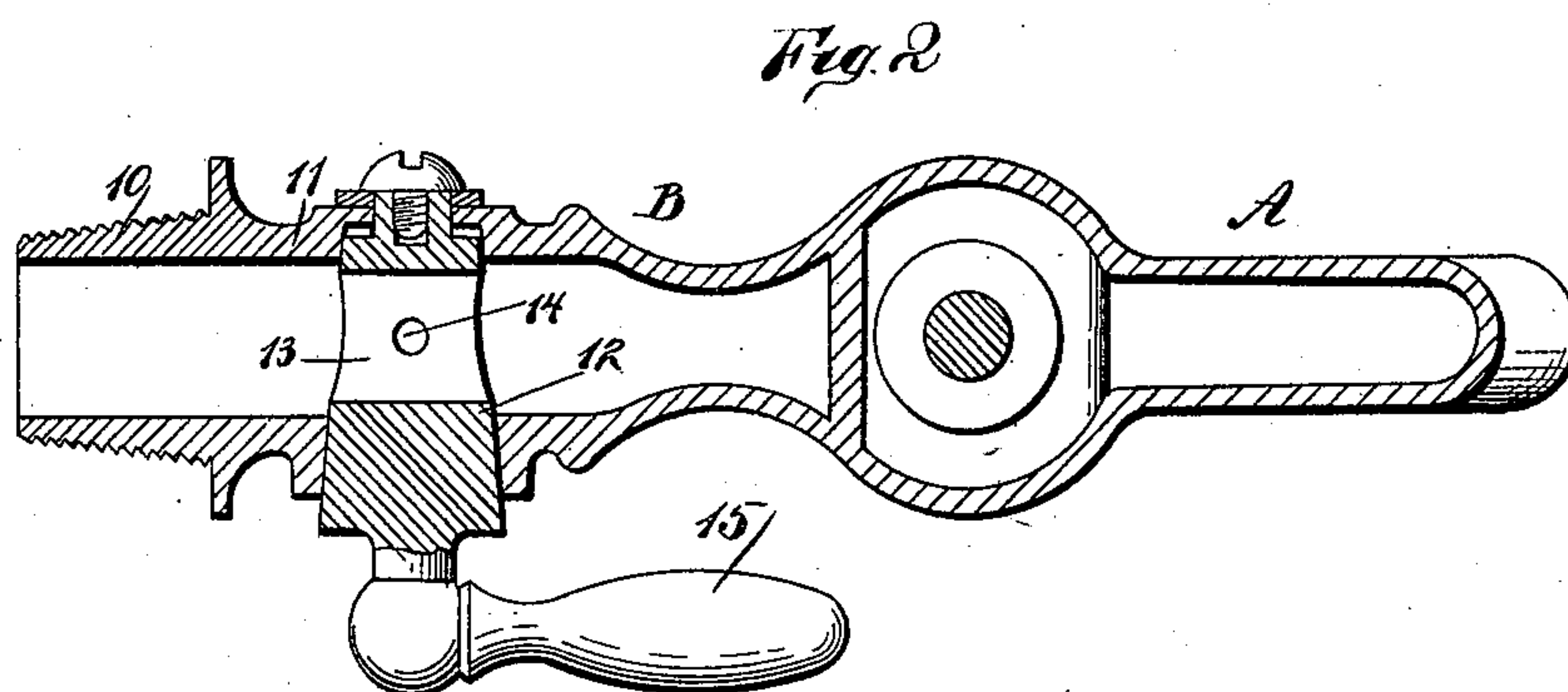
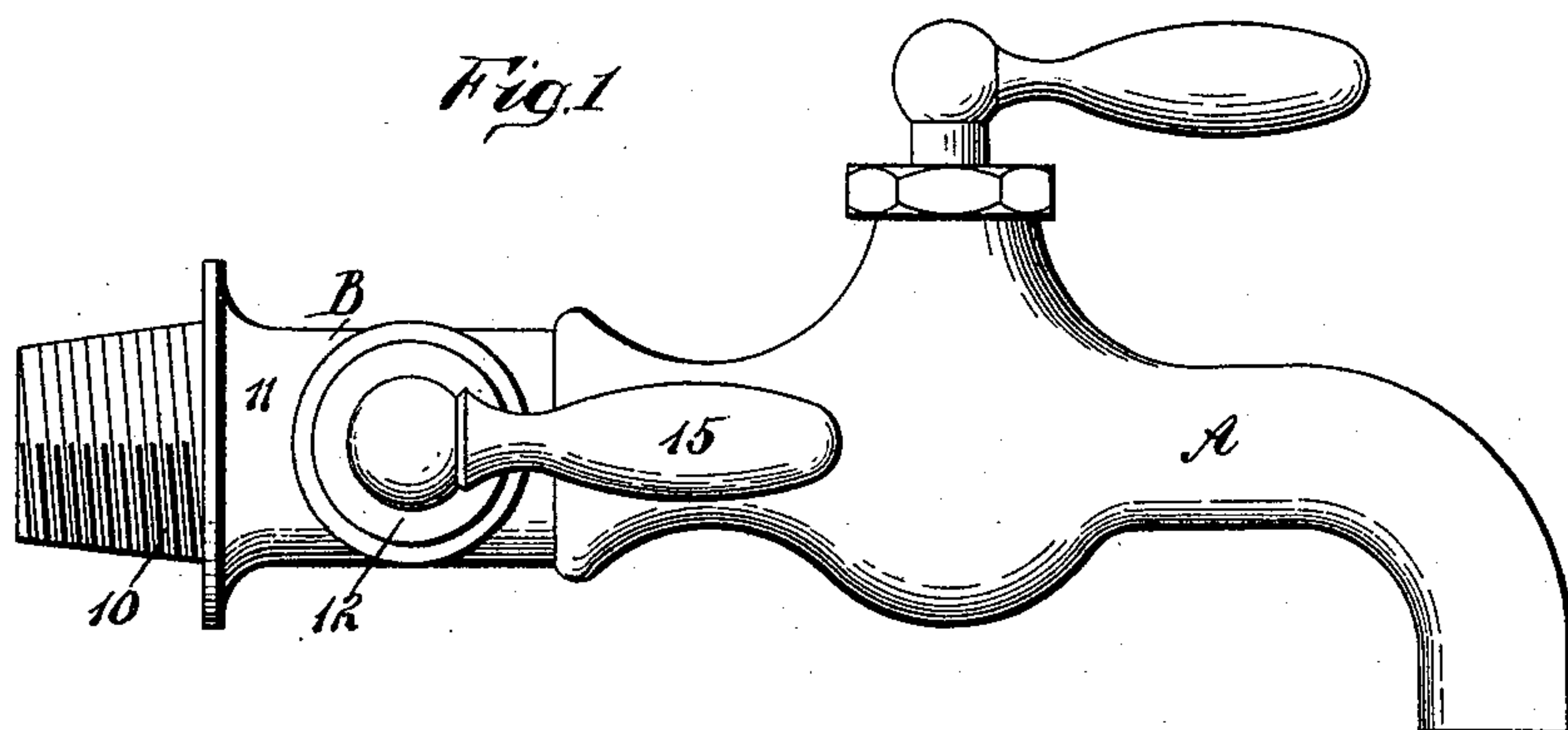


