

No. 753,749.

PATENTED MAR. 1, 1904.

W. S. STAPLEY.
SHEET METAL FAUCET SPOUT.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

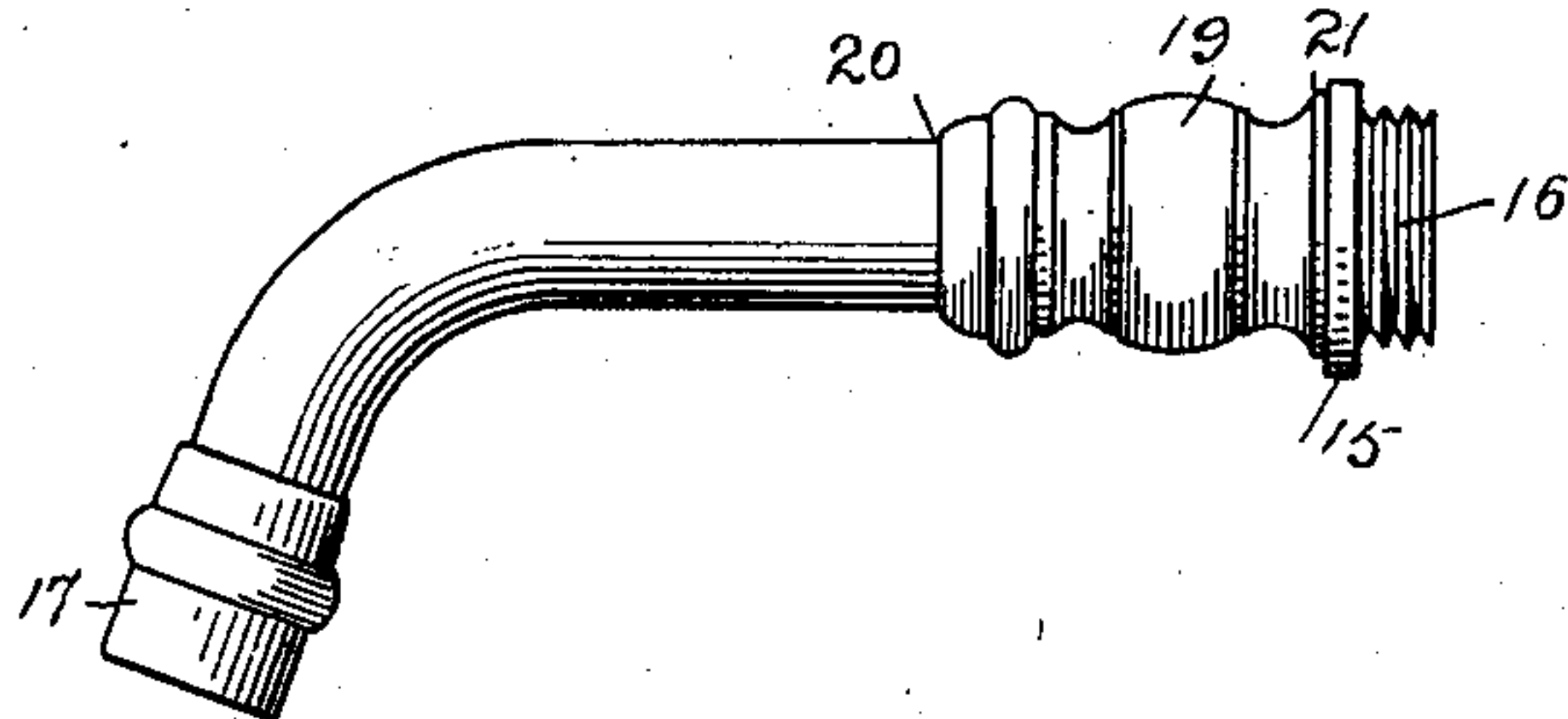


Fig. 2.

