H. H. SHERK.

FAUCET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1910.

Patented July 18, 1911.

998,126.

Fig. 1.

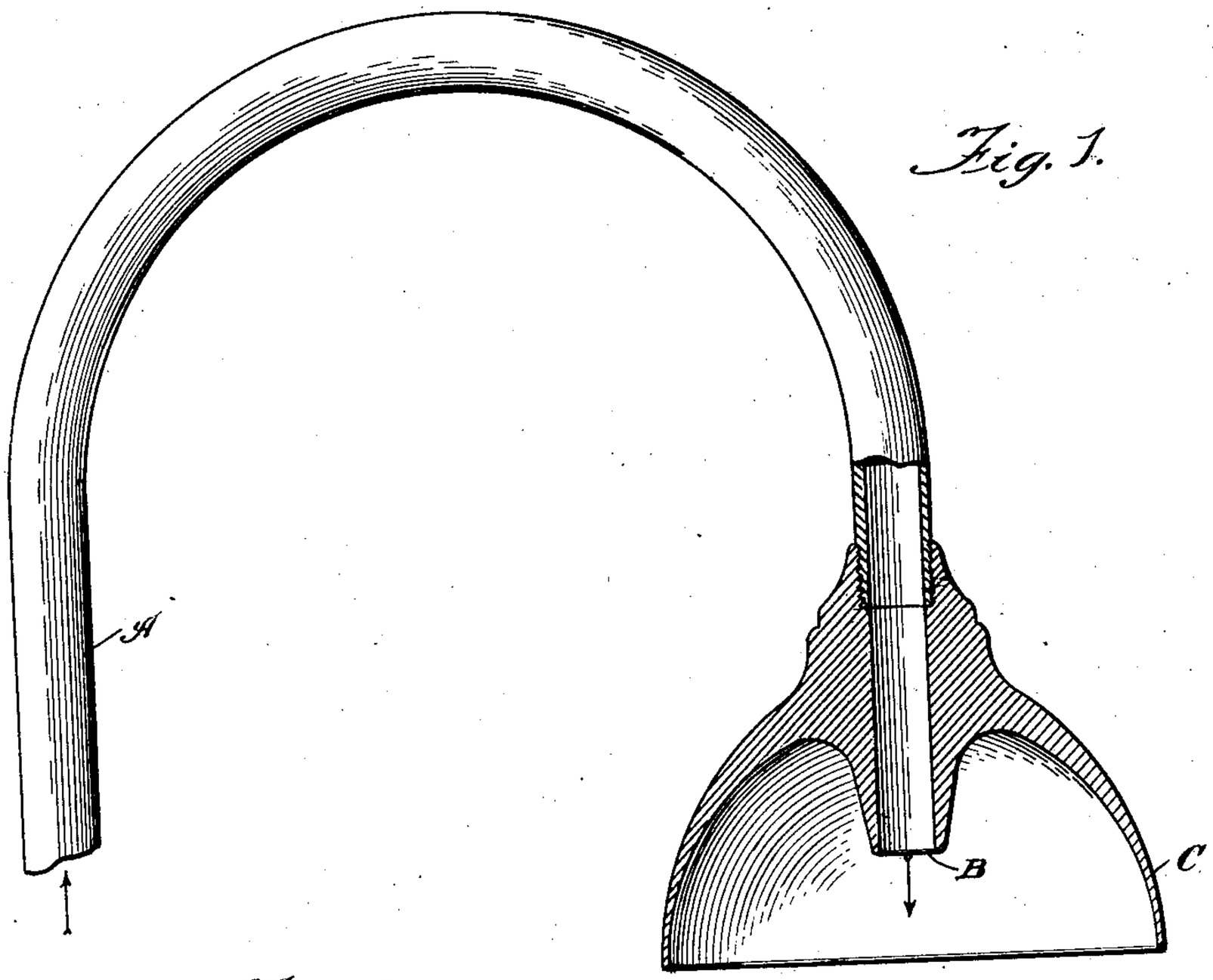


Fig. 3.

