

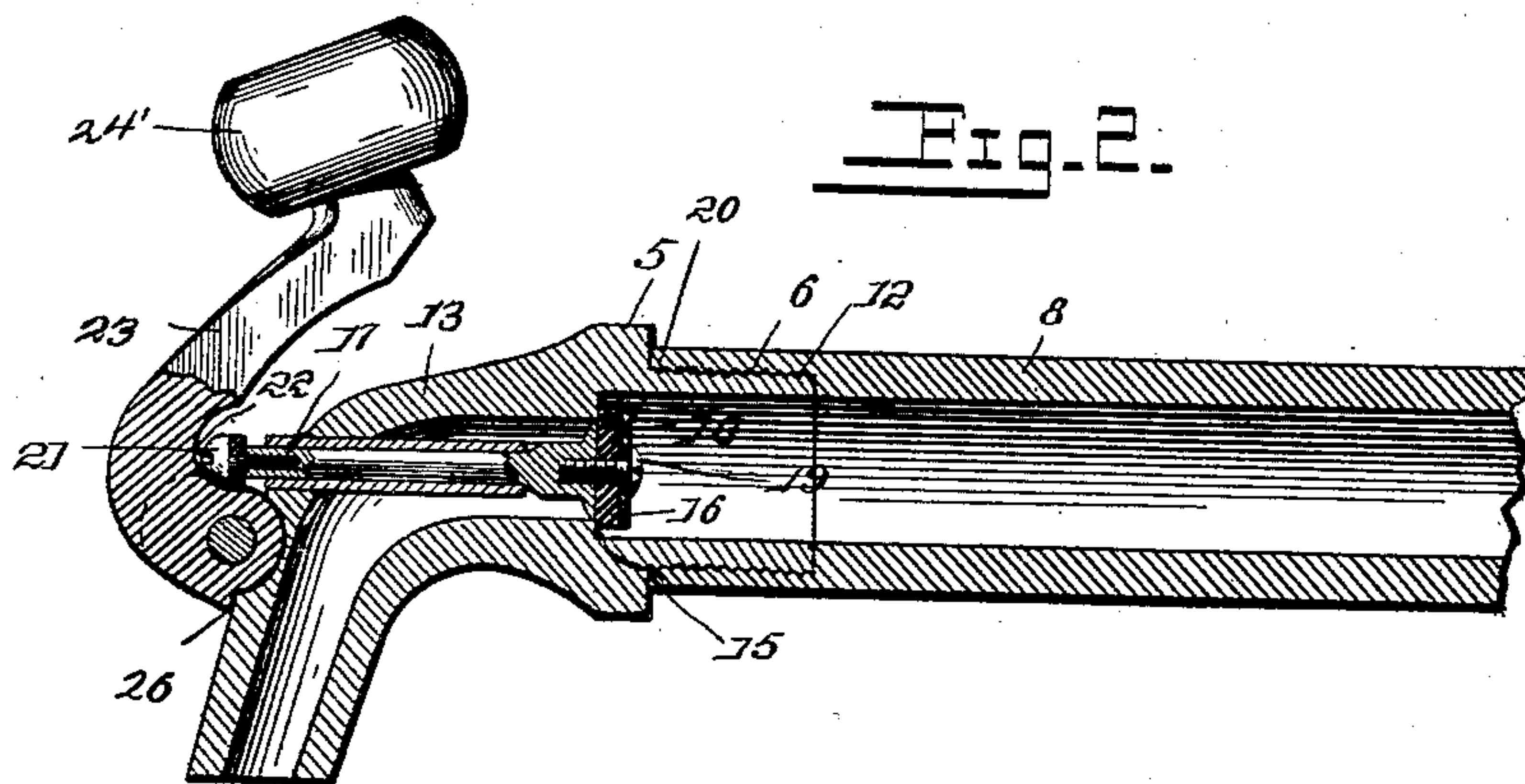
