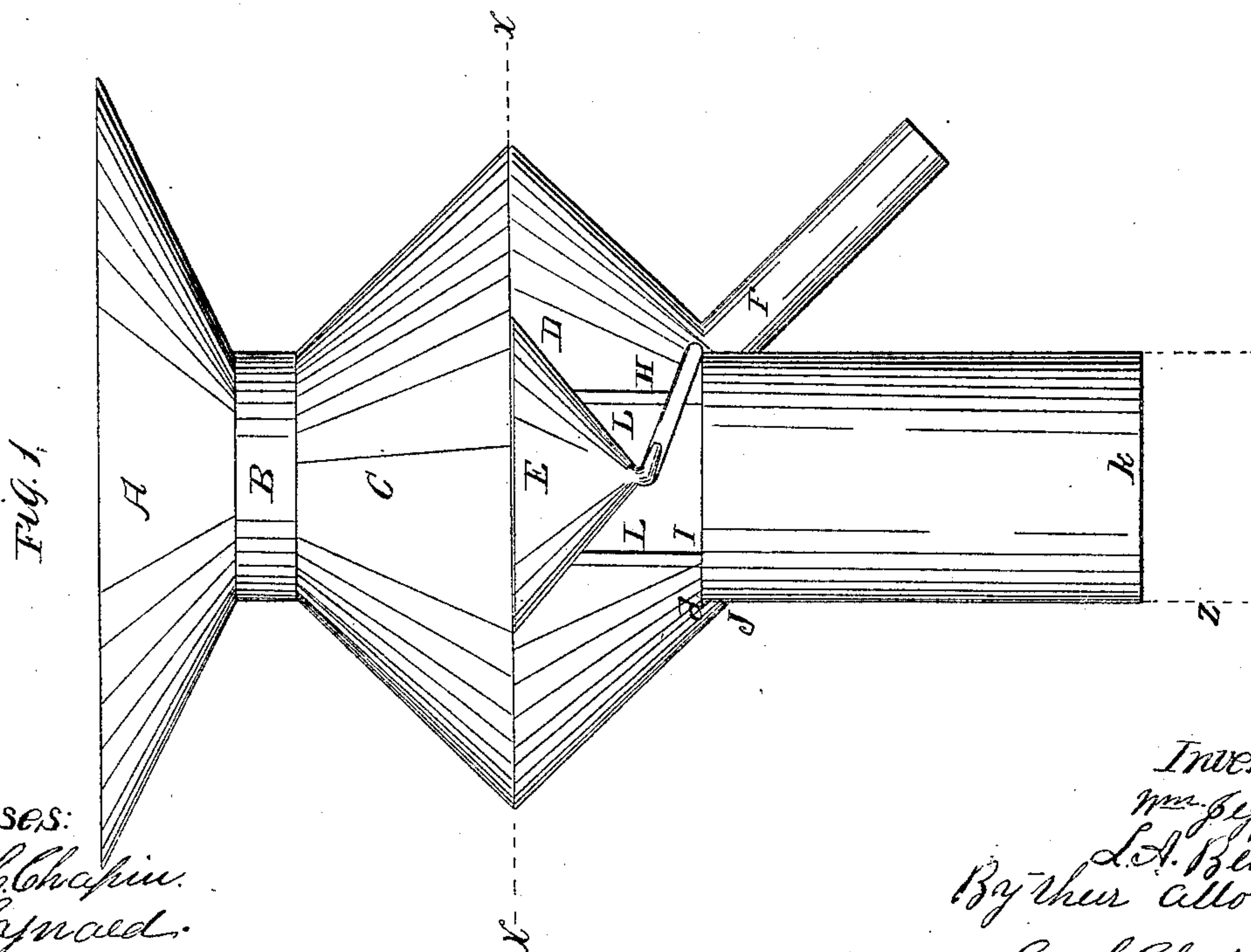
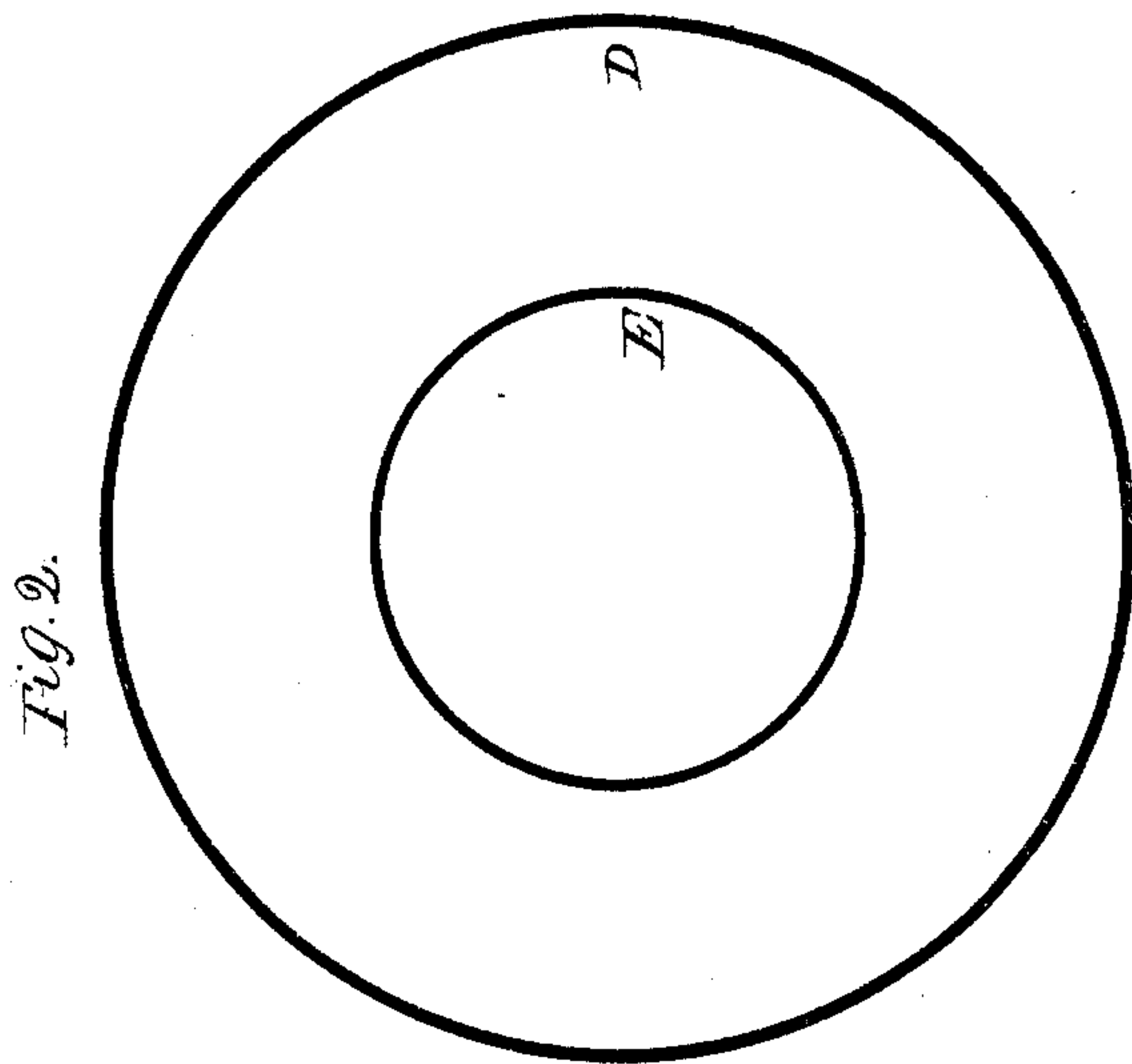


