

No. 674,188.

Patented May 14, 1901.

A. A. SCHRATZ.  
FAUCET FOR COMMINGLING FLUIDS.

(Application filed Mar. 5, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

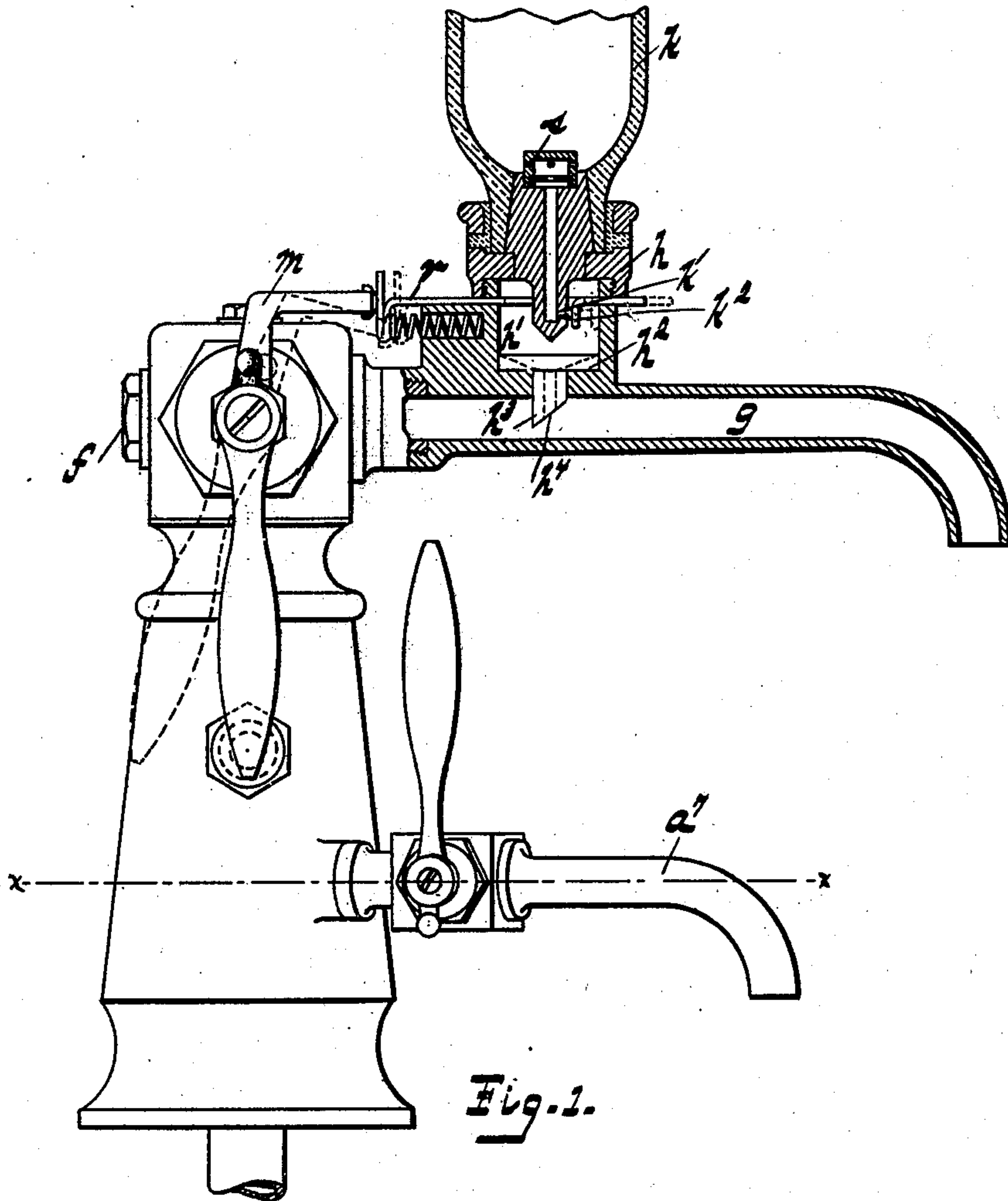


Fig. 1.

