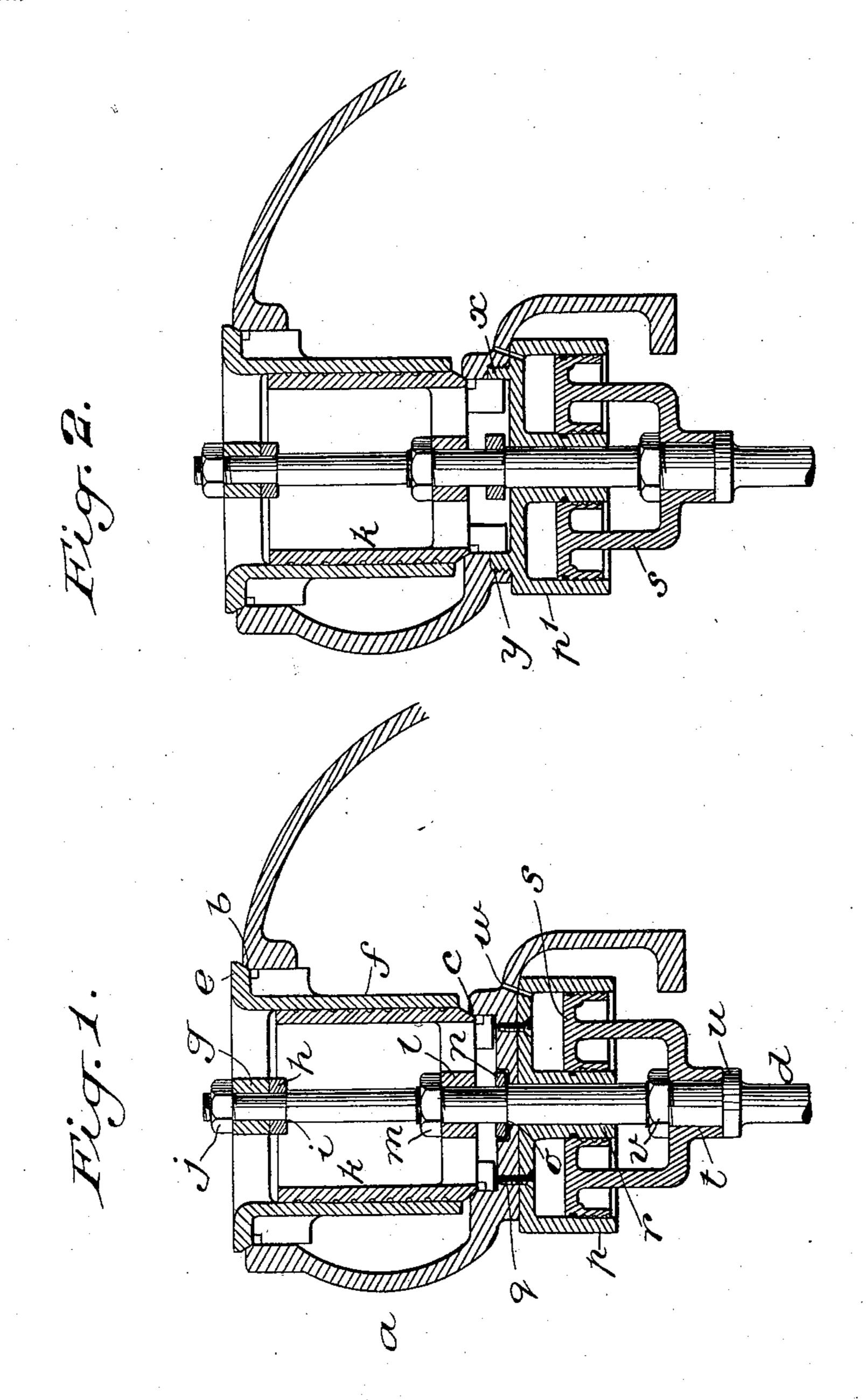
J. S. CHAMBERS. THROTTLE VALVE.

(Application filed June 1, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses: George Barry fr Stenry Theme. John S. Chambers By Brown Lewond his attorneyo

United States Patent Office.

JOHN S. CHAMBERS, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.

THROTTLE-VALVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,679, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed June 1, 1901. Serial No. 62,681. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John S. Chambers, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Throttle-Valve, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a throttle-valve, with the object in view of providing a valve so constructed that it will take steam through the top to a considerable extent before it takes steam through the bottom and will require the steam in any event to pass over the top of the valve-casing before passing through the valve, thereby materially reducing the liability of the passing of water through the valve to the cylinder.

A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the valve and its casing in vertical section, the cup for balancing the valve being made removable from the valve-casing without interfering with the practical operation of the valve; and Fig. 2 shows in vertical section the valve and its casing, the cups for balancing the valve forming a closure for the valve-casing at the bottom.

The valve-casing is denoted by a and is provided with a valve-seat b at its top and with a valve-seat c at its bottom. In the form represented in Fig. 1 the casing a continues below the valve-seat c, forming a closure beneath the seat, save only the central opening for the reception of the valve-operating lock d.

