

No. 711,609.

Patented Oct. 21, 1902.

B. WOODNALL.
FAUCET.

(Application filed Dec. 5, 1901.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

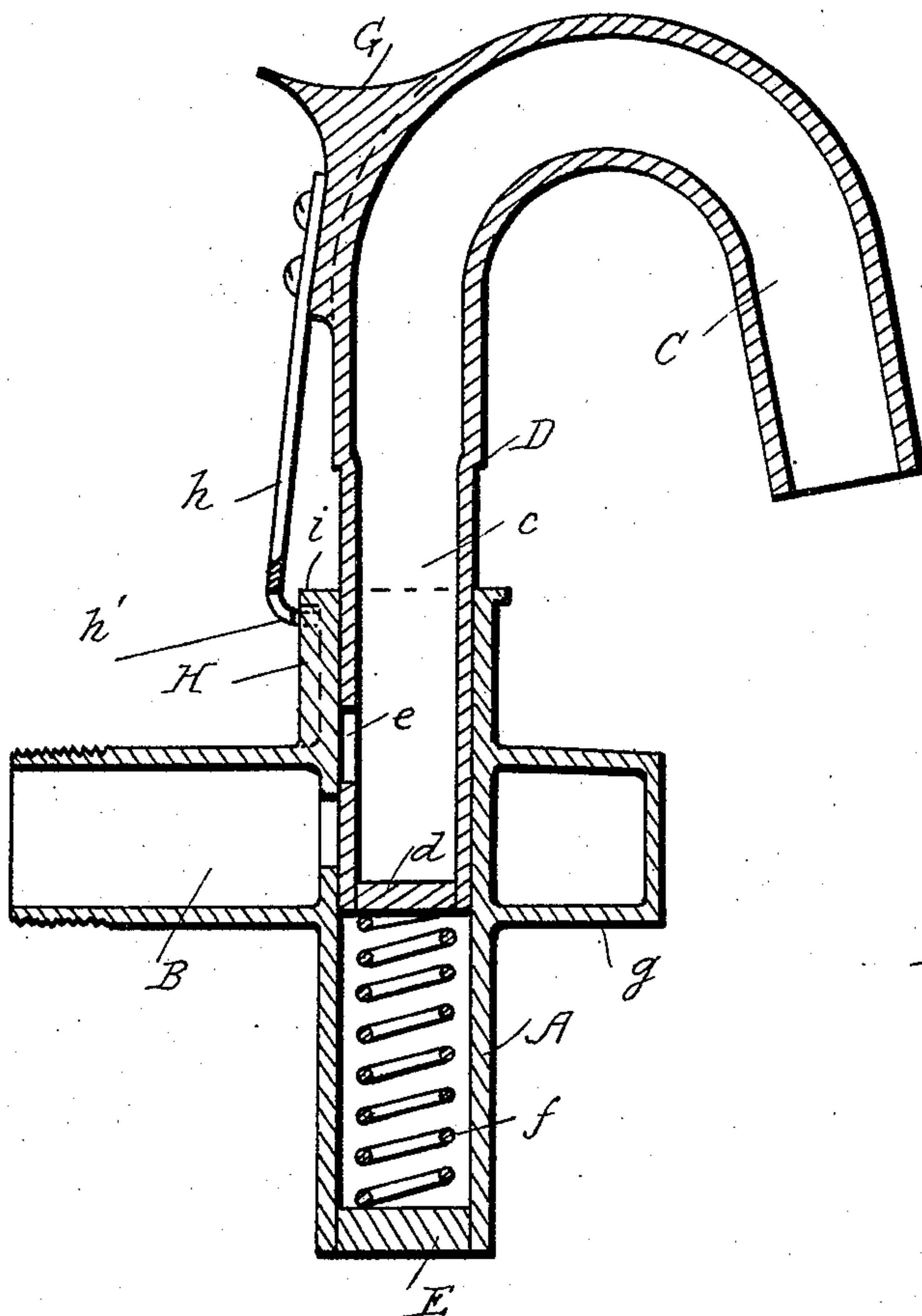
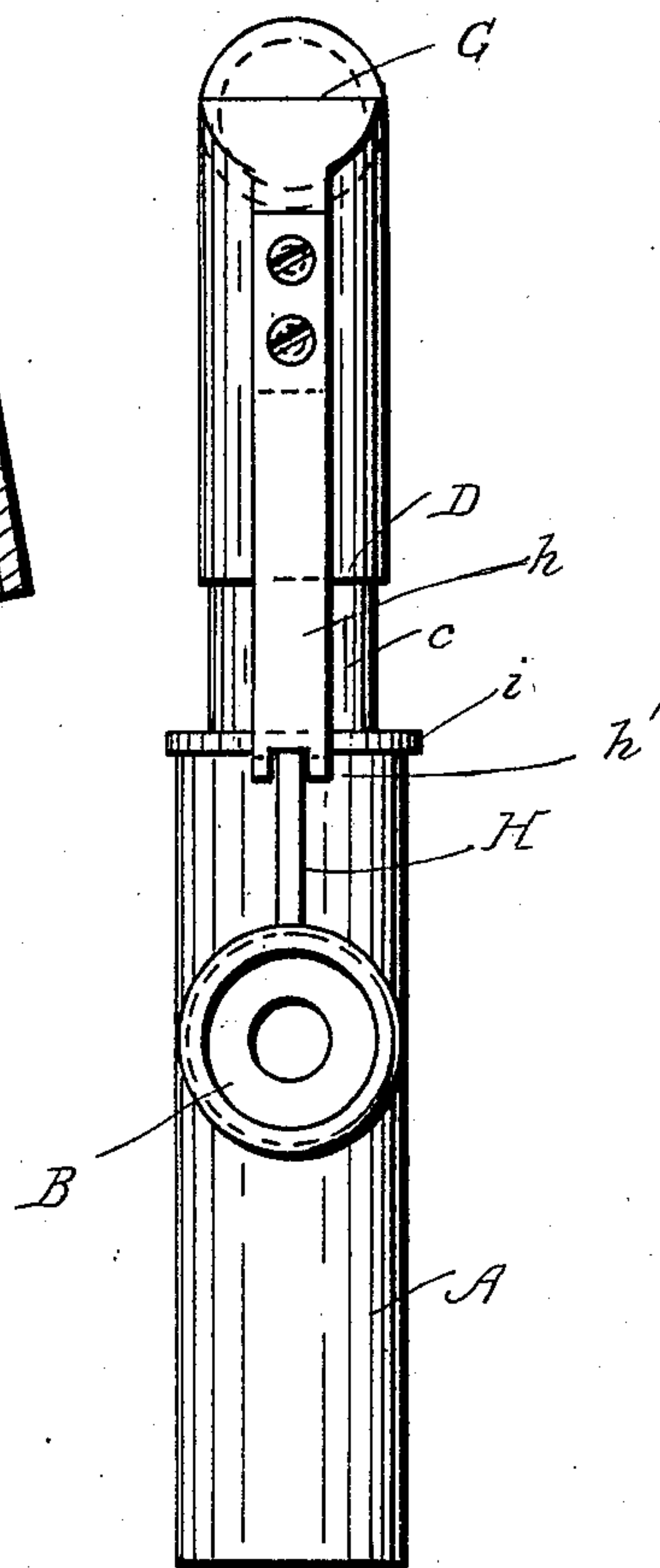