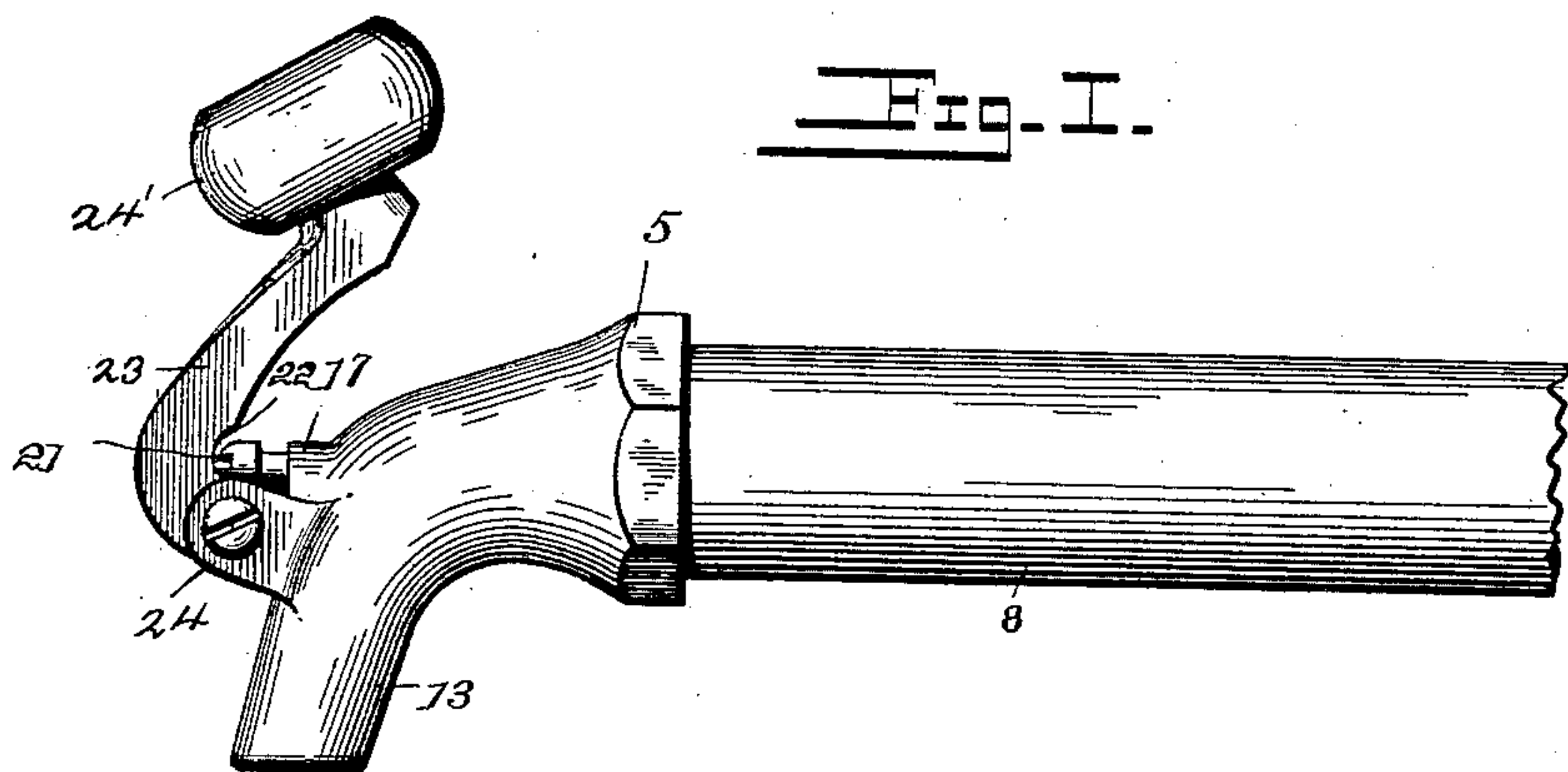
No. 632,747.

