

No. 616,629.

Patented Dec. 27, 1898.

P. K. O'LALLY.

FAUCET.

(Application filed Sept. 23, 1897.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

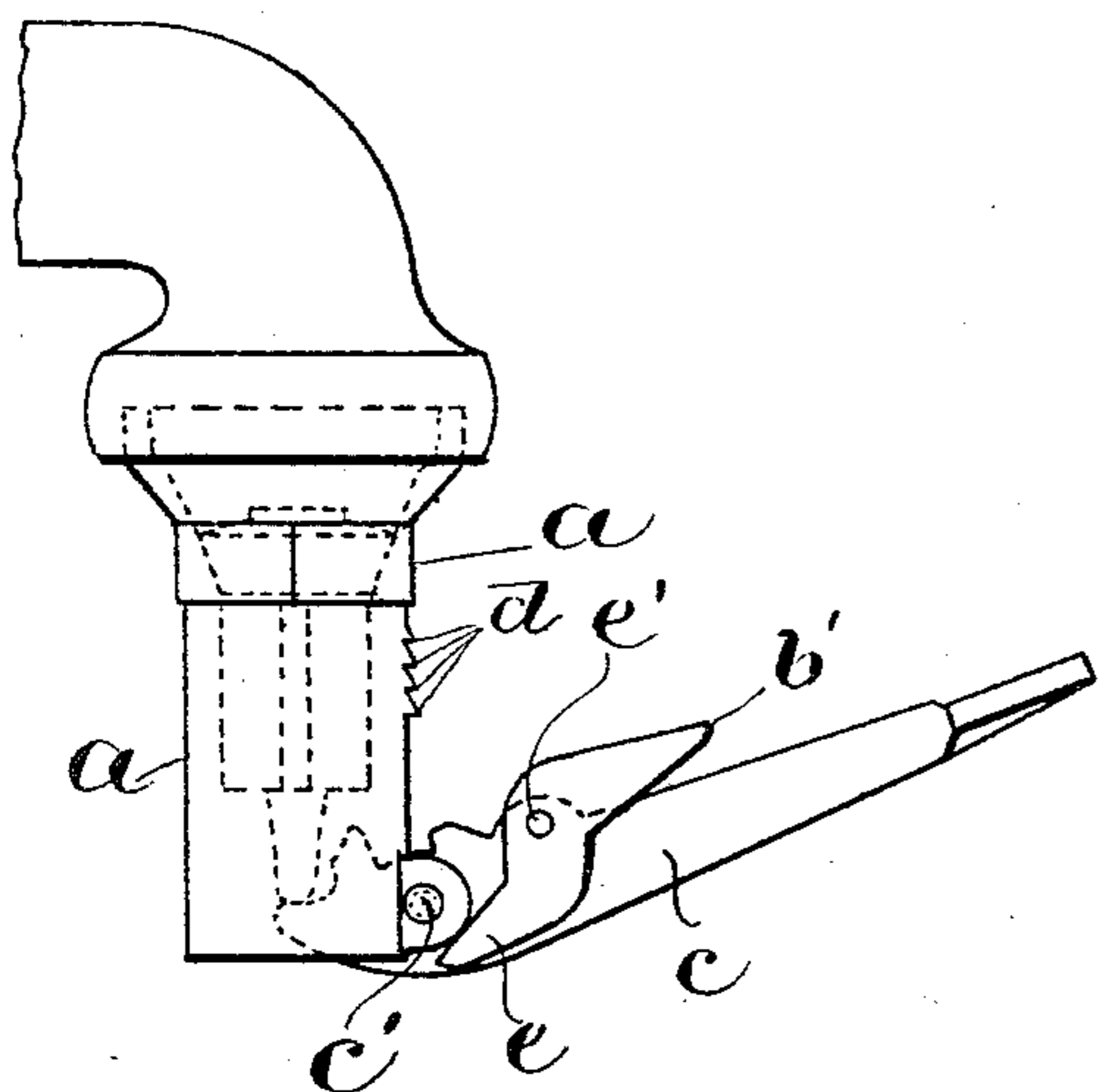


FIG. 2.