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES

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FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 711,609, dated October 21, 1902.

Application filed December 5, 1901. Serial No. 84,792. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BESSIE WOODNALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wakefield, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets; and I do hereby 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to faucets for liquids; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section through the faucet. Fig. 2 is a rear end view of the same.

A is a cylindrical casing, and B is a branch which projects from the casing A and is connected to the liquid-supply pipe or to any receptacle, such as a barrel, in which the liquid is kept.

C is a bent pipe, one end portion *c* of which is slidable vertically in the casing A past the end of the branch B.

D is a stop-shoulder on the pipe *c*, and *d* is a plug which closes the lower end of the pipe *c*. A hole *e* is formed in the side of the pipe *c*, so that the liquid from the branch B may flow into it when the said hole is placed opposite the end of the branch.

E is a plug which closes the lower end of the casing A, and *f* is a spring between the plug E and the lower end of the pipe *c*. This spring normally holds the bent pipe C in its raised position, so that the hole *e* is out of line with the branch B.

G is a thumb-plate on the upper part of the pipe C, and *g* is a projection on the casing A in line with the branch B. The fingers are placed under the branch and the projection, and the pipe C is forced downward against the pressure of the spring *f* by pressing with the thumb on the plate G.

H is a guide-rib on the casing A, and *h* is a spring secured to the pipe C and provided with a hooked and forked end *h'*, which straddles the rib H and prevents the pipe *c* from being turned around in the casing. The hooked end also catches against a collar or stop *i* on the casing A, and thereby prevents the pipe *c* from being forced up too high by the spring beneath it.

This faucet is extremely cheap and simple to construct and is not liable to get out of order. The pipe *c* can be removed from the casing A by simply pressing the spring *h* backward until its hooked end is clear of the collar or stop.

What I claim is—

1. In a faucet, the combination, with a cylindrical casing provided with an inlet, and an external guide-rib; of a bent outlet-pipe having one end portion slidable in the said casing and provided with a hole for communicating with the said inlet, and a spring secured to the said pipe and provided with a forked end which straddles the said guide-rib and prevents the said pipe from revolving in the casing, substantially as set forth.

2. In a faucet, the combination, with a cylindrical casing provided with an inlet, and having also an external guide-rib and a stop; of a bent outlet-pipe slidable in the said casing and provided with a hole for communicating with the said inlet, a spring secured to the said pipe and provided with a forked and hooked end for engaging with the said guide-rib and stop, and a spring which normally holds the said hooked end against the said stop, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

BESSIE WOODNALL.

Witnesses:

ALICE J. MURRAY,
FREDK. K. DAGGETT.