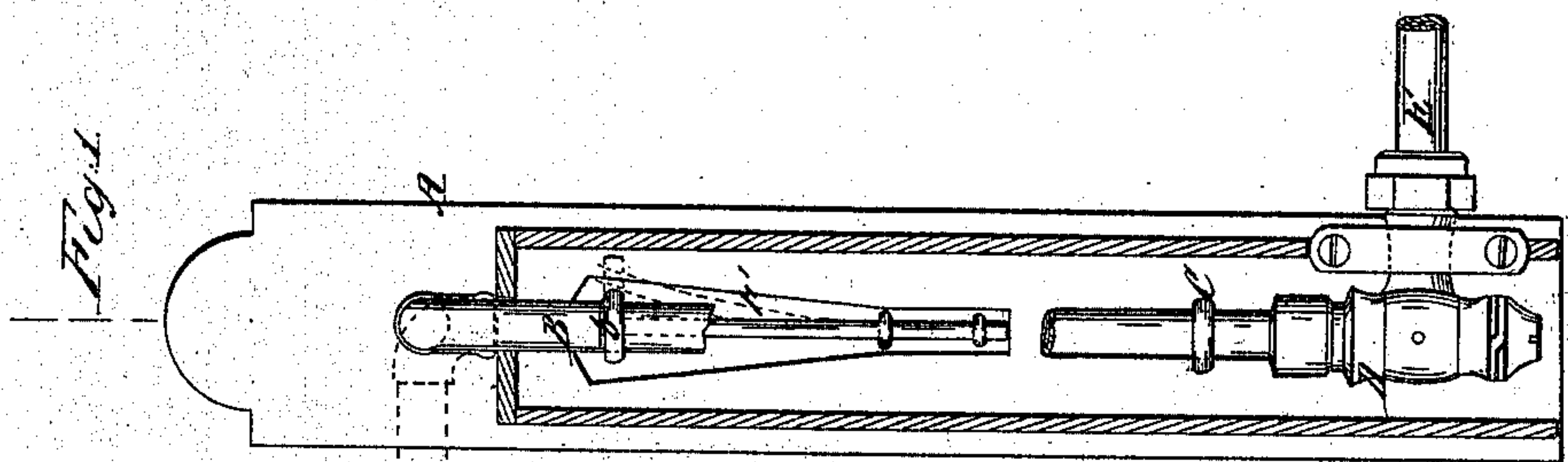
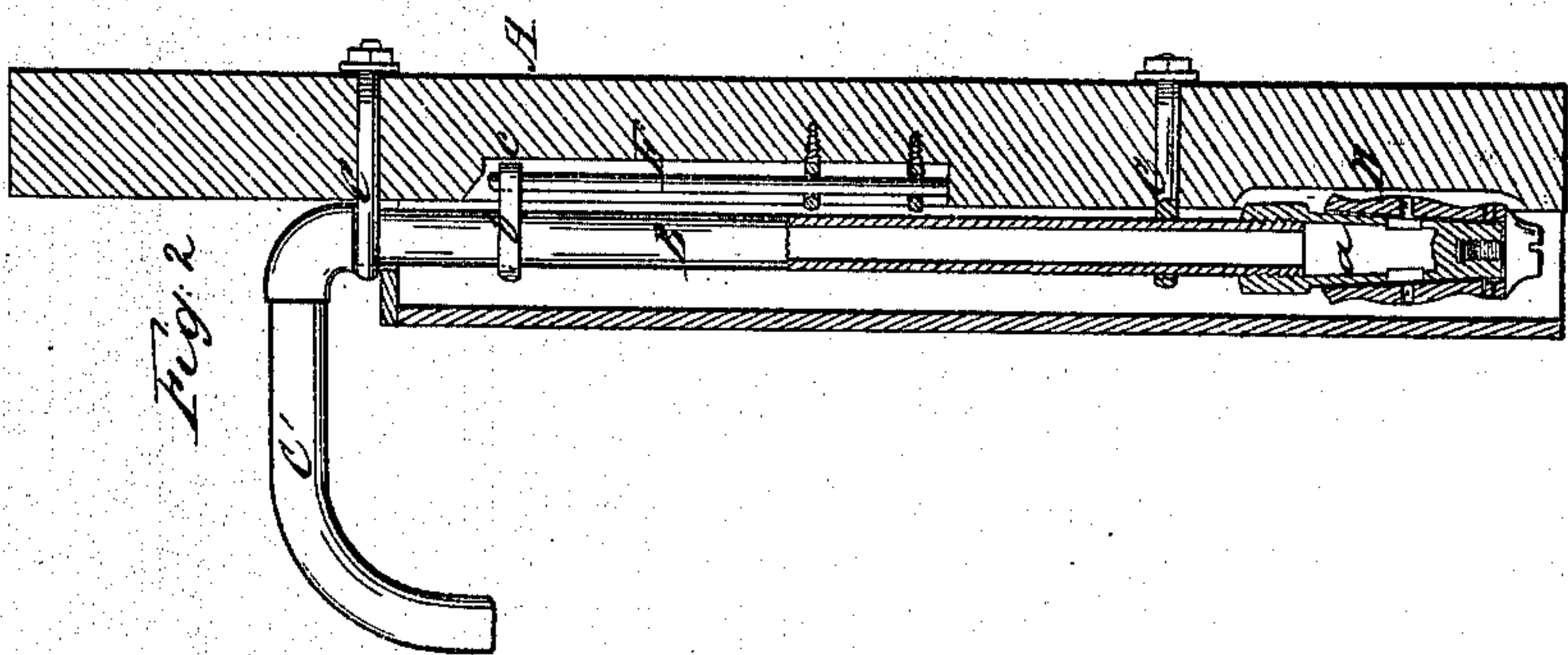
