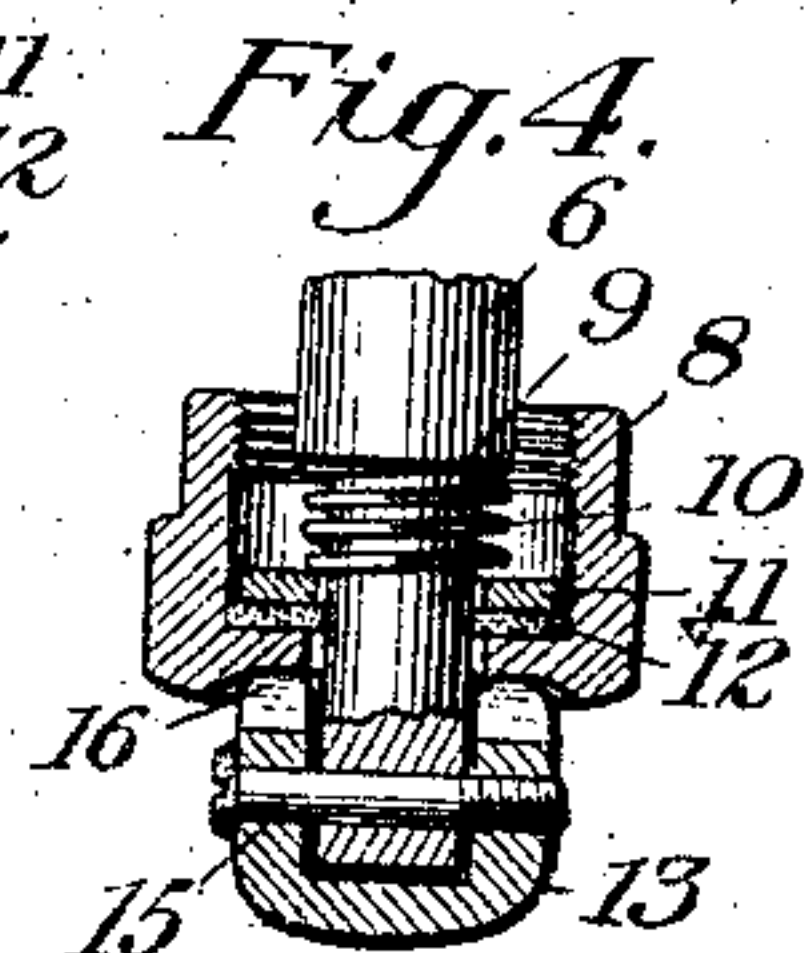
