No. 677,687. Patented July 2, 1901.

# J. NAGENGAST & J. HÜLSS.

## FAUCET.

(Application filed Dec. 8, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

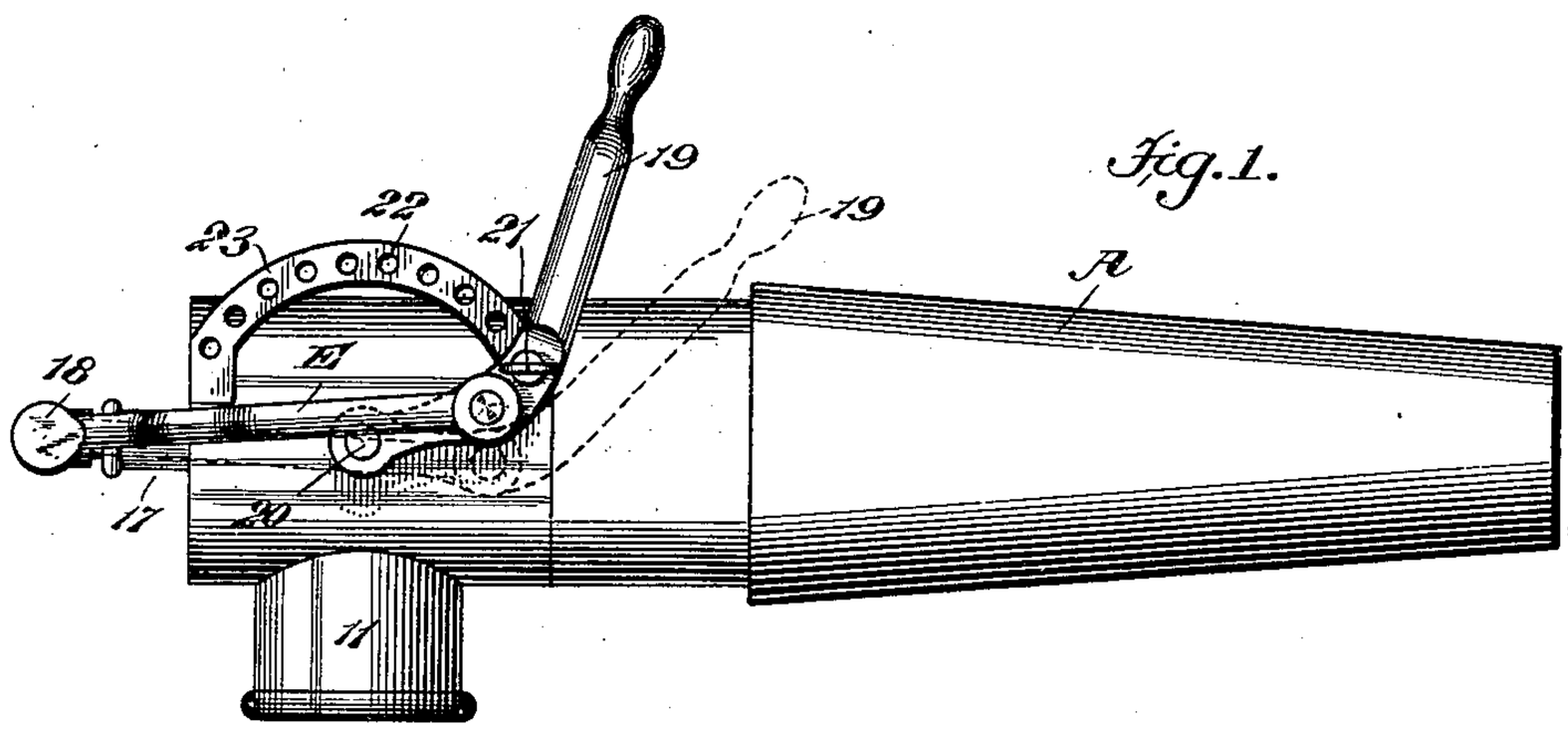



Fig. 2.

