

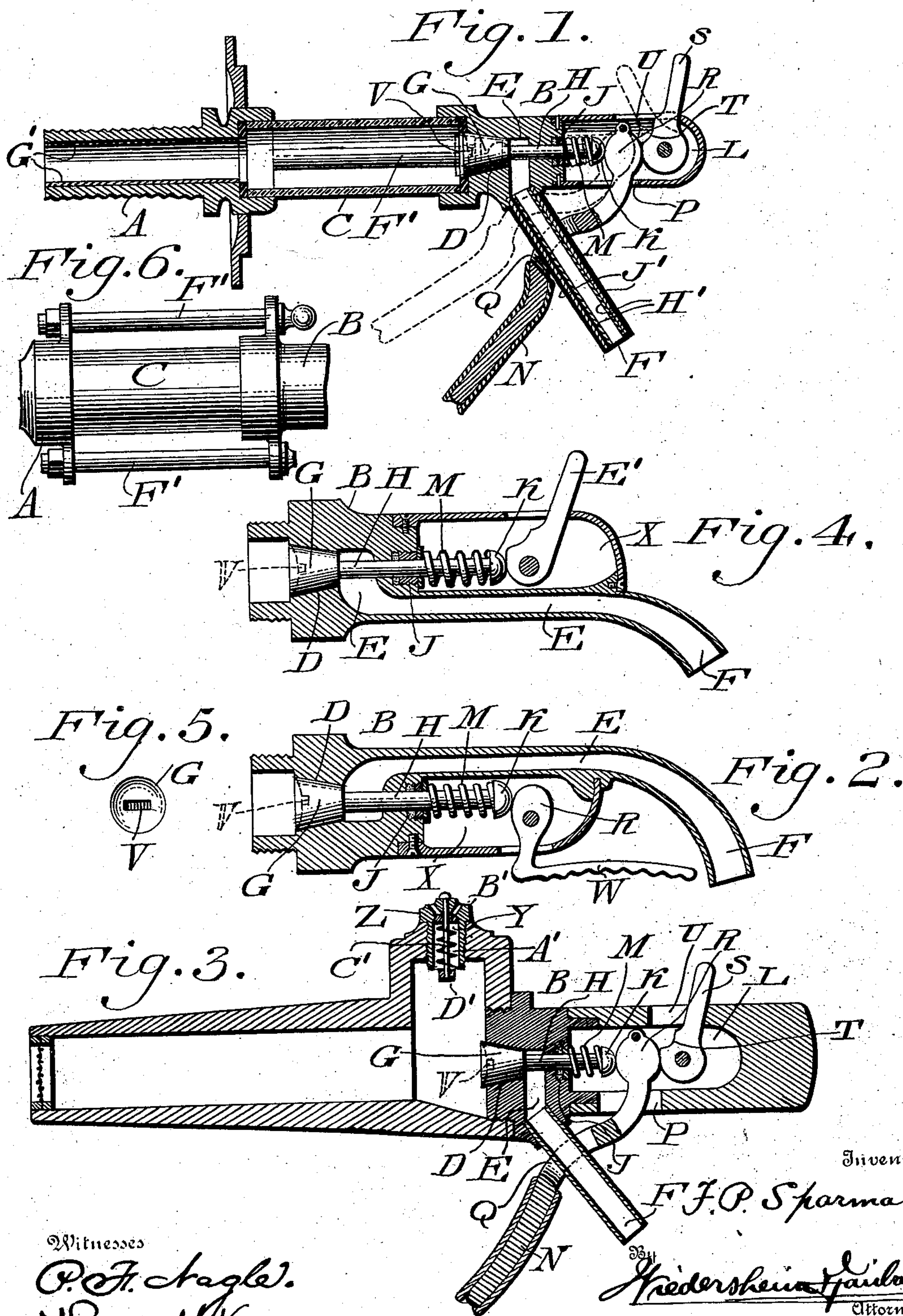
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Patented June 17, 1902.

F. P. SPARMAKER.
FAUCET.

(Application filed Nov. 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,680, dated June 17, 1902.

Application filed November 25, 1901. Serial No. 83,530. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK P. SPARMAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an improvement in faucets, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal sectional view of a faucet embodying my invention. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 represent longitudinal sectional views of modified constructions of faucets embodying my invention. Fig. 5 represents a detailed end view of the valve. Fig. 6 represents a plan view of a portion of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, in Fig. 1 A designates the plug by means of which the faucet is screwed into a barrel or other receptacle, and B designates the body of the faucet, joined to the plug conveniently by a glass tube C, the body and plug being suitably clamped against the ends of the tube C by tie-rods F' of familiar construction, which permits the body B to be removed. In the inner end of the body B is a valve-seat D, that communicates with the passage E, leading to the nozzle F. The valve G opens toward the inner end of the faucet and is carried by a stem H, extending through the passage E and through an opening in the head of the body B through suitable packing-washers J, being provided with a head K, situated within the casing L at the front end of the body B. Between the head K and the end of the body B is a spring M, by means of which the valve is held on its seat. Pivoted at its upper end within the casing L is a lever N, that extends downwardly through a slot P in the lower side of the casing and having an eye or loop Q, that extends around the nozzle F, the lower portion of said lever N normally extending at an inclination just below the nozzle. The upper end of the lever is provided with a rounded head R, normally standing in contact with the end of the valve-stem H. Pivoted in the forward end of the casing adjacent the head R of the lever

is a supplemental lever S, having a socket T, the end of said lever extending through a slot U in the upper side of the casing.