The valve-seat b is larger than the valve-seat c and is opened and closed by a valve e, having a depending tubular extension f, the interior of which has a diameter preferably equal to or slightly greater than the diameter of the lower or smaller valve-seat c.

The valve e is connected with the valve-rod d through the hub g of its skeleton top, the lower end of the hub g resting on a washer h, abutting a shoulder i on the valve-rod, and the upper end of the hub g engaged by a nut j, screwed onto the top of the valve-box.

The valve which seats on the lower seat c so is denoted by k and is extended in tubular form upwardly within the downwardly-ex-

tended tubular extension f of the valve e and has a close sliding fit within it.

The valve k is attached to the valve-rod d, the latter passing through the hub l of its 55 skeleton head. A nut m, screwed on the valve-rod d, engages the upper end of the hub l, while the lower end is engaged by a washer n on the valve-rod and abutting against a shoulder o. There is a space left between the upper face of the washer n and the lower end of the hub l, so that the valve-rod d may work freely upwardly through the hub l without lifting the valve k from its seat until the valve e shall have been opened a distance equal to the space between the lower end of the hub l and the washer n.

To the bottom of the valve-casing an annular cup p is removably secured, in the present instance by means of screws q. The valve-rod d passes through a central hub r in the cup p, and an annular piston s works with a close sliding fit within the cup p, the said piston s having its shank t secured to the valve-rod d, between a collar u on the valve-rod, engaging the lower end of its shank, and a nut v, screwed on the valve-rod and engaging the upper end of the shank. A passage-way w leads from the low-pressure side of the valve-casing to the bottom of the annular cup p, 80 within which the balancing-piston s operates.

When the balancing-piston s is employed, the throttle-valve will be nearly counterbalanced, the pressure upon the valve being sufficiently greater than that upon the balances ing-piston to insure its being held to its seat.

When it is desired to admit steam through the throttle, the upward movement of the valve-rod d will open the valve e and will admit steam between it and its valve-seat b, 90 while the valve k remains closed until the rod d shall have been lifted sufficiently to bring the washer n into contact with the lower end of the hub l of the valve k. It is intended that this lifting of the valve e independently 95 of the valve k shall be sufficient to supply the necessary amount of steam for ordinary purposes, the further lifting of the rod, and the consequent opening of the lower valve k, being resorted to when an unusual steam-sup- 100 ply is demanded. This insures the passage of the drier steam only through the valve,

the wetter steam being lower down in the valve-chest. Furthermore, the structure is such that when the lower valve is open it will still require the steam to pass over the top of the valve-casing before it can escape past the valve k, between it and its seat c. Again, in the event it should be found desirable to do away with the balancing of the valve the annular cup p might be removed and the valve would still be operative for

practical purposes.
In the form shown in Fig. 2 the operation is quite similar to that hereinabove described

in respect to the form shown in Fig. 1. The essential difference lies in making the annular cup p', in which the balancing-piston s operates, form the bottom of the valve-casing beneath the lower valve k. The annular cup is in this instance conveniently provided with

20 a screw-threaded extension x, which enters a screw-threaded socket y in the base of the valve-casing.

The upper and lower valves e and k hereinabove referred to form sections of the complete throttle-valve, and the extent of the movement of the one section e independently of the section k may be varied by adjusting the washer and nuts upon the valve-rod d to suit the requirements.

The structure is a simple and effective one for the purposes in hand, both valve-sections being free to rotate on the valve-rod d to compensate for wear.

What I claim is—

ing provided with upper and lower valveseats, upper and lower valvesections fitted to said seats and provided with tubular extensions, the tubular extension on the lower valve being arranged to telescope within the

tubular extension on the upper valve-section, a valve-rod for operating the sections, the said sections having a rotary engagement with the rod and the upper valve-section being connected to the rod to move with it independ- 45 ently of the lower valve-section, the passage-way of steam past the lower valve-section leading from a point above the upper valve-seat, substantially as set forth.

2. A throttle-valve comprising a valve-casing provided with upper and lower valve-seats, an upper valve-section and a lower valve-section fitted to said seats, a valve-rod for operating the valve-sections, the said rod having a connection with the upper valve-section to operate it independently of the lower valve-section, an annular cup below the lower valve-seat and in communication with the interior of the valve-casing and a counterbalance-piston connected with the valve-rod and 60 adapted to work in said annular cup, substantially as set forth.

3. A throttle-valve comprising a valve-casing provided with upper and lower valve-seats, upper and lower valve-sections fitted 65 to said seats, a valve-rod connected with said valve-sections for operating them, an annular cup removably attached to the bottom of the valve-casing and a counterbalance-piston connected with the valve-rod and arranged 70 to work in said cup, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 17th day of May, 1901.

JOHN S. CHAMBERS.

Witnesses:
FREDK. HAYNES,
HENRY THIEME.