

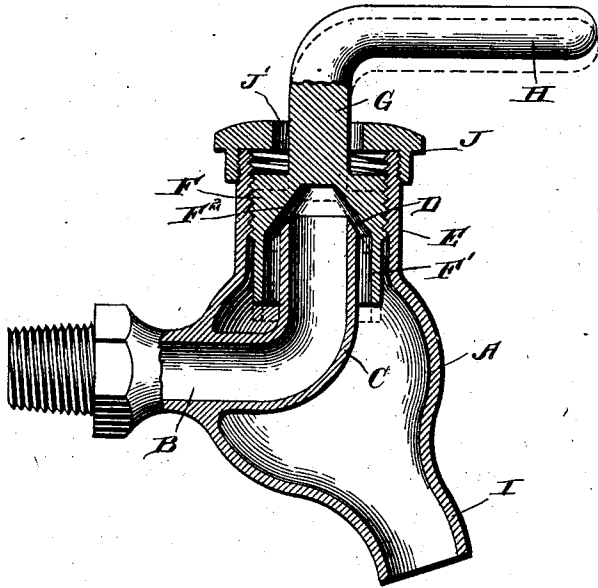
No. 721,766.

PATENTED MAR. 3, 1903.

S. S. WILLIAMSON.
BIB OR FAUCET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
Louis D. Heinrichs
L. H. Morrison

Inventor
Samuel S. Williamson
By his Attorney *Samuel Appelman*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL S. WILLIAMSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

BIB OR FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,766, dated March 3, 1903.

Application filed March 25, 1902. Serial No. 99,893. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL S. WILLIAMSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bibs or Faucets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in bibs or faucets, and has for its object to provide a bib, faucet, or other similar valvular device which shall be constructed of the fewest possible parts and do away entirely with packing and at the same time prevent any leakage upward around the valve-stem.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claim.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which is represented a longitudinal sectional view of a bib constructed according to my invention.

In the drawing, A represents the body of the bib or faucet, which is preferably globular.

B is a passage leading from the supply-pipe. This passage B extends into the body A through a tube C, which curves upward in the center of the body, so as to form a vertical portion, and the upper end of this vertical portion terminates in a tapering seat D.

E is a tubular extension extending upward from the body A, and this extension E is interiorly threaded and is adapted to receive the screw-threaded plug or valve F, with which is formed the valve-stem G and handle H. From the lower end of the plug or valve F it is bored out to form the straight tubular portion F', and above this straight portion it is bored out on a taper, as represented at F², which is ground to fit the tapering seat D.

I is the mouth or nozzle of the faucet, which extends downward from the globe-shaped body A almost in a straight line. Thus it will be seen that by turning the handle H the

valve or plug F will be raised from off the seat D and allow the water to pass upward through the right-angle tubular portion C into the cavity of the plug and then, striking the tapering portion F², will be thrown downward into the body A and out of the nozzle I, and as no resistance is offered to the water there will be no occasion for the liquid to back up and leak out through the faucet around the plug F.

J is an interiorly-threaded bonnet or cap which is screwed upon the outside of the upper end of the tubular extension E, and through this bonnet or cap passes the valve-stem G, and the opening J', formed through the cap, is of sufficient size to allow the same to be passed over the handle H. As will be seen, this bonnet or cap is not for the purpose of preventing leakage, but is merely for giving a finish to the faucet and also preventing the removal of the plug F. This bonnet or cap could be entirely dispensed with without altering the working of the faucet or bib in any manner.

I am aware that patents have been granted for faucets operating upon practically the same principle as my invention—such as, for instance, the patent granted to C. S. Frishmuth, No. 628,786; but in former patents a large number of parts were necessary to accomplish the same result as I do with two parts, and packing is utilized to prevent leakage around the stem of the valve. In these former patents the nozzle or mouth of the faucet extended outward at a right angle, and the passage of the liquid is thus constricted and made tortuous, which would cause the water to back up around the valve. In my invention the primary advantage is being able to construct the passage of simply two principal parts, and by making the body globe shape and forming the nozzle or mouth so that it will extend downward from the body in almost a straight line the liquid will not find any resistance offered to its passage, and thus will flow downward and out as quickly as it passes from the supply-pipe and cannot then back and leak around the plug or valve.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the

exact construction here shown, as slight modifications could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

In a bib, faucet or other similar valvular device, a globular body A, a tubular portion C formed integral with the body and extending into the same horizontally and then curved upward in the center and having a tapering seat formed upon its upper end, a passage through this tubular portion C adapted to connect with the supply-pipe, an interiorly-threaded tubular portion extending upward from the body, a plug or valve threaded within this tubular extension, said plug or valve being bored upward from the lower end so as to form the straight vertical cylindrical cavity F' of a diameter larger than the tubular portion C and surrounding

the same, a tapering portion F² formed above the straight portion F' and ground to fit the valve-seat, a valve-stem and handle formed integral with the plug or valve F and extending upward therefrom, a cap or bonnet J adapted to be threaded upon the upper end of the tubular extension E and having an orifice J formed therethrough large enough to allow the said cap to be passed over the handle and stem of the valve, and a mouth or nozzle I formed with and extending downward from the body A, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL S. WILLIAMSON.

Witnesses:

LOUIS D. HEINRICHS,
L. W. MORRISON.