J. F. SHERIDAN.

Basin-Faucet.

No. 165,621. Patented July 13, 1875.

Fig. 1.

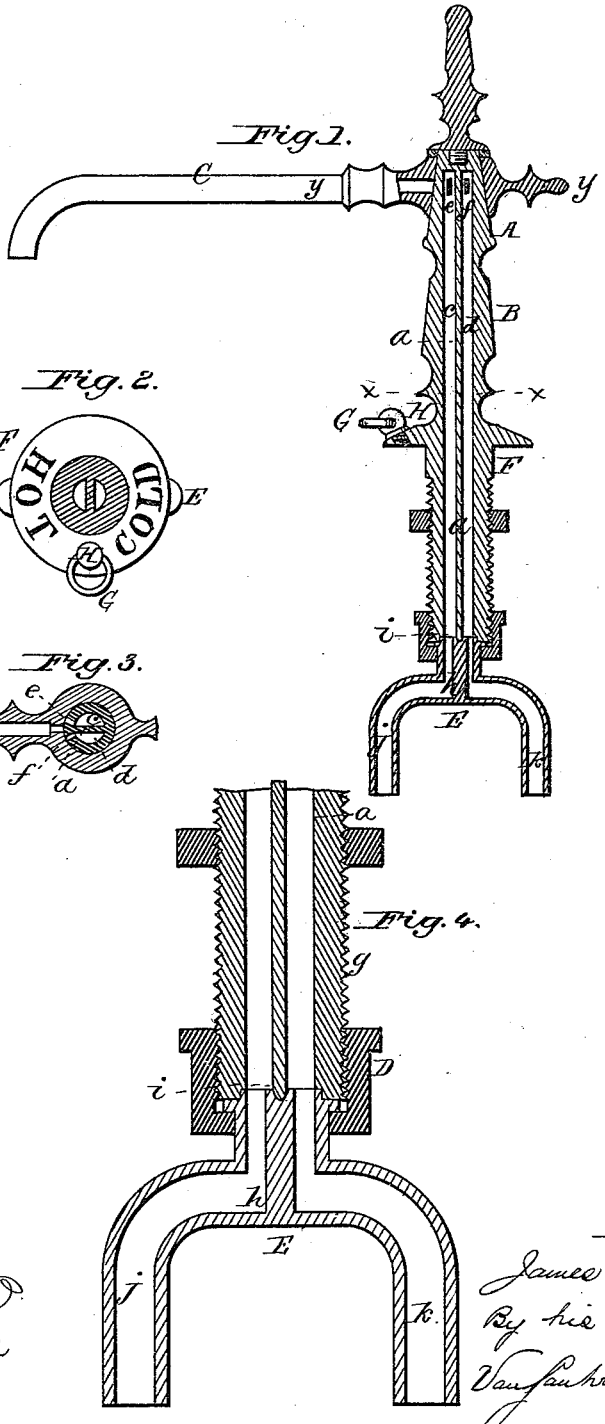

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

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JAMES F. SHERIDAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN BASIN-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **165,621**, dated July 13, 1875; application filed June 11, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. SHERIDAN, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Faucets, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical section. Fig. 2 is a cross-section in the plane of the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a like section in the plane of the line *y y;* and Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of a portion of the faucet.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

My invention relates to that class of faucets which are constructed with a tubular standard, having a vertical partition for dividing the same into two channels, a pipe being applied to the lower end of each channel in such manner that a single faucet will serve for both hot and cold water, the partition in such prior instances being connected by a packing-washer, which has been confined between the coupling and the standard by bolts passing through flanges constructed on the coupling, and screwing into a nut on the shank of the faucet.

My invention consists in a bifurcated coupling applied to the lower end of the tubular partition standard, said coupling being formed with a vertical partition, forming a continuation of the partition in the standard, and having a groove in its upper end, into which the lower end of the partition in the standard fits, and thereby the two partitions are retained in their proper relative position. The bifurcated coupling and vertical standard are connected by means of a flanged coupling-nut, all of which will be hereinafter described.

In the drawing, the letter A designates the plug of my faucet, which is, in this example, of the kind commonly used for wash-basins, having an oscillating spout, C, that forms a valve, by which the faucet may be opened or closed. The plug A is formed at the upper end of a hollow standard, B, and is ground into a seat formed at the inner end of the spout C. Through the center of the plug A and standard B extends a partition, *a*, in such a manner as to divide the bore thereof into two channels, *c d*, and in the plug are two outlet orifices, *e f*, the orifice *e* leading from the channel *c*, and the orifice *f* leading from the channel *d*, so that by turning the spout C a communication can be effected with either of the channels. On the lower end of the standard B is cut a screw-thread, *g*, and a nut, D, fitted to this thread serves to connect the standard with a coupling, E. The vertical portion of the coupling E is provided with a partition, *h*, which forms a continuation of the partition *a*.

In order to cause these partitions *a* and *h* to preserve their proper relation to each other, one is provided with a groove, *i*, that receives in it the end of the other partition, as clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing, and thus the coupling is prevented from turning when the nut D is screwed up, which, it will be observed, is an important feature, inasmuch as there is no liability of the two partitions being displaced out of coincidence.

The coupling E is bifurcated, *j k* designating its branches, which lead, respectively, to the channels formed on either side of the partition *h* or *a*. Thus if one branch of the bifurcated coupling E is connected with a cold-water pipe, and the other with a hot-water pipe, either hot or cold water may be discharged from my faucet by turning the spout C in the proper direction.

To facilitate the adjustment of the spout I mark on a flange, F, that forms the base of the standard B, when my faucet is affixed to a wash-basin, or any other place, the words "hot" and "cold," as seen in Fig. 2, or any other words descriptive of the liquid that may be drawn through the faucet.

To the flange E, or to any other part of the standard B, is attached a loop or ring, G, the loop being passed through a hole formed in a lug, H, that is cast or screwed to the standard.

The loop G is intended to form a means of connecting the chain commonly used for carrying the stopper of a basin with a faucet.

By the construction and arrangement, as above described, it will be seen that by providing the bifurcated coupling with a flanged neck, up through the center of which rises a partition, the same is specially adapted to be connected with the standard by a flanged nut,

by a drawing action, so that the central partition of said standard will connect with or rest upon the partition of the coupling, both together not only form a close joint and a continuous uninterrupted partion, but they serve to prevent the parts turning as they are drawn together.

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

The bifurcated coupling, provided with the flanged neck, and the vertical partition, having the groove *i*, in combination with the standard B, having the central partition *a*, formed with a lip, which rests within the groove of the partition, to form a continuous uninterrupted partition, and prevent turning, said standard and coupling constructed to be connected and drawn together by a flanged nut, substantially in the manner herein shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 8th day of June, 1875.

JAMES F. SHERIDAN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
J. VAN SANTVOORD,
CHAS. WAHLERS.