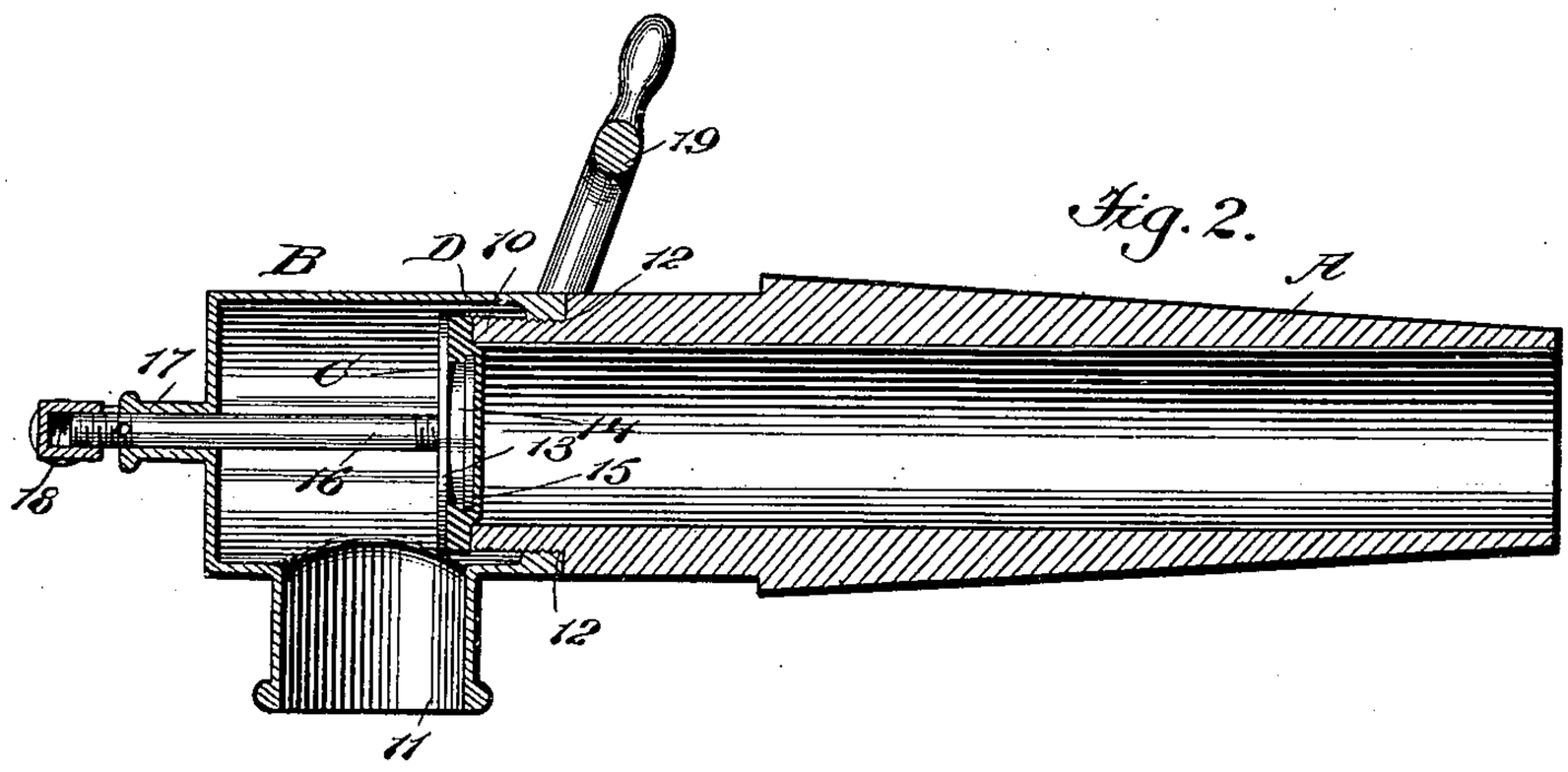