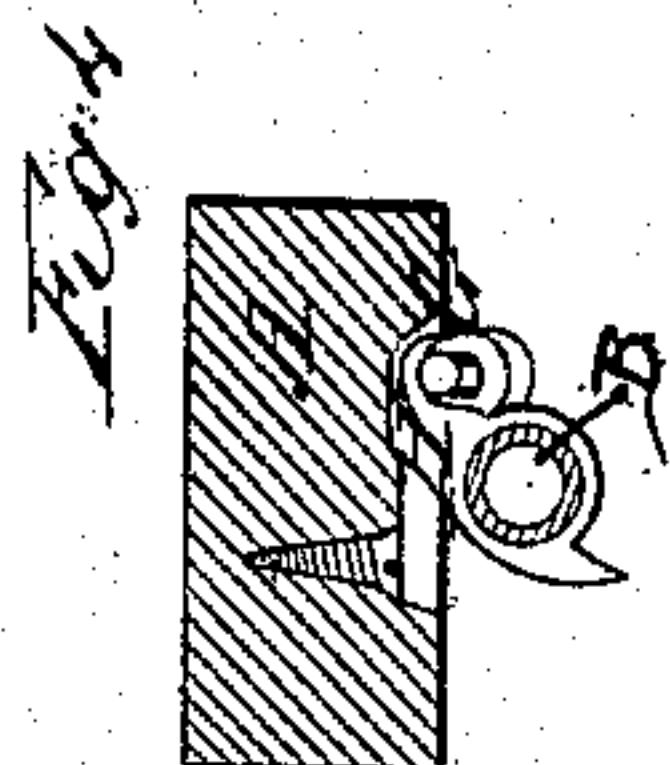
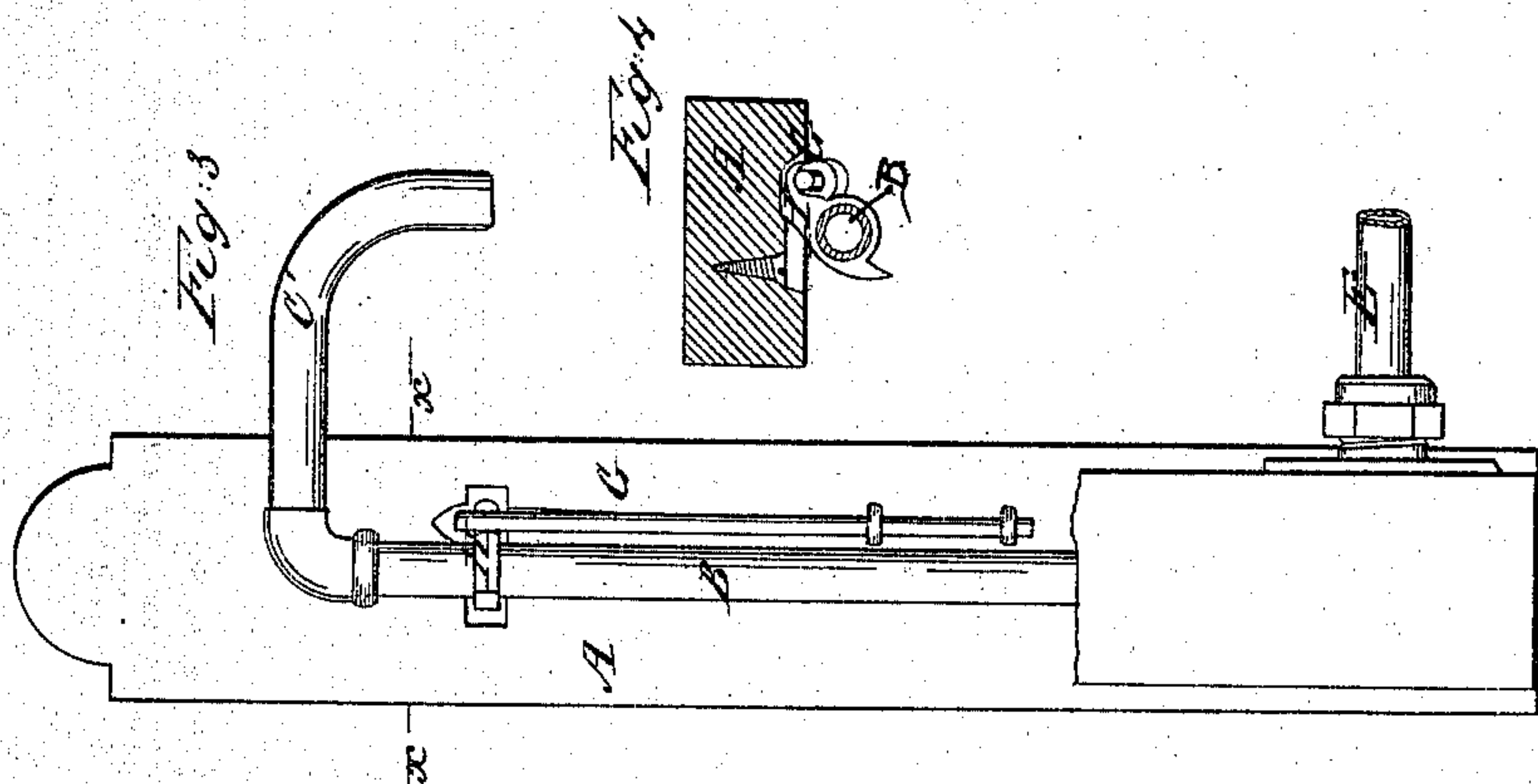