(No Model.)

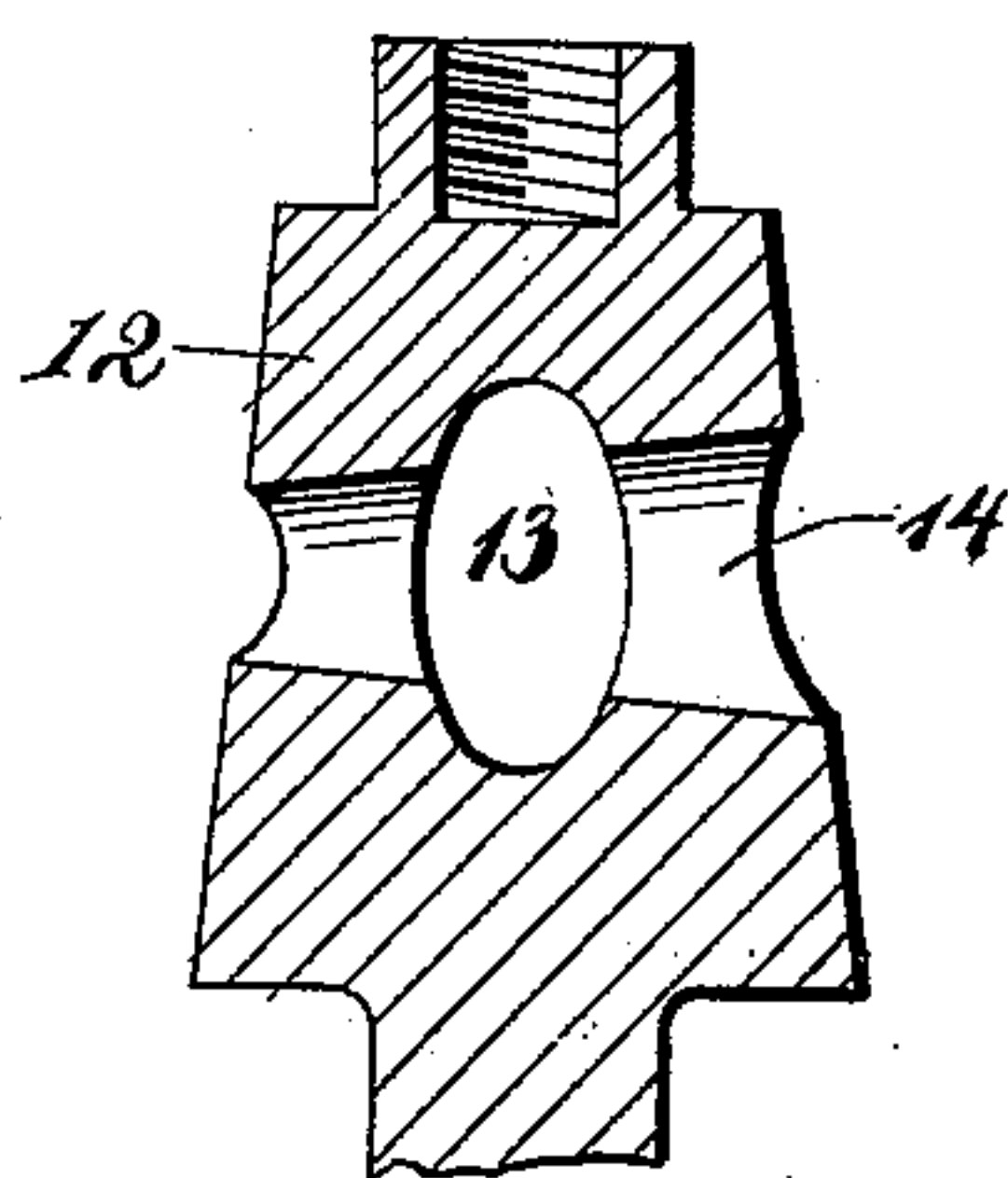
C. W. BRACKETT.  
FAUCET.