Jeggle & Brooks,
Steam-Boiler Condenser.

N^o 63,391.

Patented Apr. 2, 1867.



Witnesses:
Geo. L. Chapin.
A. Haynard.

Inventors:
Wm. Jeggle.
L. A. Brooks.
By their Attorneys.
Geo. L. Chapin.

United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM JEGGLE AND L. A. BROOKS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 63,391, dated April 2, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONDENSERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM JEGGLE and L. A. BROOKS, of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Condensers for Escape Pipes; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings and letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a central sectional elevation of our condenser.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section of the same, taken through the line X X, fig. 1.

The object of our invention is to condense the steam at the end of the escape pipe and conduct the water by means of suitable leaders back into the supply tanks, or to such other places as most necessary and convenient. The advantage of such an arrangement will be better understood when it is known that the water condensed by the atmosphere, from escape pipes falls upon the roofs of buildings, causing those made of wood to soon rot away, and in cold weather to be covered with ice, which frequently causes said roofs to leak.

The nature of our invention consists in the use of a series of cones so arranged that the steam from the escape pipe will be suddenly checked by coming in contact with metallic plates, and cooled to such an extent as to condense said steam and cause the water to pass into suitable pipes, from which it can be conveyed into tanks in the upper stories of buildings, and used for extinguishing fires, bathing purposes, &c.

K shows the lower pipe, which may be fitted on to the end of the escape pipe Z in the usual manner. D is the lower inverted truncated cone, rigidly attached to the base of the cone C, and passing down over the pipe K, as seen at J, fig. 1. By this means a channel is provided for receiving the water condensed from the steam and conveying it to the discharge pipe F. B is the metallic band, which is rigidly attached to the cones C and A; the cone C being used to check the steam in its upward passage and cause the water to fall into the channel *a*, and the cone A is for receiving the water condensed from the steam by the atmosphere and conveying it back into the condenser. The inner inverted cone E is held in position by means of the straps L, and is a very important feature of our invention, from the fact that it prevents the sudden escape of steam and causes it to strike against the outside of the condenser, and also is arranged to catch the water falling on the upper cone A, and by means of the pipe H carry it into the channel *a*. This arrangement is not only important in answering the purposes claimed, but as a means of furnishing warm water for various purposes in the upper stories of buildings, as a continuous stream of warm water is discharged from the pipe F, the amount of said water corresponding with the quantity of steam exhausted.

Having thus described our device, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The arrangement and combination of the cones A, C, D, E, pipes H, K, and F, when the whole is constructed substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM JEGGLE,
L. A. BROOKS.

Witnesses:

GEO. S. CHAPIN,
A. HAYWARD.