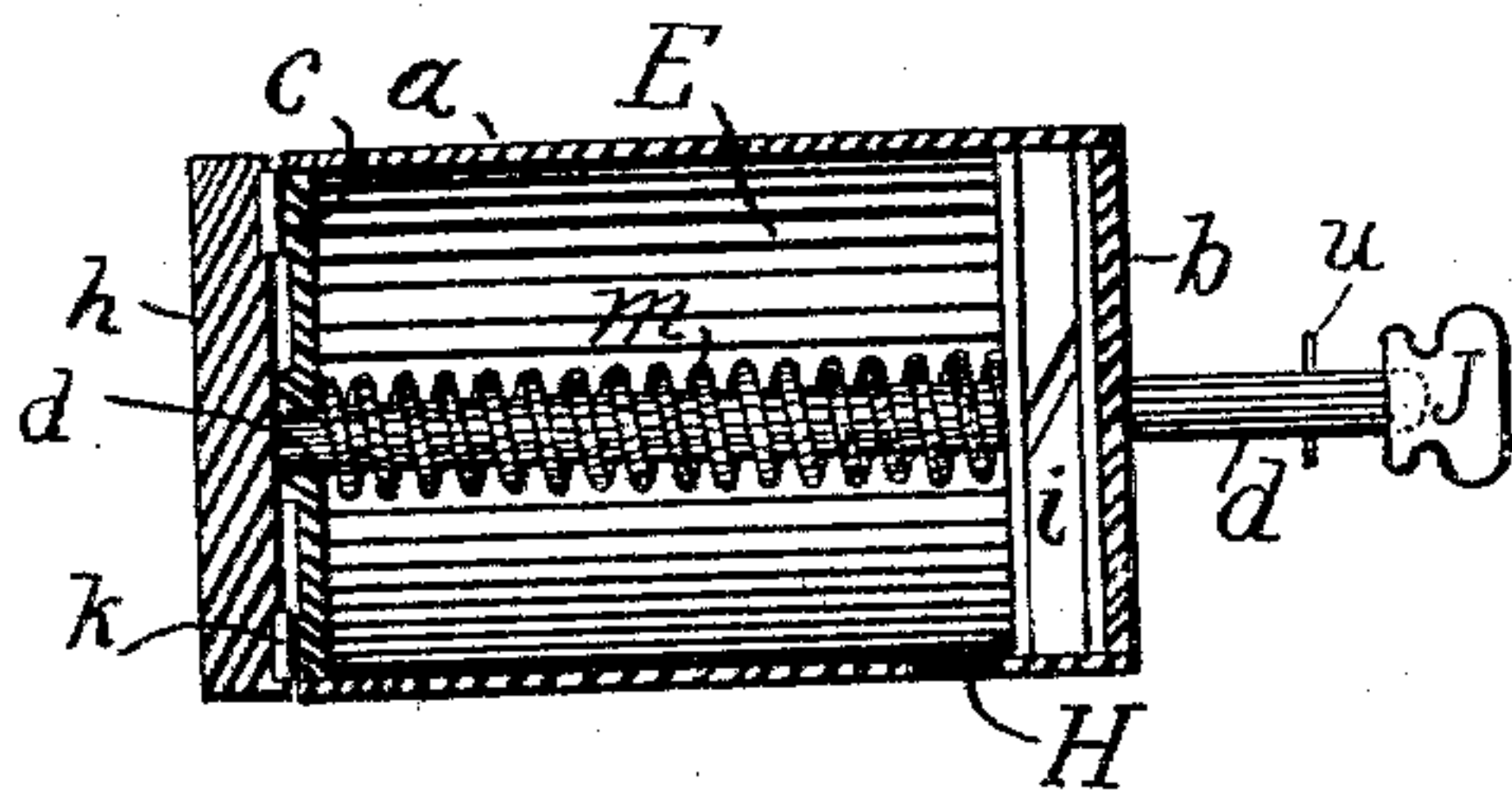


Fig. 3.

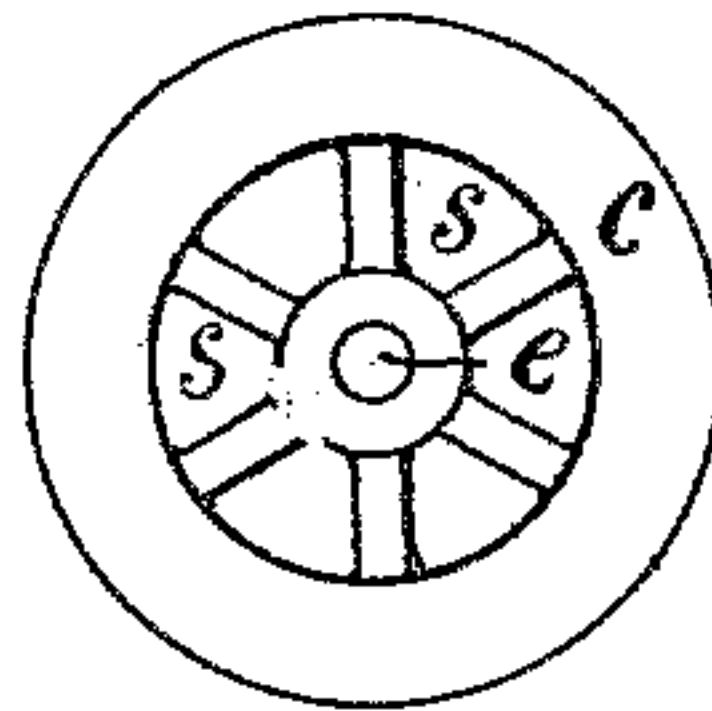


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ANTISEPTIC WATER-TANK AND FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 597,912, dated January 25, 1898.

