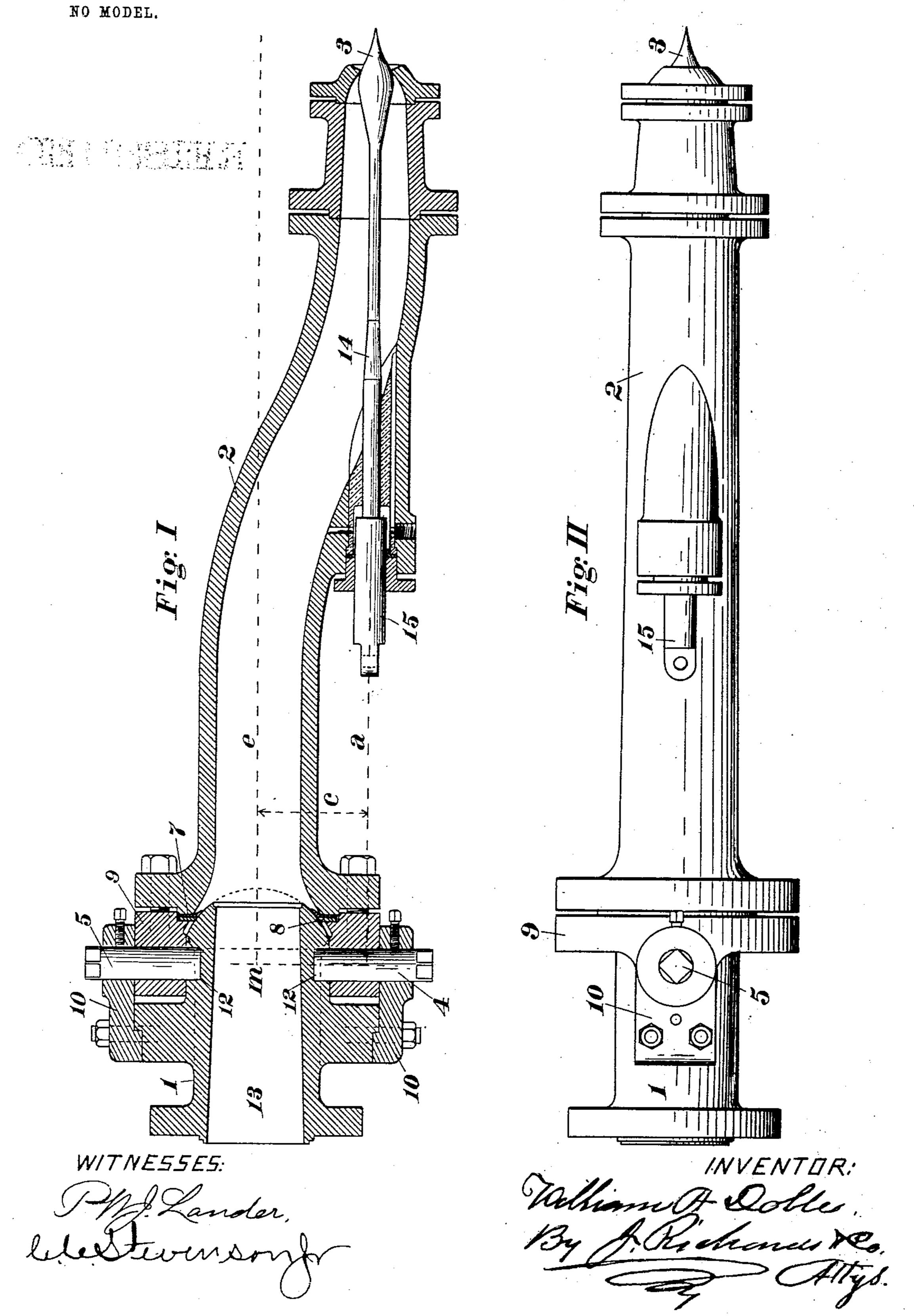
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NOZZLE FOR IMPACT WATER WHEELS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 17, 1903.



United States Patent Office.

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NOZZLE FOR IMPACT WATER-WHEELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,722, dated February 9, 1904.

Application filed October 17, 1903. Serial No. 177,448. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. DOBLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, county of San Francisco, and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nozzles for Impact Water-Wheels; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to hydraulic nozzles and the manner of mounting and adjusting the same to avoid unbalanced reaction, due to water-pressure when the nozzles or pipes are curved or of sinuous form, and especially relates to that class of deflectable nozzles having devices for controlling the quantity of water discharged, as in the case of an invention described in Letters Patent of the United States, No. 660,789, granted to me October 30, 1900, for improvements in hydraulic regulating-nozzles.

