

J. P. HEENEY.
 DRINKING FAUCET.
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994,747.

Patented June 13, 1911.

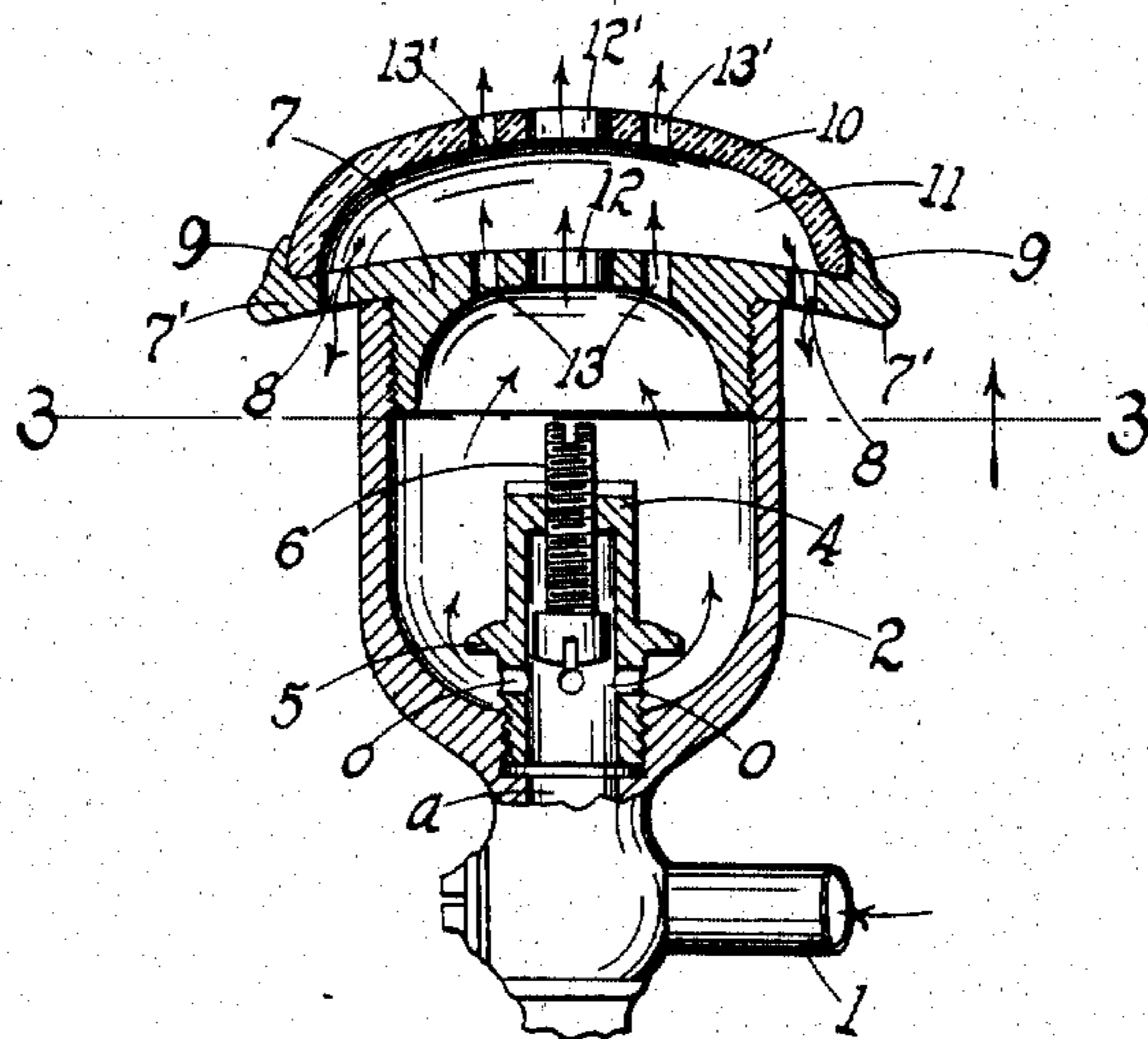


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

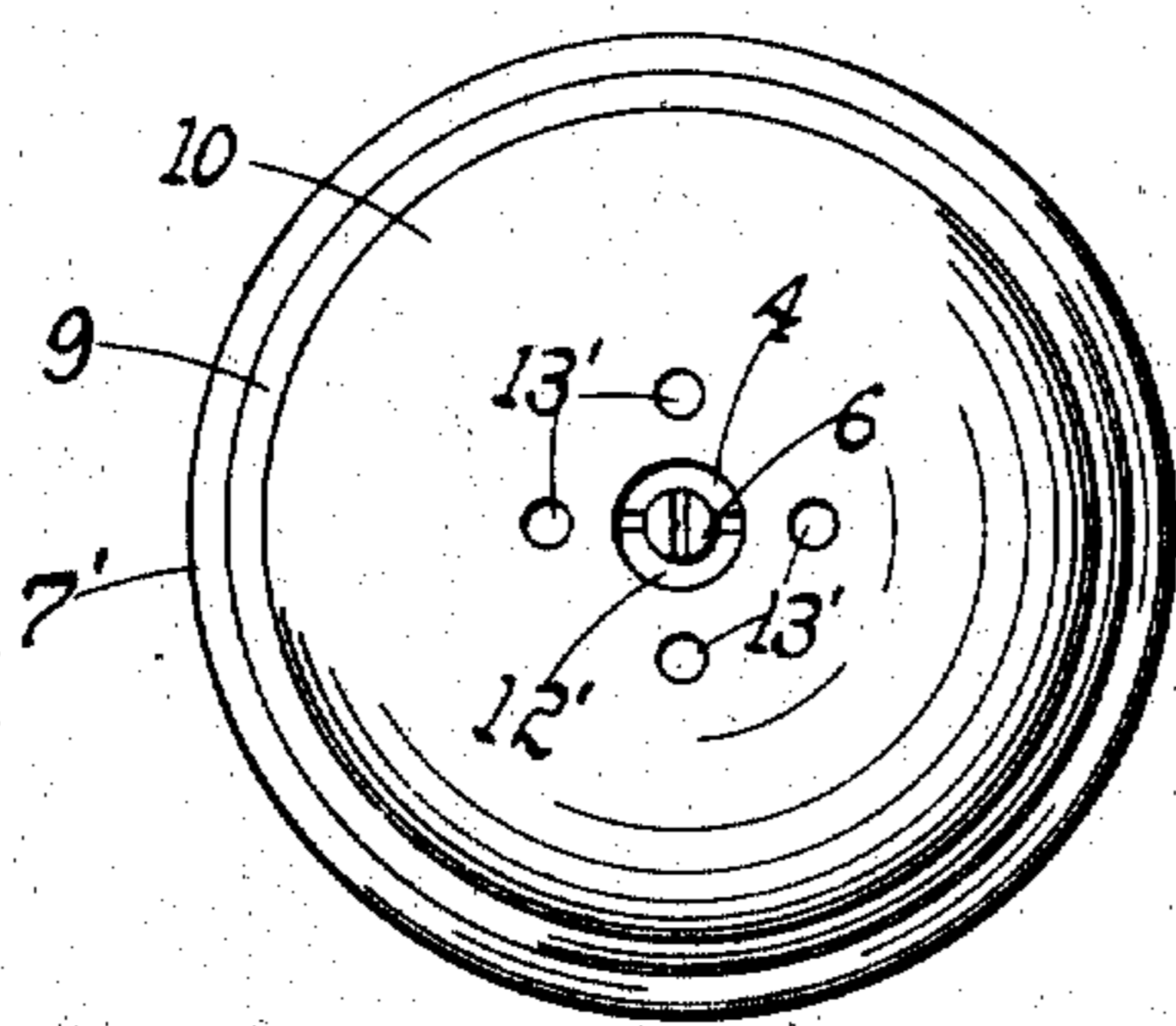


FIG. 3.