Application filed February 19, 1897. Serial No. 624,260. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PETER J. MCNERNEY and GEORGE L. HAYMOND, citizens of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Antiseptic Water-Tanks and Faucets; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to that class of water-tanks which are used in schools, workshops, and public places in which to keep a supply of drinking-water, to be drawn therefrom in small quantities as desired for use; and it consists of a tank or reservoir, one or more measuring-faucets connected therewith, drinking cups or glasses, each of smaller capacity than one of said measuring-faucets, guides whereby said cups shall be seated directly below the discharge-opening in said faucets when drawing water, and the automatic process of cleansing said cups, as will be more fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claim.

It is well known that the practice of using drinking cups or glasses in common in public places by persons some of whom may be suffering from contagious diseases is conducive to the spread of such diseases and a menace to the general health of communities, and it is our object to obviate this danger and provide drinking vessels which shall be antiseptic and also to provide for greater compulsory cleanliness of drinking vessels in schools and other places, especially where used by children who are not of such age as to ordinarily appreciate the deleterious effects of contamination from the mouth. These objects are attained in our invention, which is of few parts, cheaply manufactured, and is durable and economical in use.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of our tank; Fig. 2, a central vertical sectional view; Fig. 3, a central longitudinal sectional view of a faucet,

and Fig. 4 a detail view of the inner end of the faucet.

In the drawings, A designates the tank; D, the base; E, the faucet; F, the cover of tank; G, a drinking-cup, and I the cup-guides.

In constructing our invention the tank A is made of any suitable material, such as galvanized iron, may be lined inside, and is suitably made of cylindrical shape, having a removable cover F, and the exterior may be ornamented in any manner desired. The bottom B of the tank is suitably secured thereto, so as to be water-tight, and rests upon a spacing-ring C, which may be fixed to the bottom or removably attached thereto in central position. This is preferably a ring of sheet metal or earthenware, having openings *n* at the bottom, through which waste water may flow to the center of the base D and down the drain-pipe L, connected to the base and leading to any suitable receptacle or to a sewer connection. The ring C may be detachably connected centrally to the base D, or, if desired, secured thereto. Suitable legs may be substituted for the ring C. The base is slightly dished, so as to be deepest at its center. The height of the ring C is suitably designed and a drinking vessel or cup G is made and adapted to neatly enter between the bottom of the tank and the top of the base. The latter may be made of any suitable material.

The faucet E and drinking-cup G are essential features of our invention taken together and are designed to have proper relative capacity, the function of the faucet being to measure and deliver to the cup a quantity of water slightly in excess of the capacity of the cup. In details of construction the faucet may be made in various ways, as desired, without affecting its efficiency. A simple and cheap plan is that shown in the drawings, in which we use a cylindrical shell *a*, having a detachable head *b*, suitably perforated at the center to receive the valve-stem *d*, and at the opposite end a removable open or spider head *c*, having a central opening *e* to receive the valve-stem and waterways *s*. A disk valve *h* is removably secured to the inner end of the stem *d* and is provided with a renewable

flexible seat or washer *k*, which when seated is in contact with the outer face of the ring of the spider *c*, the latter being so connected to the shell as to be water-tight. A piston *i* 5 is rigidly secured to the valve-stem *d* and is so situated that when the valve *h* is seated the piston is at the opposite end of the cylinder near the head *b*. The piston may be a close-fitting disk; but metallic packing-rings 10 may be suitably employed and sprung into suitable grooves in the periphery. The outer end of the valve-stem is provided with a removable push-knob *J*. A spiral spring *m* encircles the valve-stem within the shell *a*, one 15 end of it being seated against the piston *i* and the opposite end against the spider-head *c*, thus insuring the prompt seating of the valve *h*. Instead of this arrangement a similar spring may be used between the head *b* 20 and the knob *J*. A discharge-opening *H* is made in the shell *a* adjacent to the piston *i*, and there is a corresponding opening in the bottom *B* of the tank at each faucet, any number of which may be used in a tank and suitably secured therein. The valve-stem *d* is 25 provided with a suitable gage, as a stop-pin *u*, so that when it is pushed into contact with the head *b* the piston shall cover or pass across the opening *H*. An air-pipe *P* is connected 30 to the upper side of the shell *a* and extends to the top of the tank, being secured in any suitable manner to the tank sides.

The top of the base *D* is provided with cup-guides *I* to provide for the cup being always 35 placed centrally beneath the opening *H*. Instead of those shown *I* may attach similar guides to the ring *C*. They are of such height as to prevent the placing of the cup above them. The base may be supported by any 40 suitable means.

In practical use the process by which the cup is cleansed is as follows: A cup being placed in position, the knob *J* is pushed inward, the spring offering such resistance as to 45 cause the operator to instinctively press sufficiently hard as to suddenly force the gage *u* against its seat, thus unseating the valve *h* and closing the opening *H* before water can pass out. Water from the tank then fills the chamber from the inner end to the piston *i*, the 50 quantity contained therein being greater than the capacity of the cup. The pressure on the knob is then released and the spring suddenly forces the valve to its seat, while at the same time the piston moves out beyond the 55 opening *H*, permitting the measured quantity of water to flow into the cup, and overflowing the top thereof the upper edges are thoroughly rinsed, removing any deleterious or offensive 60 deposits from the mouth of the previous user of the cup.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a water-tank and faucet, the combination of the tank *A*, the base *D* and ring *C* 65 thereon supporting said tank; the faucets *E* comprising the shell *a* having the opening *H*, the head *b*, the head *c*, the stem *d* having the valve *h* and piston *i* secured thereto, and the 70 spring to seat said valve; the stop-pin or gage on said stem; and the guides *I* on said base, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

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Witnesses:

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