

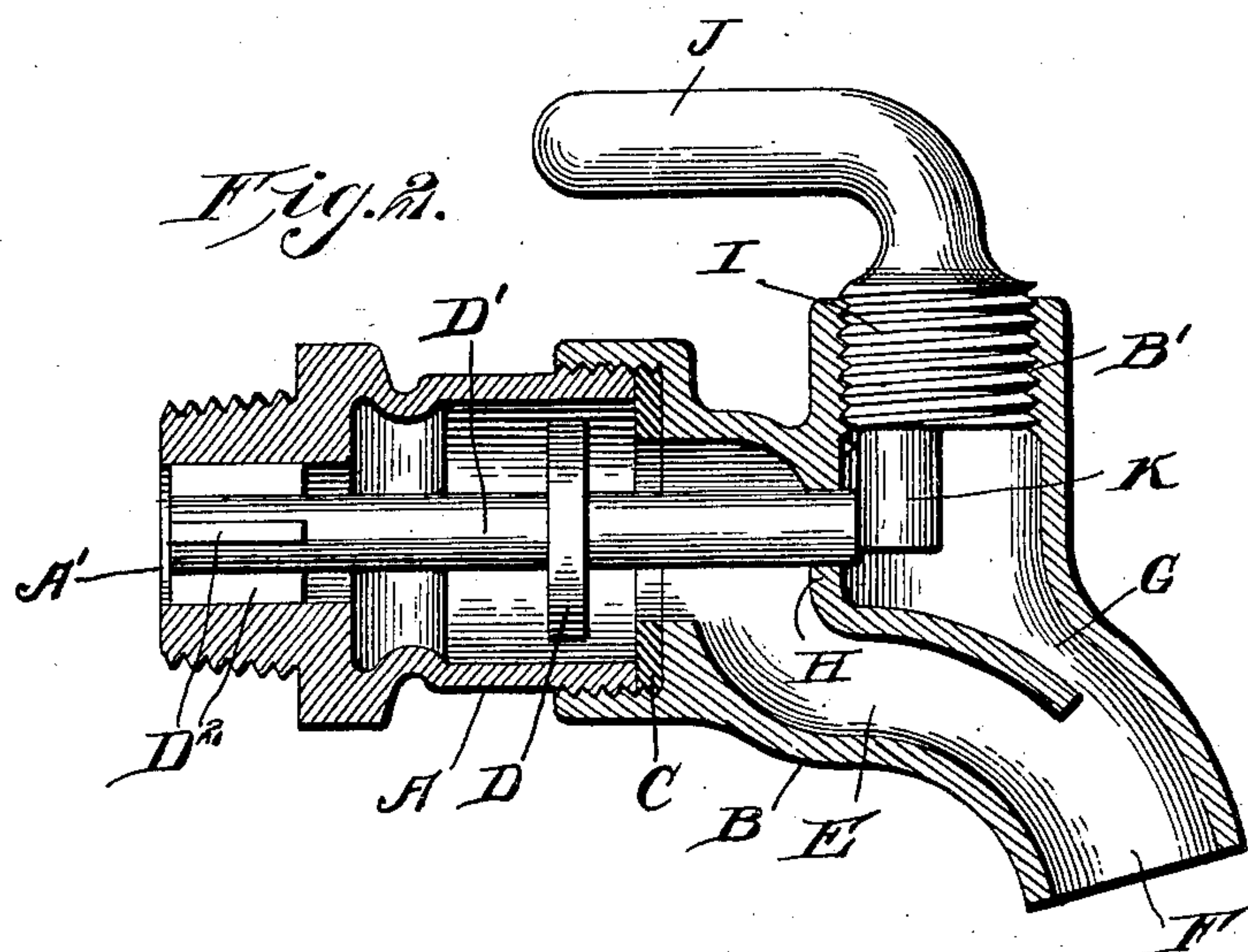
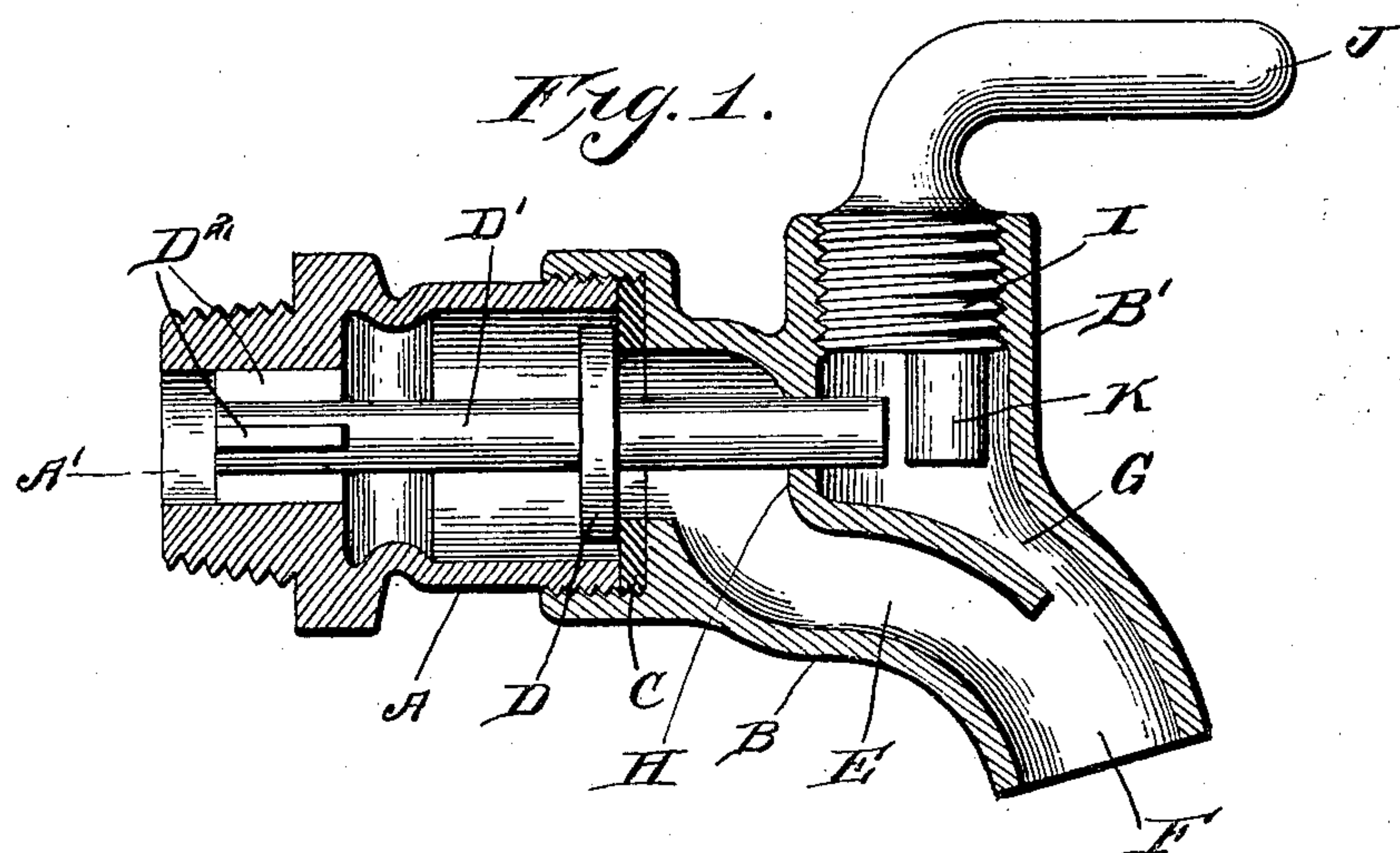
No. 754,889.