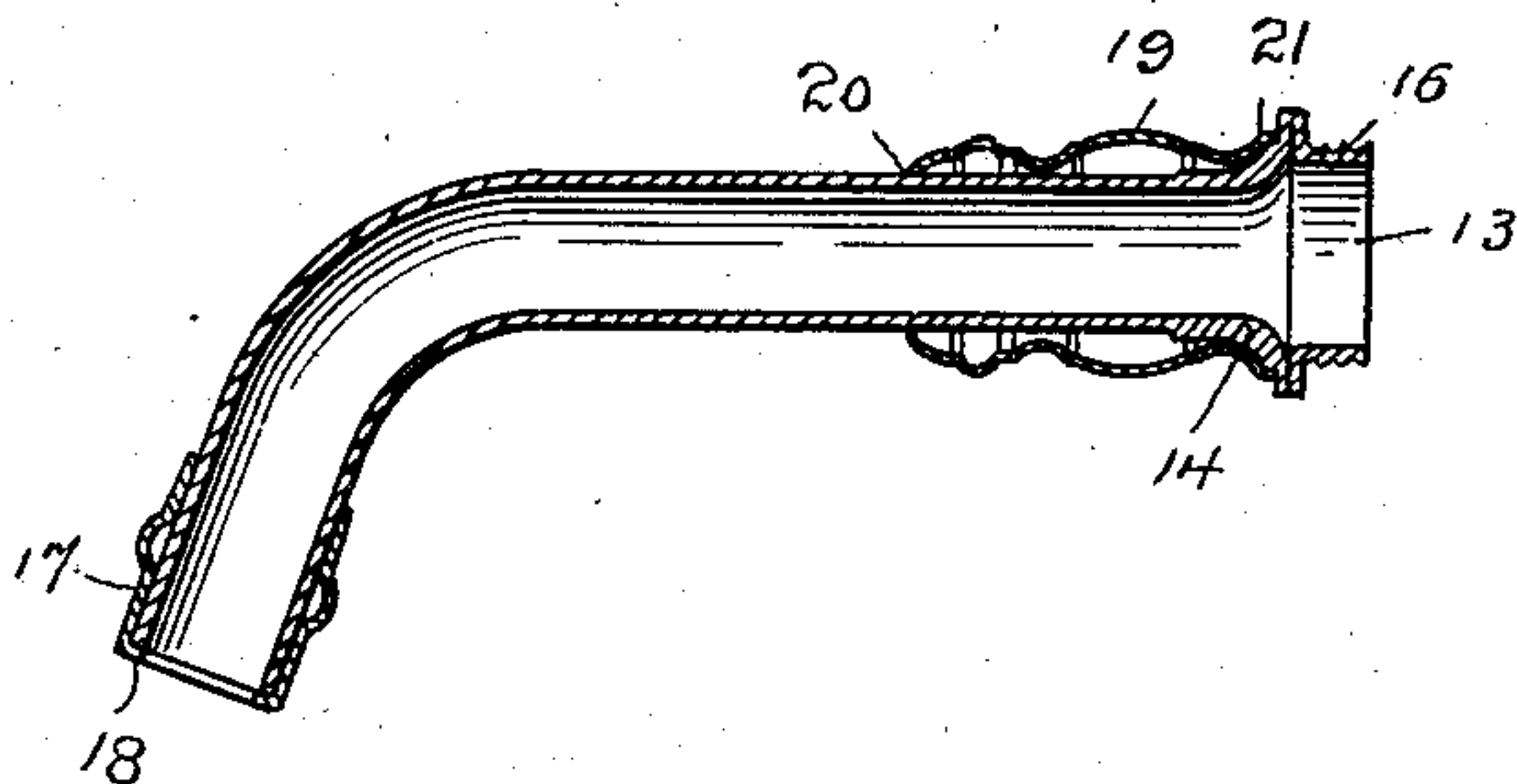


Fig. 3.