It will be noted that the valve G (shown in detail in Fig. 5) is provided with a concave inner end, in which is an opening or socket V to receive a suitable tool, by means of which the valve can be turned.

The operation is as follows: The parts normally stand in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1, and when it is desired to draw liquid the glass is moved into contact with the lever N, the latter being raised to the position shown in dotted lines, which, it will be seen, presses the valve inwardly against the action of the spring M and allows the liquid to pass out through the nozzle F. As soon as the glass is removed the spring M restores the parts to their original position and cuts off the supply of liquid. If it is desired to hold the valve open, the supplemental lever S is moved to the rear to the position shown in dotted lines to cause the socket T thereon to engage the front edge of the head R of the lever N, which locks it against the action of the spring and holds the valve open. The supplemental lever S can be readily restored to its original position by a slight forward pressure.

If the valve G should become worn and leak, it can be readily restored to its proper condition by removing the body B from the rest of the faucet, and after placing ground glass upon it and its seat said parts can be ground to form a joint by means of a screw-driver or other suitable tool inserted in the socket V in the end of the valve.

The modified construction shown in Fig. 2 is provided with the body B, valve G, and passage E, as before described with relation to Fig. 1; but this passage passes upwardly and over the valve-stem H, and the lever W is pivoted in the casing X, situated beneath said passage E, the exposed or projecting part of said lever W extending practically in a horizontal direction toward the spout end of the faucet, as shown. This form of faucet is not provided with a supplemental lever S, and otherwise its operation is the same as above described.

The modification shown in Fig. 3 is similar

in construction to that shown in Fig. 1, except for certain changes in shape of some of the parts, and will be readily understood by the same reference characters applied to Fig. 1. In said Fig. 3, however, I employ an air-vent, that consists of a valve Y, held against the seat Z by a light spring A' to close the air-passages B'. The lower end of the valve-stem C' is supported by a cross-bar or yoke D', as shown.

The form of spigot shown in Fig. 3 when applied to a barrel of beer, for instance, obviates the necessity of placing a vent in the barrel, for as soon as enough liquid has been drawn to create a back pressure the valve Y will be raised from its seat to allow sufficient air to pass into the barrel to destroy the back pressure.

The modification shown in Fig. 4 is similar to that shown in Fig. 2, with the exception that the passage E passes below the stem instead of above and the casing X is situated over the passage E. This form of valve, however, is operated by hand by means of a lever E', similar in figuration to the supplemental lever S shown in Fig. 1. This lever E' engages the head K of the valve-stem, and when pressed to the rear its socket receive said head K and locks the valve in open position against the tension of the spring M, although it can be readily released by a forward pressure.

As a further improvement I propose lining the walls of the passage through the faucet with non-corrosive material, and as shown in Fig. 1 the plug A is provided with an interior lining G', of glass or like material that will not corrode under the action of the beer, and the spout G is also provided with a lining H', of similar material. The exterior of the spout is covered with a sleeve J', preferably of rubber or gutta-percha. In this way it is seen that, except for the valve-seat and the small passage E, the interior of the faucet is composed entirely of non-corrosive material, and the exterior of the faucet against which the glass may come in contact is covered with a material that can be readily and effectively cleaned. By means of the tie-rods F', which can be readily removed, the faucet can be taken apart, so as to expose the interior passages thereof for the purpose of cleansing the same.

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

1. In a faucet, the combination with a normally closed valve controlling the passage to the delivery-spout and operating within said

passage, and a delivery-spout communicating with said passage, of a lever engaging said valve, said lever being situated adjacent said spout and extending around the same and being guided thereby.

2. In a faucet, the combination with a valve controlling the passage to the delivery-spout thereof, of a lever engaging the stem of the valve, the free end of said lever being situated adjacent the delivery-spout, and a supplemental lever engaging said lever for locking the same.

3. In a faucet, the combination with a valve controlling the passage to the delivery-spout, of a lever having a head engaging the stem of said valve, the free end of said lever being situated adjacent the delivery-spout, and a supplemental lever provided with a socket to engage the head of said lever when the latter is in position to hold the valve open.

4. In a faucet, the combination with a body portion having a valve-seat communicating with the inlet-passage of the faucet, a passage leading from said valve-seat to the delivery-spout, a valve within said seat, a stem extending from said valve through the body of the faucet, a casing upon the forward portion of said faucet receiving the end of said valve-stem, and a spring engaging said stem for holding the valve normally closed, of a lever pivoted in said casing and provided with a head engaging the end of the valve-stem, the free end of said lever being situated adjacent the delivery-spout, and a supplemental lever pivoted within said casing and having a socket engaging the head of said lever when the latter is moved to open the valve.

5. In a faucet, the combination with a plug having a non-corrodible lining, and a head, of a glass tube interposed between said plug and head, and a spout leading from said head provided with non-corrodible lining.

6. In a faucet, the combination with a plug and head, of a tube interposed between said plug and head, said plug and head being removably held against the ends of said tube and a spout connected with said head and removable therefrom.

7. In a faucet, the combination of a plug and a head, of a tube interposed between said plug and head, tie-rods connecting said plug and head and serving to hold the same in contact with the ends of the tube, and a spout connected with said head and removable therefrom.

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