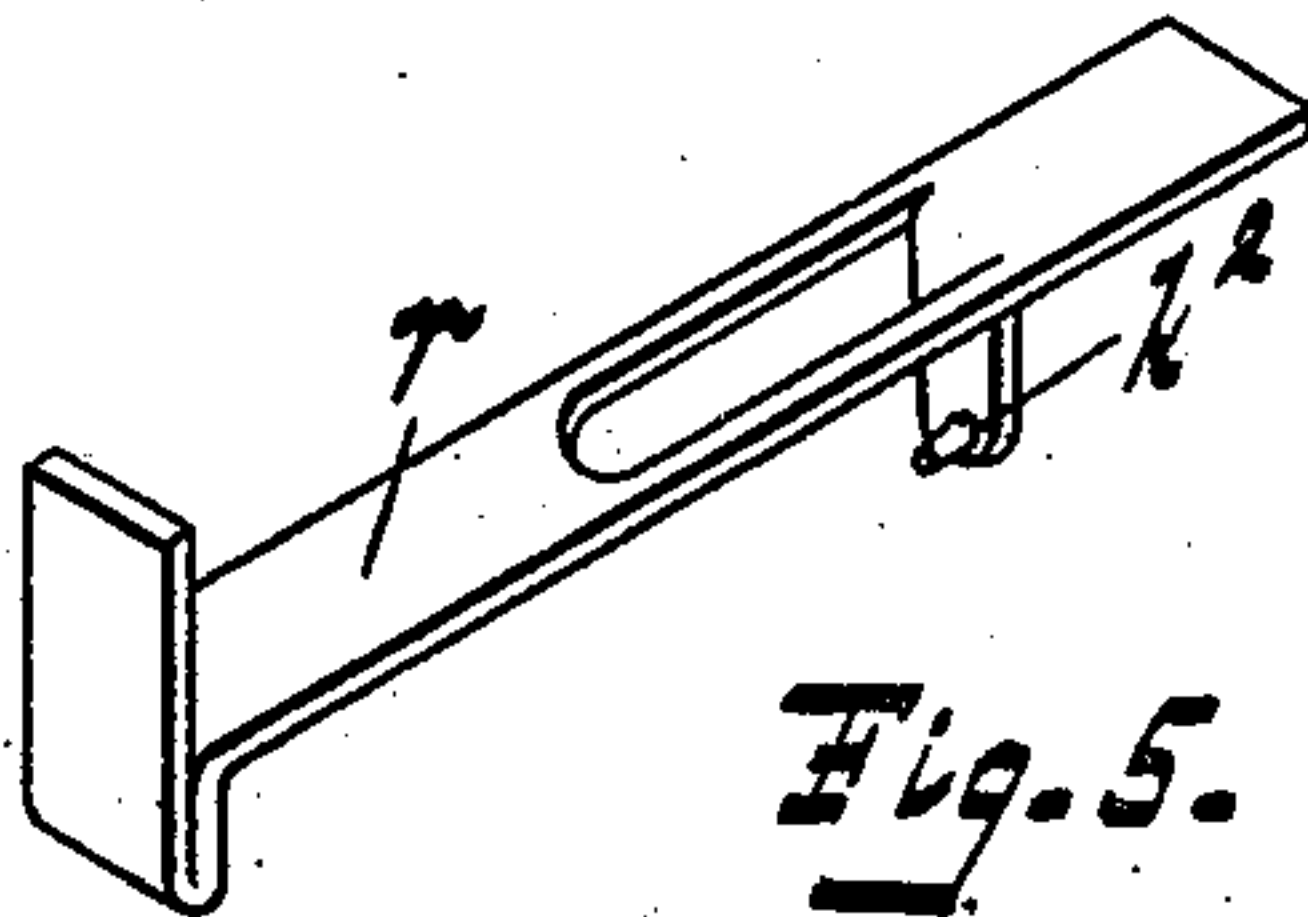


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