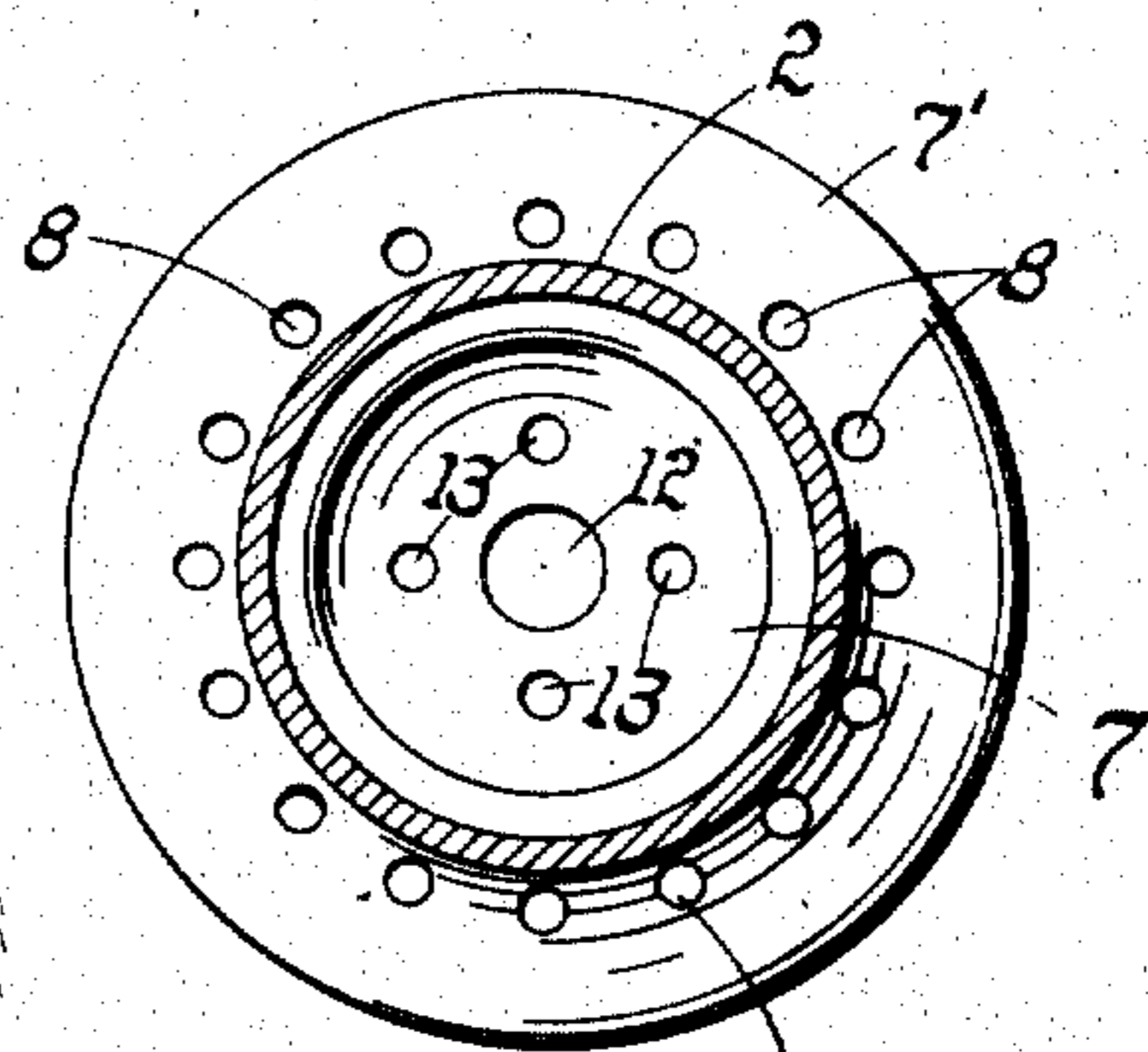