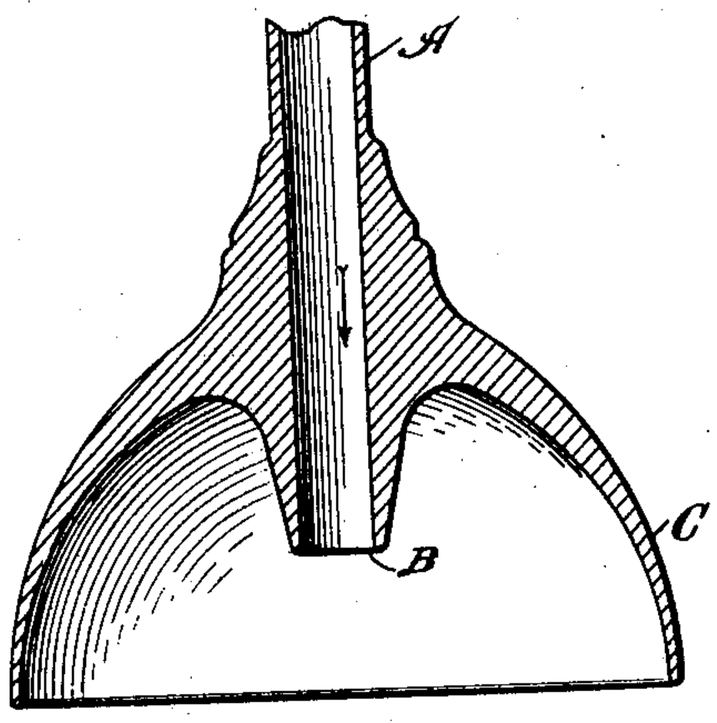
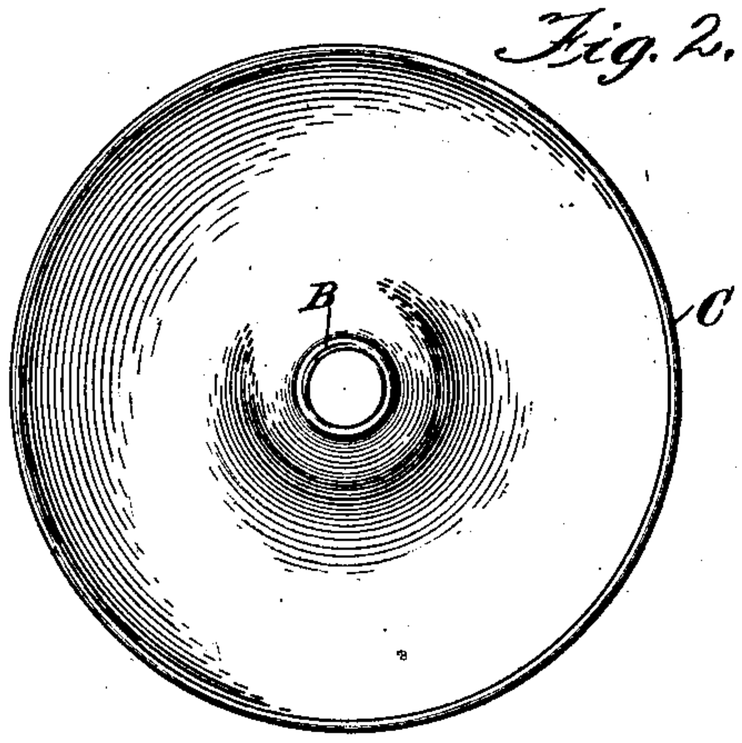


Fig. 2.



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FAUCET.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY H. SHERK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pasadena, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

There are many instances in which it is highly desirable to keep water and other liquid free from contamination at the point of discharge from a faucet. This is true of all beverages and it is particularly true of water used in the surgical wards of hospitals and other institutions or situations where aseptic conditions are to be maintained at the highest attainable degree of perfection. In such instances contamination may result from the contact of the hands of the users or other contaminated extraneous bodies with extremity or discharge point of the nozzle, or it may result from the trickling of contaminated liquid down the outside of the faucet spout until it reaches the discharge point of the nozzle.

The object of the present invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive, and at the same time efficient faucet, for preventing any such contamination of the liquid at the point of its ultimate discharge from the spout—the extremity of the nozzle—and to this end the invention consists in the features of novelty that are hereinafter described with reference to the accompanying drawing, which is made a part of this specification and in which:

Figure 1 is an axial section of a faucet embodying the invention in that form which, for the purposes of this application, is elected as the preferred form, some of its parts being made separately and separably united. Fig. 2, is an underside view of the end of the spout. Fig. 3, is an axial section of the spout of faucet embodying the generic features of the invention, all of the parts being integral.