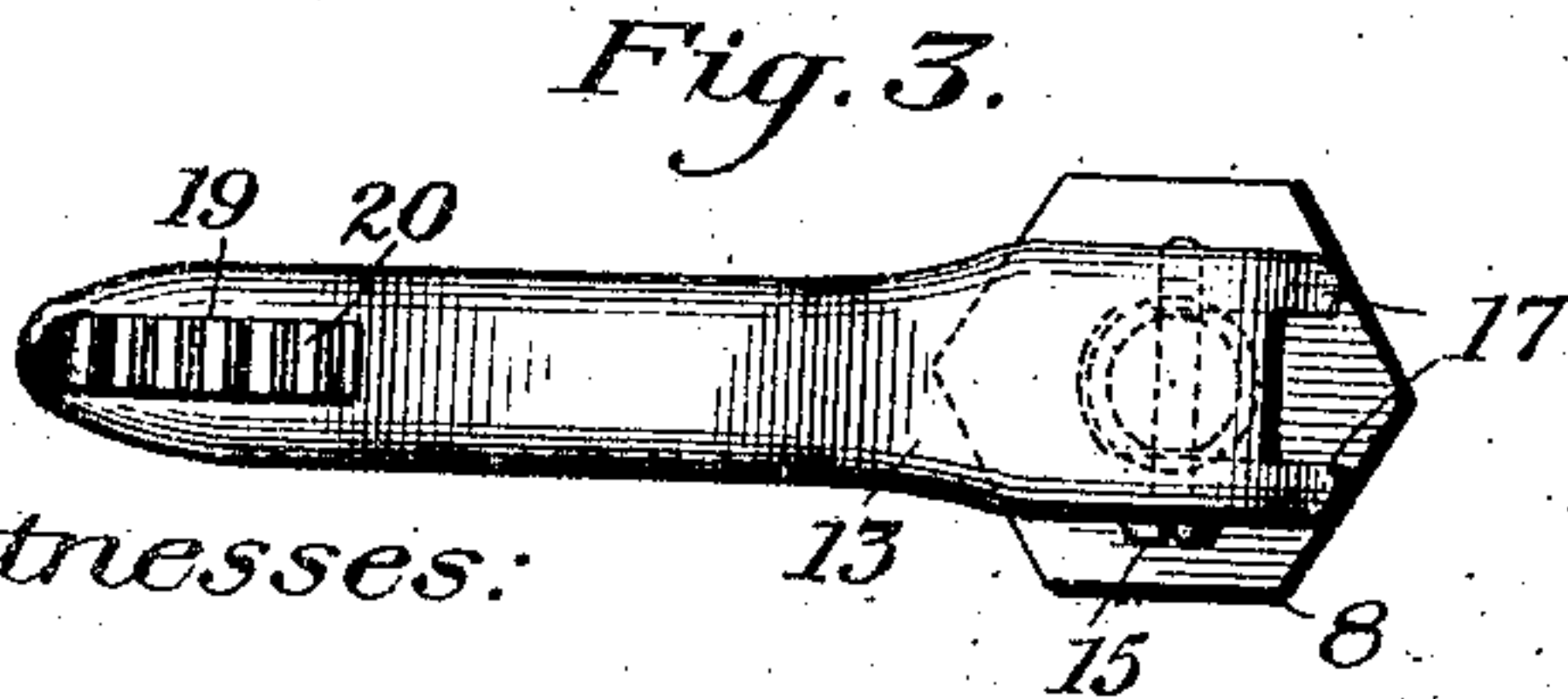
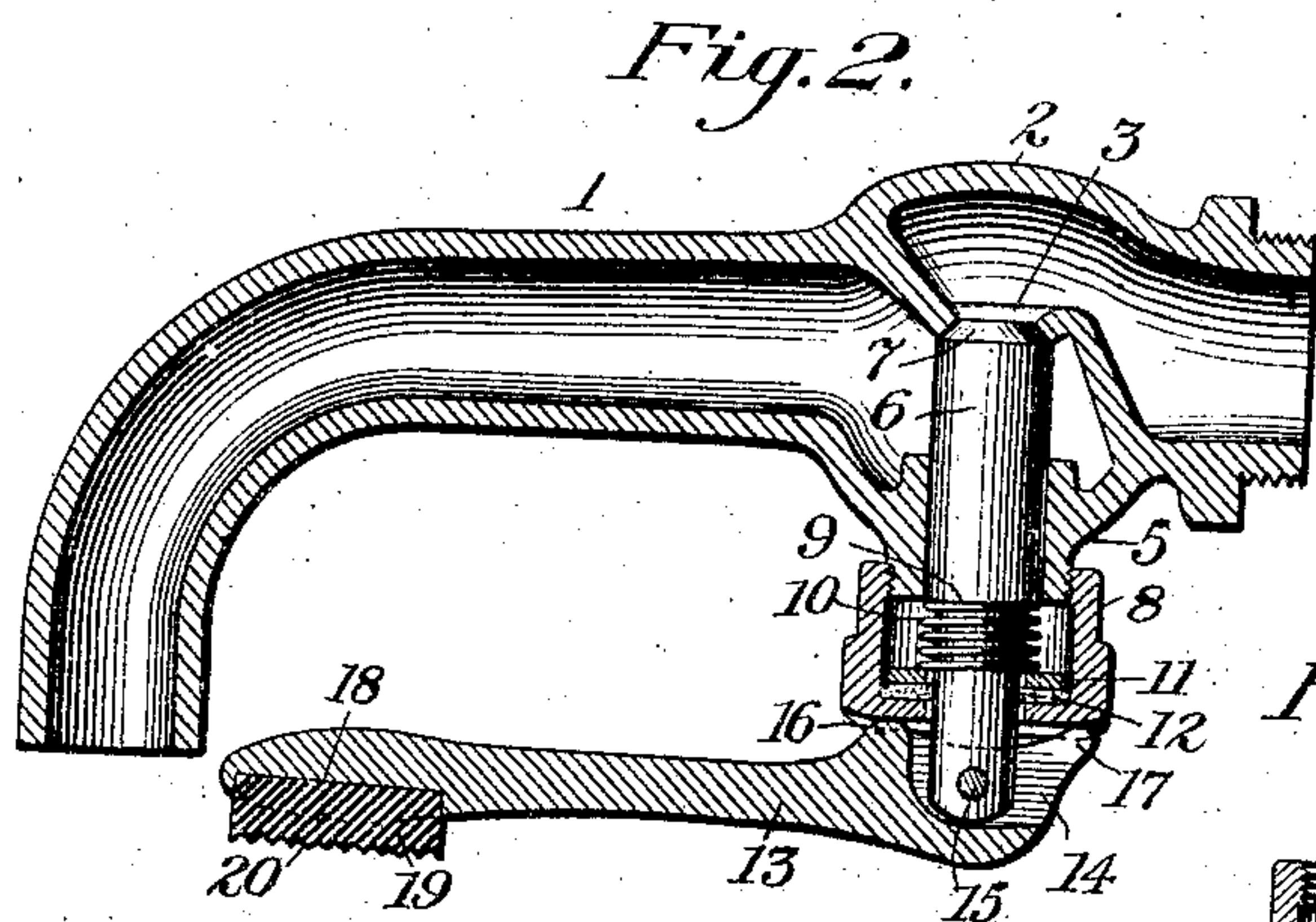
