

No. 743,921.

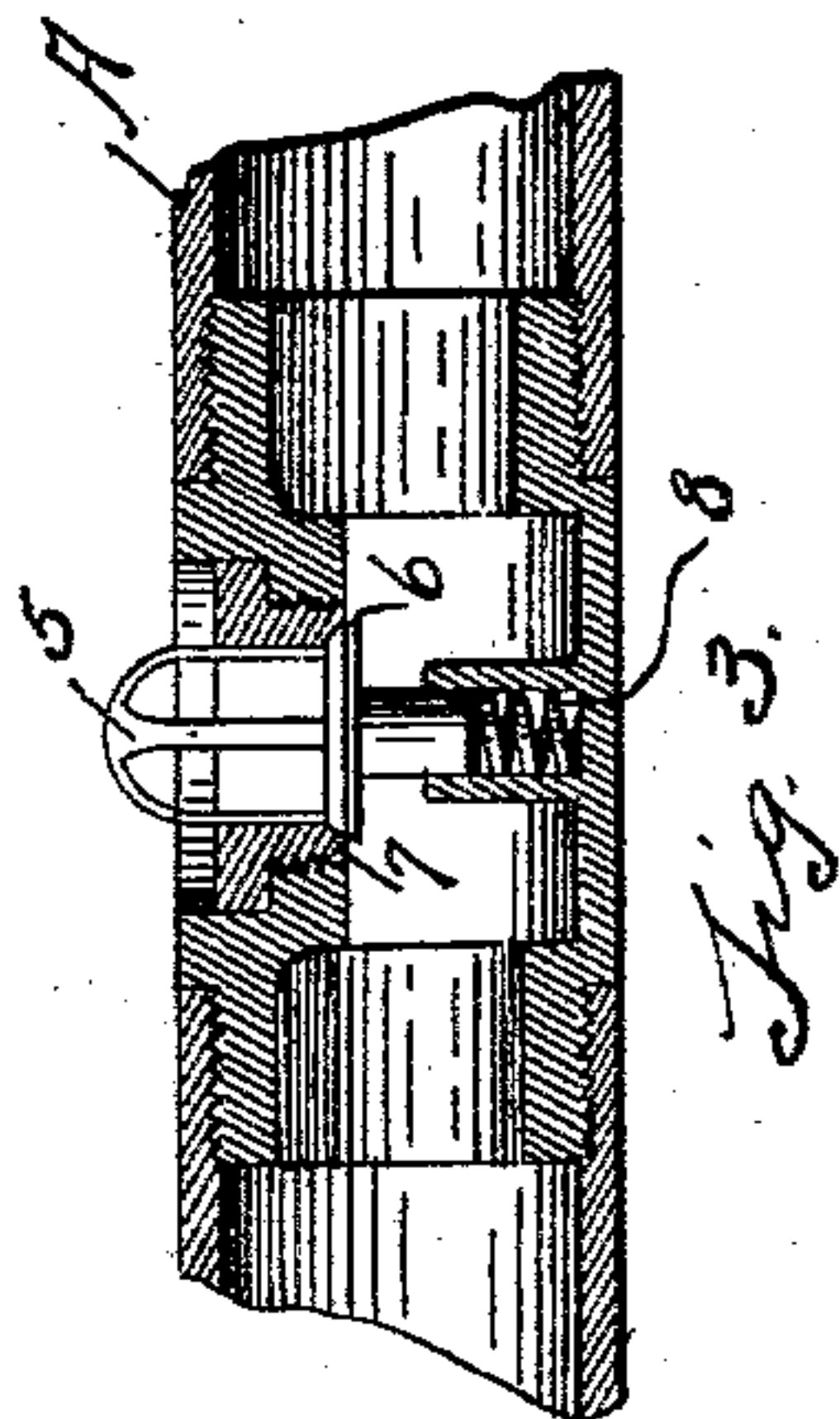
