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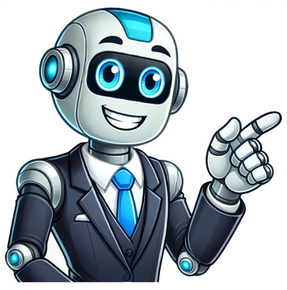

A tap, commonly known as a faucet in North America, is a device used to control the release of liquid or gas. Although it seems simple, its operation involves various mechanical and hydraulic principles. This essay will explain the working mechanism of a tap, including its components, types, and the physics involved. Components of a Tap Body: The main structure that houses the internal components. Handle: Used to control the flow of water. Handles can be single, double, or lever types. Spout: The part where water exits. Valve: Controls the opening and closing of the water flow. Washer: A small, usually rubber or silicone ring that creates a seal to prevent leaks. Cartridge: In modern taps, cartridges replace washers and provide more precise control over temperature and flow. Aerator: A mesh screen at the tip of the spout that mixes air with water, reducing splashing and saving water. O-rings: Rubber rings that help prevent leaks around the moving parts of the tap. Working Mechanism of a Tap When you turn the handle of a tap, you are rotating a valve inside the tap body. This valve regulates the flow of water. The basic operation of a tap can be described in the following steps: Handle Rotation: Turning the handle adjusts the valve. In a traditional tap with a compression valve, turning the handle rotates a screw that moves a washer up or down. Valve Operation: When the handle is turned, the valve either compresses the washer against the valve seat (closing the tap) or lifts the washer away (opening the tap). Water Flow: If the valve is open, water flows from the inlet pipes, through the valve, and out through the spout. The amount of water flow is determined by how much the valve is opened. Aeration: As water flows out, it passes through the aerator, which adds air to the water stream, reducing water consumption and splash. Types of Taps There are several types of taps, each with different mechanisms: Compression Taps: These are the most traditional type, using a screw-down mechanism to compress a washer onto the valve seat. Ball Taps: Common in single-handle designs, these use a ball with holes to control both temperature and flow. Moving the handle adjusts the alignment of the holes with the inlet pipes. Cartridge Taps: These use a cartridge instead of a washer. Moving the handle up and down adjusts the flow, while side-to-side movement changes the temperature. Ceramic Disc Taps: Modern taps often use ceramic discs. Two ceramic discs with holes control the flow. Rotating the handle aligns the holes to allow water through. Electronic Taps: These are touchless and use sensors to detect hand movements, automatically turning the water on and off. Physics Behind Tap Operation The operation of a tap involves principles of fluid dynamics and mechanics. Pressure and Flow Rate: Water in the pipes is under pressure. When the tap is opened, this pressure forces water through the valve and out the spout. The flow rate depends on the water pressure and the degree to which the valve is opened. Friction: When the handle is turned, friction between the moving parts and the seals is a factor. In compression taps, the friction between the washer and the valve seat can affect how easily the tap opens or closes. Seal Integrity: The washer or O-rings must create a tight seal to prevent leaks. The materials used (usually rubber or silicone) provide the necessary flexibility and durability. Aerodynamics: The aerator not only reduces splashing but also affects the flow by creating back pressure, which mixes air with the water. Evolution and Innovations Over the years, taps have evolved significantly. Early taps were simple valves that manually controlled the flow of water. Modern innovations have introduced features like temperature control, water-saving technologies, and electronic sensors. Single-Handle Taps: These allow for easy adjustment of both temperature and flow with one handle. Thermostatic Taps: These taps have a built-in thermostat to maintain a constant water temperature, preventing scalding. Touchless Taps: Using infrared sensors, these taps activate with a wave of the hand, promoting hygiene and reducing water wastage. Water-Saving Taps: Designed to reduce water flow without compromising performance, these taps incorporate aerators and flow restrictors. Installation and Maintenance Installing and maintaining a tap involves several steps and considerations: Installation: Ensure the water supply is turned off. Connect the tap to the water supply lines. Secure the tap to the sink or countertop. Check for leaks and ensure all connections are tight. Maintenance: Regularly check and replace washers and O-rings to prevent leaks. Clean the aerator to remove any debris or mineral build-up. If the tap becomes stiff or difficult to turn, lubricate the moving parts. Environmental and Health Considerations Modern tap designs focus on sustainability and health: Water Conservation: Aerators and flow restrictors help reduce water usage, which is crucial in conserving this vital resource. Lead-Free Materials: Regulations often require taps to be made from materials that do not leach harmful substances like lead into the water. Anti-Scald Features: Thermostatic taps and