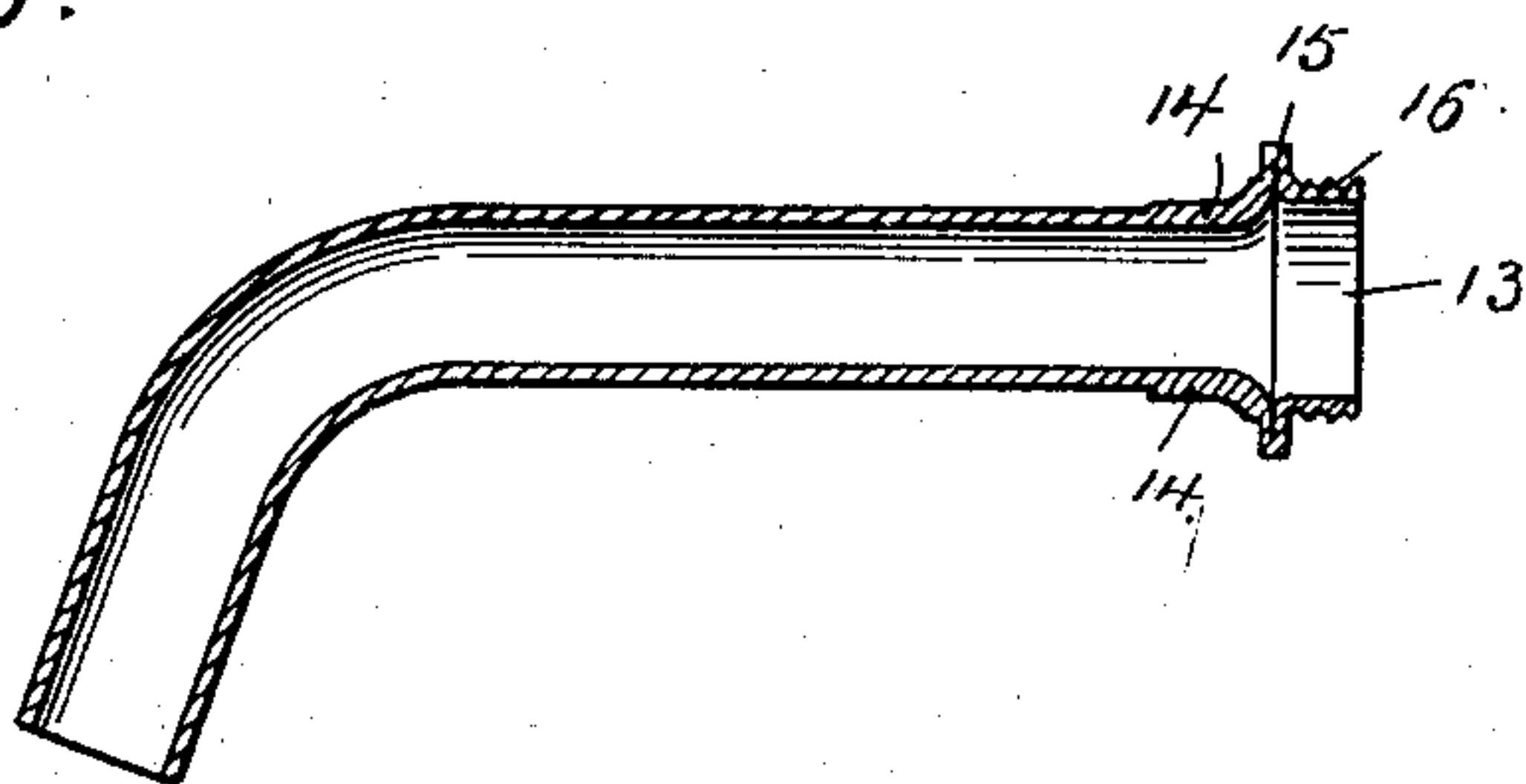
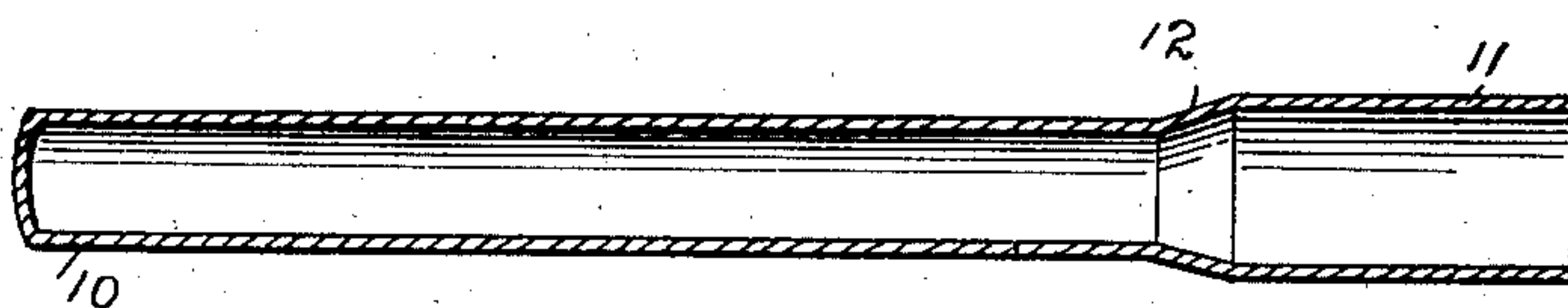


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. STAPLEY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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SHEET-METAL FAUCET-SPOUT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,749, dated March 1, 1904.