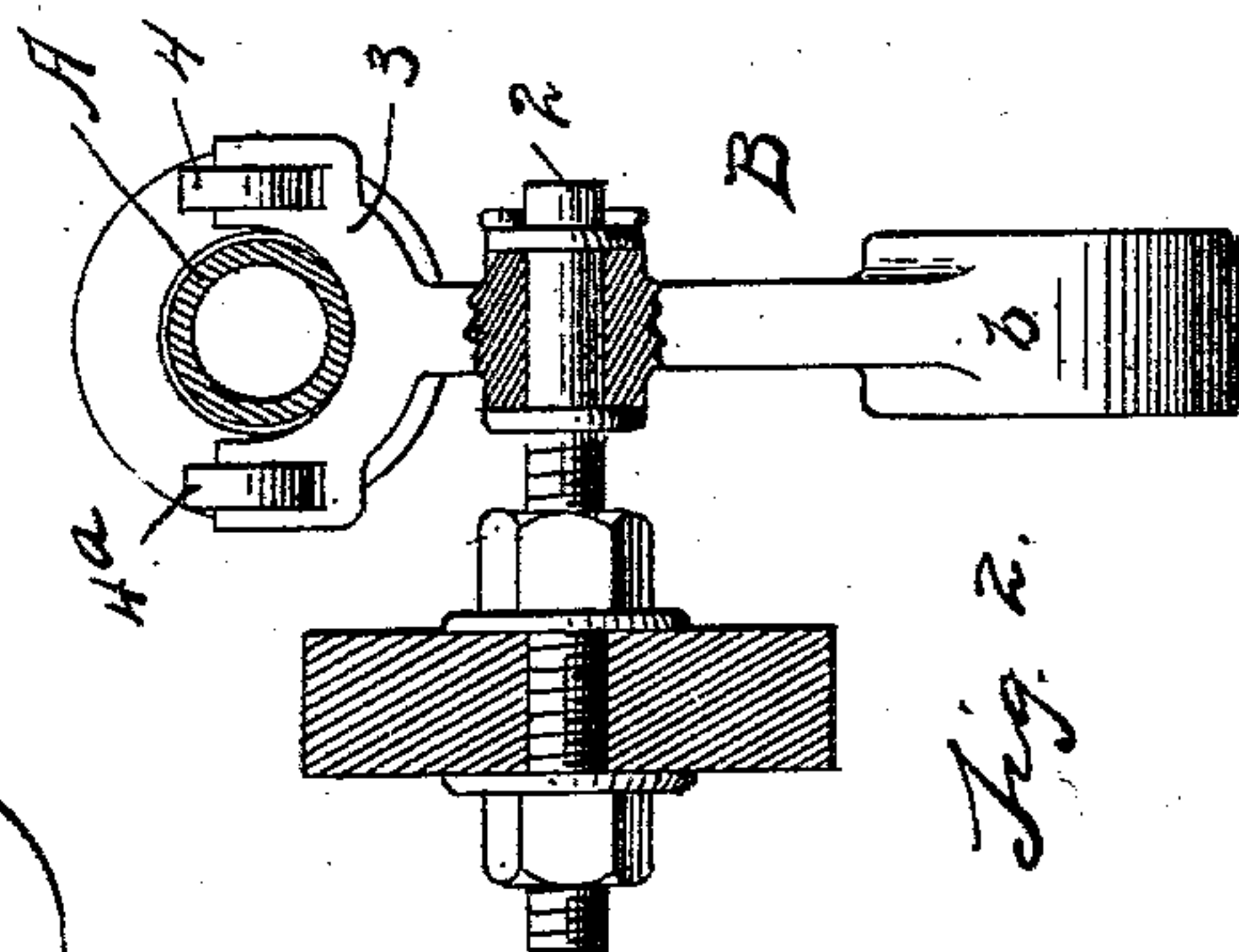
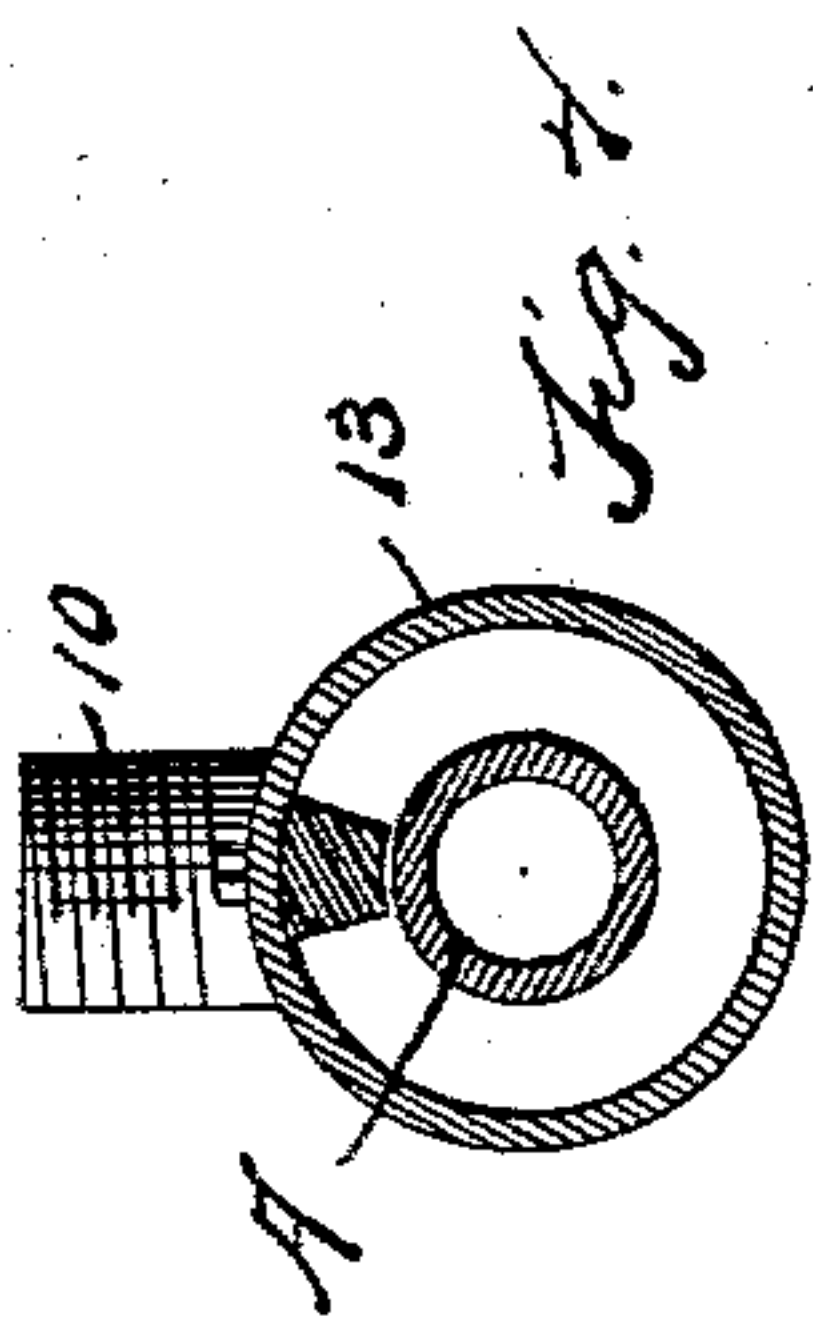
