No. 789,795. PATENTED MAY 16, 1905.

W. H. CHENERY.

LOCK MECHANISM FOR FAUCETS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1904. RENEWED FEB. 8, 1905.

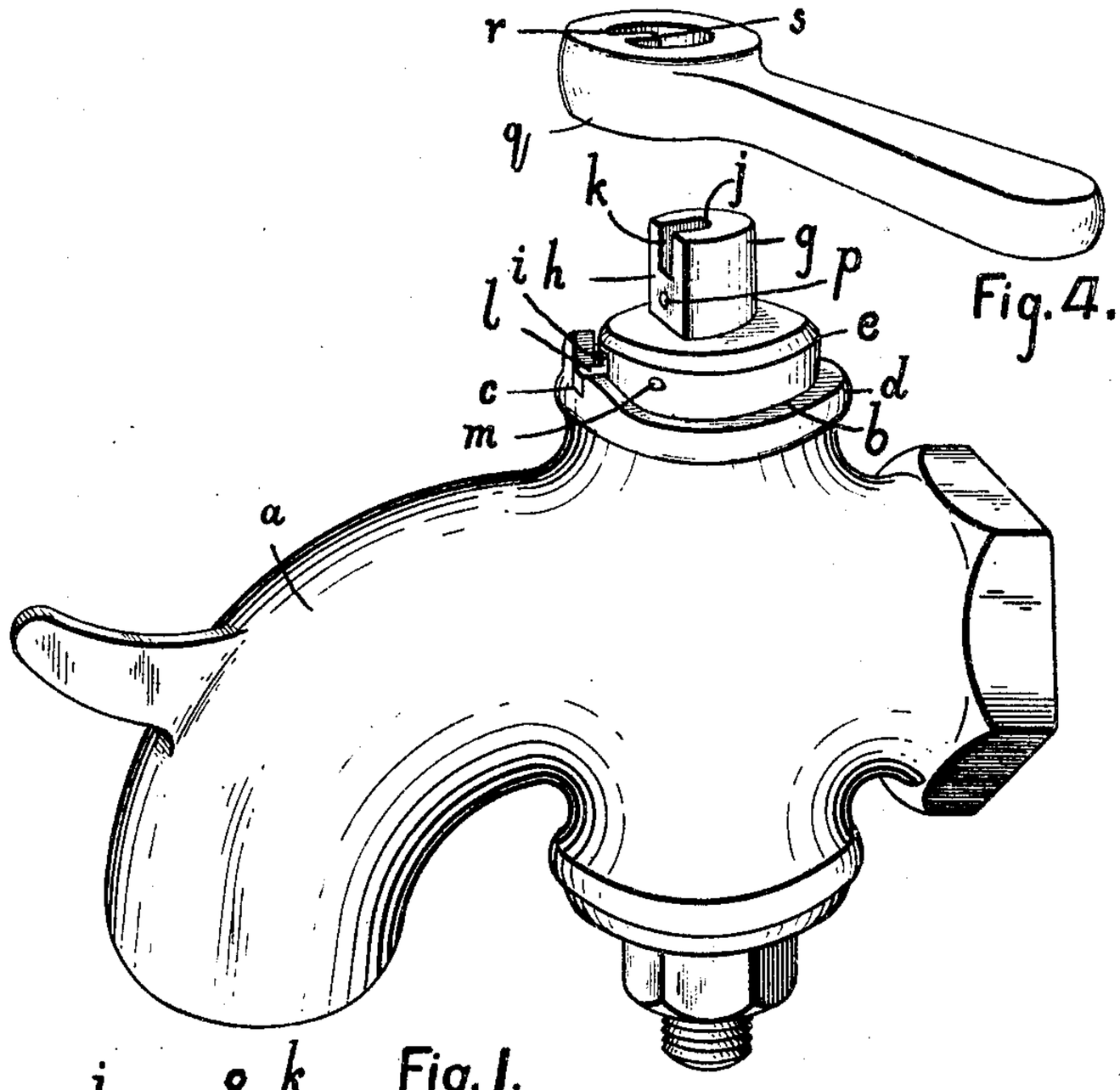

Fig. 4.

Fig. 1.

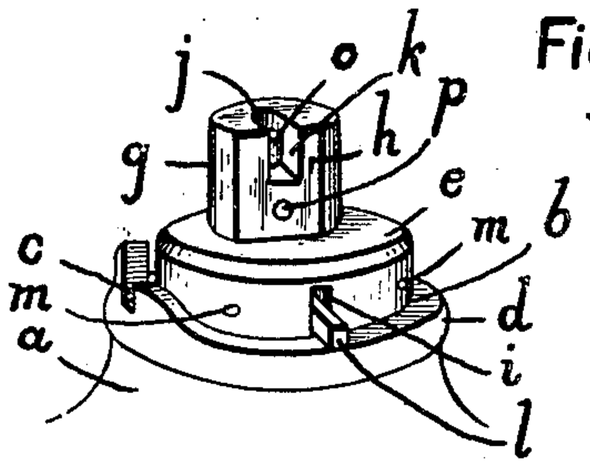

Fig. 3.