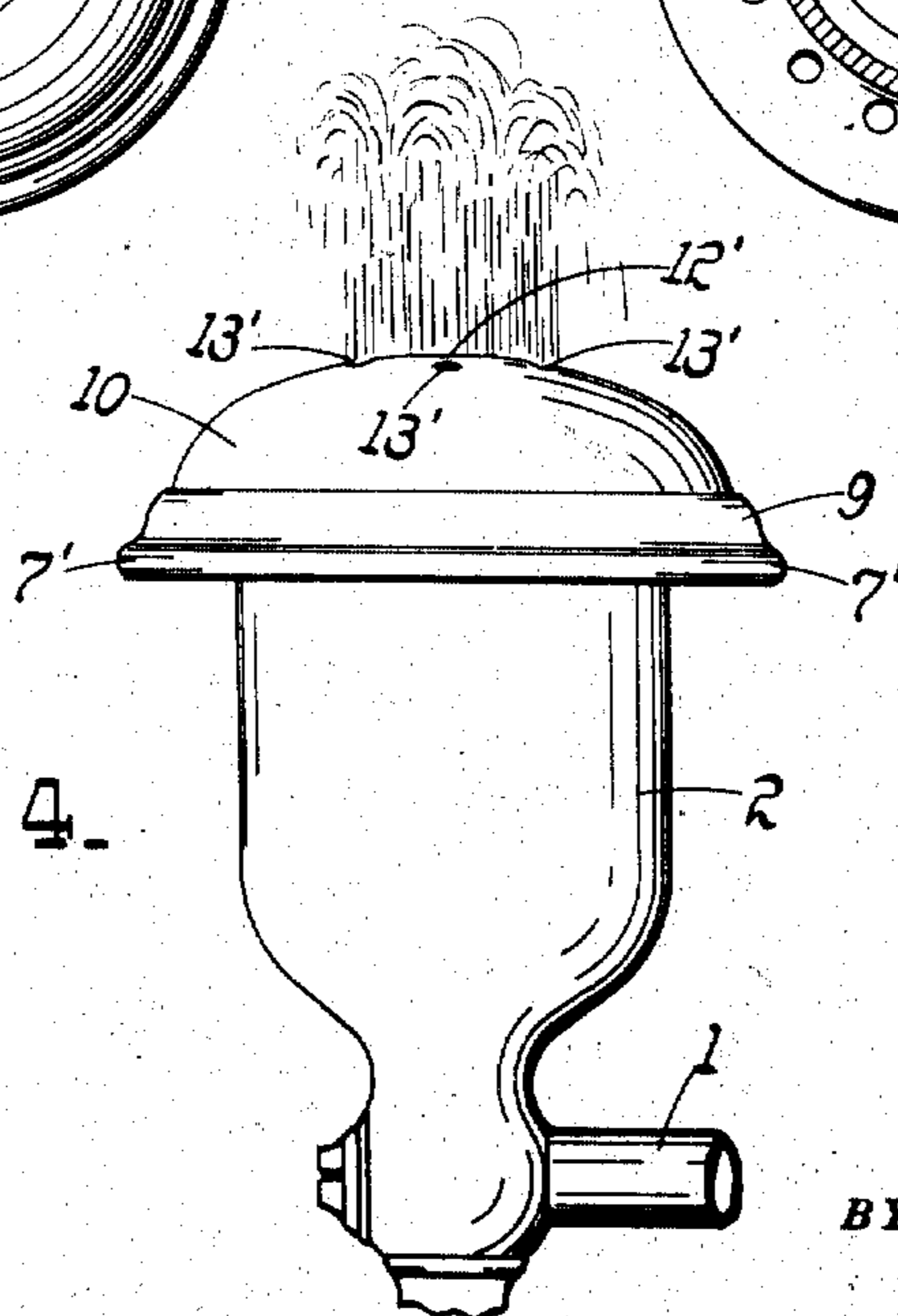