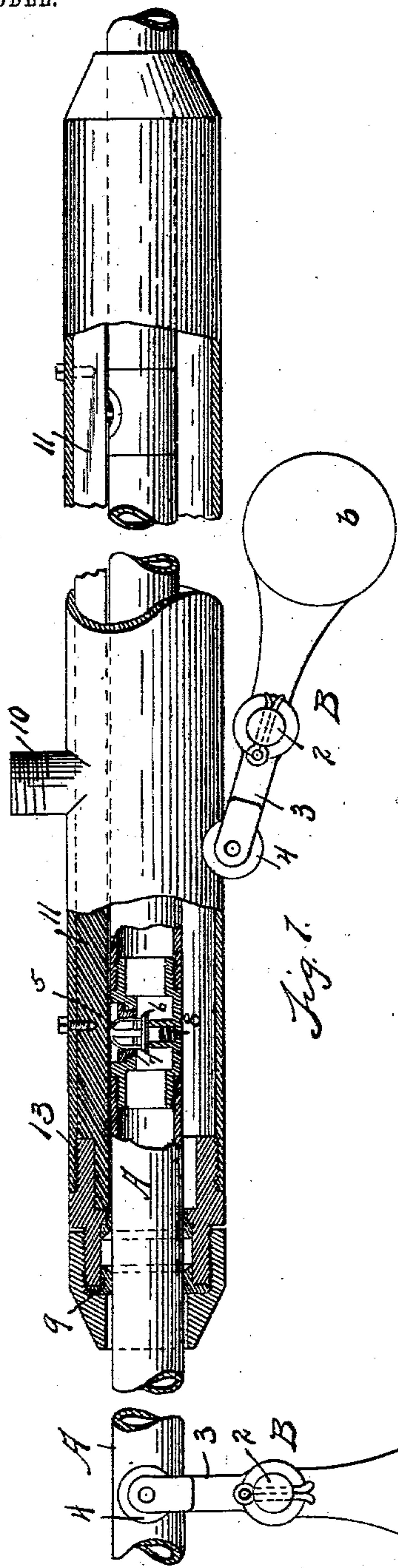
PATENTED NOV. 10, 1908.