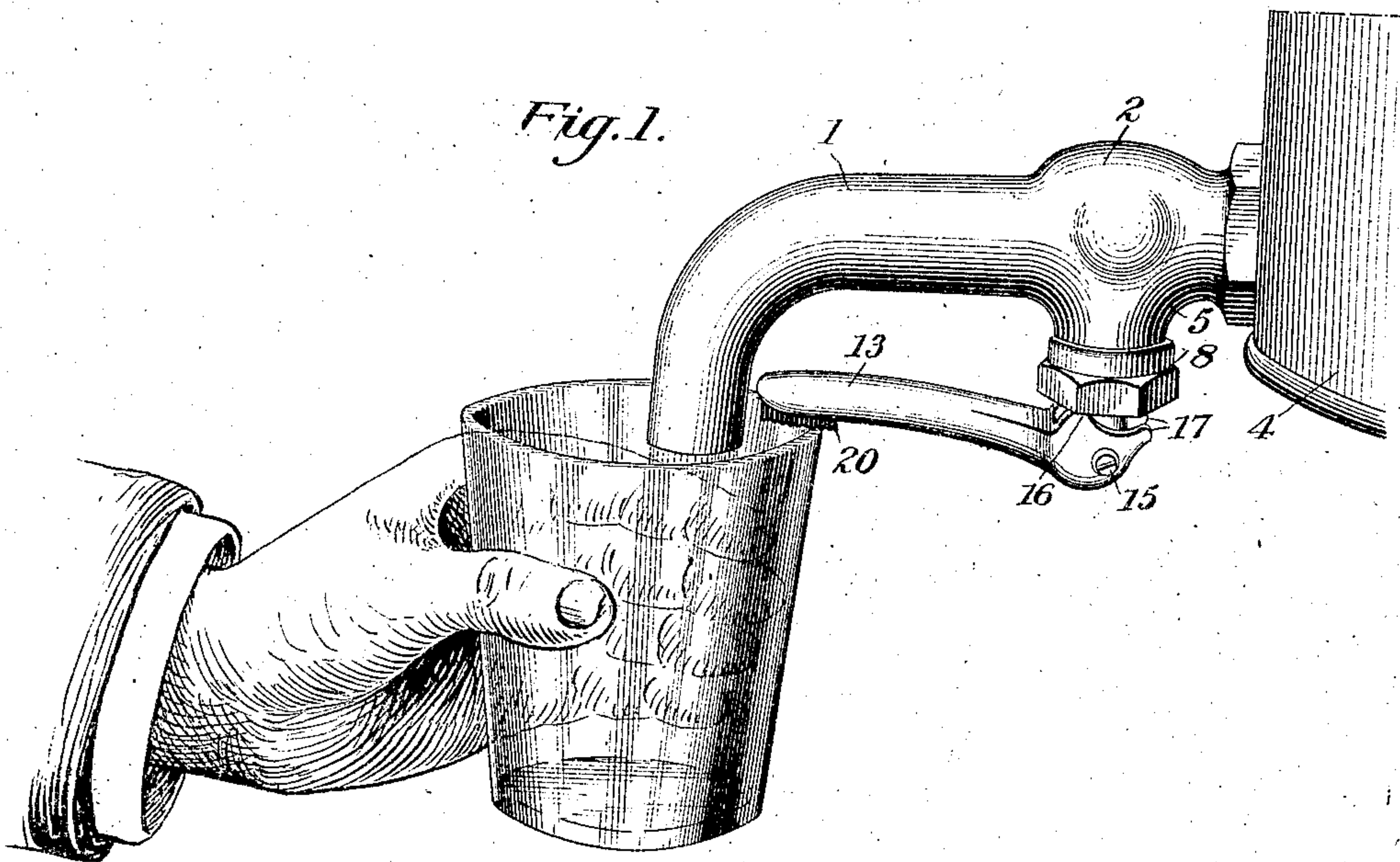