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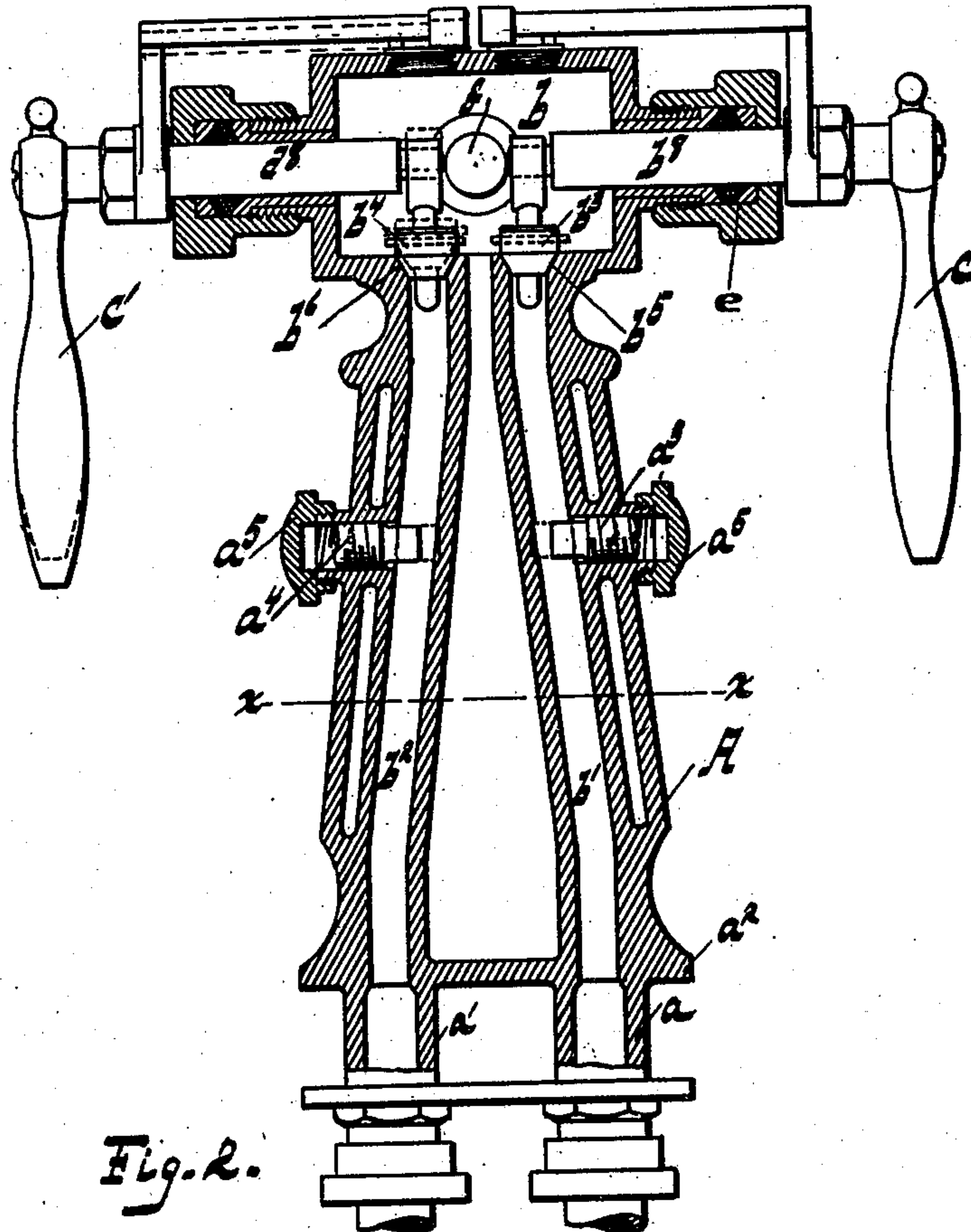


Fig. 2.

