W. HADDOCK. Oscilla-ting-Valve for Steam-Engines.

No. 163,651

Patented May 25, 1875.

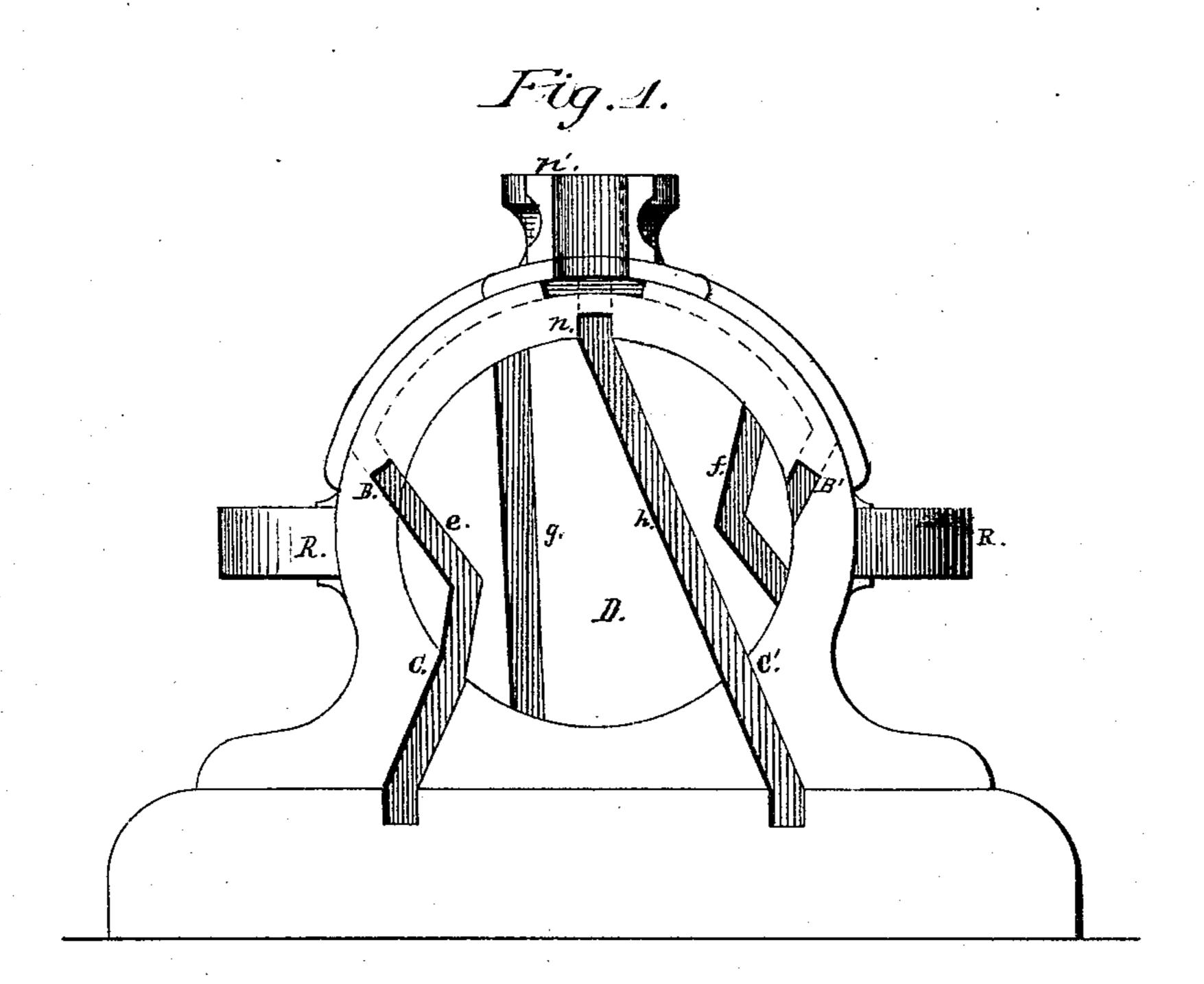
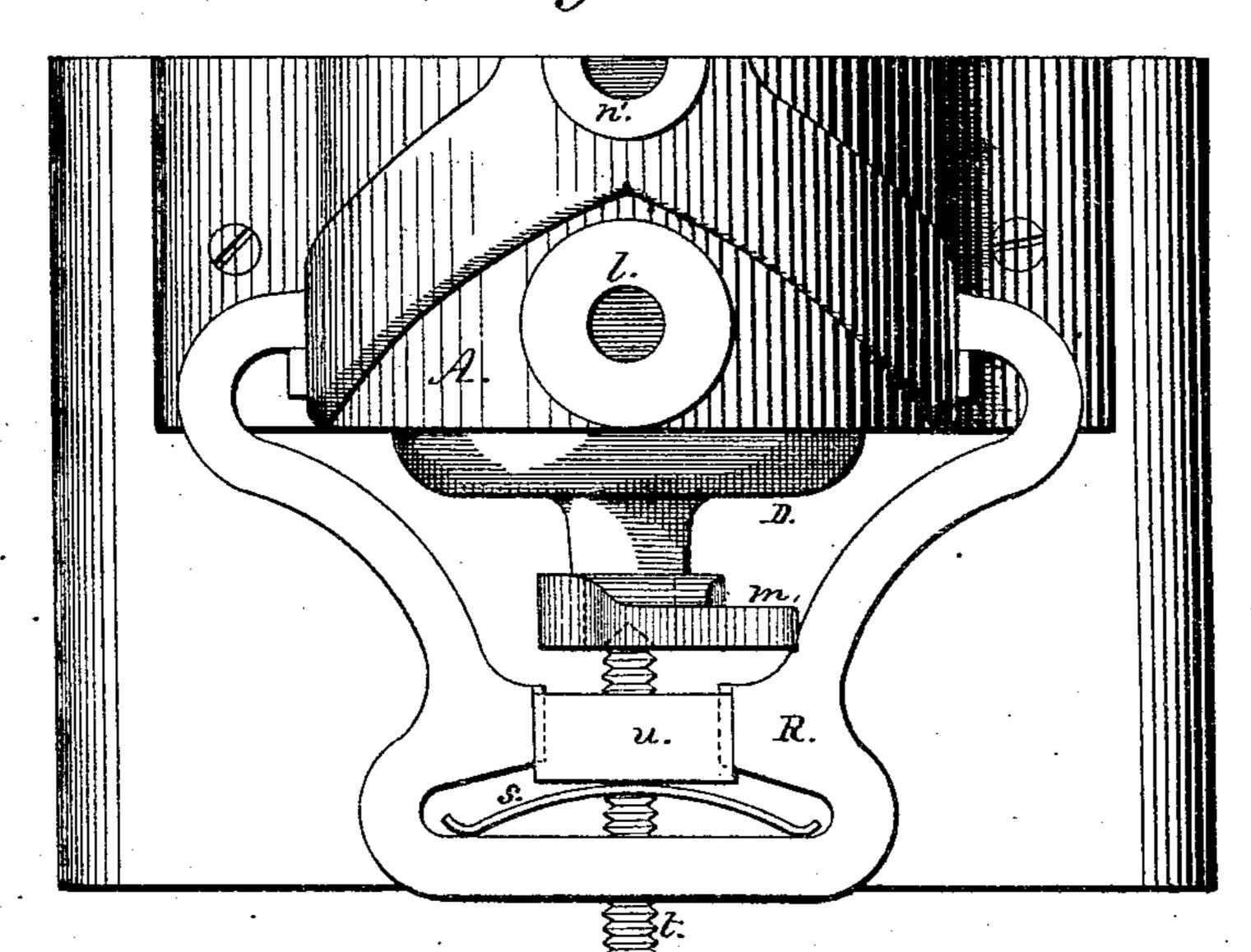