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH P. HEENEY, OF EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO M. H. FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF BELLEVILLE, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

DRINKING-FAUCET.

994,747.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 13, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH P. HEENEY, citizen of the United States, residing at East St. Louis, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drinking-Faucets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in drinking faucets; and it consists in the novel features of construction more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a middle vertical section taken through the faucet, parts being in elevation; Fig. 2 is a top plan of the faucet; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, looking up; and Fig. 4 is an elevation of the faucet.

The present invention is an improvement on the hygienic drinking-faucet forming the subject-matter of my pending application, Serial Number 574,940; and while having the same objects in view and possessing the same advantages as the faucet of said pending application, the present improvement contemplates certain additional advantages, notably that of preventing the possibility of abuse of the faucet by children and mischievous persons. Such abuse consists in sealing up with the fingers the main discharge opening of the faucet, and driving the water through the small openings so as to produce forcible streams of water which they play over other children and persons, thereby diverting the faucet from its legitimate purpose. This handling of the faucet too is liable to deposit disease germs on the surface of the cup and thus introduce them into the stream intended for drinking.

The means by which the advantages just referred to are obtained will be fully apparent from a detailed description of the invention, which is as follows:—

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a pipe fitting through which water under sufficient head is supplied to the faucet. The faucet proper comprises a hollow member or cup 2 having a bottom inlet passage-way *a* communicating with the passage-way of the pipe. Screwed into the inlet *a* within the cup 2 is a hollow post 4 on which is formed an annular flange 5 spaced from the inner

wall of the cup, a series of ports *o* being formed below the flange for the discharge of the water into the cup; the flow of the water through said ports being regulated by an adjusting screw-valve 6, the same as in my pending application aforesaid. The top of the cup is closed by a screw-cap 7 provided in the present instance with an outer flange 7' extending beyond or outside the wall of the cup, said flange being provided with a series of relief water-discharge ports 8 for a purpose presently to appear. The flange 7' is provided with a rim or wall 9 which is beaded over the edge of a porcelain or equivalent hood or bonnet 10, the latter forming with the screw-cap 7, a chamber 11 across which the water is projected in its discharge from the cup 2, the relief ports 8 leading from said chamber. The screw-cap 7 is provided with a central relatively large opening 12 bounded by a series of smaller or constricted ports or opening 13, the hood 10 being provided with a similar series of large and small discharge openings 12', 13', positioned directly over and in the path of discharge from the openings 12, 13, as shown by the plain arrows in Fig. 1. The object of the small openings 13' is to preserve the integrity of the stream as a whole, discharged from the hood 10, the same as in my pending application aforesaid, there being practically no spreading of the streams issuing from the openings 12, 13, the water shooting across the chamber directly from the openings 12, 13, into and through the openings 12', 13'. What little may lodge within the chamber 11 (if any) will trickle out through the relief ports 8.

In Fig. 4, the cup or faucet is shown as it appears in actual operation when not molested. Should a mischievous person close the central discharge port 12' (and a part of the ports 13') with his finger in an endeavor to secure a squirting stream through the remaining open port or ports 13', his purpose will be frustrated by the present improvement, because the increased areas of the relief ports 8 will allow the water choked off at the ports 12', 13', to run out through said relief ports and no squirting stream can be obtained.

This form of drinking faucet is admirable for institutions such as factories, schools, and the like where the factory hands and pupils might seek amusement in squirting

streams of water upon their companions. The faucet here shown would not respond to such abuse, and the practice would thus be at once stopped, since a closing of the discharge ports 12', 13', would divert the water downward or toward the inlet end to the cup as shown by the feathered arrows in Fig. 1.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A drinking faucet comprising a hollow member having an inlet or intake opening at one end, a chamber at the opposite end provided with an inner central large opening and a series of small openings encircling the large opening for establishing communication with the hollow member, and provided with a corresponding outer series of large and small discharge openings in the path of the streams passing through the inner openings, said discharge openings directing the water in a direction from the intake to the hollow member, the chamber being provided with relief openings out of range of the path of the streams passing through the inner openings into the chamber, said relief openings discharging toward the intake to the hollow member.

2. A drinking faucet comprising a hollow member having an inlet or intake at one end for the water, a hollow cap-piece at the opposite end overlapping the walls of the hol-

low member, the outer wall of the cap-piece having a central large opening surrounded by smaller openings, and the inner wall having a corresponding series of openings opposite to the openings in the outer wall for directing the streams from the hollow member through the chamber and into and through the outer openings, the portions of the inner wall of the hollow cap-piece overlapping the hollow member being provided with relief ports discharging toward the inlet to the hollow member.

3. A drinking faucet comprising a cup provided with an intake for the water, a hollow screw-cap opposite the intake into the chamber of which the water from the cup initially discharges, the outer wall of the screw-cap being provided with discharge openings forming a stream to be delivered to the mouth of the drinker, the inner wall being provided with relief ports for delivering the streams in a direction opposite to the direction of discharge of the drink supplying openings, upon the total or partial sealing of the last named openings.

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

JOSEPH P. HEENEY.

Witnesses:

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A. W. POWELL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."