

P. E. DUMMER & P. E. MALMSTROM.

FAUCET.

No. 190,295.

Patented May 1, 1877.

Fig. 1.

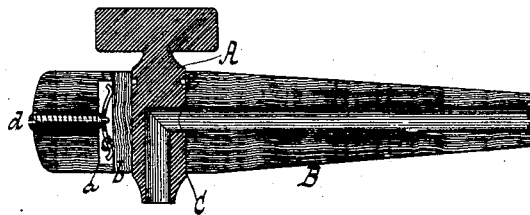


Fig. 2.

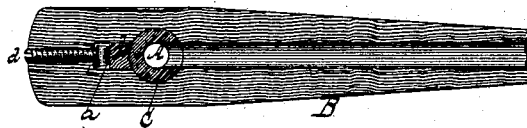
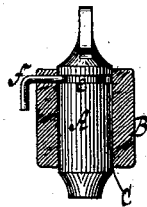


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL E. DUMMER AND PETER E. MALMSTROM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **190,295**, dated May 1, 1877; application filed March 22, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, PAUL E. DUMMER and PETER E. MALMSTROM, 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 longitudinal vertical section of a faucet containing our improvement. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section of the same.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts. Our invention consists in the combination with the spigot of and the tubular body or shank of a faucet, of an adjustable cushion, a spring bearing against said cushion, which tends to force it against the spigot A with a yielding pressure, and an adjusting-screw, bearing against said spring, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the drawing, the letter A designates the hollow spigot of our faucet, and B is its tubular body or shank, which latter is closed at one end, the former being arranged in a transverse opening, C, formed in the body in the usual way. In the part of the body B situated immediately in front of the spigot-opening C is formed a recess, *a*, in which is placed a cushion, *b*, of wood or other appropriate material, which cushion is subjected to the action of a spring, *c*. When the spigot A is placed in position the cushion *b* bears on it and forces it against the mouth or delivery end of the body B, and thereby the spigot is kept in close contact with said mouth, and leakage around the spigot is prevented,

whether the spigot is in an open or closed position. This feature is of especial advantage when the faucet is made of wood, in which class of faucets the spigot is liable to work loose from contraction of the wood or from wear.

The spring *c* is secured to the end of a screw-rod, *d*, which is passed through the front or closed end of the body B, and by means of said screw-rod the cushion *b* can be adjusted.

The spigot A is provided with a circumferential groove, *e*, which, in the example shown, is made to extend entirely around it, and in this groove catches a pin, *f*, which is passed through the body B at a point opposite the spigot-opening C. It is obvious that by means of said groove *e* and pin *f* the spigot A is effectually prevented from being raised either automatically or by force. The pin *f* may be bent at its outer end, to facilitate its being withdrawn when for any cause it is desired to remove the spigot.

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

In combination with the spigot A and faucet-body or shank B, the cushion *b*, spring *c*, and adjusting-screw *d*, the whole arranged to operate substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 17th day of March, 1877.

PAUL E. DUMMER. [L. S.]  
PETER E. MALMSTROM. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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E. F. KASTENHUBER.