

(No Model.)

E. U. SCOVILLE.

FAUCET.

No. 383,995.

Patented June 5, 1888.

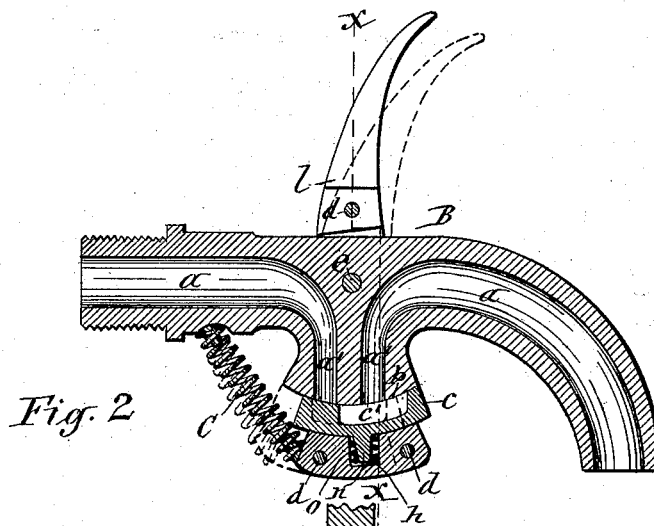
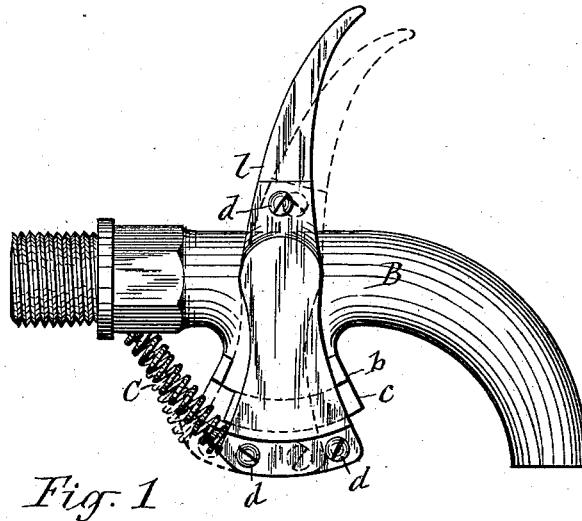
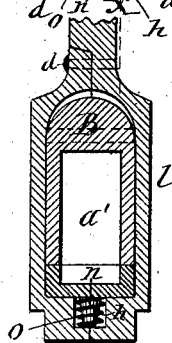


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



WITNESSES:

C. L. Burdison
John J. Laass.

INVENTOR

Elijah W. Scoville.

BY

Buell, Laass & Buell.
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIJAH U. SCOVILLE, OF MANLIUS, NEW YORK.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,995, dated June 5, 1888.

Application filed October 8, 1887. Serial No. 351,793. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIJAH U. SCOVILLE, of Manlius, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Faucets, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates more particularly to the class of faucets which have a gate or valve connected to the exterior of the barrel of the faucet. Heretofore such gates or valves have been arranged to move across the mouth or discharge end of the faucet, and in consequence thereof the flow of liquid from the faucet was more or less diverted from a direct course by the valve and frequently caused to miss the receptacle designed to receive the liquid. Besides this the projection of the handle of the gate or valve at the end of the faucet is in many cases objectionable.

The object of my present invention is to obviate the aforesaid defects; and to that end it consists, essentially, of a faucet having separate channels extending from opposite ends of the barrel part way the length thereof and their adjacent ends deflected from each other, and a valve arranged between the said ends of the channels and adapted to open and close communication between the same, all as hereinafter more fully described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a faucet embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line *x x*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

B denotes the barrel of the faucet, which I provide with separate channels *a a*, extending from opposite ends of the barrel part way the length thereof and having their adjacent ends *a' a'* deflected laterally or from each other, and preferably downward to the exterior of the barrel, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. Across the said ends of the channels is a segmental convex seat, *b*, formed on the barrel, and on this seat slides a corresponding segmental concave valve, *c*, which is provided in the side

adjacent to the seat *b* with a port, *c'*, of a length to allow it to reach across the two channels *a' a'* by sliding the valve on the seat, as indicated by dotted lines, and when in this position the valve opens communication between the channels of the barrel and allows the liquid to freely flow through the same, and by sliding the valve into the position shown by full lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings the port *c'* is carried past one of the channels *a'*, and thus closes communication between the channels.

The valve *c* is carried on the lower end of a lever, *l*, which is pivoted to the sides of the barrel by a pin, *e*, passing transversely through the barrel between the two channels *a a*. That portion of the lever which embraces the barrel is divided vertically in a plane parallel with the axis of the barrel, as illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings, and the two parts are clamped to each other by screws *d*. That portion of the lever which extends across the under side of the barrel is provided with a socket, *h*, in which is stepped a lug, *n*, projecting from the back of the valve *c*. The engagement of these parts holds the valve on the lever. A spiral spring, *o*, surrounding the lug *n*, serves to hold the valve with a uniform pressure on the seat *b*.

A spiral spring, *C*, pressing with one end against the under side of the barrel back of the valve and with the opposite end against the lower end of the lever, serves to crowd the lever into a position to normally hold the valve in its closed position.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the barrel B, provided with the channels *a a*, having their adjacent ends *a' a'* deflected laterally to the exterior of the barrel, the convex seat *b* across the ends of said channels, the concave valve *c*, provided with the port *c'*, and the lever *l*, pivoted to the barrel between the channels and carrying the valve, substantially as described and shown.

2. The combination of the barrel B, provided with the channels *a a*, having their adjacent ends *a' a'* deflected laterally to the exterior of the barrel, the convex seat *b* across the ends of said channels, the concave valve *c*,

provided with the port *c'*, the lever *l*, pivoted to the barrel between the channels and carrying the valve, and the spring *s*, arranged to push the lever into a position to normally hold
5 the valve in its closed position, substantially as described and shown.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, in the presence of two witnesses, at

Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 31st day of August, 1887.

ELIJAH U. SCOVILLE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

HOWARD P. DENISON,
C. L. BENDIXON.