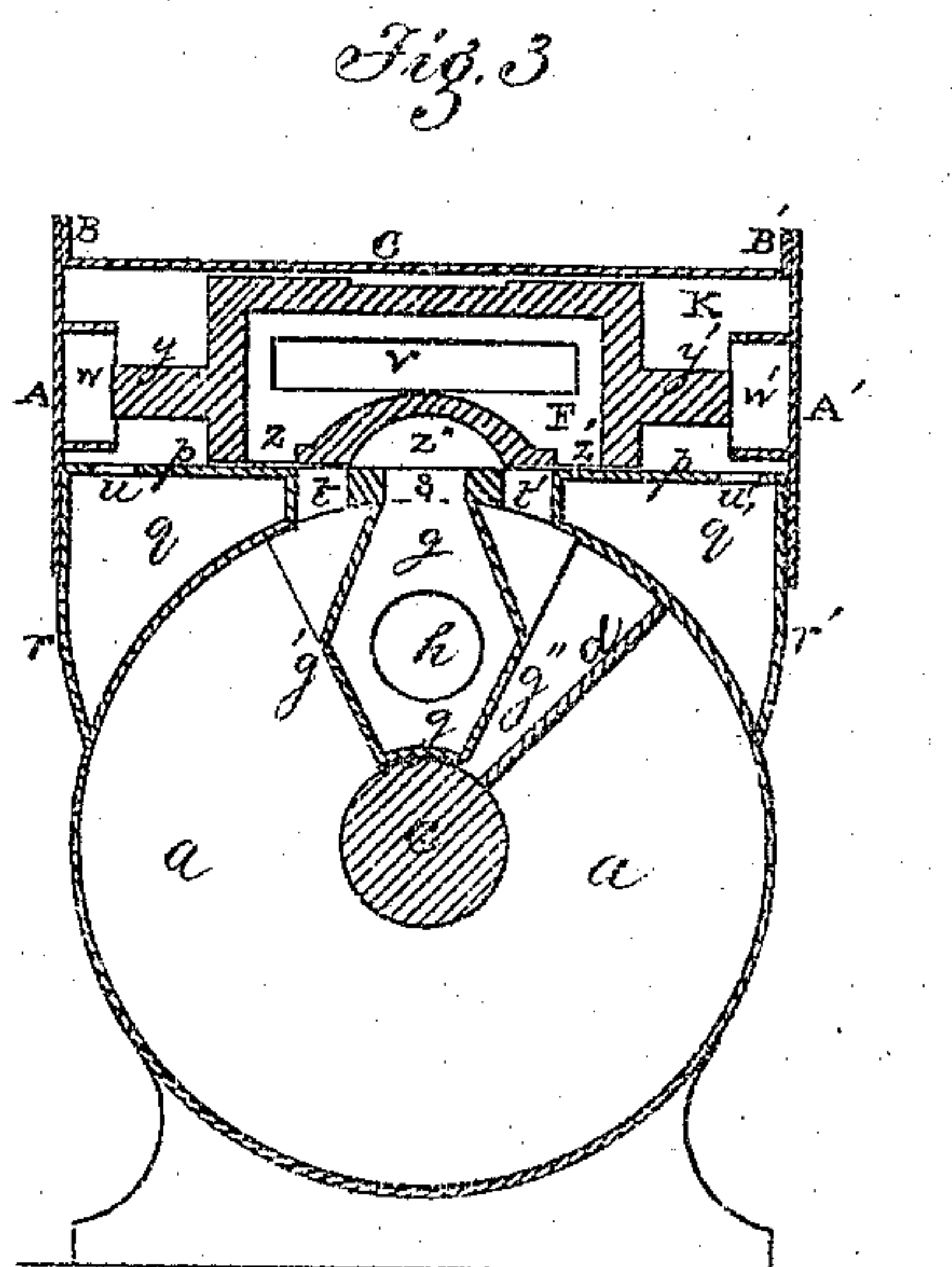