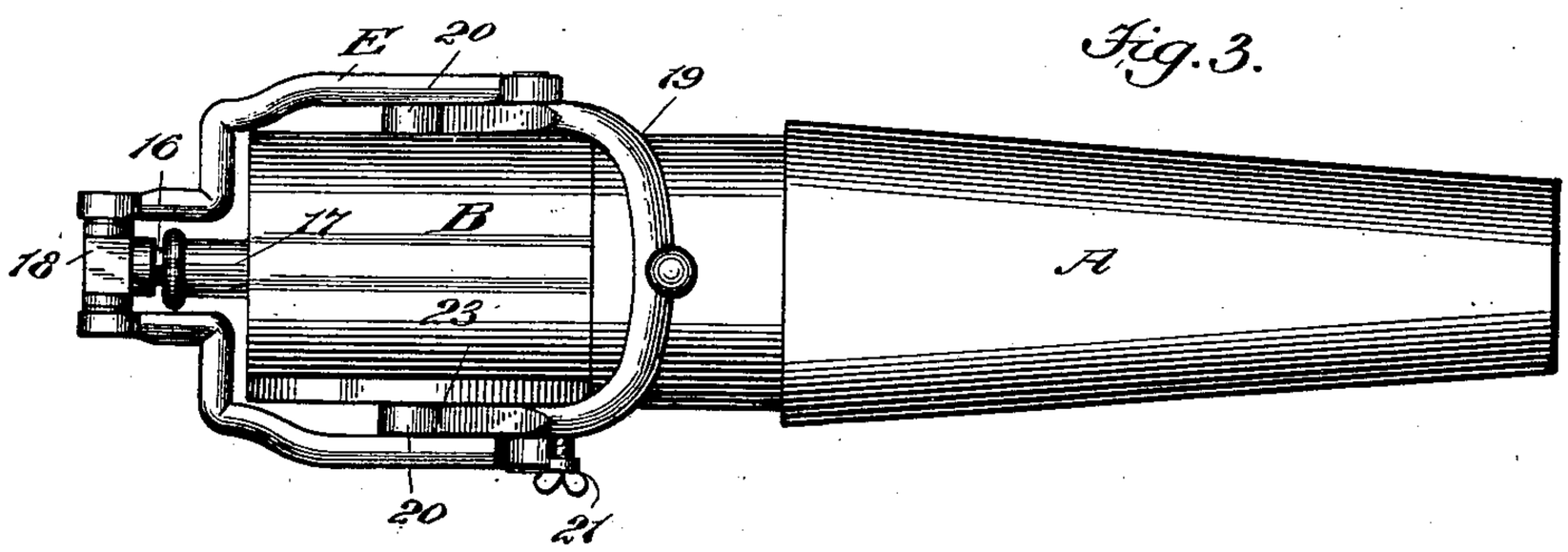



