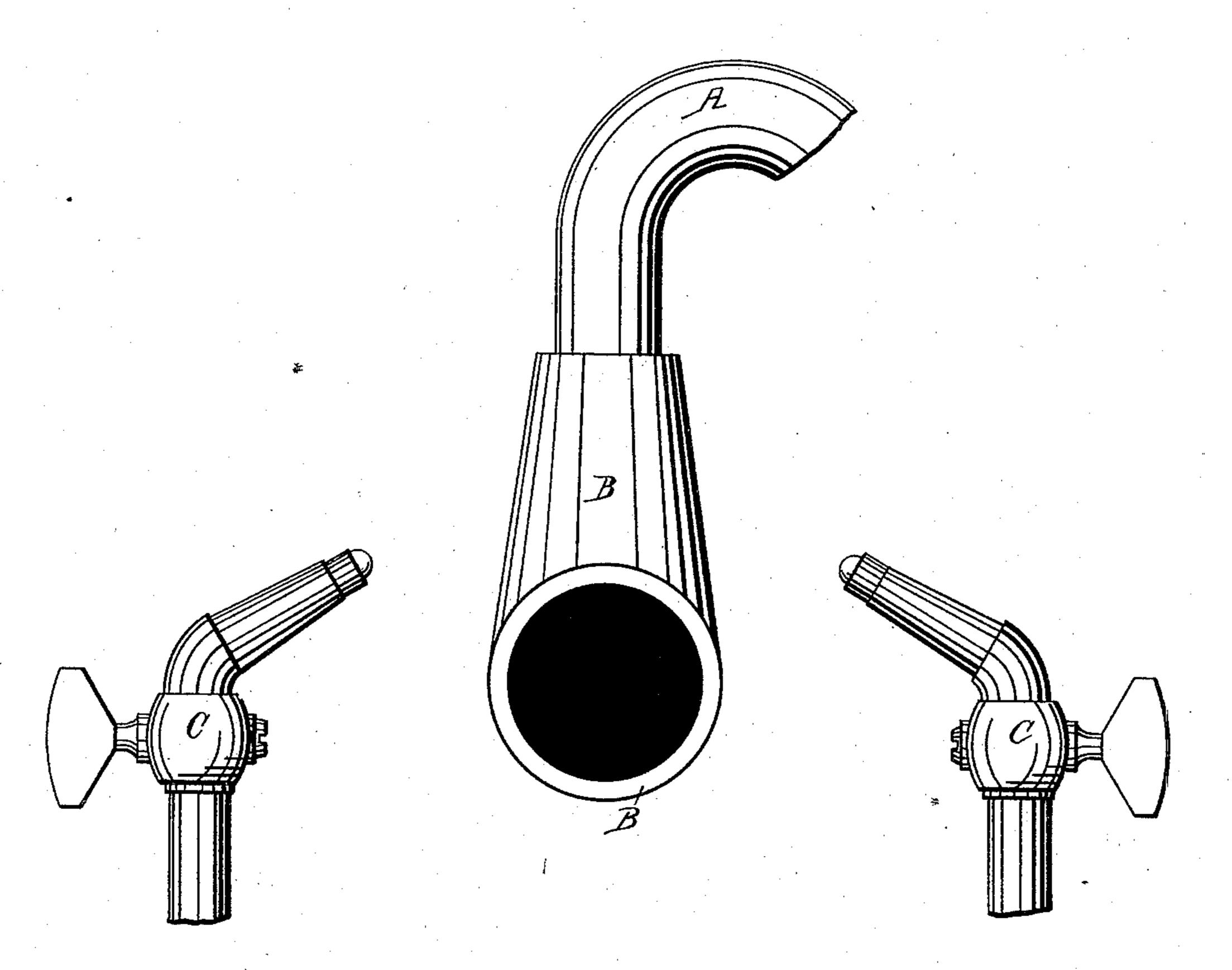
(No Model.)

F. N. DU BOIS.

DEVICE FOR MAKING PLUMBERS' LEAD TRAPS.

No. 344,090.

Patented June 22, 1886.



Witnesses. C. W. Russell. P. L. Donland

Inventor.

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N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

United States Patent Office.

FREDERICK N. DU BOIS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE DU BOIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DEVICE FOR MAKING PLUMBERS' LEAD TRAPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,090, dated June 22, 1886.

Application filed March 29, 1886. Serial No. 197,080. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK N. Du Bois, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Making Plumbers' Lead-Traps, of which the following is a specification.

In the manufacture of lead traps by means of a hydraulic press it is necessary that the various curves or bends required in the different forms of traps shall be in the same plane, and a difficulty is encountered by reason of the tendency of the trap to curve toward one side or the other out of such plane. This is caused by the lead on one side of the nozzle being

warmer than it is on the other, and this causes it to flow more rapidly on that side, and therefore causes the trap to curve in the opposite direction.

To remedy this defect, and also to make the lead flow more uniformly and easily, is the object of my invention, which consists in applying heat to the opposite sides of the nozzle from two gas-burners or other sources of heat capable of an easy and quick regulation, so that by increasing the heat on one side or diminishing it on the other, or both, the temperature of the lead may be modified at will, so as to give to the operator the control of the emerging trap.

In the annexed drawings I have shown in a single figure the nozzle and a section of the cylinder of a trap-machine with gas-pipes arranged to direct a stream of burning gas on 35 opposite sides.

A is the trap emerging from the mouth of the nozzle B. This nozzle is formed in the

usual manner with an internal core, leaving an annular mouth, which forms the trap as lead is forced out.

B is the cylinder, from which the lead is forced into the nozzle by means of hydraulic rams. To make the nozzle hot enough to prevent the too rapid chilling of the lead, I apply on opposite sides the flame of gas delivered 45 from the two jets C C. Should the lead be hotter on one side than on the other, and so form the curve out of the proper plane as it emerges, it may be corrected by increasing the flame on the side on which the heat is too low, or by diminishing it on the side where it is too great, or, more expeditiously, by turning it up on one side and down on the other, which may be readily done by manipulating the ordinary stop-cocks in the gas-jets.

Should it be desired for any purpose that the trap should be made to curve out of its proper plane, it may be accomplished by making one side hotter than the other, and reversed curves may be formed by reversing the appli- 50 cation of the flames.

cation of the flames.

What I claim as my invention, and desire

In combination with the nczzle of a leadtrap machine, means for applying heat to op- 65 posite sides of the nozzle and for independently regulating the intensity of the same, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have affixed my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK N. DU BOIS.

In presence of—
FRANK GARRETSON,
F. W. BLAUVELT.