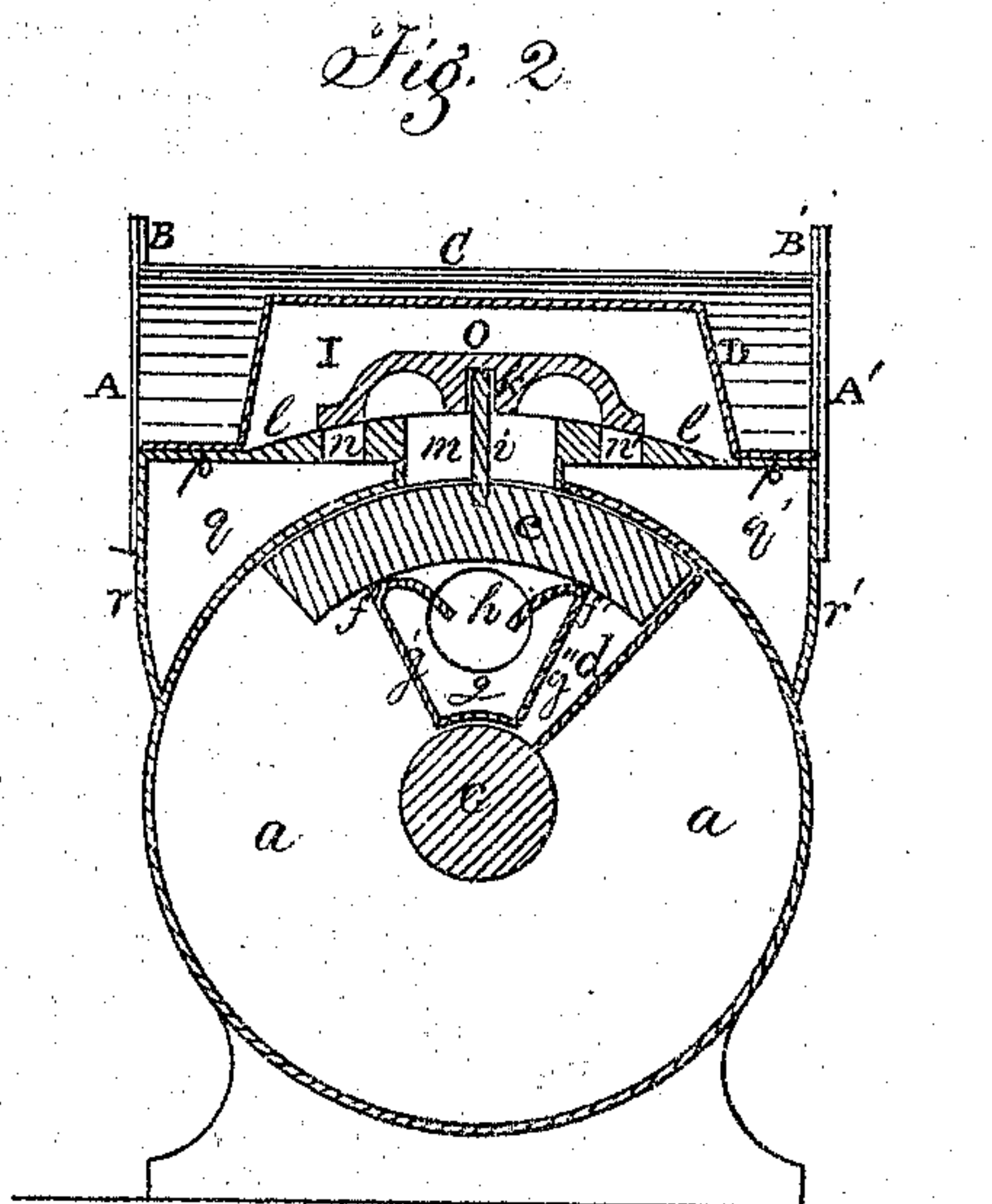