safety valves prevent accidental scalding, making them safer for households with children and elderly individuals. Conclusion The tap, a seemingly simple device, incorporates a complex interplay of mechanical and hydraulic principles to control the flow of water efficiently. From traditional compression taps to modern touchless designs, the evolution of taps reflects advancements in technology, materials, and an increased focus on sustainability and health. Understanding the working mechanism of a tap not only highlights the ingenuity behind everyday objects but also underscores the importance of innovation in enhancing functionality and user experience. Insert the tap into a T-handle and add drilling oil to the hole. Fit the end of the tap into the hole pointing straight down and aligned with the hole. Rotate the T-handle clockwise using smooth rotations. Don't apply much pressure; allow the tap to thread the hole on its own. 1 Choose a tap and drill set in the size you need. Tap and drill sets include drill bits and taps that match each other so you can drill a hole with the bit, then use the tap that corresponds to it to add threads[1] . Look for a set that includes both taps and drill bits at your local hardware or home improvement store.[2] You can also order tap and drill sets online. 2 Clamp the metal in place with a vise or C-clamp so it doesn't move. If the metal that you're drilling moves, it could cause the drill bit to slip off, which could potentially cause an injury. Place the metal in a vise and tighten it so it's secure, or attach a C-clamp on it to hold it in place.[3] Keeping the metal steady also helps the drill penetrate it more easily. Advertisement 3 Use a center punch to make a divot where you plan to drill. A center punch is a tool that's used to knock a divot into a surface, allowing a drill to grip and penetrate the surface more effectively. Use an automatic center punch by placing the tip against the metal and pressing down until it knocks a divot. For a regular center punch, place the tip against the metal and use a hammer to tap the end and create a divot.[4] If you plan on drilling multiple holes, use your center punch to make divots where you want to drill them. 4 Insert the drill bit into the end of your drill. Put the drill bit into the chuck, which is the end of your drill. Tighten the chuck around the bit so it's held securely in place.[5] 5 Apply drilling oil into the divot. Drilling oil, also known as cutting oil or cutting fluid, is a lubricant that helps prevent the drill bit from overheating and makes it easier to cut through the metal. Squeeze a drop of the oil directly into the divot.[6] It's really important that you lubricate the metal to reduce friction and heat. If the metal gets too hot, it can harden and make it difficult to use your tap. If you don't have drilling oil, use basic 3-in-1 oil as a lubricant. You can find drilling oil at your local hardware store and by ordering it online. 6 Place the end of the drill bit into the divot and start drilling slowly. Take your drill and hold it over the divot so the bit is pointing straight down. Press the end of the bit into the divot, apply pressure, and start drilling slowly to begin penetrating the surface.[7] [8] It's important that you start drilling slowly so the bit is able to grip and pierce the metal. Be sure to keep the drill bit pointing straight down so the hole is straight for your tap. If you have a drilling machine, also known as a drill press, use that to drill your hole. 7 Bring the drill up to medium speed and apply consistent pressure. As the bit cuts into the metal, slowly increase the speed of the drill. Keep the drill at slow to medium speed and apply gentle but consistent pressure against it.[9] Don't push too hard on the drill or the bit could bend or snap. Once you get to medium speed, keep the speed constant. 8 Remove the drill every 1 inch (2.5 cm) to blow out flakes. Metal flakes and shavings will create more friction and cause your drill bit to heat up. It can also make the hole uneven and rough. As you're drilling through the metal, remove the bit every now and then to blow out the metal flakes and shavings. Then, replace the drill and continue cutting until you pierce through the metal.[10] If your drill is struggling to cut through the metal or the bit is getting hot, apply more drilling oil into the hole. Advertisement 1 Insert the tap that matches the hole into a T-handle. A T-handle is a device that allows you to manually tap a drilled hole and create threads for screws and bolts. Insert the tap into the end of the T-handle and tighten the jaws around the tap so it's held securely.[11] [12] You can find T-handles at your local hardware store, home improvement store, or by ordering them online. 2 Apply drilling oil into the hole to lubricate it. Squeeze a drop or 2 of the drilling oil directly into the hole to help make it easier for your T-handle to tap it and create threads. Wipe away any excess oil that drips through the other side of the hole with a clean towel.[13] You can also apply some drilling oil directly to the threads of your tap. 3 Fit the end of the tap into the hole so it's straight. Align the tap so it's pointing straight down and lines up with the hole you drilled. Stick the end of the tap into the hole and double-check that it's lined up straight so the threads you create will be in the right alignment.