Fig. 3.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH NAGENGAST, OF BAYONNE, AND JOHN HÜLSS, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.

## FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 677,687, dated July 2, 1901.

Application filed December 8, 1900. Serial No. 39,163. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOSEPH NAGENGAST, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bayonne, in the county of Hudson, and JOHN HÜLSS, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and a resident of Elizabeth, in the county of Union, State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Faucet, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates especially to faucets for drawing dye liquids or chemicals from vats or tanks. The purpose of the invention is to construct a faucet principally of wood and metal in such manner that the liquid held in the faucet will not come in contact with a metallic surface and so that a plunger-valve will be effectually operated by an external lever and to provide means whereby the lever may be locked in various positions and the plunger held seated or at such distance from its seat that the flow of liquid from the faucet may be regulated and the valve held in any position to which it may be adjusted in an exceedingly simple and expeditious manner.

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 longitudinal section through the faucet, and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the faucet.

The barrel A of the faucet is made of wood or other non-metallic substance and is provided with a hollow head B. The forward or outer end of the barrel A is reduced in diameter and is provided with an exterior thread 10, which thread is received by a threaded collar 12, produced interiorly at the inner end of the head B, and the forward or outer end of the barrel A extends some distance within the said head. The head B is provided at its bottom with an outlet 11, which is in the nature of a sleeve, and within the said head a valve C is mounted to slide. This valve C is in the nature of a piston, and consists of a disk 13, having a central circular offset 14, which offset 14 is provided with a marginal flange 15. The offset and flange 15 of the disk are of such size that they may enter the barrel at its outer end; but the dimensions of the disk 13 are such that it is as large as or even greater in diameter than the exterior diameter of the forward threaded portion of the barrel. The disk and its attachments carry a cap D, which is made of rubber. This cap engages with the inner face of the disk at its peripheral portion and fits snugly to the contour of the extension or projection 14 from the said disk and its flange 15, as shown in Fig. 2. The said cap extends over the entire surface of the said projection or extension 14, so that when the valve is seated against the forward or outer end of the barrel A, as shown in Fig. 2, the marginal portion of the cap D will be in engagement with the end of the barrel, and the central portion of the cap will be entered to a greater or less extent within the barrel. Under such an arrangement it will be observed that the liquid which is in the barrel A is not in contact with any metallic surface until the valve is unseated and the liquid enters the head D. The valve is operated through the medium of a stem 16, and this stem is passed horizontally through the cap and out through a collar 17 at the forward end of the cap. The outer end of the stem 16 is attached to a cross-head 18 in any approved manner, and a yoke E, which is contracted at its forward portion, is at said contracted portion connected with the ends of the cross-head 18, as is shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

The yoke E is practically U-shaped in general construction, and the inner ends of the side members are pivotally attached to a lever 19, which lever straddles the cap D. This lever is provided with a suitable handle and has a U-shaped body; but the lower portions of the members of the said lever are at an angle to the body and incline in a forward direction and are pivoted to the sides of the cap D through the medium of suitable pins or lugs 20. The connection between the yoke E and the lever 19 is made at a point between the pivotal points of the said lever and where the forward extensions thereof connect with

the body portion of the lever, as is best shown in Fig. 1. When the lever is carried down practically to an engagement with the barrel A, as is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the valve is seated against the forward end of the barrel A, as is shown in Fig. 2, and will so remain, since the pivotal connections between the yoke E and the lever 19 will be at a point below the pivotal connections of the lever with the cap D, as also appears in dotted lines in Fig. 1. When the lever 19 is carried forward or outward, the valve C is correspondingly moved away from the barrel A, and a greater or less amount of liquid will be discharged from the barrel and the receptacle with which it is connected.

In order that the lever 19 may be held in different positions, so as to insure a steady flow of a certain amount of liquid from the barrel, a yoke 23 is located at one side of the head B, provided with a series of apertures 22, and a pin 21 is passed through a member of the body portion of the lever 19, which pin is capable of passing through any one of the said apertures 22, and thus hold the valve C open as far as may be desired.

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

1. In a faucet, the combination with a barrel, a hollow head attached to said barrel, said head having an outlet forming a portion thereof, and a lever pivoted upon said head, of a valve located within the head, which valve consists of a disk having a central flanged extension and a rubber cap which engages with the peripheral portion of the disk and with the flanged extension thereof, the cap entirely covering said extension and the valve being adapted to be seated against the forward end of the barrel, a stem attached to said valve having a guided movement in the head and extended out beyond the same, a substantially U-shaped yoke extended from the stem and having pivotal connection with said lever at a point adjacent to its fulcrums, a rack secured to the head, and a pin carried by the said lever for engaging with said rack to hold the lever in an adjusted position, substantially as specified.

2. In a faucet, the combination, with a barrel, a hollow metallic head removably attached to the said barrel, a portion of the barrel extending within said head, which extending portion of the barrel is out of engagement with the inner face of the said head, said head having an outlet forming a portion thereof, and a yoke-shaped lever pivoted upon the said head, which lever straddles the head, while the members of the said lever at their lower ends have a forward and outward inclination, of a valve located within the head, which valve consists of a disk having a central flanged extension and a rubber cap which engages with the peripheral portion of the disk and with the flanged extension thereof, the cap entirely covering said extension, the said valve being adapted to be seated against the forward or extending end of the barrel, a stem attached to the said valve, having guided movement in the head and extending out beyond the same, a cross-bar attached to said stem, a substantially U-shaped yoke secured to the ends of the said cross-bar and having pivotal connection with said lever at a point adjacent to its fulcrums, a rack secured to the head, having apertures therein, and a pin carried by the said lever, adapted to enter any one of the apertures in the said rack, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH NAGENGAST.
JOHN HÜLSS.

Witnesses:
FRED DETTRICH,
KASPAR SCHWEINFEST.