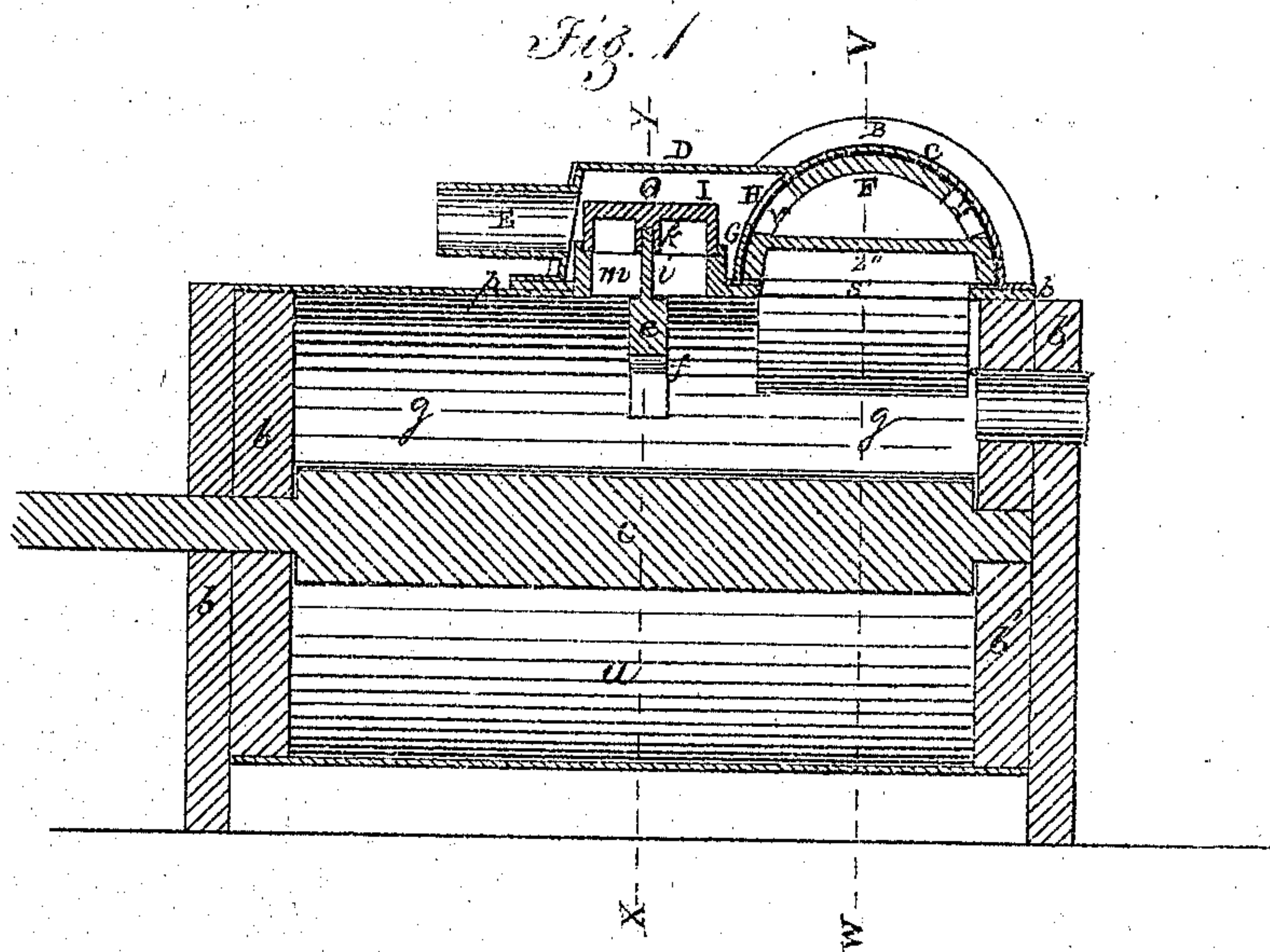