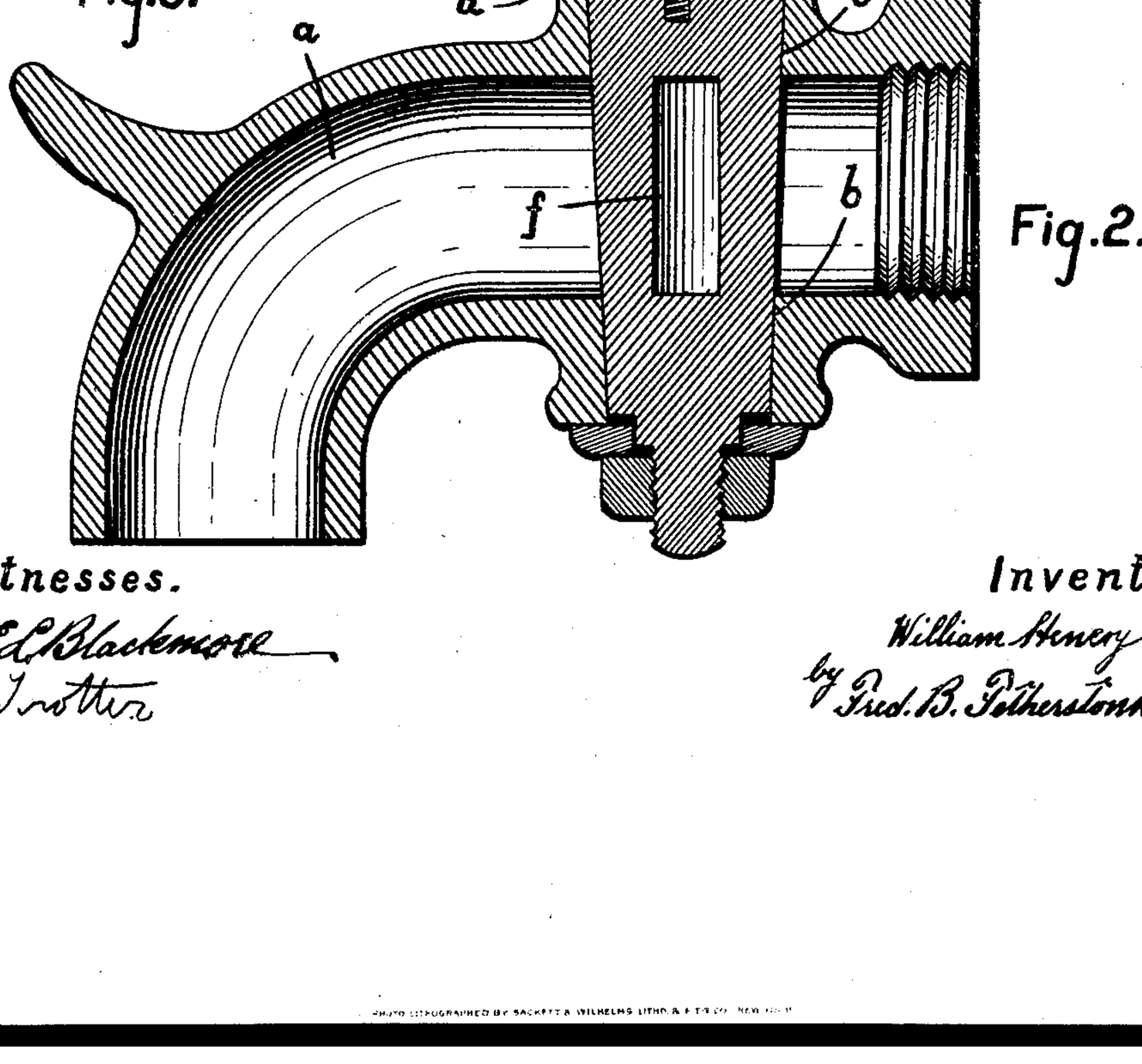

Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HENERY CHENERY, OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

LOCK MECHANISM FOR FAUCETS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 789,795, dated May 16, 1905.