[14] Once you thread a hole, it will be difficult to re-thread it, so make sure it's lined up right! 4 Rotate the T-handle to thread your hole with the tap. Turn the T-handle clockwise to start tapping the hole and creating threads. Keep turning the handle in the same direction using smooth rotations. Avoid putting too much pressure on the T-handle and allow the tap the thread the hole on its own so they're even and consistent.[15] Applying pressure while you rotate can cause the threads to be uneven, which means your screws or bolts may not fit into them. 5 Turn the T-handle the opposite direction to remove the tap.[16] Keep turning the T-handle until it sticks out of the other side of the hole. Then, gently rotate it counterclockwise to start moving it back out of the hole. Keep turning the handle until you're able to remove the tap from the hole.[17] Advertisement Add New Question Question Which checks should I perform before using a tap? Make sure that the hole and tap are lubricated and the hole is free of debris. Check for chips on the tap itself, and check the working conditions of your tools before and during use. The last thing you need on a job like this is to have a tap sheared off inside the hole. Question What should I do if my tap won't turn? You should ask for help from a plumber. Question How do I apply hand threading with hand and tap set? Same guidelines as outlined above: check size of screw you want, obtain appropriate tap, pre-drill, use tap with tap handle and turn counterclockwise 1/3 for every full turn so that tap does not get stuck with debris. See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement Thanks Advertisement Advertisement Power drill Tap and drill set T-handle Drilling oil Automatic center punch Vise or C-clamp Co-authored by: Home Improvement Specialist This article was co-authored by Ryaan Tuttle. Ryaan Tuttle is a Home Improvement Specialist and the CEO of Best Handyman, Inc. in Boston, Massachusetts. With over 17 years of experience, he specializes in building home service businesses, focusing on creating scalable and efficient brands. With the help of his global team, the companies have achieved over 10+ million in sales and received recognition through magazine features, and enjoy partnerships with wikiHow and Jobber field service software. Boston Magazine and LocalBest.com have named Best Handyman Boston the Best Handyman in Boston. Ryaan holds Construction Supervisor and Home Improvement Contractor Licenses. This article has been viewed 479,543 times. Co-authors: 25 Updated: June 24, 2025 Views: 479,543 Categories: Home Maintenance Print Send fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 479,543 times. "Thankfully I learned a lot from the site and I was able to create my holes for my screws with no issues. Thank you for your info."..." more Share your story Did you ever stop to think about How Do Bathroom Taps Work. Water is a fundamental human need. Each person on Earth requires at least 20 to 50 litres of clean, safe water a day for drinking, cooking, and simply keeping themselves clean". The principle is very simple and affective. Taps are normally constructed from solid brass for a longer life and then chrome or gold plated to add an easy to clean finish. The water pipe is connected to the bottom. Â Water is then held in a chamber until required. When you want water all you need to do is turn the handle anticlockwise which unscrews an internal valve and starts the flow of Â the water. How bathroom taps work Mixers taps work on the same principle but you do need a hot and a cold water supply connected and you will get cold, warm or hot mixed water depending on where you turn the handle. Mixer bathroom tap This informative plumbing video shows a cut out of a brass kitchen tap and how its designed. If you're buying for both your basin and bath, you'll often find bathroom tap sets which allow you to maintain a coordinated look throughout your bathroom and often help you save money. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule. In public toilets or changing rooms, for example, you may find sensor-operated bathroom taps or other types of commercial taps. How to maintain bathroom taps When treated with a little care, your bathroom taps should last you a long time to come. Regular cleaning with warm soapy water or white vinegar will help maintain the finish, keeping limescale or corrosion at bay. From time to time, especially in hard water areas, you may want to clean the tap cartridge itself. If your bathroom tap does start to drip or, at worst, leak, it may signal that the time has come to change. Shop bathroom taps Bathroom taps are an important part of any bathroom. They provide a way to control the flow of water, which is essential for washing hands, brushing teeth and bathing. When choosing a bathroom tap, it is important to consider the style, material and features that are important to you. At Victorian Plumbing, we ensure all our bathroom taps are of the highest quality, made from hardwearing brass, complete with hardwearing ceramic disc technology. In fact, we're so confident in the quality and workmanship of our taps, we're happy to offer extended guarantees of up to 5 years, free of charge. Whatever type of bathroom tap you have in mind, you're bound to find the perfect choice at Victorian Plumbing. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 107,590 active editors 7,027,643 articles in English Don Bradman, the Australian captain The Second Test of the 1948 Ashes series was one of five Tests in The Ashes cricket series between Australia and England. The match was played at Lord's in London between 24 and 29 June 1948. Australia won the match by 409 runs to take a 2–0 lead, meaning that England would need to win the remaining three matches to regain The Ashes. The Australian captain Don Bradman (pictured) won the toss and elected to bat. Australia scored 350 in their first innings. England finished their first innings at 215 early on the third morning; the Australian paceman Ray Lindwall took 5/70. Australia reached 460/7 in their second innings before Bradman declared, setting England a target of 596. The hosts reached 106/3 at stumps on the fourth day, but then collapsed on the final morning to be all out for 186, handing Australia a 409-run victory. The leading English batsman Len Hutton was controversially dropped for the following match. The match set a new record for the highest attendance at a Test in England. (Full article...) Recently featured: Daily News Building Hippocampus Red (Taylor Swift album) Archive By email More featured articles About Ophicleide ... that the ophicleide (example pictured) was used in early British brass bands in the 19th century before being replaced by the euphonium? ... that, at the 1964 Summer Olympics, high jumper Henri Elendé placed first in the qualifiers and placed last in the final? ... that the audience at the premiere of the film Viet Flakes unknowingly controlled the projection equipment through their physical responses to images of the Vietnam War? ... that to get to her training in Germany, luger Verona Marjanović had to run through an airport while bullets were being fired? ... that Robert Baker Park in Baltimore was named after Robert Lewis Baker, whose personal garden was recreated at the city's Flower and Garden Show the year after his death? ... that Kathleen O'Melia's conversion to the Catholic Church so embarrassed the Anglican Church in Vancouver that there are almost no references to it in primary sources? ... that a 1995 demonstration of the 1969-era AL1 microprocessor using Nintendo Entertainment System cartridges successfully challenged Texas Instruments' patents on the microprocessor? ... that it took a two-year "campaign" from future NFL player Fred Shirey, his friends and coaches for Shirey's father to allow him to try out for his high school team? ... that the reconstructed ancestral language of the Siouan languages had two sounds that linguists call "funny w" and "funny r"? Archive Start a new article Nominate an article Ozzy Osbourne Ozzy Osbourne (pictured), the lead singer of Black Sabbath, dies at the age of 76. A fighter jet crashes into a college in Dhaka, Bangladesh, killing more than 30 people. In golf, Scottie Scheffler wins the Open Championship. A tourist boat capsizes during a thunderstorm in Hạ Long Bay, Vietnam, leaving at least 36 people dead. Ongoing: Gaza war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Bryan Braman Phoebe Asiyo Gary Karr Claus Peymann Wayne Thomas Andrea Gibson Nominate an article July 24: Pioneer Day in Utah, United States (1847) Depiction of the Albanian revolt of 1910 1411 – Scottish clansmen led by Donald of Islay, Lord of the Isles, and Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, fought the Battle of Harlaw near Inverurie, Scotland. 1910 – Ottoman forces captured the city of Shkodër, ending the Albanian revolt of 1910 (depicted). 1920 – Franco-Syrian War: At the Battle of Maysalun forces of the Arab Kingdom of Syria were defeated by a French army moving to occupy the territory allocated to them by the San Remo conference. 1923 – The Treaty of Lausanne was signed to settle part of the partition of the Ottoman Empire, establishing the boundaries of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. 2019 – Boris Johnson became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom after winning the Conservative Party leadership election. Martin Van Buren (d. 1862)Zelda Fitzgerald (b. 1900)Nayib Bukele (b. 1981)Hamzah Haz (d. 2024) More anniversaries: July 23 July 24 July 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About The emperor angelfish (Pomacanthus imperator) is a species in the marine angelfish family Pomacanthidae. It is a reef-associated fish, native to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, from the Red Sea to Hawaii and the Austral Islands. Adults are found in areas where there is a rich growth of corals on clear lagoon, channel, or seaward reefs, at depths between 1 and 100 metres (3 and 330 feet). The emperor angelfish shows a marked difference between the juveniles and the adults. The juveniles have a dark blue body, which is marked with concentric curving lines, alternating between pale blue and white, while adults are striped with blue and yellow horizontal stripes, a light blue face with a dark blue mask over the eyes and a yellow caudal fin. It can attain a maximum total length of around 40 centimetres (16 inches). This adult emperor angelfish was photographed in the Red Sea off the coast of Egypt. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Amália Rodrigues Atari video game burial Southern scrub robin Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2 Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd millennium Centuries 18th century 19th century 20th century Decades 1820s 1830s 1840s 1850s 1860s Years 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 vte September 14: Mexico City, capital of Mexico, is captured by U.S. troops led by General Winfield Scott. May 8: Earthquake in Japa kills 8,600 people. 1847 by topic Humanities Archaeology Architecture Art Literature Poetry Music By country Australia Belgium Brazil Canada China Denmark France Germany Mexico New Zealand Norway Portugal South Africa Sweden United Kingdom United States Other topics Rail transport Science Sports Lists of leaders Sovereign states Sovereign state leaders Territorial governors Religious leaders Law Birth and death categories Births Deaths Establishments and disestablishments categories Establishments Disestablishments Works category Works vte 1847 in various calendarsGregorian calendar1847MDCCCXLVIIAb urbe condita2600Armenian calendar1296ԹՎ ՌՄՂԶAssyrian calendar6597Bahá'í calendar3–4Balinese saka calendar1768–1769Bengali calendar1253–1254Berber calendar2797British Regnal year10 Vict. 1 – 11 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2391Burmese calendar1209Byzantine calendar7355–7356Chinese calendar丙午年 (Fire Horse)4544 or 4337 — to —丁未年 (Fire Goat)4545 or 4338Coptic calendar1563–1564Discordian calendar3013Ethiopian calendar1839–1840Hebrew calendar5607–5608Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1903–1904 - Shaka Samvat1768–1769 - Kali Yuga4947–4948Holocene calendar11847Igbo calendar847–848Iranian calendar1225–1226Islamic calendar1263–1264Japanese calendarKōka 4(弘化４年)Javanese calendar1774–1775Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4180Minguo calendar65 before ROC民前65年Nanakshahi calendar379Thai solar calendar2389–2390Tibetan calendar[illegible](male Fire-Horse)1973 or 1592 or 820 — to —[illegible](female Fire-Sheep)1974 or 1593 or 821 Wikimedia Commons has media related to 1847. 1847 (MDCCCXLVII) was a common year starting on Friday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar, the 1847th year of the Common Era (CE) and Anno Domini (AD) designations, the 847th year of the 2nd millennium, the 47th year of the 19th century, and the 8th year of the 1840s decade. As of the start of 1847, the Gregorian calendar was 12 days ahead of the Julian calendar, which remained in localized use until 1923. Calendar year January 4 – Samuel Colt sells his first revolver pistol to the U.S. government. January 13 – The Treaty of Cahuenga ends fighting in the Mexican–American War in California. January 16 – John C. Frémont is appointed Governor of the new California Territory. January 17 – St. Anthony Hall fraternity is founded at Columbia University, New York City. January 30 – Yerba Buena, California, is renamed San Francisco. February 5 – A rescue effort, called the First Relief, leaves Johnson's Ranch to save the ill-fated Donner Party of California-bound migrants who became snowbound in the Sierra Nevada earlier this winter. Some have resorted to survival by cannibalism. February 22 – Mexican–American War: Battle of Buena Vista – 5,000 American troops under General Zachary Taylor use their superiority in artillery to drive off 15,000 Mexican troops under Antonio López de Santa Anna, defeating the Mexicans the next day. February 25 – State University of Iowa is founded in Iowa City, Iowa. March 1 The state of Michigan formally abolishes the death penalty. Faustin Soulouque is elected President of Haiti. March 4 – The 30th United States Congress is sworn into office. March 9 – Mexican–American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott invade Mexico near Veracruz. March 14 – Verdi's opera Macbeth premieres at the Teatro della Pergola, in Florence, Italy. March 29 – Mexican–American War: United States forces under General Winfield Scott take Veracruz after a siege. March – The first known publication of the classic joke "Why did the chicken cross the road?" occurs in The Knickerbocker, or New-York Monthly Magazine.[1] April 5 – The world's first municipally-funded civic public park, Birkenhead Park in Birkenhead on Merseyside, England, is opened.[2] April 15 – The Lawrence School, Sanawar is established in India. April 16 – New Zealand Wars: A minor Māori chief is accidentally shot by a junior British Army officer in Whanganui on New Zealand's North Island, triggering the Wanganui Campaign (which continues until July 23). April 25 – The Exmouth, carrying Irish emigrants from Derry bound for Quebec, is wrecked off Islay, with only three survivors from more than 250 on board.[3] May 7 – In Philadelphia, the American Medical Association (AMA) is founded. May 8 The Nagano earthquake leaves more than 8,600 people dead in Japan. Bahrain's ruler, Shaikh Mohamed bin Khalifa Al Khalifa, signs a treaty with the British to prevent and combat the slave trade in the Arabian Gulf. May 31 – Second Treaty of Erzurum: the Ottoman Empire cedes Abadan Island to the Persian Empire. May – The Architectural Association School of Architecture is founded in London. June 1 – The first congress of the Communist League is held in London. June 9 – Radley College, an English public school, is founded near Oxford as a High Anglican institution.