The object of my invention is to relieve pivoted or deflecting nozzles from reactive or other strains that would interfere with sensitive control of such nozzles when they are deflected, as will hereinafter be more fully explained and illustrated by a drawing forming a part of the specification.

My invention is especially adapted to such nozzles when applied to driving tangential water-wheels, and for that reason I shall describe it as so applied; but it will be evident that the invention is not limited to use in connection with such wheels, it being applicable to other uses as well.

In the drawings, Figure I is a plan view in section of a deflecting hydraulic nozzle arranged to operate in accordance with my invention, and Fig. II a side view of the same nozzle.

In regulating the speed and power of tangential water-wheels when the water is applied by jet-nozzles and through long lines of pipes in which the momentum of the moving water does not permit a rapid or abrupt change of volume or velocity for the purpose of regulation this latter is performed by deflecting from the wheel-buckets or other object of im-

pact such portion of the water as is not required for useful effect. To attain sensitive and effectual regulation by means of deflecting-nozzles, it is necessary that these be placed in equilibrium or relieved from resistance to 55 the action of regulators or governors which are not capable of exerting much force without interfering with their precision and uniform action. When such nozzles are made of sinuous form to admit of devices to control 60 the size of the jet and set in alinement with. the supply-pipe and water-wheel and to move in the plane of the latter, there is a turning moment in the plane of the pivotal axis, caused by reaction from the nozzle, that for reasons 65 before explained interferes with sensitive regulation. If, however, this reactive force due to the weight of water discharged falls within the plane of or directly upon the pivoting devices and the weight of the nozzle is 7° balanced, there will be no turning moment about the pivotal axis, and the nozzle will be in equilibrium, except as to friction of the pivotal bearing.

The nozzle illustrated is drawn from an ex- 75 ample intended for a pressure of eight hundred pounds per inch of area, and a jet two inches in diameter would produce a reactive force of more than two thousand five hundred pounds, producing a turning strain about an 80 axis at right angles to the axis m in Fig. I, measurable by a radius equal to the line c, or as the distance between the lines e and a. I overcome this in the following manner: 1 is the water-supply pipe, and 2 the nozzle-pipe, 85 the latter made of a sinuous or double-curved form and provided with a movable central core-piece 3, as described in Letters Patent No. 660,789 granted to me on the 30th day of October, 1900, and before referred to. The 9° supply-pipe is set on the line e at one side of the plane of the water-wheel on the line a, a distance equal to the length of the line c, corresponding to the sinuosity of the nozzle-pipe 2, and this nozzle-pipe is pivoted to the sup- 95 ply-pipe in the plane of its sinuosity. By thus pivoting the nozzle-pipe 2 in the plane of its sinuosity and not in the opposite plane, as has been hitherto done, the reactive thrust from the discharged water falls on the line a 100

and on the trunnion 4, as seen in Fig. I, so that the nozzle has no resistance to movement in a plane perpendicular to the plane of its sinuosity except weight and inconsiderable 5 friction on the trunnions 4 and 5 and the cupleather packing 7, that fits on the spherical face 8.

The nozzle-pipe 2 is attached to the member 9, that turns on the trunnion-pins 4 and 5, 10 having their bearing in the removable caps 10, also at 12 in the main chamber 13, that

forms a section of the supply-pipe.

The core-piece 3 is operated by a regulating device of any suitable kind connecting to the 15 stem 14, that is by preference enlarged at 15 to form a hydrostatic piston, which by its outward thrust balances that upon the corepiece 3.

Having thus described the nature and ob-20 jects of my invention and the manner of applying the same, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is-

A hydraulic apparatus consisting of an impact-wheel with buckets, a nozzle-pipe of sinuous or double curved form for directing a 23 stream of water upon the buckets of said wheel, means for varying the amount of water discharged from said nozzle, and a supply-pipe to which said nozzle-pipe is pivoted on an axis in the plane of its sinuosity, said plane 30 and axis being substantially parallel to the axis of the said impact-wheel, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two sub- 35

scribing witnesses.

WILLIAM A. DOBLE.

Witnesses:

P. W. J. Lander, Alfred A. Enquist.