H. M. BARTLETT.

Improvement in Water-Meters.

No. 131,929.

Patented Oct. 8, 1872.



Witnesses
 Saml. M. Barton
 Jesse. F. Wheeler

Inventor
 Henry M. Bartlett
 by his attorney
 Cawthron Wright

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY M. BARTLETT, OF SOUTH DEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER-METERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 131,929, dated October 8, 1872; antedated October 5, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY M. BARTLETT, of South Dedham, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Water-Meters, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 of the drawing is a central vertical longitudinal section of my improved water or other liquid meter; Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section taken in the line X Y; and Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section taken in the line W V of the same.

The present invention relates to certain new and useful improvements on a former invention in water-meters, patented by me September 19, 1871, whereby the operation of the same is simplified and a more economical and effective meter is produced. My improvements consist mainly in operating, by a radial action, a transverse sliding valve-piston in connection with a longitudinal main valve-piston, each supplied with a peculiar arrangement of ports, channels, and valves—as will be more fully explained hereafter—so as to produce a reciprocal motion that will actuate proper registering devices connected with a meter.

In the drawing, *a a* represent a cylinder provided with supporting-heads *b b b'*, which form bearings for a rod or piston, *c*, that has a radiating wing, *d*, which revolves with it and acts on either end of a curved transverse slide, *e*, which travels through and is supported in slots *f f'*, formed in the upper portion of the angular sides *g' g''* of a longitudinal abutment-chamber, *g g*, extending the length of the cylinder *a a*, and formed by the angular sides *g' g''*, and a segmental bottom extending over the top of the rod *c*, and closed at the ends by the heads *b b'*, through the latter of which an eduction-pipe, *h*, connecting with the abutment-chamber *g g*, passes. The curved transverse slide *e* is provided with a vertical stem, *i*, that extends up from its top and connects with a socket, *k*, formed on and extending downward from the under side of a valve, *O*, which slides transversely on and is held by the upward extended sides of a curved bridge, *l l*, which is formed with a central square port, *m*, and two side ports, *n n'*, arranged transversely with the bridge *l l*, which is formed on the top *p p* of a portion of the meter that extends up from the cylinder *a a*, forming longi-

tudinal chambers or channels *q q'* between the top of the cylinder *a a* and the bottom and sides *r r'* of the upper portion *p p* of the meter. The upper portion *p p* is provided with a longitudinal exhaust-port, *s*, which connects with the abutment-chamber *g g* and its eduction-pipe *h*, and has two longitudinal ports, *t t'*, on each side of the exhaust-port *s*, connecting with the interior of the cylinder *a a*. The channels *q q'* are each provided with longitudinal ports *u u'*, formed in the top of the upper portion *p p* of the meter, and connecting with the ports *n n'* of the slide-valve *O*. Sliding transversely on the upper portion *p p* of the meter, so as to open or close the ports *s t t'* and *u u'*, is a semicircular main valve-piston, *F*, formed with longitudinal ports *v v'*, formed in its periphery above two side transverse ports, *z z'*, and a central dome-valve, *z''*, formed parallel with the ports *z z'*. The main or valve-piston *F* is provided at each end with projecting stems *y y'*, which act against bumpers *w w'*, formed on the inside of semicircular heads *A A*, attached to the sides *r r* of the upper portion *p p*, and flanges *B B'*, formed on the ends of a semicircular case, *C*, that is attached to the upper portion *p p* of the meter, and fits over the main valve-piston *F*, and has formed on it a case, *D*, that covers the sliding valve *O*, and is provided with an induction-pipe, *E*, attached to its front. The side of the case *C* forms a partition, *G*, which is provided with a port, *H*, formed longitudinally with the valves *O F*, and divides the cases *C* and *D* into chambers *I* and *K*.