[4] June 26 – The first passenger railway wholly within modern-day Denmark opens, from Copenhagen to Roskilde.[5] June – E. H. Booth & Co. Ltd, which becomes the northern England supermarket chain Booths, is founded when tea dealer Edwin Henry Booth, 19, opens a shop called "The China House" in Blackpool. July 1 – The United States issues its first postage stamps. July 24: Mormons expelled from Illinois arrive at the Great Salt Lake in what is now Utah. July 24 – After 17 months of travel, Brigham Young leads 148 Mormon pioneers into Salt Lake Valley, resulting in the establishment of Salt Lake City. July 26 – The nation of Liberia, founded as a haven for freed African-American slaves, becomes independent. July 29 – The Cumberland School of Law is founded at Cumberland University, in Lebanon, Tennessee. At the end of this year, only 15 law schools exist in the United States. August 12 – Mexican–American War: U.S. troops of General Winfield Scott begin to advance along the aqueduct around Lakes Chalco and Xochimilco in Mexico. August 20 – Mexican–American War – Battle of Churubusco: U.S. troops defeat Mexican forces. August – Yale Corporation establishes the first graduate school in the United States, as Department of Philosophy and the Arts (renamed Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1892). September 14 – Mexican–American War: U.S. general Winfield Scott enters Mexico City, marking the end of organized Mexican resistance. September 30 – The Vegetarian Society is formed in the United Kingdom (it remains the oldest in the world). October 12 – German inventors and industrialists Werner von Siemens and Johann Georg Halske found Siemens & Halske to develop the electrical telegraph. October 19 – Charlotte Brontë publishes Jane Eyre under the pen name of Currer Bell in England. October 31 – Theta Delta Chi is founded as a social fraternity at Union College, Schenectady, New York. October – The last volcanic eruption of Mount Guntur in West Java occurs. November 3–29 – Sonderbund War: In Switzerland, General Guillaume-Henri Dufour's Federal Army defeats the Sonderbund (an alliance of seven Catholic cantons) in a civil war, with a total of only 86 deaths. November 4–8 – James Young Simpson discovers the anesthetic properties of chloroform and first uses it, successfully, on a patient, in an obstetric case in Edinburgh.[6] November 10 – The first brew of Carlsberg beer is finished in Copenhagen. November 17 – The Battle of Um Swayya Spring takes place near a spring in Qatar, after a Bahraini force under Shaikh Ali bin Khalifa Deputy Ruler of Bahrain defeats the Al Binali tribe. The chief of the Al Binali, Isa bin Tureef, is slain in battle with over 70 fatalities from his side. December 14 – Emily Brontë and Anne Brontë publish Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey, respectively, in a 3-volume set under the pen names of Ellis Bell and Acton Bell in England. December 20 – British Royal Navy steam frigate HMS Avenger (1845) is wrecked on the Sorelle Rocks in the Mediterranean Sea with the loss of 246 lives and only eight survivors.[7] December 21 – Emir Abdelkader surrenders to the French in Algeria.[8] The Great Famine continues in Ireland. The North Carolina General Assembly incorporates the railroad town of Goldsborough, and the Wayne county seat is moved to the new town. Welfare in Sweden takes its first step with the introduction of the 1847 års fattigvårdförordning. Cartier, a luxury brand in France, is founded. January 5 – Oku Yasukata, Japanese field marshal, leading figure in the early Imperial Japanese Army (d. 1930) January 7 – Caspar F. Goodrich, American admiral (d. 1925) January 24 – Radomir Putnik, Serbian field marshal (d. 1917) January 28 – Dorus Rijkers, Dutch naval hero (d. 1928) February 3 – Warington Baden-Powell, British admiralty lawyer (d. 1921) February 4 – Remus von Woyrsch, German field marshal (d. 1920) February 5 – João Maria Correia Ayres de Campos, 1st Count of Ameal, Portuguese politician and antiquarian (d. 1920) February 8 – Hugh Price Hughes, Methodist social reformer, first Superintendent of the West London Mission (d. 1902) February 11 – Thomas Alva Edison, American inventor (d. 1931) February 13 – Sir Robert McAlpine, Scottish builder (d. 1930) February 15 – Robert Fuchs, Austrian composer (d. 1927) February 16 – Philipp Scharwenka, Polish-German composer (d. 1917) February 17 – Otto Blehr, Norwegian attorney, Liberal Party politician, 7th Prime Minister of Norway (d. 1927) March 1 – Sir Thomas Brock, English sculptor (d. 1922) March 2 Isaac Barr, Anglican clergyman, promoter of British colonial settlement schemes (d. 1937) Cayetano Arellano, first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines under the American Civil Government (d. 1920) March 3 – Alexander Graham Bell, Scottish-born Canadian inventor (d. 1922) March 4 – Carl Josef Bayer, Austrian chemist (d. 1904) March 11 – Sidney Sonnino, Prime Minister of Italy (d. 1922)[9] March 14 – Castro Alves, Brazilian poet (d. 1871) March 18 – William O'Connell Bradley, American politician from Kentucky (d. 1914) March 23 – Edmund