Application filed November 9, 1903. Serial No. 180,301. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. STAPLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Sheet-Metal Faucet-Spout, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to produce a faucet-spout made entirely from sheet metal. I thereby produce a lighter, stronger, and cheaper faucet-spout than any heretofore placed upon the market, avoid all loss from blow-holes, produce a much better finished article and with a closer grain, and, what is most important of all, I am enabled to leave an excess of metal just where the principal strain comes in use—that is, at the inner end of the spout—irrespective of the ornamented ribs, which may be made of any desired style and placed on any portion of the spout, it being practicable to closely imitate the style of ordinary cast faucet-spouts or to vary the ornamentation to an almost unlimited extent.

With the above ends in view I have devised the novel sheet-metal faucet-spout which I will now describe, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and using reference characters to indicate the several parts.

Figure 1 is an elevation of my novel faucet-spout complete; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section thereof; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section of the tube as finished by the drawing-dies, but without ornamentation; and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the tube after the final drawing operation and before the hub has been formed and the tube bent to the form of a completed spout and the ends trimmed.

The tube is formed by drawing a disk of sheet metal to substantially the form illustrated in Fig. 4 in the usual manner, the central portion of the disk going to form the tip end of the spout and the edge of the disk the hub end thereof. If preferred, the edge of the blank may be left thickest in the drawing operation,

so as to make the hub end of the tube thicker than the tip end, although this is not illustrated in the drawings. The greatest strain in use comes, of course, upon the hub of the spout, which is thickened in the swaging operation by which the hub is formed. The tip end of the tube corresponding with the central portion of the blank (not shown) is indicated by 10 in Fig. 4, the closed end being of course trimmed off in the completed spout. The hub end of the tube (indicated by 11) is left of greater diameter than the tip end, and the metal may be left as much thicker by the drawing operation as may be required. The portion of the tube which forms the body portion of the spout may be left of uniform diameter with the tip or may be tapered more or less, as preferred. In the drawings I have shown the portion of the tube which goes to form the body of the spout as of uniform diameter and connected to the hub portion by an inclined shoulder 12. The hub of the completed spout (indicated by 13 in Figs. 1, 2 and 3) is formed by upsetting the hub end 11 of the tube in dies, so as to form a thickened portion 14 and an outwardly-extending flange 15, which is formed by doubling the metal upon itself. The engaging portion of the hub is threaded, as at 16, in the usual manner.

The completed faucet-spout may be ornamented to give it any desired external configuration by sheet-metal sleeves, which may be made of very light metal. In the present instance I have shown the tip end of the spout as ornamented by a sleeve 17, which is provided with a flange 18, extending over the tip of the spout, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. This sleeve is in practice brazed to the spout and forms an integral part thereof. The body of the spout is shown as ornamented by an elongated sleeve 19 of curved and recurved outline, as shown in cross-section, the forward end of which engages the body of the spout closely, as at 20, the rear end being curved outward, as at 21, and resting against thick-

ened portion 14, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. This sleeve also is brazed or otherwise secured to the body and hub of the spout.

Having thus described my invention, I
5 claim—

1. A faucet-spout consisting of a drawn sheet-metal tube having a hub formed with a thickened portion and an outwardly-extending integral flange, the metal of which is doubled
10 upon itself.

2. A faucet-spout consisting of a drawn sheet-metal tube having a hub formed with a thickened portion and an outwardly-extending integral flange, the metal of which is doubled
15 upon itself, and an external sheet-metal sleeve rigidly secured thereto.

3. A faucet-spout consisting of a drawn sheet-metal tube having a hub formed with a thickened portion and an outwardly-extending

integral flange the metal of which is doubled 20 upon itself and at the tip thereof an external sheet-metal sleeve having a flange engaging the end thereof.

4. A faucet-spout consisting of a drawn sheet-metal tube having a hub formed with a 25 thickened portion and an outwardly-extending integral flange the metal of which is doubled upon itself, and an external sheet-metal sleeve, the forward end of which engages the body of the spout closely the rear end being curved 30 outward and resting against the thickened portion and rigidly secured in place.

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

WILLIAM S. STAPLEY.

Witnesses:

AUKER S. LYLME,
ARTHUR H. MOORE.