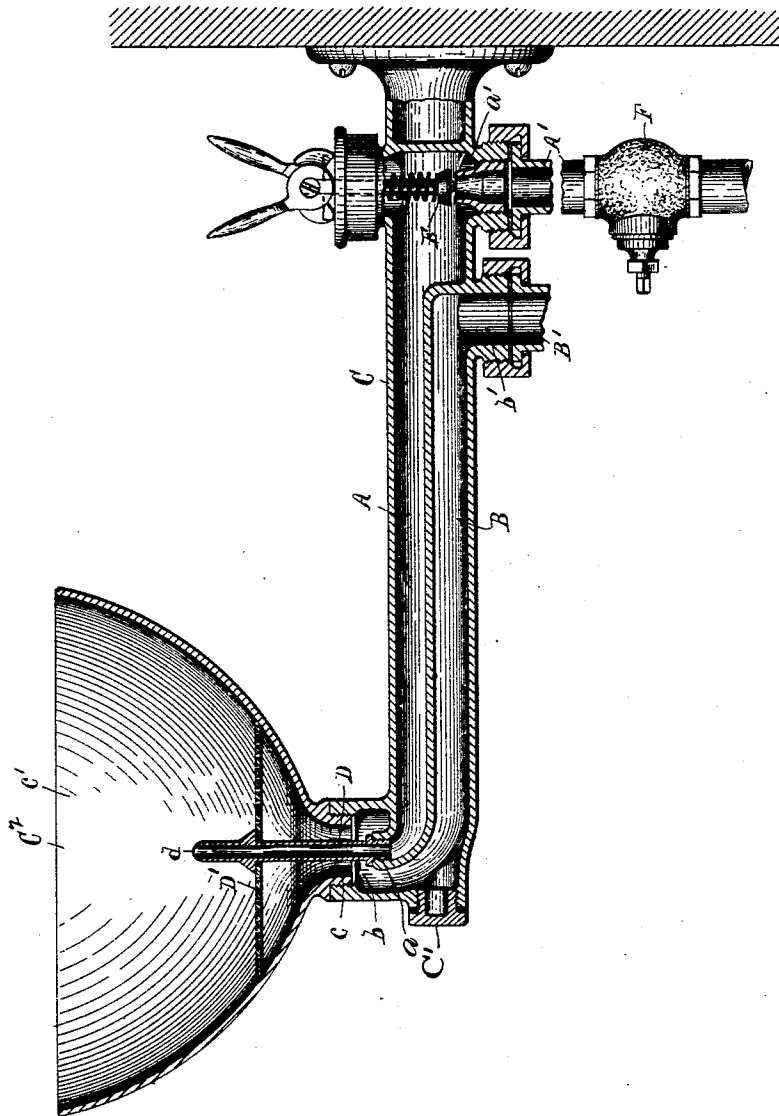


(No Model.)

H. HYDE.
DRINKING FOUNTAIN.

No. 580,175.

Patented Apr. 6, 1897.



WITNESSES:

H. C. Chase
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INVENTOR

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BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HAMPDEN HYDE, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 580,175, dated April 6, 1897.

Application filed December 4, 1895. Serial No. 571,016. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HAMPDEN HYDE, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Drinking-Fountains, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in drinking-fountains, and has for its object the production of a simple and practical device which is readily cleaned, prevents a person when drinking from contacting any surface of the fountain with his lips, and affords no chance for the lodgment and accumulation of impurities, injurious germs, &c.; and to this end it consists, essentially, in the general construction and arrangement of the component parts of the fountain, all as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

In describing this invention reference is had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which like letters indicate corresponding parts.

The drawing is a longitudinal vertical section, partly in elevation, of my improved fountain.

It is well known that drinking vessels, especially when used by a number of people, contribute more or less to the spread of disease, as the user is required or permitted to contact his lips with surfaces upon which impurities and injurious germs are liable to lodge and accumulate. My improved drinking-fountain is designed to obviate this undesirable result, and it is of such construction that when one is drinking he is unable to contact his lips with any surface of the fountain.

A B represent, respectively, induction and eduction conduits, which are preferably formed in a frame C, although they may obviously consist of separate pipes. One end of the frame C is formed at its upper side with an outer opening *b*, leading into the eduction-conduit B, and an inner opening *a*, alined with the former opening *b* and leading from the induction-conduit A. The opposite end of the frame is formed with openings *a'* *b'* in its lower face, and detachably arranged therein are inlet and outlet pipes A' B', the water being fed through the inlet-pipe under pressure.

It is sometimes desirable to clean the eduction-conduit B, and consequently the outer end of the frame C is provided with a removable plug C', which permits access to said conduit.

C² is a bowl having its lower end detachably arranged in the opening *b* and provided with an aperture *c*, communicating with the conduit B, and as preferably constructed said bowl flares upwardly and is provided with an opening *c'* in its top formed of sufficient diameter to prevent a person when drinking from engaging its edge with his lips. A vertically-rising stream is discharged directly into the base of the bowl C² by a jet-tube D, having one end detachably arranged in the opening *a* and its opposite end provided with an outlet and depressed considerably beneath the top edge of the bowl C². A suitable screen D' preferably surrounds the jet-tube D, but may be omitted, if desired.

E is an automatically-closing valve movable within the frame C for normally preventing the passage of the liquid through the induction-conduit, and thus avoiding waste thereof, and F is a valve, preferably connected to the inlet-pipe A', for regulating the supply in said induction-conduit. The valves E and F may be of any desirable form, size, and construction, and I have therefore deemed it unnecessary to specifically illustrate and describe the same. I prefer, however, to construct the valve F with a detachable operating piece or key, (not illustrated,) so as to prevent the adjustment of the valve by those unprovided with said operating piece or key.

In the practical use of my invention a person desiring a drink operates the valve E to permit the flow of the liquid, which rises within the bowl C² from the tube D in a stream of comparatively small diameter. He then depresses his head so that the rising stream readily enters his mouth and all surplus water falls downwardly into the bowl C², whence it escapes through the conduit B to the pipe B'. A drink obtained in this manner is particularly pleasing and refreshing, and there is obviously no liability of contamination of the fountain or the drinker by impurities and injurious germs.

Having thus fully described my invention,

what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 The herein-described drinking-fountain, the same comprising induction and eduction conduits, an inlet-pipe connected to the induction-conduit for discharging the liquid there-
10 into under pressure, a bowl opening into the eduction-conduit, a jet-tube discharging directly into the base of the bowl and an automatically-closing valve for normally preventing the passage of the liquid through the in-

duction-conduit, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, in the presence of two attest- 15
ing witnesses, at Rochester, in the county of Monroe, in the State of New York, this 27th day of November, 1895.

HAMPDEN HYDE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM DE GRAFF,
J. FRANK MORSE.