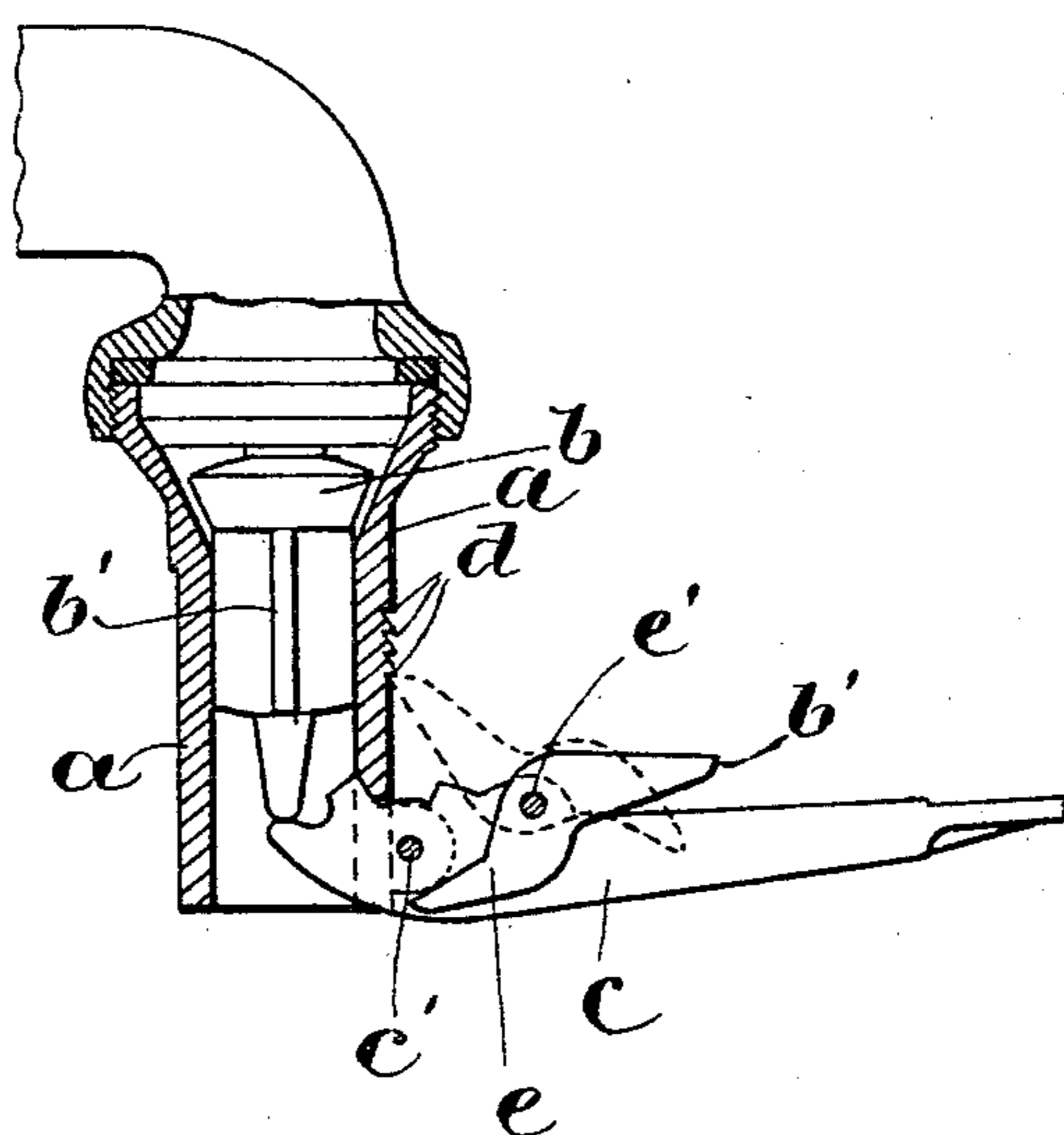


FIG. 3.