Gurney, British psychologist (d. 1888) March 27 Otto Wallach, German chemist, Nobel Prize laureate (d. 1931) Garret Barry, Irish musician (d. 1899) April 2 – Charles Frederic Moberly Bell, British journalist, editor (d. 1911) April 10 – Joseph Pulitzer, Hungarian-born journalist, newspaper publisher (d. 1911) April 15 – Yehudah Aryeh Leib Alter, Polish Hasidic rabbi (d. 1905) April 27 – Emma Irene Åström, Finnish teacher, Finland's first female university graduate (d. 1934) May 7 – Archibald Primrose, 5th Earl of Rosebery, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom (d. 1929) May 14 – Sir Frederick William Borden, Canadian politician (d. 1917) June 8 Oleksander Barvinsky, Ukrainian politician (d. 1926) Ida Saxton McKinley, First Lady of the United States (d. 1907) June 10 – Gina Krog, Norwegian suffragist (d. 1916) June 11 – Dame Milicent Fawcett, British suffragist (d. 1929) June 16 – Luella Dowd Smith, American educator, author, and reformer (d. 1941) Paul von Hindenburg Bram Stoker July 2 – Marcel Alexandre Bertrand, French geologist (d. 1907) July 9 – Wong Fei-hung, Chinese healer, revolutionary (d. 1925) July 13 – Damian Sawczak, Ukrainian judge (d. 1912) July 19 – Alexander Meyrick Broadley, British historian (d. 1916) July 20 Lord William Beresford, Irish army officer, Victoria Cross recipient (d. 1900) Max Liebermann, German painter, printmaker (d. 1935) July 25 – Paul Langerhans, German pathologist, biologist (d. 1888) August 3 – John Hamilton-Gordon, 1st Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, Canadian politician, Governor General (d. 1934) August 5 – Andrey Selivanov, Russian general and politician (d. 1917) August 21 – Hale Johnson, American temperance movement leader (d. 1902) September 3 – Charles Stillman Sperry, American admiral (d. 1911) September 5 Jesse James, American outlaw (d. 1882) Joseph Bucklin Bishop, American journalist, publisher (d. 1928) September 17 – John I. Beggs, American businessman (d. 1925) September 22 – Enrique Almaraz y Santos, Spanish Catholic cardinal (d. 1922) September 23 – Anandamohan Bose, Indian politician, academic and social reformer (d. 1906) September 30 – Wilhelmina Drucker, Dutch feminist (d. 1925) Maria Pia of Savoy Thomas F. Porter October 1 – Annie Besant, English women's rights activist, writer and orator (d. 1933)[10] October 2 – Paul von Hindenburg, German field marshal, President of Germany (d. 1934) October 13 Sir Arthur Dyke Acland, 13th Baronet, British politician (d. 1926) Maurice Bailloud, French general (d. 1921) October 14 – Wilgelm Vitgeft, Russian admiral (d. 1904) October 15 – Ralph Albert Blakelock, American romanticist painter (d. 1919) October 16 – Maria Pia of Savoy, Queen consort of Portugal (d. 1911) October 17 – Chiquinha Gonzaga, Brazilian composer (d. 1935) October 19 – Aurilla Furber, American author, editor, and activist (d. 1898) October 20 – Mifflin E. Bell, American architect (d. 1904) October 22 – Koos de la Rey, Boer general (d. 1914) October 30 Charlie Bassett, American sheriff (d. 1896) Thomas F. Porter, American politician, 32nd Mayor of Lynn, Massachusetts (d. 1927) November 1 – Dame Emma Albani, Canadian operatic soprano (d. 1930) November 2 – Georges Sorel, French socialist philosopher (d. 1922) November 6 – Ugo Balzani, Italian historian (d. 1916) November 7 – Lotta Crabtree, American stage actress (d. 1924) November 8 Jean Casimir-Perier, 6th President of France (d. 1907) Bram Stoker, Irish author of the Gothic novel Dracula (d. 1912) November 17 – Carlo Mirabello, Italian admiral and politician (d. 1910)[11] November 26 – Dagmar of Denmark, empress of Tsar Alexander III of Russia (d. 1928) November 30 – Afonso Pena, Brazilian president (d. 1909) December 1 – Agathe Backer-Grøndahl, Norwegian pianist, composer (d. 1907) December 9 – George Grossmith, English comic writer and performer (d. 1912) December 17 Émile Faguet, French writer, critic (d. 1916) Michel-Joseph Maunoury, French general during World War I (d. 1923) December 18 – Augusta Holmès, French composer (d. 1903) December 21 – John Chard, British Officer (d. 1897) December 29 – Alexis-Xyste Bernard, Canadian Catholic bishop (d. 1923) December 30 – John Peter Altgeld, American politician, 20th Governor of Illinois (d. 1902) Fanny Mendelssohn January 19 – Charles Bent, first Governor of New Mexico Territory (b. 1799) (assassinated) February 3 – Marie Duplessis, French courtesan (b. 1824) February 5 – Luis José de Orbegoso, Peruvian general and politician, 11th and 12th President of Peru (b. 1795) March 9 – Mary Anning, British paleontologist (b. 1799) March 3 – Charles Hatchett, English chemist (b. 1765)[12] April 21 – Barbara Spooner Wilberforce, wife of British abolitionist William Wilberforce (b. 1777) April 30 – Archduke Charles of Austria, Austrian general (b. 1771) May 14 – Fanny Mendelssohn, German composer, pianist (b. 1805) May 15 – Daniel O'Connell, Irish politician who promoted the Roman Catholic Relief Act 1829 (b. 1775) May 16 – Vicente Rocafuerte, 2nd President of Ecuador (b. 1783) May 29 – Emmanuel de Grouchy, Marquis de Grouchy, French marshal (b. 1766) June 11 – Afonso, Prince Imperial of Brazil (b. 1845) June 11 – Sir John Franklin, British explorer (b. 1786) Felix Mendelssohn July 7 – Thomas Carpenter, American glassmaker (b. 1752) July 16 – Karl