PATENTED MAR. 15, 1904.

C. PECK.
BIB OR FAUCET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

Louis D. Heinrichs
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By his Atty

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES PECK, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

BIB OR FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,889, dated March 15, 1904.

Application filed March 9, 1903. Serial No. 147,002. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES PECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bibs or Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in bibs or faucets, and has for its object to so construct a faucet or bib that the same will require no packing, and although there may be space around the valve handle or stem through which water might escape there will be no leakage therearound, because of the fact that the valve is constructed upon the injector principle, whereby the flow of water from the nozzle will draw with it any water that may have leaked around the valve-stem.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claim.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through my improved faucet, showing the valve closed; Fig. 2, a similar view to Fig. 1, showing the valve open.

The valve is composed of two parts, the part A being the rear portion, which is connected to the water-supply, and the part B is the forward portion, having the nozzle and handle for manipulating the valve. The two parts are threaded together, and packing C is interposed between the two parts to form a valve-seat.

D is the valve-disk, adapted to seat against the packing C, and this valve does not require any spring, as it will close with the force of the water.

D' is the valve-stem, which is guided at the rear in the opening A' through the portion A of the faucet, the stem being provided with wings D², so that the stem may slide within

the opening A' and still allow the water to pass around the same.

E is a passage located in the forward portion B of the faucet extending from the valve-seat to the nozzle F.

B' is an upward interiorly-threaded extension of the portion B, and the interior of this extension is also connected with the nozzle F by means of a passage G, which is much smaller than the passage E, the two passages being divided by a partition H, which terminates some distance inside of the end of the nozzle F. The forward end of the valve-stem D' passes through the partition H into the interior of the passage G.

I is a screw-threaded plug threaded within the extension B', and extending upward from this plug is a handle J.

K is a pin extending downward from the plug I and secured to the same eccentrically, so that when the handle J is turned the pin K will come in contact with the forward end of the valve-stem D' and force the valve rearward from its seat against the water-pressure; but when the handle J is turned back to its normal position, as shown in Fig. 1, the pin K will pass forward of the valve-stem and allow the water to act so as to close the valve against its seat. If when the valve is open any water should leak around the valve-stem into the passage G, the flow of water through the passage E and out of the nozzle F will tend to create a partial vacuum underneath the screw-plug I and draw any water that may have leaked around the valve-stem through the passage G and out of the nozzle F, thereby preventing the possibility of any water working up around the screw-plug I and leaking out of the tube. This is the well-known injector principle applied to a bib or faucet.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction here shown, as slight modifications could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

In a faucet a rear tubular section having a threaded nipple, a front section threaded to the rear section, a shoulder formed in the front

section, a washer lying against the shoulder
of the front section having its edge seated be-
tween the front and rear members, a web de-
pending in the passage of the front section,
5 said web having an opening concentric with
the opening of the rear section, a valve-stem
having one end projecting through and slid-
able in the opening of the web and having
wings in its rear end slidable in the rear sec-
10 tion, a valve on the stem seated against the
washer, a plug threaded in the top of the front
section, a pin depending from the lower face

of the plug and positioned eccentrically to said
plug, the pin being revolved within the front
section to contact with and move the valve- 15
stem substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto af-
fixed my signature in the presence of two sub-
scribing witnesses.

CHARLES PECK.

Witnesses:

MARY E. HAMER,
L. W. MORRISON.