The operation of my improved meter is as follows: The water or other fluid entering through the induction-pipe *E*, passes through the pressure-chamber *I* into one of the ports *n* or *n'* of the sliding valve *O*, and thence into one of the channels *q* and through the port *u*, is brought to bear against one end of the main valve-piston *F*, causing it to travel to the opposite side of the meter, and, opening the port *t*, through which the water or other fluid passes, and pressing against one side of the wing *d*, causes the rod or piston *c* to revolve and carry the wing *d* around to the opposite side *g'* of the abutment *g g*, thus striking the other end of the curved slide *e*, and carrying the slide-valve *O* and opening its opposite port *n'*, thereby causing the water or other fluid to

pass into the channel q' , and through the port u' , and operate against the other end of the main valve-piston F, thus forcing it back to its former position and opening the port t' , which admits the water, &c., against the other side of the wing d , thereby revolving it in an opposite direction and operating the slide-valve O and valve-piston F, so as to close one set of ports and open the other; the water, &c., in the meanwhile, passing out through the exhaust-port s into the abutment-chamber $g g$, and finding its final exit through the education-pipe h .

By continuing the operation as above described, the wing d is constantly revolved from one side to the other, thus actuating the slide e so as to produce a continued reciprocating movement to the valves O and F, by which any suitable indicating device connected with the meter may be operated.

The channels $q q'$ are direct in their communication from the valves O and F through the ports $n n'$ to the ports $u u'$, instead of being cross-channels, as in my previous patent; and instead of forming the valve-piston F with two exhaust-spaces, as formerly, it is arranged, in the present instance, with but one exhaust-space, z'' ; thus economizing labor and material in the construction, and, by the arrangement of the several devices hereinabove described, producing a meter effective in its operation.

Having thus fully described my improvements, what I claim as my invention, and desire to have secured to me by Letters Patent, is—

1. A water or other fluid meter provided with a radial wing, d , revolving with a rod or piston, c , against either end of a curved transverse slide, e , so as to operate reciprocally back and forth transversely with the meter, a sliding valve, O, and a main valve-piston, F, and open and close ports $s, t t', u u', v v', z z', n n'$, and m , by the action of the water on the said wing d through the said ports and channels $q q'$, chambers $g g$ I K, pipes E h , and port H, so as to regulate and correctly indicate, on a suitable registering device connected with the meter, the flow of water or other fluid passing through the same, substantially as specified.

2. The rod or piston c , provided with radial wing d , operating against either side of abutment-chamber $g g$, in combination with slide e , bridge $l l$, and sliding valve O, substantially as specified.

3. The cylinder $a a$, formed with upper portion pp , provided with curved bridge $l l$, ports $m n n' s t t' u u'$, and chambers or channels $q q'$, abutment-chamber $g g$, heads $b b b b'$, in combination with the rod or piston c , wing d , valve O, and main valve-piston F, substantially as specified.

4. The sliding valve O formed with socket k , and traveling forward and back on the bridge $l l$, transversely with the meter, so as to open and close the ports $n n'$, in combination with slide e , piston c , and cylinder $a a$, substantially as specified.

5. The main valve-piston F, formed with longitudinal ports $v v'$, transverse ports $z z'$, dome-valve z'' , projecting stems $y y'$, and operating parallel with the sliding valve O transversely back and forth on the meter, in combination with the valve O, piston c , slide e , cylinder $a a$, and cases C D, substantially as specified.

6. The case C, attached to the top of the meter and formed with projecting case D, partition G, port H, education-pipe E, chambers I K, flanges B B', heads A A', and bumpers $w w'$, in combination with main piston-valve F, sliding valve O, and cylinder $a a$, substantially as specified.

7. The curved transverse slide e , provided with stem i traveling in slots $f f'$, in combination with sliding valve O, piston c , wing d , and abutment $g' g''$, substantially as specified.

8. The abutment-chamber $g g$, formed with angular sides $g' g''$, slots $f f'$, in combination with piston c , wing d , cylinder $a a$, valve O, main valve-piston F, and cases C D, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY M. BARTLETT.

Witnesses:

SAML. M. BARTON,
CARROLL D. WRIGHT.