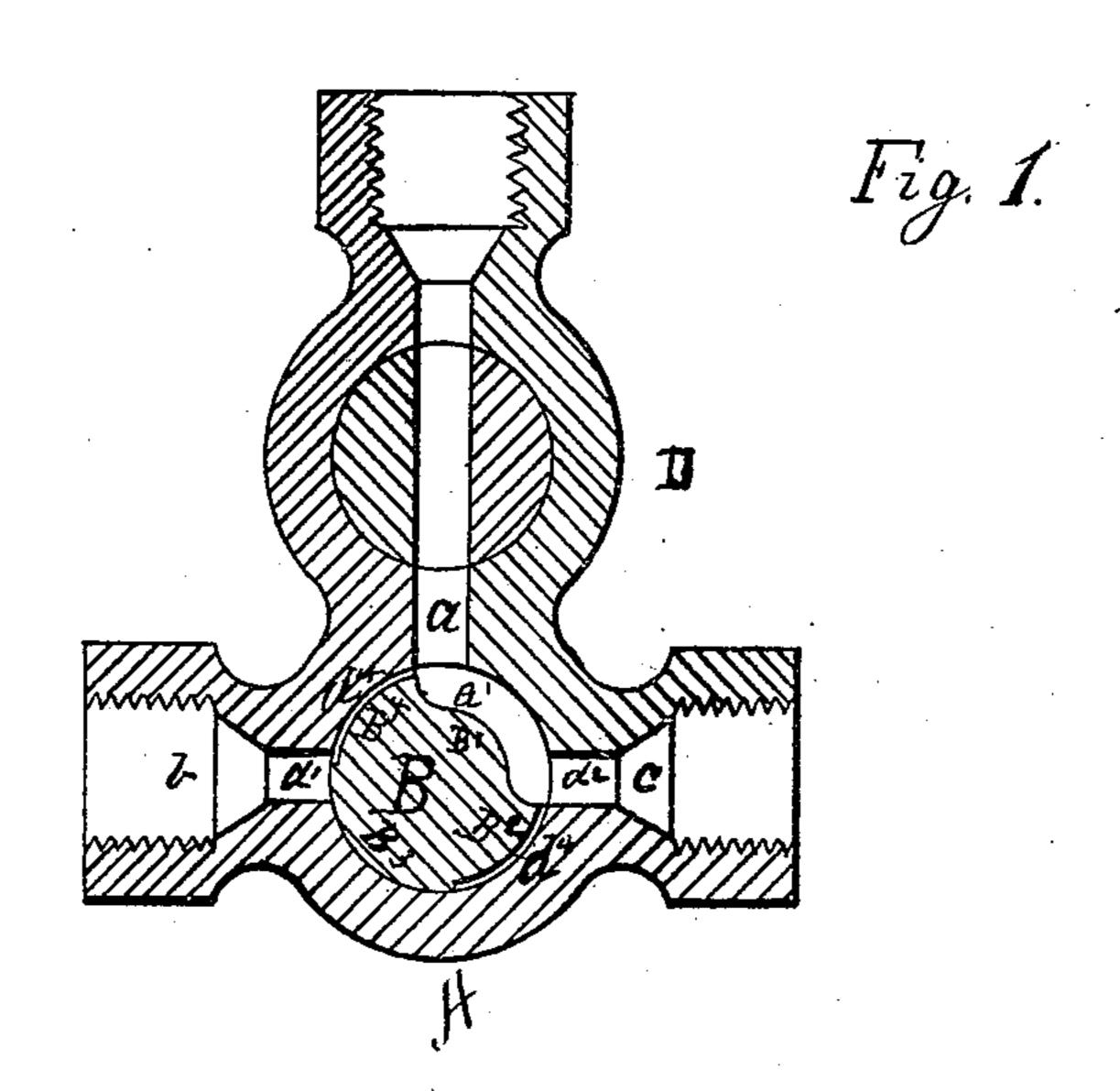
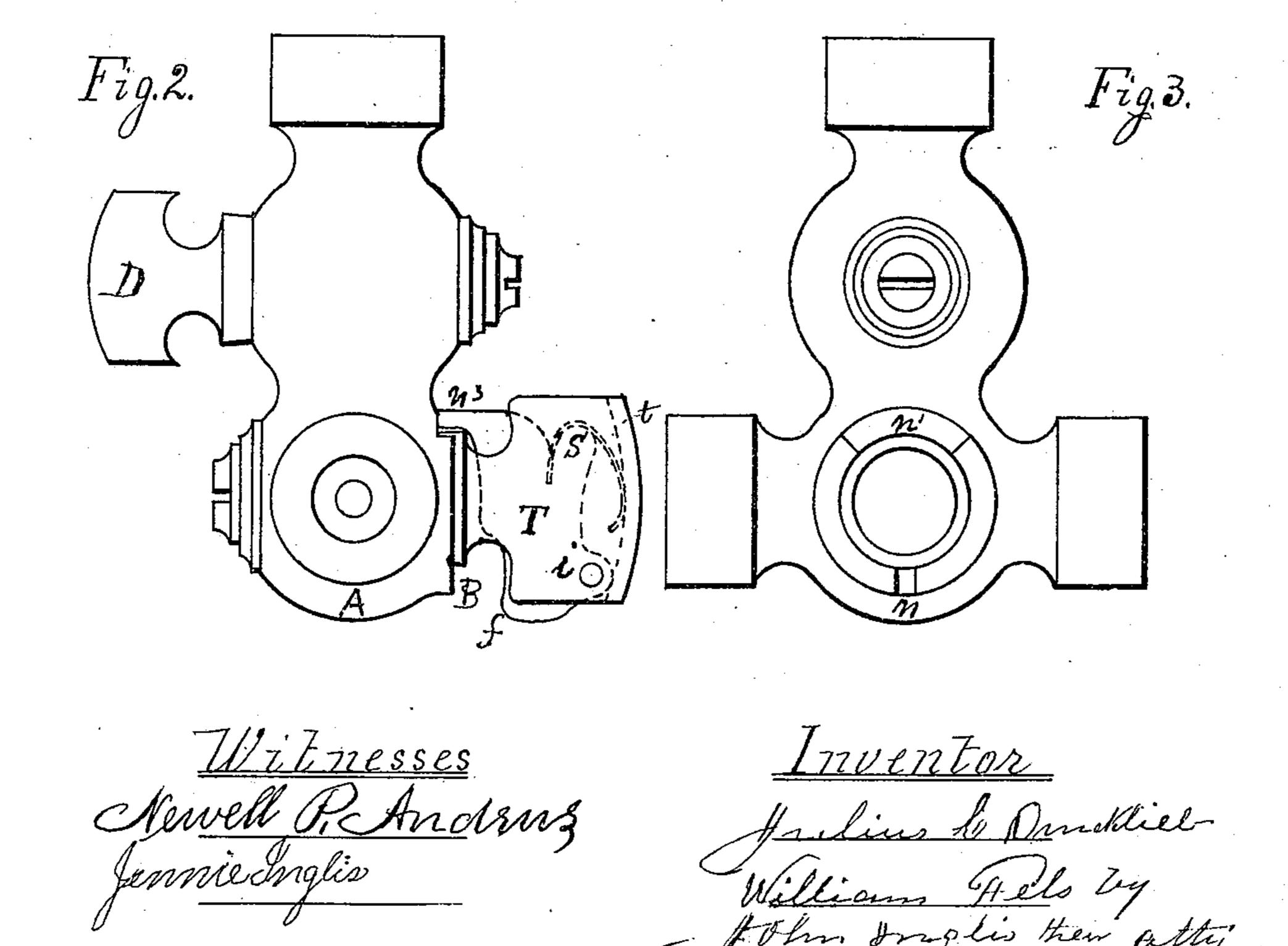
(No Model.)