Application filed January 19, 1904. Renewed February 8, 1905. Serial No. 244,811.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENERY CHENERY, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Montreal, in the district of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locking Mechanism for Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in locking mechanism for faucets; and the object of my invention is to devise an arrangement of parts which shall prevent tampering with the faucet during the temporary absence of the operator and whereby the mechanism will be cheap to manufacture and simple in its operation; and it consists, essentially, of a spout having a transverse orifice and a catch-slot in the top thereof, a plug having a suitable slot arranged therein and a reduced upper end, a spring-held latch pivotally secured in said slot, and a suitable key for lifting said latch, the various parts being arranged and constructed in detail as hereinafter more particularly described.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a faucet as it appears in its locked position. Fig. 2 is a sectional view corresponding to Fig. 1, with the exception that the latch is raised ready for turning. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail showing the locking mechanism with the faucet in its open position. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a key.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

a is the spout, having the usual transverse orifice *b* therethrough and a catch-slot *c* in the rim *d* at the top of the said orifice.

e is a plug fitting into the orifice *b* and having the usual opening *f* and retaining nuts and washers at its lower end.

g is the reduced upper end of the plug *e* and preferably has one flattened side *h*.

i is a rectangular hole transversely made in the plug *e* immediately above the rim *d* of the spout *a*.

j is a hole made longitudinally in the plug *e* from the top of the reduced upper end *g*, registering intermediate of its length with the hole *i*.

k is a slot cut into the top end of the hole *j* from the flattened side *h*.

l is a latch pivotally swung in the hole *i* on the pin *m*.

n is a spiral spring inserted in the hole *j* beneath the bottom side of the latch *l* and having a continuous pressure upwardly on the inner end of the said latch.

o is a pintle inserted from the top into the hole *j* and resting on the top side of the latch *l* and having a reduced central portion, the said reduced central portion sliding upwardly and downwardly against the pin *p*, extending through the plug *e* into the hole *j* and securely fixed, the said pintle projecting upwardly into the slot *k*. It will be thus seen that the pintle *o* is held continuously in place by the pin *p*, having only the travel permitted by the reduced central portion—that is to say, the pin will stop further movement by coming in contact with the ends.

q is a key or wrench having the flattened inner surface at *r* and the teat *s*, projecting inwardly from said flattened inner surface and corresponding to the slot *k*, where it is designed to be inserted and contact with the pintle *o*.

The detailed description of the parts in the foregoing will show fairly clearly the operation, though to be more explicit it may be well to add that the key or wrench being placed on the reduced upper end of the plug the inwardly-projecting teat in the key contacts the upper end of the traveling pintle, and as the key is forced down in place over the upper end it presses on the traveling pintle until the inner end of the latch is forced downwardly, compressing the spiral spring therebeneath. The plug may now be turned by means of the key as the latch is lifted from the catch-slot and the key turned to open the faucet. The key is then turned back and the latch, through the upward pressure of the spiral spring, falls into place in the catch-slot in the rim of the transverse orifice. The key is then removed and carried away by the operator, who is thus assured that his faucet will not be tampered with during a temporary absence.

It must be understood that I may use the

spring and catch in many ways—that is to say, locking in a different slot or recess and operated by an arm not so directly connected—without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a locking mechanism for faucets, the combination with a spout having a transverse orifice, and a catch-slot at the top of said orifice, of a plug having lateral and longitudinal holes thereinto registering one with the other and a reduced upper end having a slot cut thereinto, a latch centrally pivoted in the lateral hole and having its inner arm spring-held from beneath, a pintle inserted in said longitudinal hole and resting on the upper side of said latch, and a key corresponding to the reduced upper end and engaging said pintle, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a locking mechanism for faucets, the combination with a spout having a transverse orifice, and a catch-slot at the top of said orifice, of a plug having lateral and longitudinal holes thereinto registering one with the other and a reduced upper end having a slot cut thereinto, a latch centrally pivoted in the lateral hole and having its inner arm spring-held from beneath, a pintle inserted in said longitudinal hole over said latch and having a reduced central portion designed to travel against a projection from the wall of said longitudinal orifice, and a key having a teat projecting inwardly to engage said pintle, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a locking mechanism for faucets, the combination with a spout having a transverse orifice, of a plug having a reduced upper end, a lateral rectangular hole in proximity to the top of the main portion thereof, and a longitudinal hole registering intermediate of its length with said lateral hole, and a slot in the reduced upper end cut into said longitudinal hole, a latch pivoted centrally in said rectangular hole, a spiral spring exerting an upward pressure on the inner arm of said latch, a pintle resting on the upper side of the inner arm and extending upwardly into a slot in the reduced upper end, and a key designed to contact with said pintle, as and for the purpose specified.

Signed at Montreal, in the district of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, this 15th day of January, 1904.

WILLIAM HENERY CHENERY.

Witnesses:
J. E. L. BLACKMORE,
R. T. TROTTER.