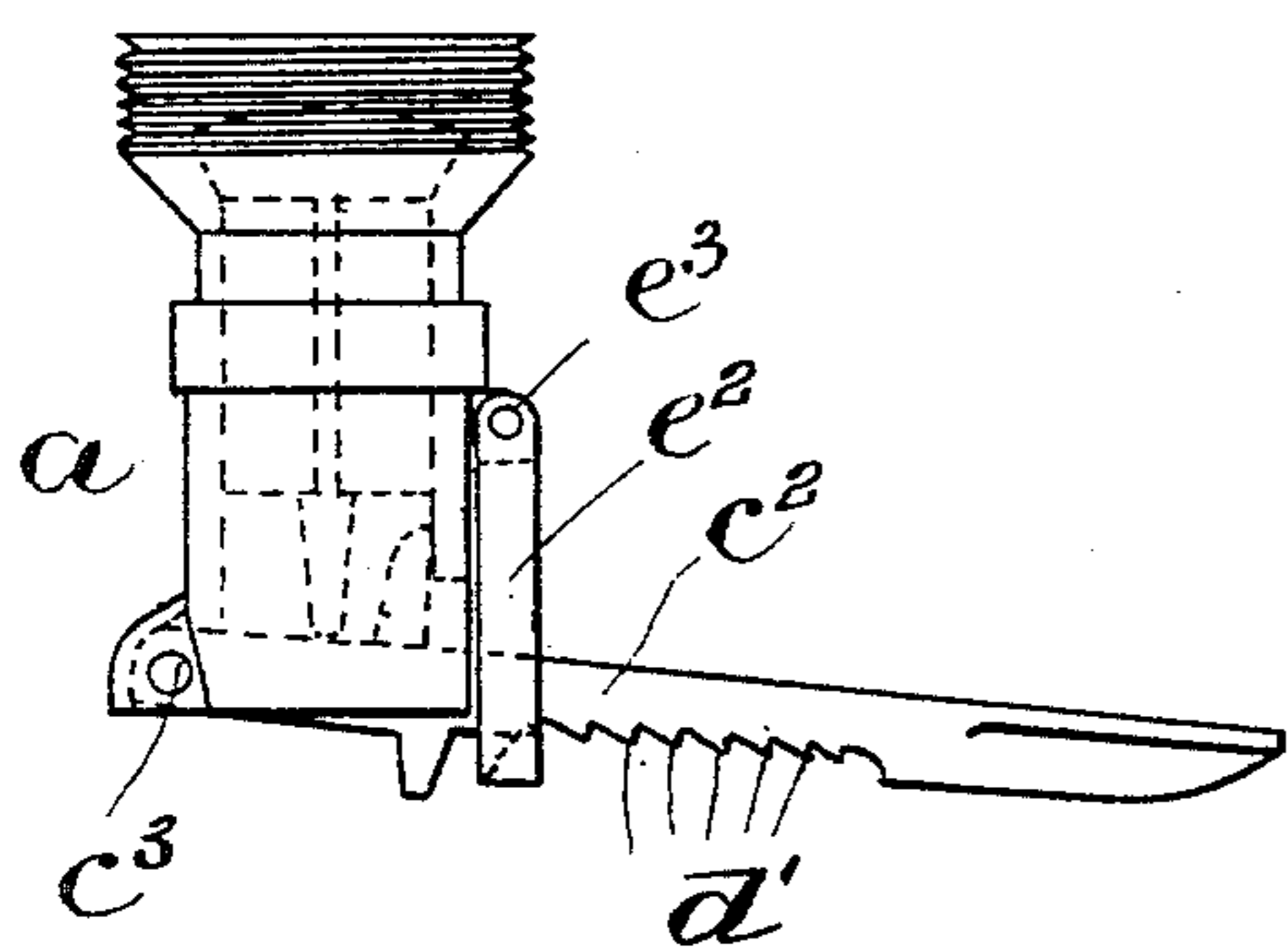