No. 602,300.

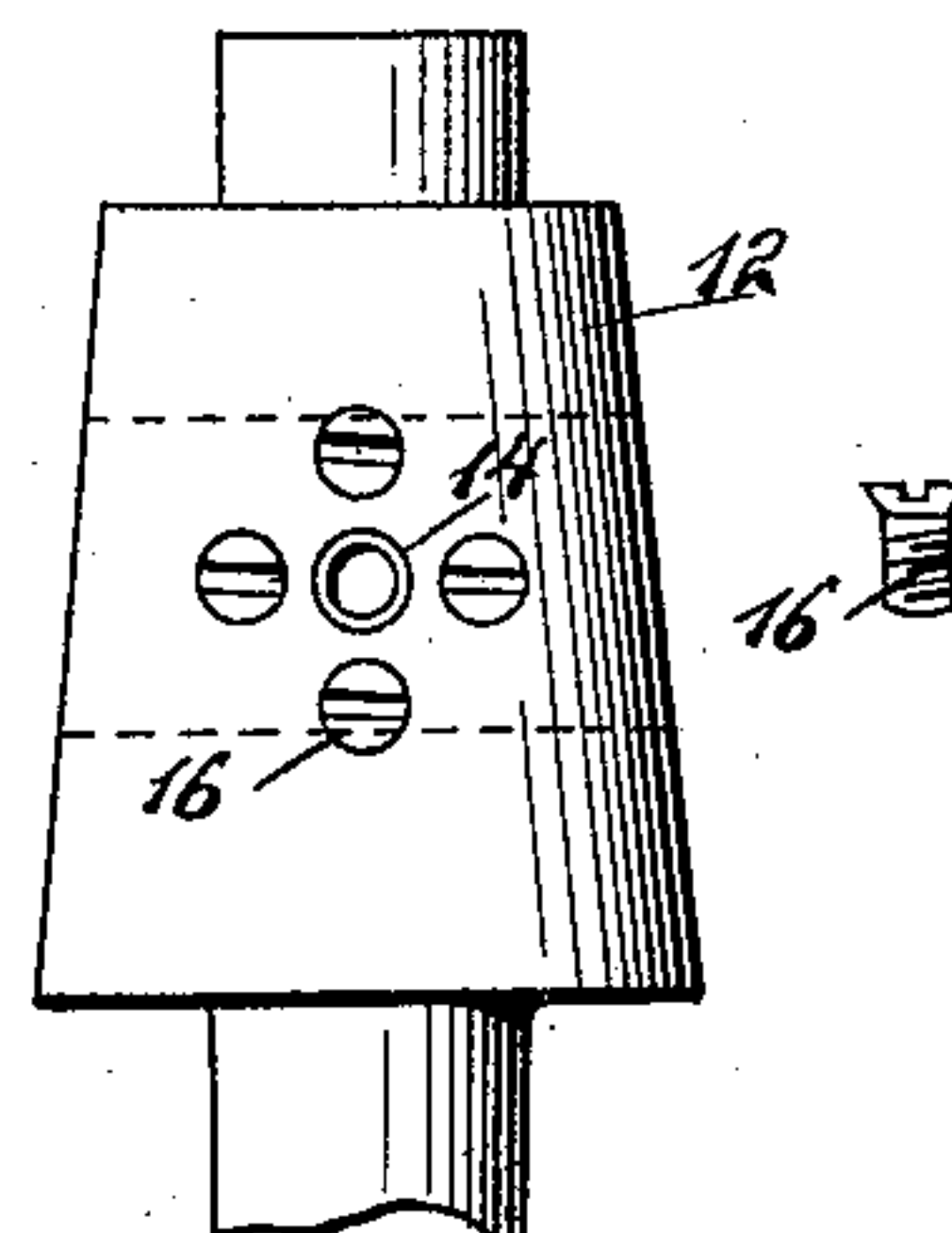
Patented Apr. 12, 1898.