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WORCSTER HADDOCK, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN OSCILLATING VALVES FOR STEAM-ENGINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 163,651, dated May 25, 1875; application filed March 24, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Wordster Haddock, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Valves for Steam-Enginery; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to an improvement in valves for enginery; and consists in a valvecase and valve furnished with a series of openings for supplying steam to, and exhausting it from, the cylinder of the engine in any desired quantity, in combination with a device for holding the valve to its seat, and for adjusting it in case of wear.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe

its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of my specification, Figure 1 is a vertical and transverse section of the valve-case and valve. Fig. 2 is a top view or plan of the same.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the valve-case, which is provided with three supply-openings, $n \in \mathbb{C}'$, and two exhaust-openings, BB'. The valve D is cylindrical and slightly tapering, and is furnished with two supply-openings, g h, and two exhaust-openings, e and f. The valve D is held in its case through the medium of a bridle, R, furnished with a sliding nut, u, which is pressed toward the valve D by a spring, s. The nut u is furnished with screw-threads adapted to the screw-threads of the set-screw t, the point of which is conical and fits in a countersunk recess in the outer end of the

valve D. By this arrangement of the bridle, nut, set-screw, and spring, the valve D is held to its seat, and can be adjusted in case of wear, and they also compensate for any undue motion tending to undue friction of the valve D by the mechanism used for rotating it. To the outer end of the valve D is secured a lever, m, to which is attached the cam-rod or other device for giving to the valve D a rotary reciprocating motion, which may be so arranged as to open the several ports to their full capacity, or any desired degree less than their whole capacity. The supply-openings C and C' communicate with the cylinder of the engine. The steam-supply pipe is attached to the valve-case at l, and the exhaust-pipe is attached to the case at n'.

When the valve D is in the position represented in Fig. 1, steam is passing into one end of the cylinder through the openings n, h, and C', and steam is being exhausted from the other end of the cylinder through the openings C, e, and B. By rotating the valve D so that the upper end of the opening g is opposite to the opening n, then the valve will be supplying steam through the openings n, g, and C, and exhausting it through the openings C', f, and B.

Having thus described my improvement,

what I claim as of my invention is—.

The case A and coniform valve D, provided with openings, as shown, in combination with the detachable bridle R, screw t, nut u, and spring s, when arranged and operating substantially as herein shown and described.

WORCSTER HADDOCK.

Witnesses:

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