(No Model.)

C. H. SMITH.

HOSE GATE.

No. 582,027. Patented May 4, 1897.

FIG. 2.

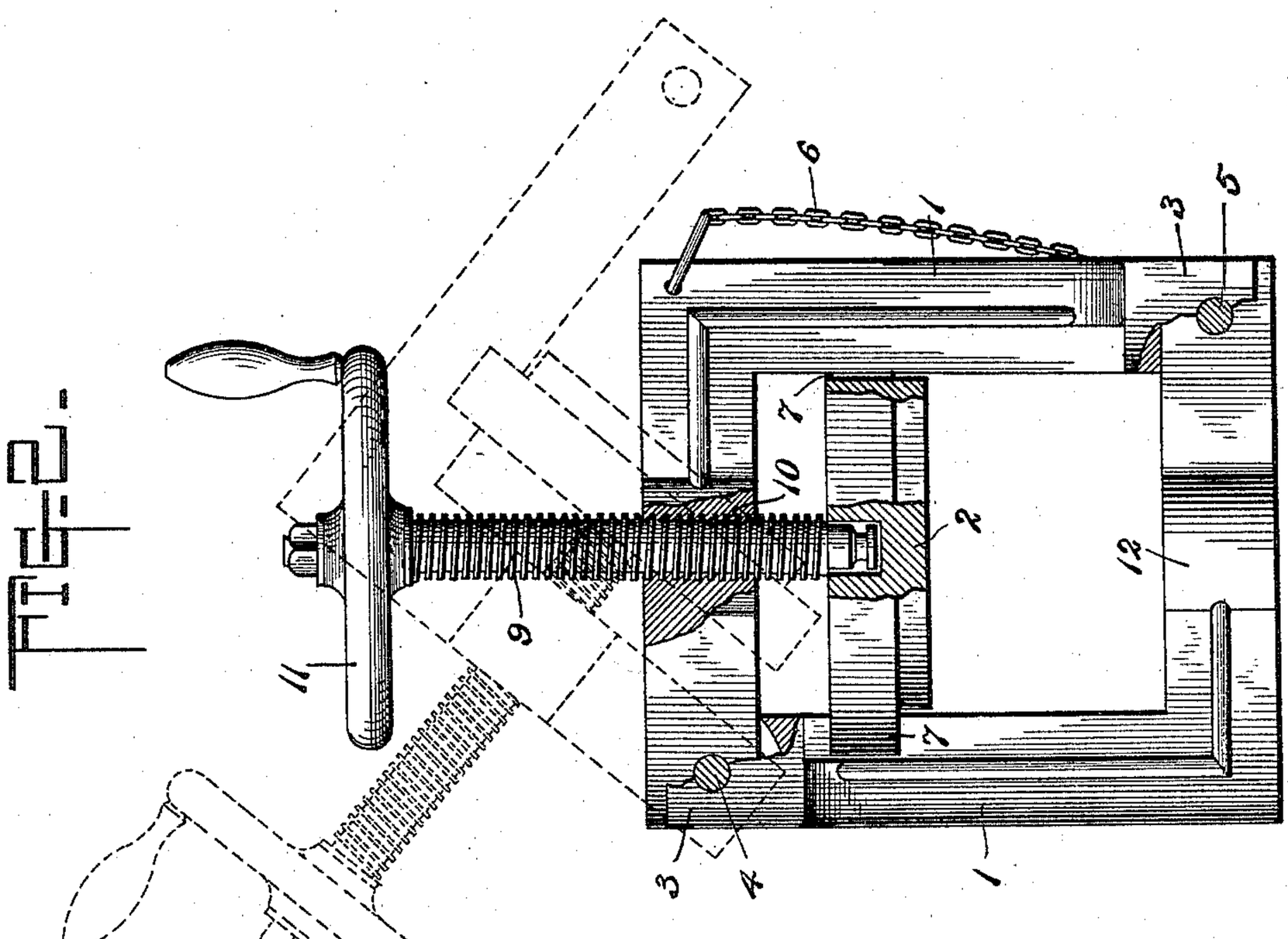
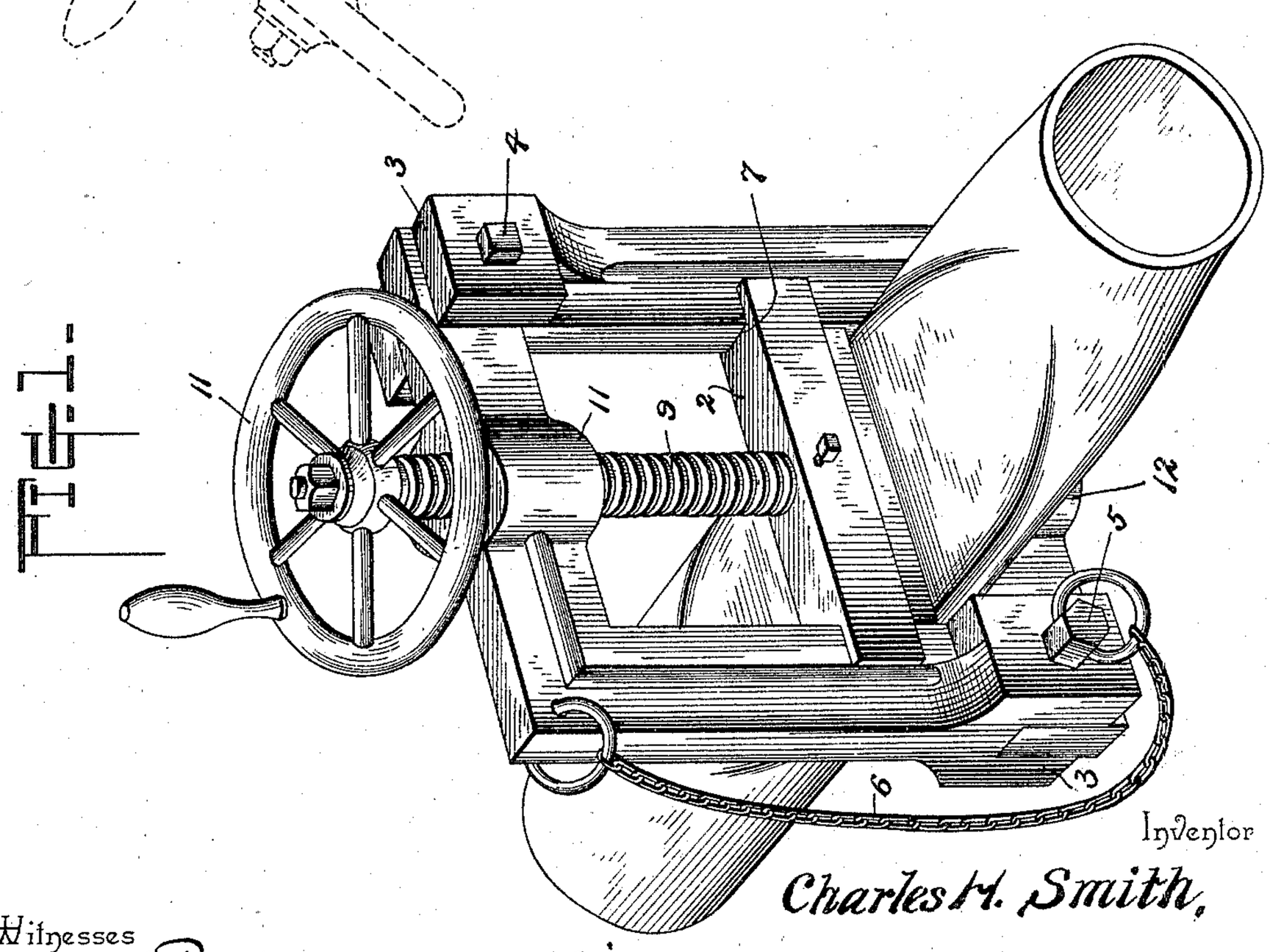


FIG. 1.