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4*



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR

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ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CEPHAS W. BRACKETT, OF JORDAN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF  
AND STEPHEN L. ROCKWELL, OF SAME PLACE.

## FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,300, dated April 12, 1898.

Application filed November 19, 1897. Serial No. 659,106. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CEPHAS W. BRACKETT, of Jordan, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Faucets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a means for reducing the flow, and consequently the force, of the stream of water under pressure at the delivery end of a pipe.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the mechanism adapted to control the force of the water that at any time the water may be permitted to flow under all the pressure to which it may be subjected.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved faucet. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through the improved faucet. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the key controlling the flow of water to the main faucet, the section shown in the said Fig. 3 being taken at right angles to the section of the same key shown in Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a key provided with a number of auxiliary openings, illustrating also the application of plugs to the openings, one of the plugs being shown as removed from the key.

A represents an ordinary faucet, and B an auxiliary faucet or a stop-cock. The auxiliary faucet or stop-cock is attached to the main faucet A in any suitable or approved manner, and is provided at the end opposite that connected with the main faucet with means for attachment to a pipe—as, for example, a threaded collar 10, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The auxiliary faucet or stop-cock B may be and is preferably integral with the main faucet A, from which the stream of water is to flow. The auxiliary faucet or stop-cock consists of a body 11 and a key 12, provided with a handle 15 for turning the plug. The key 12 may be fitted in the body of the auxiliary

faucet in any well-known way. The key, however, is peculiar in its construction, since, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, it is provided with an opening 13, extending through from one side to the other, the opening being usually oval and of such size as to admit of the uninterrupted flow of water through the said key to the main faucet A. The key 12, however, is provided with one or more openings 14, auxiliary to the openings 13 and at an angle thereto. The auxiliary openings 14 are of less diameter than the main opening 13, and the auxiliary openings 14 are, furthermore, tapering, their smaller or contracted ends facing the receiving end of the auxiliary faucet, the larger ends of the said openings 14 facing the main faucet A.

If a full supply of water be desired, the large opening 13 is brought in position to admit of the water flowing through it, but if the pressure of the water is to be reduced at the delivery or main faucet A the smaller openings 14 in the key of the auxiliary faucet or stop-cock are brought in position to receive the water, and as the water must enter the key 12 at the contracted ends of the openings 14 the force of the water is more or less broken, and when the water enters the main or delivery faucet A it will pass out in a full stream, but gently, from the said faucet.

I desire it to be understood that a single auxiliary opening 14 may be employed in the auxiliary key 12 or that a number of such openings may be used, as shown in Fig. 4, and that the auxiliary openings may be of any desired diameter. The auxiliary openings 14 may be entirely closed by introducing therein screws 16 or their equivalents, or any desired number of said openings may be thus stopped. The screws or their equivalents serve as plugs and act to regulate the flow of liquid, thus making the volume discharged uniform, although under varying pressures. One or more of the auxiliary openings 14 are to be closed when the liquid is, supplied to the faucet under great pressure, and all of the auxiliary openings may be left open if the liquid is to be supplied to the faucet under a light pressure. The screws or plugs have their heads countersunk, so as not to interfere with turning the key 12.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination, with a faucet, of an auxiliary faucet located at the receiving end of the main faucet, the key of the auxiliary faucet being provided with a main opening and auxiliary openings arranged at an angle to the main opening, and removable plugs for the auxiliary openings, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a faucet, of an auxiliary faucet located at the receiving end of the main faucet, the key of the auxiliary faucet being provided with openings at angles to one another, one of the openings being

larger than the other, for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with a faucet, of a stop-cock connected therewith, the key of the stop-cock being provided with openings at angles to one another, one of the openings being of such size as to permit the liquid to flow through the key without material interruption, the other opening being tapering, its contracted end facing the source of liquid-supply, as set forth.

CEPHAS W. BRACKETT.

Witnesses:

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