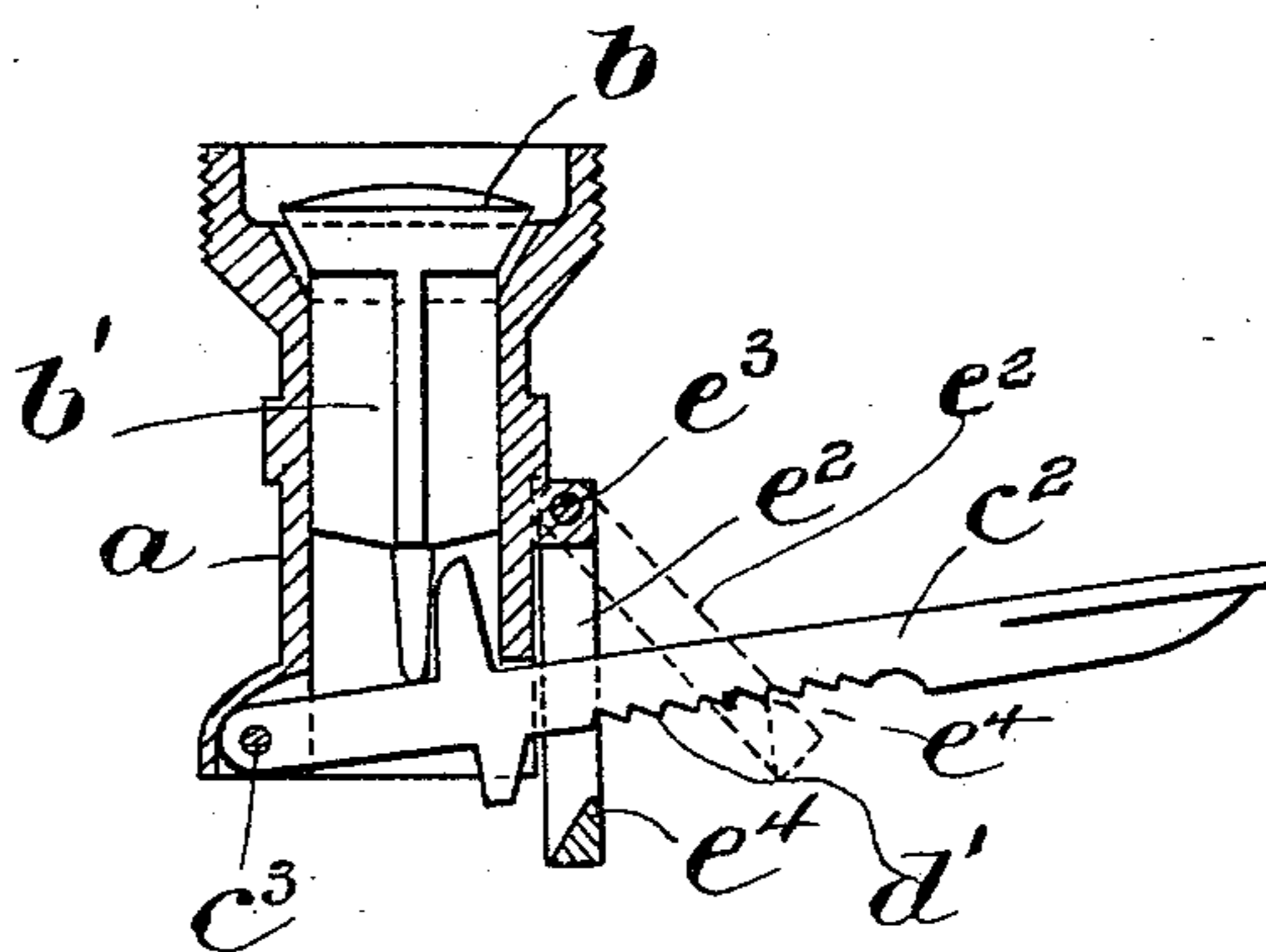