E. RANDOLPH.
FAUCET.

Patented Sept. 12, 1899.

(No Model.)

(Application filed May 31, 1899.)



Witnesses,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 632,747, dated September 12, 1899.

Application filed May 31, 1899. Serial No. 718,839. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND RANDOLPH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jacksonville, in the county of Duval and State of Florida, have invented a new and useful Faucet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to faucets in general, and more particularly to that class employed in dwellings and like places where it is essential to have a simple and effective faucet which is not liable to disorder and which is quick and positive in its operation.

The object of the invention is to provide a cheap and durable faucet which will embrace but few parts and in which the usual valve-seating spring is omitted, thus eliminating one of the weakest features of the usual faucet. In this form of faucet the valve is seated by the pressure within the main, the said seating being quick, positive, and effective and the entire construction and arrangement being so simple as to insure the durability of the construction.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in both views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the faucet, showing it connected with the usual water-pipe. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section showing the construction and arrangement of the interior of the faucet, the upper portion of the operating-lever being shown in elevation.

Referring now to the drawings, in operating in accordance with my invention I form a faucet-casing comprising a base 5, having a reduced rear end which is provided with screw-threads 6 for connection with the adjacent end of the service-pipe 8, said base being hollow, as shown, to register with the bore of the pipe 8. The outer end of the base 5 is continued outwardly and downwardly to form a discharge-spout 13. The bore of the spout is somewhat less than the bore of the base, resulting in the formation of an annular shoulder 15 at the forward terminus of the bore of the base, which shoulder forms a valve-seat for a disk-shaped valve 16, having a stem 17 passed centrally and outwardly of the spout 13, said stem in its said outward passage lying in a perforation in the front wall of the downturned end of the spout in axial alinement with the bore of the rear of the spout, the

stem, the valve-seat, and the bores of the base 5 and the service-pipe—that is, these elements are centered upon a common axis. Valve 16 consists, specifically, of a hard-rubber washer 18, impaled upon a screw 19, screwed into the rear end of the stem 17, a metallic washer 20 being arranged intermediate said hard-rubber washer and the head of the screw to impart stiffness to the first-named washer.

Screwed into the outer end of the stem 17 is an adjustable round-headed screw 21, adapted to be engaged by the cam-surface 22 of a lever 23, one end of which lever is pivoted to outwardly-extending ears 24 upon the front face of the faucet-spout 13. The opposite end of the lever 23, which extends above and over the faucet-spout, is provided with a pressure-receiving knob 24', as shown.

From the above description it will be seen that normally the pressure of the water within the service-pipe and base of the faucet will hold the valve 16 upon its seat 15 with the hard-rubber washer in engagement therewith, effectually preventing any flow of water between the valve and seat. At the same time the stem of the valve by the engagement of the screw 21 with the lever 23 will hold said lever at the limit of its outward movement, as shown in the drawings, a depending shoulder 26 upon the lower end of the lever 23 engaging the adjacent face of the faucet-spout to limit said outward movement of the lever. In order to hold the lever against falling inwardly, or, in other words, to prevent play of the lever between the screw 21 and the limit of its outward movement, the said screw may be adjusted outwardly until there will be a neat correlative position of the engaging surfaces, and thus will this play be prevented.

The elements of the faucet being in the positions shown and it being desired to draw a quantity of water from the service-pipe, the knob 24' is depressed, causing the cam-surface 22 to move over the end of screw 21 and press it, with the stem 17 and valve 16, inwardly, forcing the valve from its seat and permitting a flow of water. The water-pressure holds the screw 21 constantly against the cam-surface 22, and thus no stops for the rearward movement of the valve are required. When the knob 24' is released, the water-pressure

immediately effects a reseating of the valve 16, as above described, and the flow of water is thus discontinued.

5 It will be readily understood that I may vary the specific construction and arrangement herein shown and described and that in the manufacture of my faucet I may employ whatever kinds of materials I may deem expedient.

10 Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

15 A faucet, comprising a casing consisting of a base and a spout formed integral, the interior diameter of the base being greater than the internal diameter of the adjacent portion of the spout, resulting in the formation of a seat, a valve adapted to lie upon the seat and

having a stem passed exteriorly of the casing, a combined guide and casing for the stem fixed to the casing of the faucet and extending inwardly thereof, an adjustable screw in the outer end of the stem, and a lever pivotally connected with the casing and extending over and above the casing and having a cam-surface adapted to engage the screw and move 25 the valve from its seat.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

Witnesses:

T. H. BLENUS,
J. H. STEPHENS.