J. L. PILLING.

TRAVELING RECEIVER FOR MOTOR FLUIDS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES

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JAMES L. PILLING, OF PORT HURON, MICHIGAN.

TRAVELING RECEIVER FOR MOTOR FLUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,921, dated November 10, 1903.

Application filed January 19, 1903. Serial No. 139,694. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES L. PILLING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Port Huron, county of St. Clair, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Traveling Receivers for Motor Fluids; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to traveling receivers for fluid-conveying pipes, and has for its object a receiver arranged to travel along a fluid-conveying pipe and to make connection between said fluid-conveying pipe and another conveyer-pipe through which the fluid is conducted to some further point. It is especially intended to be used to convey air or gas from an air-conveying pipe to a motor that is mounted on a traveling carriage—as, for example, from a fixed pipe in a factory to a motor on a traveling crane in a factory.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of the pipe and coupling. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the hanger on which the pipe is supported. Fig. 3 is a detail of the valve in the pipe. Fig. 4 is a cross-section through the coupling and pipe.

The pipe A is supported at intervals on swinging hangers B. The swinging hanger B is supported from any fixed part of the building or the frame of a building by a bolt 2 on which the hanger is pivoted, and the hanger consists of a depending weighted portion *b* and a saddle 3, in which the pipe A rests. At each side of the saddle is a friction-wheel 4 4^a, against which the nose of the receiver engages and on which the receiver rides as the receiver travels over the hanger. The hangers are placed at intervals, and the pipe rests on them. At intervals along the pipe are valves, (one of which is seen in detail in Fig. 3,) through which the air escapes from the interior of the pipe to the exterior thereof when the valve-stem 5 is pressed inward, pushing the valve 6 from the seat 7, against the tension of the spring 8. The

valve 6 is forced inward by pressure and remains in only so long as the pressure continues to be exerted.

The receiver 3 is a tubular structure having a diameter somewhat greater than the external diameter of the pipe A and provided at each end with packing-glands 9, that form a tight union between the receiver and the pipe. At any convenient point between its ends it is provided with a nipple 10, by means of which it is connected to an external pipe, which prevents it from rotating on its own axis and through which the fluid is conveyed to its place of use. Within the receiver surrounding the pipe A is an annular chamber, into which the fluid passes from the interior of the pipe A through the valve-opening that is closed by the valve 6, and the valve is opened by a longitudinal pressure-strip 11, that extends from end to end of the coupling on the inside thereof in a position to engage with the projecting end of the valve-stem 5 and press the valve 6 away from its seat. The receiver passes the hanger by pushing each one successively down and traveling over the saddle part of the hanger bearing against the rollers 4 and 4^a. The hanger when in this position does not cease to act as a support for the pipe, and immediately after the receiver has passed the hanger retakes its proper position of support with respect to the pipe.

What I claim is—

1. In combination with a fluid-conducting pipe, a traveling receiver sleeved on said pipe and arranged to slide thereon, a hanger pivotally supported below said pipe and provided with a saddle in which said pipe normally rests, bearing-wheels on the hanger at each side of said saddle arranged to engage and support the sleeve, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a fluid-conducting pipe, a traveling receiver sleeved on said pipe, provided with conical ends and arranged to slide therein, a hanger pivotally supported below the pipe and provided with a saddle on which said pipe normally rests, bearing-wheels on said hanger at each side of the saddle adapted to engage the receiver, whereby the receiver passes the pivoted support trav-

eling on the wheels of said hanger, substantially as described.

3. In combination with a fluid-conducting pipe, a traveling receiver sleeved on said pipe,
5 a hanger pivotally supported below said pipe and provided with a saddle on which the pipe normally rests, bearing-wheels on the hanger at each side of said saddle, valves in the pipe,

and valve-opening devices in the receiver, substantially as described. 10

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

JAMES L. PILLING.

Witnesses:

HATTIE ROY,
NELLIE MARCOTTE.