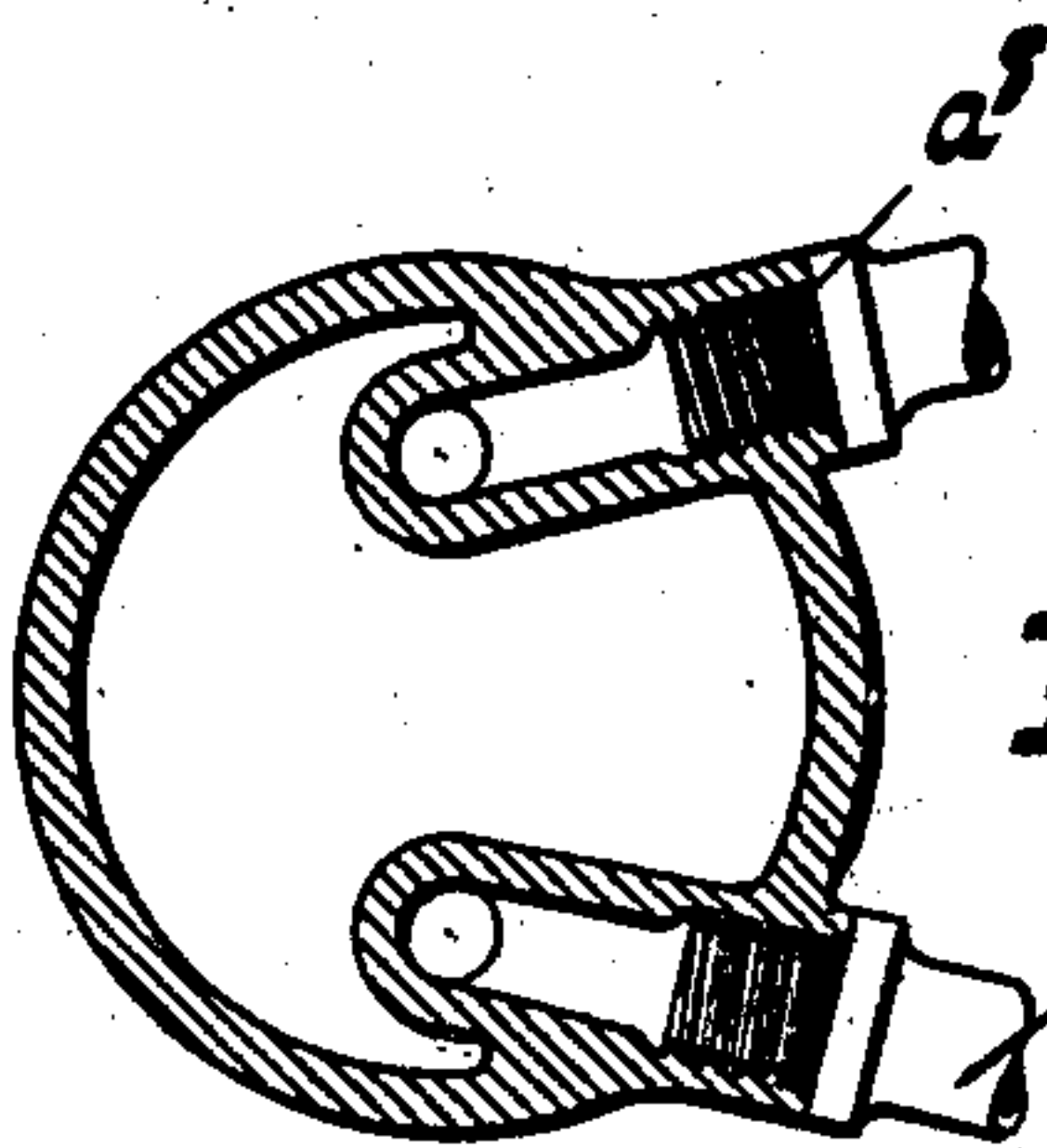


Fig. 3.