Witnesses
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Inventor
Charles H. Smith,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. SMITH, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

HOSE-GATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,027, dated May 4, 1897.

Application filed July 14, 1896. Serial No. 599,124. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Hose-Gate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hose-gates, and the object in view is to provide an efficient and handy device by means of which firemen may readily cut off the flow of water through a line of hose during a conflagration without the necessity of stopping the engine, thereby effecting a great saving in time.

With the above general object in view the invention consists in a hose-gate embodying certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and incorporated in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the hose-gate, illustrating the manner in which the same is used. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same, showing in dotted lines the positions of the parts when the frame of the device is opened to admit of the introduction or removal of the hose.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in both figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a stout metal frame having an open center in which is slidably mounted a clamping bar or jaw 2. The frame 1 is made in two pieces or sections, each L-shaped or comprising a side bar and a cross-bar. These two pieces or sections meet and are loosely connected at diagonally opposite corners of the frame, one bar of each section being bifurcated, as at 3, to receive the extremity of one of the bars of the other section. At one corner the two sections of the frame are pivotally and permanently connected by means of a bolt or similar device 4, while at the diagonally opposite corner the two sections are connected by means of a pin 5, passing through registering openings in the sections and removably fitted therein. This removable pin is connected by means of a chain or other suitable form of connection 6 with one of the frame-sections, so that it may not be lost. When the pin 5 is removed, the upper horizontal bar and one of the vertical bars will swing on the pivot-bolt 4, and the moving vertical arm will thus be entirely separated from the lower horizontal bar and no obstruction will be offered to the endwise movement of the lower horizontal bar under the hose.

The clamping bar or jaw 2 has its opposite ends grooved, as indicated at 7, so as to straddle the inner edges of the frame-bars. This construction serves to guide the clamping-jaw in its sliding movements, and the jaw is actuated by means of a feed-screw 9, operating through a threaded enlargement 10 in one of the cross-bars of the frame. This screw has a swiveled connection with the sliding jaw or clamp 2, and is provided at its opposite end with a hand wheel or crank 11, by means of which it may be rotated. The other cross-bar of the frame is provided with a central enlargement 12, forming an extended bearing-surface for the hose when the same is subjected to the pressure of the clamping-jaw. This enlargement 12 also serves to hold the clamp in a vertical position.

In operation the pin 5 is removed and one or both of the frame-sections rocked upon the pivot 4, thus opening the frame. The desired point of the line of hose is now passed in between the frame-bars, after which the sections of the frame are again brought together and connected by the pin 5. The hand-wheel is now rotated in the proper direction for advancing the movable jaw or clamp toward the fixed jaw formed by one of the cross-bars of the frame. In this manner the hose is compressed until the flow of water is cut off. At this time a burst section of hose may be readily removed and replaced by another section, or while the flow is cut off one or more sections of hose may be removed or added to those already in use.

The device is also of great use when it is desired to empty the water from a portion of the line of hose for enabling such portion to be carried to an elevated part of a building. All of this may be done without stopping the pumping-engine, and no time is lost in using the device on account of its simple construction.

It will be understood that the device is susceptible of changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction, which may

accordingly be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

In a hose-gate, a frame composed of two L-shaped sections pivotally connected at one corner of the frame and detachably connected together at the diagonally opposite corner in such manner that the vertical bar of the moving section will be wholly disconnected from the lower horizontal bar, the upper horizontal bar having a threaded opening and the lower horizontal bar being widened at its middle portion and serving as a support for the hose and also to hold the clamp in a vertical position, a feed-screw working in said opening, and a clamping-jaw having grooved ends to straddle the inner edges of the vertical frame-bars and be guided thereon in its vertical movement when the sections are locked together, said jaw and feed-screw having a swiveled connection, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES H. SMITH.

Witnesses:
E. A. ELLETT,
T. H. WEIMER.