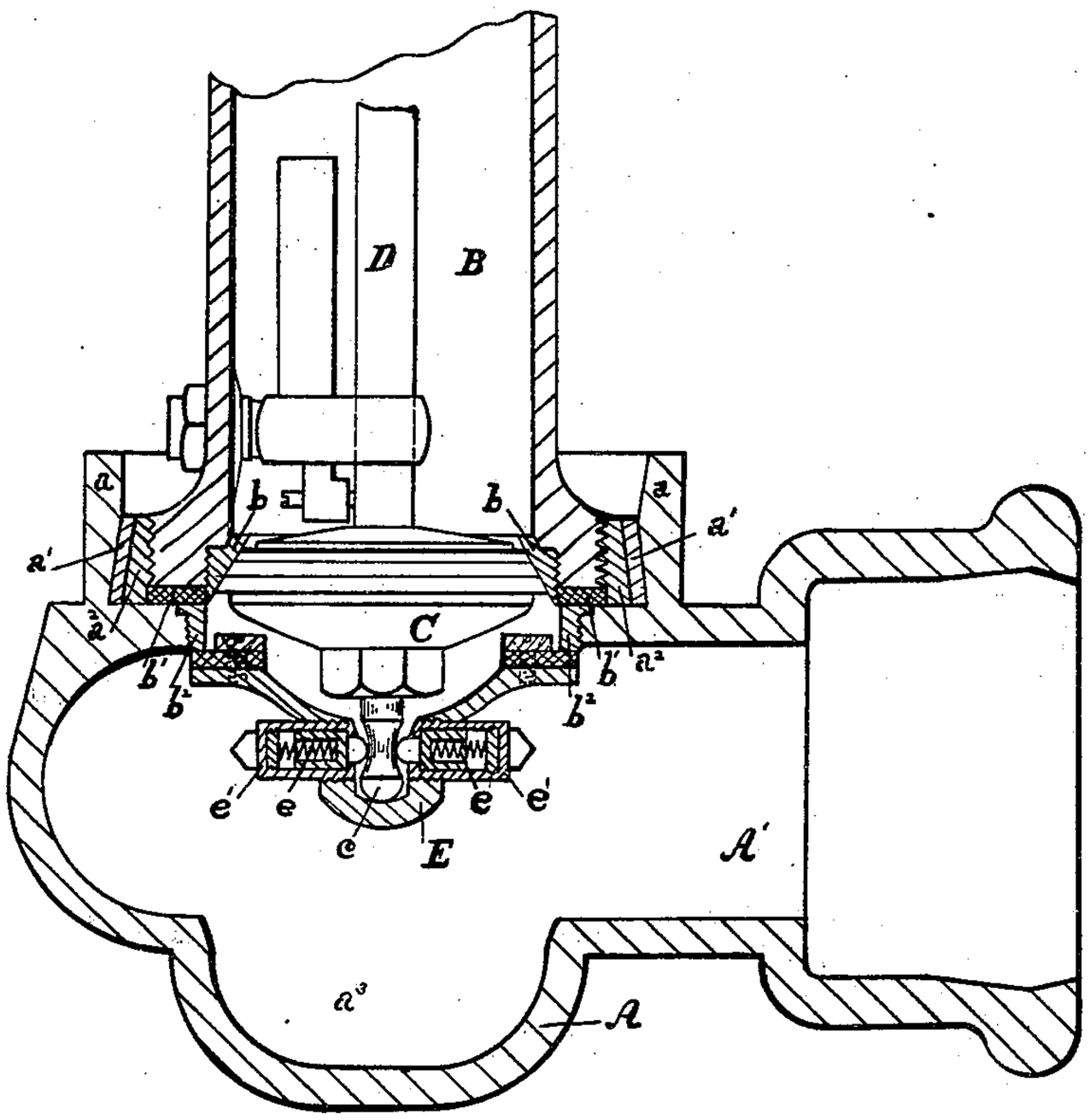
(No Model.)

J. FLOWER.

HYDRANT VALVE.

No. 262,216. Patented Aug. 8, 1882.



WITNESSES

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JAMES FLOWER, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

HYDRANT-VALVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,216, dated August 8, 1882.

Application filed May 12, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES FLOWER, of Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hydrant-Valves; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification.

My invention consists in the combinations of devices and appliances hereinafter specified, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

The drawing is a sectional view of the lower portion of a hydrant embodying my invention.

The object of my invention is to provide improved means of attaching an auxiliary valve to the main valve in such a manner that they may be more readily connected and disconnected whenever it is found desirable, and is designed as an improvement on the device patented to me April 20, 1875, No. 162,370.

In carrying out my invention, A represents the base, to which the water-main is to be secured. A′ is its chamber, and *a* the neck to receive the hydrant.

B is the hydrant-pipe, provided with a soft-metal facing, *b*, which forms the main-valve seat.

a′ is a soft-metal facing on the neck of the base, and a^2 a ring, preferably of brass, screw-tapped to receive the hydrant-pipe. *b′* is a rubber ring underneath the hydrant-pipe.

b^2 is a ring, preferably of brass, screwed into the base which forms the auxiliary-valve seat.

C is the main valve, and D the valve-stem.

c is an elongated head or spindle projecting downward from the main valve, with a portion of its surface suitably concaved, preferably as shown in the figure.

E is the auxiliary valve, recessed to receive the spindle of the main valve.

e represents suitable spring-bolts, which project through the recessed portion of the auxiliary valve on opposite sides, adapted to engage in the concavity of the spindle in such a manner that the auxiliary valve can be lifted thereby to its valve-seat; but when it may be desired to remove the main valve and hydrant-pipe from the base the spindle may be pulled out of engagement with the spring-bolts *e*. The pressure of the water will then keep the auxiliary valve in place upon its valve-seat.

e′ is the casing of the spring-bolts. The adjustment of the spring-bolts in the auxiliary valve is such that when it is desired to re-engage the spindle of the main valve therewith the valve-stem may be run down and the spindle forced into connection between the bolts. To facilitate the operation of forming this connection in case the auxiliary valve should fall or be thrown down from its seat when the main valve is removed, the base A is preferably constructed with a corresponding recess, a^3, adapted to receive the auxiliary valve and hold it in position.

It is evident that the auxiliary valve may be removed by first removing the ring b^2, which forms its seat.

What I claim is—

1. In a hydrant, the combination, with the main valve provided with a central downward-projecting spindle or head and the auxiliary valve, of the spring bolts or catches arranged upon the auxiliary valve and adapted to engage the said spindle or head of the main valve, substantially as described.

2. The auxiliary hydrant-valve provided with the spring-bolts and casings therefor, said bolts being arranged to be forced toward the center of the valve by their springs to engage a suitable head or spindle of a main valve, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES FLOWER.

Witnesses:

J. EDWARD WARREN,

SAMUEL E. THOMAS.