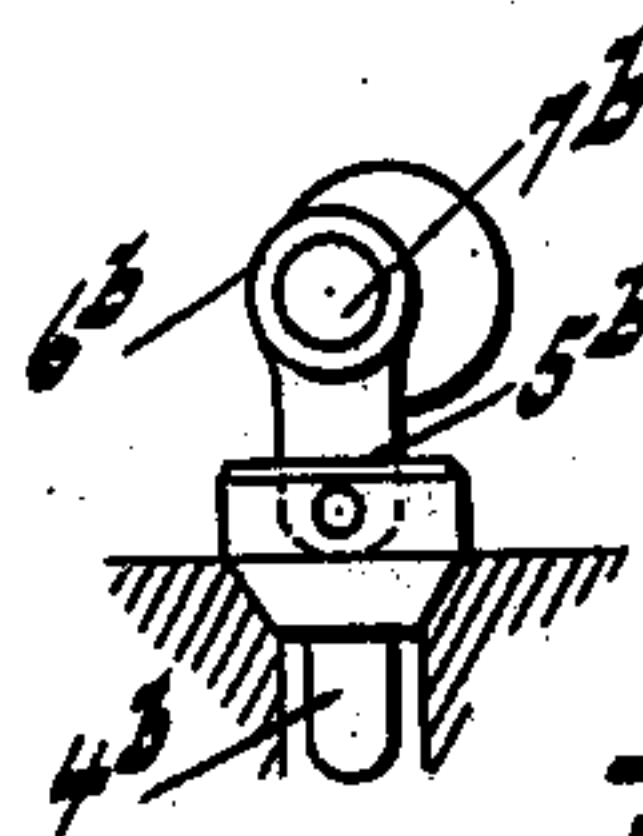


Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED A. SCHRATZ, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## FAUCET FOR COMMINGLING FLUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 674,188, dated May 14, 1901.

Application filed March 5, 1901. Serial No. 49,727. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED A. SCHRATZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Faucets for Commingling Fluids; and I 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 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a faucet for commingling fluids, and has for its object an improved faucet provided with a tank in which is held an antiseptic liquid and arranged to permit the inflow of a portion of the antiseptic liquid from the tank into the stream of water that is delivered through the faucet. The faucet is arranged to be connected with both hot and cold water, which are delivered through the same outlet-pipe, but by the use of different valve constructions, whereby either hot or cold water may be permitted to flow independently or both may be permitted to flow together. The device is also provided with clean-water faucets, through which either hot or cold water may be drawn without admixture with the antiseptic.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows the faucet in side elevation, partly in section. Fig. 2 shows the faucet in cross-sectional elevation. Fig. 3 is a cross-section at the line  $x-x$  of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail of one of the valves. Fig. 5 is a perspective of the valve-stem which closes the passage from the antiseptic-tank.

A indicates a shell or casing provided with two water-pipes  $a$  and  $a'$ , arranged to be connected to sources of water-supply, and the fixture is arranged to be mounted on the slab of a washstand or table with the shoulder  $a^2$  in contact with the table-top and with the water-pipes  $a$  and  $a'$  extending down through it. The shell is provided with two passages, which lead to the valve-seats  $b^5 b^6$  near its upper end, and in each passage there is inserted a plug  $a^3 a^4$ , arranged to regulate and adjust the effective size of the passage. Each plug is screw-threaded and its point projects into the passage and regulates the size of the

passage. Each plug is covered by an ornamental screw-cap  $a^5 a^5$ .

Below the regulating screw-plugs  $a^3 a^4$  there is a communication through the walls to a faucet-spout for each passage, and the faucet-spouts are closed by suitable valves, and through them clean unmedicated water may be drawn at any time. One of these faucet-spouts is shown at  $a^7$  in Fig. 1, and the connections for the two are shown in Fig. 3 at  $a^7$  and  $a^8$ .