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES:

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FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,629, dated December 27, 1898.

Application filed September 23, 1897. Serial No. 652,733. (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 relates to a faucet having a downwardly-projecting nozzle, a downwardly-closing valve in said nozzle, and a lever pivoted to the nozzle and having a portion extending into the nozzle and bearing against the valve and another portion projecting laterally from the nozzle and adapted to be manipulated to move the lever and thus cause it to raise the valve from its seat.

The invention has for its object to provide a faucet of this character having means whereby the valve may be held in a series of positions more or less widely open, so that the operator after opening the valve to the desired extent may lock it in an open position.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a faucet embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 represents a side elevation of another form of faucet embodying my invention. Fig. 4 represents a sectional view of the faucet shown in Fig. 3.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

Referring first to Figs. 1 and 2, *a* represents the downwardly-projecting nozzle of a faucet. *b* represents the downwardly-closing valve within the faucet, said valve having a downwardly-projecting stem *b'*, and *c* represents the valve-lifting lever, which is pivoted at *c'* to ears on the casing. *d d d* represent a series of ratchet-teeth formed on the nozzle *a*. *e* represents a dog or pawl pivoted at *e'* to the lever *c* and adapted to be moved into engagement with one of the ratchet-teeth *d*, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. The lever *c* is arranged so that its outer end must be depressed to raise the valve. The pressure of the liquid against the valve tends to force the inner end of the lever downwardly and its outer end

upwardly. Hence said pressure holds the lever *e* in engagement with the ratchet-tooth. It will be seen that the lever and valve are thus locked, the valve being open, and that the extent of the raising or opening of the valve is determined by the height of the ratchet-tooth with which the dog *e* is engaged.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I show a lever *c²* pivoted at *c³* and arranged so that its projecting portion must be raised to open the valve. In this case the lever is provided with a series of ratchet-teeth *d'*, and a dog *e²* is pivoted at *e²* to the casing and has a knife-edge *e⁴* formed to engage one of the teeth *d'*, the dog having a longitudinal slot, through which the lever *c²* passes. When the lever *c²* is raised and it is desired to lock the lever and valve with the latter open, the dog is swung outwardly and engaged with one of the ratchet-teeth *d'*, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4.

It is not desirable to have the locking-pawl operate whenever the faucet is used, because occasion frequently arises for drawing a small amount of liquid. Hence with valve-operating mechanism of this type it is desirable that the means for locking or holding the valve in open position shall be normally out of position for engagement. It is also desirable that the locking means may be automatically disengaged by the movement of the operating-lever. In both of the forms of construction illustrated in the drawings the locking-pawl normally hangs in an inoperative position, and when it is desired to hold the valve open the pawl must be positively moved by the user into engagement with the ratchet-teeth, and when it is then desired to permit the valve to close a slight movement of the lever in the direction to further open the valve will first release the pawl, so that it will drop out of engagement with the ratchet-teeth, and upon then letting go of the lever the valve will close.

In both of the forms shown the lever is pivoted to the nozzle at a point beyond the valve seat. Owing to this construction there is no opening through which the liquid might escape before reaching the valve.

I claim—

A faucet having a downwardly-projecting

nozzle, a valve-raising lever pivoted to the
nozzle between the valve-seat and the end of
the nozzle, a series of ratchet-teeth on one of
said parts, a pivoted dog or pawl on the other
5 part, said ratchet-teeth and pawl coöperating
in holding the lever in a series of different
positions, and a valve bearing on the lever
and adapted to be supported thereby in a cor-
responding series of positions, said pawl be-
10 ing adapted to be automatically released from

engagement with the ratchet by moving the
lever, and to remain in disengaged position.

In testimony whereof I have signed my
name to this specification, in the presence of
two subscribing witnesses, this 8th day of Sep- 15
tember, A. D. 1897.

PATRICK K. O'LALLY.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
P. W. PEZZETTI.