## J. C. DRUCKLIEB & W. FELS. Gas Valve.

No. 238,768.

Patented March 15, 1881.





## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS C. DRUCKLIEB AND WILLIAM FELS, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

## GAS-VALVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,768, dated March 15, 1881.

Application filed December 7, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Julius C. Drucklieb and WILLIAM FELS, of the city of Paterson, county of Passaic, and State of New Jersey, 5 have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gas-Valves, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of our invention is the production to of a valve that will save gas and prevent accidents from fire in factories or workshops where the operatives need light at different places without using more than one light at a time. With our newly-invented valve the operative, 15 by turning on the light in front of a machine, lowers by the same action the light in the rear of the machine, being compelled to save gas where it is not needed.

Figure 1 is a sectional view of our newly-20 invented valve, showing the valve-seat A and | ter the notch n, which locks the key B at that its outlets b c and inlet a. B shows the construction of the valve-key. In the center of the conic part of the valve-key its circumference is divided into four equal parts—marked 25 B' B<sup>2</sup> B<sup>3</sup> B<sup>4</sup>. A channel, a', large enough to conduct the full volume of gas introduced through the inlet a, is cut out at B'. A fine groove or channel,  $d^4$ , is cut into  $B^2$   $B^4$ , and at B³ the valve-key is left solid. D is an ordinary 30 valve, (represented as forming a solid piece with A,) and serves for regulating the pressure of the gas.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the valve, showing the construction of the flat part or thumb-piece 35 of the valve-key B. The valve-key B, in the position shown in Fig. 1, is supplying the outlet c with a full flow of gas, while the flame at b is kept burning very low by the current of gas escaping through d'. By giving the valve-40 key B a quarter-turn to the left the main current would be conducted through outlet b, while the flame at c would receive a small current or flow through  $d^2$ . The valve-key B, by receiving another turn to the left, the solid 45 part of  $B^3$  would cut off the supply of gas at aand extinguish both flames.

Fig. 3 is an end view of our newly-invented valve at right angles to Fig. 2, showing that part of the valve-seat n' cut out for limiting the valve-key to a quarter of a turn, showing 50 also a notch, n, cut in the valve-seat A. The flat part of the valve-key B, as represented in Fig. 2, is provided with a slot, t, for the reception of a tumbler, T, the tumbler being provided with a spring, s, and is pivoted at i. A 55 notch, n', is cut in the valve-seat A at its wider part, which allows the nose  $n^3$  of tumbler T to move clear one-quarter of a turn of the key B. A slight pressure on the projecting part f of the tumbler T will lift its nose  $n^3$  above the 60 shoulders formed by cutting the notch n' into the valve-seat A for limiting the motions of the valve-key to a quarter of a turn, and allow the key B to be so turned as to shut off the flow of gas and permit the nose  $n^3$  of tumbler T to en- 65 point where the flow of gas is cut off. The key may be unlocked by simply pressing on the tumbler at f, which will lift the nose  $n^3$  from the notch n and allow the key B to be turned as 70 desired.

Having described our newly-invented valve and its mode of operation, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the valve-seat A with 75 the valve-key B, constructed with the described grooves or channels at B', B2, and B4, and the solid part at  $B^3$ , the tumbler T, projection f, pivot i, spring s, slot t, and nose  $n^3$ , substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the valve-key B, of the valve-seat A, provided with notch n' and notch n, outlets  $b c d' d^2$ , all arranged as shown and set forth.

> JULIUS C. DRUCKLIEB. WILLIAM FELS.

Witnesses: JOHN INGLIS, WM. J. DYNAN.