At the top of the fixture is a chamber  $b$ , into which both the passages  $b^1$  and  $b^2$  lead. Each passage terminates with a valve-seat and is closed by a valve  $b^3 b^4$ , each of which is actuated by its own handle  $c$  and  $c'$ . The valve  $b^3$  is on a stem  $4^b$ , to which is connected a pitman  $5^b$ , provided with an eye  $6^b$ , in which an eccentric wrist-pin  $7^b$  on the end of a journal  $b^8$  engages. The journal  $b^8$  extends into the case from an external handle  $c$  through a suitable stuffing-box  $e$ , and the pitman  $5^b$  is held from escape from the end of the wrist-pin by a screw-plug  $f$ , the end of which projects inward between the ends of the two shafts  $b^8$  and  $d^8$ . From the chamber  $b$  there is an outlet-nozzle  $g$ , and as a fixture on the outlet-nozzle is mounted a tank-supporting shell  $h$ . In the lower part of this tank-support there is a chamber  $h'$ , and this chamber is immediately over the bore of the nozzle  $g$  and is provided with a composition bottom  $h^2$ , the composition being of some material that will withstand the action of the antiseptic fluid. The composition in each case of course would be suitable to the particular fluid to be used. Where the fluid is a solution of bichlorid of mercury, a hard-rubber fitting is well adapted for the use. A guard-point  $h^3$ , of this material, extends into the passage in the faucet-nozzle  $g$ . The opening  $h^4$  is on the delivery side of the guard, and the guard is a hanger which extends into the passage and guards the dropping antiseptic, causing it to be more thoroughly mingled with the water. The top of the casing  $h$  is fitted with a plug of the same material as the bottom projection  $h^2$ , and this is perforated vertically and a plug of it extends upward into the mouth of the tank  $k$ . At the top of the plug there is a suitable pressure-reducer  $s$ , and near the



bottom of the plug an outlet-passage  $k'$  is stoppered by a spring-actuated pressure-plate  $k^2$ , and the means of actuating the plate  $k^2$  consists of a slide  $r$ , which passes through  
 5 holes in the walls of the fitting  $h$  and extends to a position to engage with and to be actuated by an arm  $m$ , that rises from the shaft of the spindle  $b^8$ . A similar arm rises from the shaft of the spindle  $d^8$ , and either of the spin-  
 10 dles  $b^8$  and  $d^8$  actuates the slide  $r$  and opens the passage  $k'$  if it is itself actuated.

The operator may operate the handle  $c$ , turning a stream of water from a source of supply through the faucet  $g$  and at the same  
 15 time opening the passage from the antiseptic-tank and allowing the antiseptic to run into the water passing through the passage  $g'$ , or the operator may open a way through the passage  $b^2$  by turning a handle  $c'$  and may  
 20 thus deliver medicated water through the same passage  $g$  from the second source of supply, or the operator may operate both handles  $c$  and  $c'$  at the same time and deliver the medicated water through the same passage  $g$   
 25 from both sources of supply, and thus the operator is enabled to draw at will from either or from both sources of supply, and thus regulate the heat of the delivered liquid as he may desire.

30 By regulating the size of the passages  $b'$  and  $b^2$  the operator regulates the amount of

water delivered for a given opening of the valves  $b^3$  and  $b^4$ , and this in turn enables him to regulate the amount of antiseptic that is mingled with the water. 35

What I claim is—

1. In a fixture for mingling antiseptic fluid with water, the combination with passages for the flow of water and valves for controlling the flow, an antiseptic-tank provided  
 40 with an outlet delivery into the water, and means actuated by the valve which controls the flow of water for opening the valve which controls the flow of the antiseptic, substantially as described. 45

2. In a device for mingling water and an antiseptic fluid, in combination with a valve-controlled passage for the delivery of water, an antiseptic-tank provided with an outlet, a  
 50 chamber arranged to contain the outlet and the valve controlling the opening therefrom, and a packing not liable to injury from the antiseptic, located in said chamber in a position to receive the antiseptic and conduct it into the water, substantially as described. 55

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED A. SCHRATZ.

Witnesses:

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 MAY E. KOTT.