G. J. & H. W. Ross

Hydrant

N^o 35473.

Patented June 3, 1862.



Witnesses

Wm. J. Mungerton
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Inventor

Geo. J. Ross
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. ROSS AND H. W. ROSS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN HYDRANTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 35,473, dated June 3, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE J. ROSS and H. W. ROSS, of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hydrants; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are sectional elevations of our invention; Fig. 4, a horizontal section of Fig. 3, taken in the line *x x*.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct our invention, we will proceed to describe it.

A represents the stock or post of a hydrant, and B is a tube attached thereto by rings or clasps C, which admit of the tube turning freely in them.

The tube B is provided at its upper end with a horizontal nozzle, C', the outer part of which is curved downward. The lower end of the tube B is screwed or otherwise fitted to the plug or spigot *a* of a cock, D, which is in the main or supply pipe E, and when open affords a communication between the tube B and supply-pipe E.

The cock D is opened and closed by turning its plug or spigot *a*, and as the tube B is attached thereto it follows as a matter of course that the water may be discharged from the hydrant and cut off by simply turning said tube B, which is the eduction pipe.

To the eduction tube or pipe B (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) there is attached a ring, *b*, which has a projection or eye, *c*, into which the upper end of a spring, F, fits. This spring may be simply a piece of steel wire. It should be

of requisite thickness and strength to keep, when not acted upon, the tube B in such a position that the cock will be closed.

The position of the spring F in Figs. 1 and 2 is directly behind the tube or pipe B and keeps the nozzle C' in a position at right angles with the stock or post A, as shown in Fig. 2. In order therefore to admit of the discharge of the water from the hydrant the operator turns the tube or pipe B either to the right or left, and thereby opens the cock D, the water flowing up through the tube B and out from the nozzle C'. When the operator releases the nozzle C', the spring F turns the tube or pipe B back to its original position and closes cock D.

In Fig. 3 a spring, G, is shown bearing against an arm, H, which projects from the tube or pipe B, as shown in Fig. 4, the spring and arm being so arranged relatively with the tube and its nozzle as to keep the latter in contact with the stock or post A.

The arrangement shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is preferable where one hydrant is placed between two yards, as the nozzle may be turned in two different directions to project over either yard.

We do not claim, broadly, the invention of spring valves or cocks; but,

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The arrangement of the spring with the rotary eduction-pipe in the manner herein shown and described.

GEO. J. ROSS.
H. W. ROSS.

Witnesses:

M. M. LIVINGSTON,
JAMES LAIRD.