A represents a fragment of the spout, proper, of the faucet which may be of any suitable material and may be of any desired shape or character.

B is the nozzle of the spout, and C is a shield which surrounds and protects the nozzle, both of which parts may be constructed in any desired manner and of any suitable material. The spout proper, the nozzle and the shield may be integral as shown in Fig. 3, but preferably some two contiguous parts are formed separately and united by any suitable means. For example, as shown in Fig. 1 the nozzle and shield are integral while the spout proper and the nozzle are made separately and separably united by screw threads, so that the nozzle and shield may be removed for cleaning and sterilizing purposes. For this purpose the drawing shows the bore of the nozzle enlarged at its upper end and provided with an internal screw thread which is adapted to engage a corresponding external screw thread on the end of the spout proper. But these identical relations of the threads are not material and may be reversed. In any event the surfaces of the bores of the spout proper and its nozzle are flush. For the purposes of this specification the shield may be said to be of bell-shape and in the illustration given in the drawing its exterior is of a shape common among bells, but the present invention is not concerned with any particular shape or configuration which has ornamentation as its object, rather than function. Hence the term "bell-shape" as herein used is intended to comprehend any canopy-like or umbrella-like shape that will meet the functional requirements of the invention.

The nozzle is located centrally within the shield and extends downward from the top portion or dome thereof, terminating a considerable distance above the bottom thereof. Its lower end is of much less diameter than the open bottom of the shield so that the water issuing from the nozzle does not come in contact with the shield. Furthermore, the shield prevents the hands of the users or any other extraneous bodies from coming in contact with the discharge point of the nozzle and also prevents liquid, trickling down the outside of the spout proper, or down the outside of the shield from reaching said discharge point.

The outer surface of the nozzle and the inner surface of the shield are smooth, without interstices, and are formed upon curved lines which merge with each other smoothly, imperceptibly and without any open joints, thus avoiding entrant angles, crevices or interstices of all sorts in which foreign substances might possibly find lodgment.

Preferably all of the parts are made of

material which is "germ proof", impervious to water, and refractory to the extent that they will withstand a sufficiently high temperature to perfectly effect their sterilization by either a wet or a dry medium. Among the many materials suitable for this purpose, brass, aluminum and other metals, glass, porcelain, enameled ware, and, where an intense heat is not necessary for sterilizing purposes, even hard or soft rubber may be used.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A faucet made of hard, refractory material and having a spout, proper, a shield of bell-shape, and a nozzle located within the shield and extending downward from the top portion or dome thereof, and terminating above the bottom thereof, said shield and nozzle being impervious to water.

2. A faucet having a spout, proper, a shield of bell-shape, and a nozzle located within the shield and extending downward from the top portion or dome thereof, and terminating above the bottom thereof, said shield and nozzle being integral and having smooth surfaces, without interstices.

3. A faucet made of hard, refractory material and having a spout, proper, a shield of bell-shape and a nozzle located within the shield and extending downward from the top portion or dome thereof and terminating above the bottom thereof, said shield and nozzle being impervious to water and having smooth surfaces, without interstices, which merge with each other upon curved lines.

4. A faucet made of hard, refractory material and having a spout, proper, a shield of bell-shape, and a nozzle located within the shield and extending downward from the top portion or dome thereof, said shield and nozzle being integral and having smooth surfaces, without interstices, which merge with each other.

5. A faucet made of hard, refractory material and having a spout, proper, a shield of bell-shape, and a nozzle located within the shield and extending downward from the top portion or dome thereof, said shield and nozzle being integral and having smooth surfaces, without seams or interstices, which merge with each other upon curved lines.

6. A faucet, having a spout, proper, a shield of bell-shape, and a downwardly tapering nozzle located within the shield and extending downward from the top portion or dome thereof, said shield and nozzle being integral and made of impervious, refractory material, and said shield and nozzle having smooth surfaces, without interstices, which merge with each other.

7. A faucet, having a spout, proper, a shield of bell-shape, and a nozzle located within the shield and extending downward from the top portion or dome thereof, said shield and nozzle being formed integrally of hard, refractory material and having smooth surfaces, without interstices, which merge with each other and said spout proper being formed separately and separably united to the contiguous part.

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