No. 819,566.

PATENTED MAY 1, 1906.

J. P. LUCKETT.
AUTOMATIC FAUCET.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1902.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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AUTOMATIC FAUCET.

No. 819,566.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 1, 1906.

Application filed March 26, 1902. Serial No. 99,947.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PARKER LUCKETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a certain new and useful Automatic Faucet, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to automatic faucets, the object in view being to provide what may be termed a "self-closing" faucet applicable to any dispensing vessel or receptacle—such, for example, as a water-cooler, coffee-urn, and the like—the arrangement of the faucet-valve and the controlling and operating mechanism thereof being such that the valve is opened by the pressure of a tumbler, cup, or other receptacle held in position to receive the liquid as it is discharged from the faucet. Upon withdrawing the receptacle the valve instantly and automatically closes, and thus cuts off the flow of liquid through and from the faucet.

In automatic or self-closing faucets as heretofore constructed the valve-operating device or devices have been located either wholly or partially within the body of the faucet, so that the liquid after passing the valve came in contact with the valve-stem or valve-operating devices, rendering the same foul, and by reason of accumulation on and around the operating device or devices imparting an unpalatable and obnoxious flavor to the coffee, tea, chocolate, milk, or other liquid being dispensed. The chief aim of the present invention is to overcome this serious and fatal objection and to arrange the valve-operating device or devices wholly upon the exterior of the faucet-body, so that the liquid does not come in contact with an obstruction of any kind after passing the faucet-valve. The dispensed liquid is therefore just as pure and wholesome as in the case of the present hand-operated faucet, while possessing the advantage of enabling a waiter to carry tumblers or receptacles in both hands and fill them without being compelled to use one hand to operate the controlling-valve.

With the above and other objects in view, the nature of which will appear more fully as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination,

and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated, and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is perspective view of the faucet, showing the manner of operating the same. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section through the same, illustrating in detail the valve and the operating device therefor. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the valve-operating lever and packing-nut. Fig. 4 is a detail vertical section through the same, showing also a portion of the valve-stem.