Friedrich Burdach, German physiologist (b. 1776) September 4 – František Vladislav Hek, Czech patriot (b. 1769) September 13 – Nicolas Oudinot, French marshal (b. 1767) October 2 – Vasil Aprilov, Bulgarian educator, merchant and writer (b. 1789)[13] October 22 Henriette Herz, German salonnière (b. 1764) Negus Sahle Selassie of Shewa (b. c. 1795) November 4 – Felix Mendelssohn, German composer (b. 1809) November 18 – Zebulon Crocker, American congregationalist pastor (b. 1802) December 14 Dorothy Ann Thrupp, British psalmist (b. 1779) Manuel José Arce, Central American politician (b. 1787) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José Antonio Páez (b. 1803) Unknown: Jeanne Geneviève Labrosse, French balloonist and parachutist (b. 1775) ^ The Knickerbocker, or The New York Monthly, March 1847, p. 283. ^ "The History of Birkenhead Park". 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The economic development of continental Europe: 1780–1870 (1973) online; note there are two different books with identical authors and slightly different titles. Their coverfage does not overlap. Milward, Alan S, and S. B. Saul, eds. The development of the economies of continental Europe, 1850–1914 (1977) online The Wallace Collection, London, houses one of the finest collections of 18th-century decorative arts from France, England and Italy, including paintings, furniture, porcelain and gold boxes. Media related to 18th century at Wikimedia Commons Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 18th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. 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A tap is simply a device with the means to control the flow of water through it. This is achieved opening, closing or restricting the path along which the water will flow. There are countless designs of tap (also known as a faucet) to accommodate personal taste and application, but they all share a similar function. There are several ways to achieve such control. but many domestic taps with either one or two knobs or levers use one of two types of valve shown below. Single lever taps tend to use a different type of cartridge - please refer back to previous page or call if you require advice. These are more commonly seen in older and traditional style brassware. Often known as a 'tap gland'. They operate by multiple turns of the tap head that screws a plunger in and out, in turn placing pressure on or releasing a soft washer located over an orifice in the tap body. This action constricts the flow over water through the orifice. Although there can be the odd exception, these can normally be identified prior to dismantling if the tap head requires multiple turns to operate fully. These are more commonly used in modern brassware. A ceramic disk valve offers full flow control (fully on to off) within a quarter turn of the tap head. This makes lever control possible - something that could prove difficult if multiple turns were necessary. Ceramic disk valves (also referred to as ceramic cartridges) tend to last longer than their traditional 'compression' counterparts - especially in hard water areas. Replacing a tap valve Replacing either type of valve should be a fairly simple task. The valve (or cartridge) simply screws into the body of the brassware, so extraction is a matter of unscrewing. For a few simple tips on this process please refer here. For reasons too numerous to list tap valves and cartridges are available in a considerable range of sizes. A Bath tap may have a larger valve than basin brassware in order to facilitate higher flow rates. Quirky and traditional brassware my require a longer stem. Many tap stems have 20 teeth on the spline where others may have 18, 24 or other number. These are just a few examples of possible differences you may encounter. In short, take nothing for granted. Many tap valves can look similar but small differences can mean that they will not interchange. As tap manufacturers tend to buy in the internals (the valves) it is usually possible to source replacements whether or not you know the make and model of the brassware. You just need to establish a few key dimensions. How to measure a tap valve... Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. 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There are countless designs of tap (also known as a faucet) to accommodate personal taste and application, but they all share a similar function. There are several ways to achieve such control. but many domestic taps with either one or two knobs or levers use one of two types of valve shown below. Single lever taps tend to use a different type of cartridge - please refer back to previous page or call if you require advice. These are more commonly seen in older and traditional style brassware. Often known as a 'tap gland'. They operate by multiple turns of the tap head that screws a plunger in and out, in turn placing pressure on or releasing a soft washer located over an orifice in the tap body. This action constricts the flow over water through the orifice. Although there can be the odd exception, these can normally be identified prior to dismantling if the tap head requires multiple turns to operate fully. These are more commonly used in modern brassware. 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