Like reference-numerals denote like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a faucet-body which has the general appearance of faucets now in use, being provided with an enlargement 2, in which is formed a valve-seat 3, said valve-seat being arranged at a considerable distance from the discharge end of the faucet and preferably in the horizontal portion of the faucet-body as it appears when connected with a vessel or receptacle, as shown at 4. The faucet-body is also provided with a boss or pendent extension 5, in which is received the elongated cylindrical body 6 of the faucet-controlling valve 7, which is preferably conical to correspond and fit snugly the valve-seat 3, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The body 6 extends downward and outward through the extension 5 and also through a packing-nut 8, the upper portion of which is internally screw-threaded and encircles a correspondingly-threaded lower portion of the extension 5. The body 6 terminates at 9 in an annular shoulder, against which the upper end of a coiled spring 10 bears, said spring encircling the lower reduced portion or stem of the valve and having its lower end seated against a washer 11, preferably formed of metal, while below the washer 11 is arranged a packing-washer 12, which being compressed between the washer 11 and the outer or lower wall of the nut 8 forms a close liquid-tight joint between the packing-nut and the valve-stem, thereby preventing escape of liquid.

In order to operate the valve, I employ a lever 13, which is centrally recessed, as shown at 14, to receive the lower reduced extremity of the valve-stem, to which it is connected by means of a pivot 15. On its upper side

the lever 13 is provided with a cam projection 16, which bears against the lower surface of the nut 8, while at the end of the lever oppositely-located stop-lips 17 are formed, which serve by coming in contact with the lower surface of the nut 8 to prevent the opposite end of the lever from dropping down too far. The forward end of the lever is recessed, as shown at 18, to receive a pad or cushion 19, preferably of rubber or analogous material, and also by preference having its lower surface scored or serrated, as shown at 20, to enable the upper edge of a tumbler or glass or other receptacle to obtain a better hold thereon and also to prevent the breaking or chipping of the edge of said glass or tumbler.

It will now be understood that by placing a glass or tumbler or other receptacle beneath the faucet and exerting an upward pressure against the pad or cushion 19 in the manner illustrated in Fig. 1 the lever 13 is rocked on the pivot 15, causing the cam projection 16 to operate against the packing-nut, with the result that the valve-stem 6 is thrown downward, thereby unseating the valve and allowing the liquid to escape. When the tumbler or glass is filled to the desired extent, it is lowered, whereupon the spring 10 acts to elevate the stem 6, thereby closing the valve 7 and cutting off the flow of liquid. The faucet is thus automatic and self-closing in operation and is opened merely by the pressure of a receptacle held beneath the faucet, enabling a waiter or other person to use both hands for holding such receptacles. One of the chief advantages of the present invention resides in the fact that the valve is located at a considerable distance from the discharge end of the nozzle and the valve-operating devices are located wholly upon the exterior of the faucet, thus doing away with any inside mechanism about which the coffee, tea, milk, or other liquid can accumulate and become

foul, which would naturally result in rendering unpalatable any liquid subsequently drawn from the cooler or other receptacle to which the faucet is attached.

The joint between the valve-body 6 and the boss 5 is preferably ground to insure a liquid-tight fit, which prevents the liquid from coming in contact with the valve-seating spring, packing-nut, and other parts of the valve mechanism.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. The combination of a faucet-body provided with a tubular boss depending from the lower side thereof at a point remote from the discharge end thereof, a vertically-movable valve working in said boss, a packing-nut having a detachable connection with the bottom of said boss, a valve-actuating spring inclosed within and retained by said nut, and a horizontally-disposed valve-operating lever arranged beneath the faucet-body and pivotally connected to and carried by the lower end of the valve-stem and having its forward end located near the discharge end of the faucet.

2. The combination of a faucet-body, a valve therein having a stem extending downward through the faucet-body, an exteriorly-grooved nut detachably connected with the faucet-body and surrounding the stem, and a valve-operating lever located beneath the faucet-body and pivotally connected at one end to the valve-stem, said lever having one or more projections which engage the grooved face of the nut.

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

JOHN P. LUCKETT.

Witnesses:

GEO. E. TAYLOR,
E. L. HUBBARD.