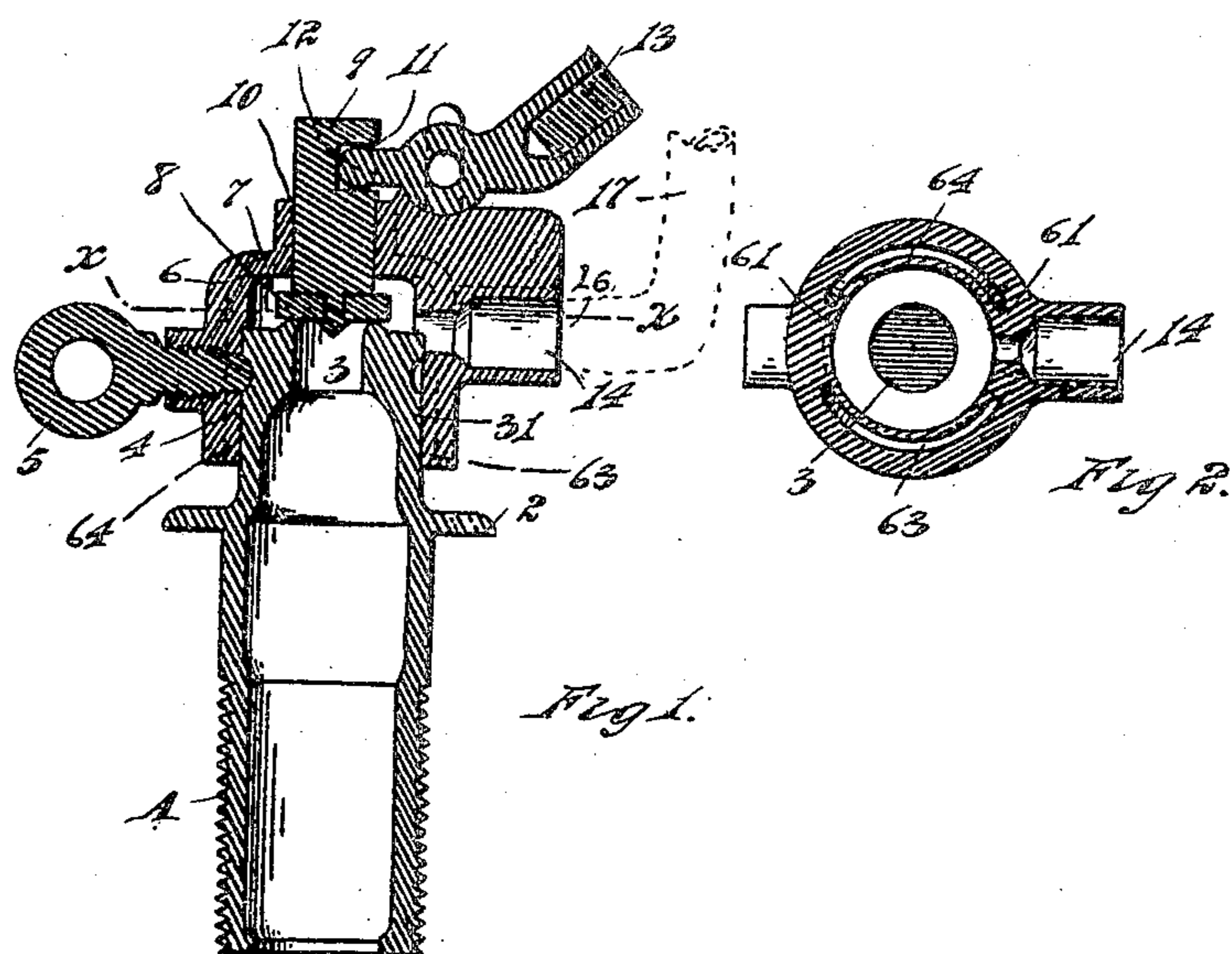


No. 822,749.

PATENTED JUNE 5, 1906.

E. A. MARSH.  
SUPPLY VALVE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 26, 1904.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SUPPLY-VALVE.

No. 822,749.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 5, 1906.

Application filed September 26, 1904. Serial No. 225,932.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELON A. MARSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Supply-Valves; 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 supply-valves, and has for its object an improved construction of valves to produce a downwardly-directed quiet inflow of water into the tank and a further object to furnish an easy and ready radial adjustment for the float and an easy radial adjustment for the refill-pipe and a construction in which the several working parts of the device can readily be separated for inspection, repairs, or cleaning.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section through the pipe end or spud and the cap, which contains the valve-chamber and which supports the end of the float-lever and the end of the refill-pipe. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section at the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

A indicates the ends of the spud, provided with the threaded lower terminal, with a flange 2 to rest on the floor of the tank and a projection above the tank for the valve-orifice 3. The upper end of the projection is provided with a circumferential groove 4, in which engages a holding thumb-screw 5, that engages through a threaded hole in the cap 6. The cap 6 engages over the projection 31 at the upper end of the spud and contacts said projection with vertical ribs 61, between which there are vertical passages 63 and 64 for the escape of water from the valve-chamber 7. These passages have not sufficient capacity to freely carry away all the water which could flow through the passage 3. The valve-chamber 7 is a chamber within the cap 6 above the terminal of the spud and contains a valve 8, that engages on a seat surrounding the orifice 3 and is secured to a stem 9, that engages through a vertical stem-passage 10 in the cap. The stem projects above the cap and is provided with a notch 11, in which engages the end 12 of the float-

lever. The end 13 of the float-lever is provided with a screw-threaded hole for the stem of the float.

From the valve-chamber 7 there is a horizontal outlet 14, the outer end of which is threaded for the engagement therein of the end of a refill-pipe 17, through which water flows while the tank is filling, some portion of the water escaping from the valve-chamber downward through the openings 63 and 64 and another portion escaping through the refill-pipe to the overflow-pipe. The restriction in the flow through the openings 63 and 64, due to their turning influence upon the stream and also to their small size, effects the diversion of a considerable portion of the flow back to the outlet 14 and because of the pressure up into this pipe 17. The walls of the cap reach downward along the terminal and confine the water escaping from the valve-chamber, directing it downward in close proximity to the terminal, and it finally escapes from the structure at a point so close to the bottom of the tank that the mouth through which it escapes is almost immediately submerged, and the noise of the escaping liquid is prevented.

The cap is secured to the terminal of the spud by thumb-screw 5.

What I claim is—

In a supply-valve for tanks, the combination of an upwardly-opening spud provided with a valve-seat, a valve-casing in the form of a cap adapted to engage closely thereover, the engaging surfaces of said spud and of said casing being so formed as to provide a plurality of fluid-exit passages arranged to induce a downward flow along the wall of said spud, a valve-lever fulcrum engaging said casing whereby the same may be lifted from its seat, and a refill-pipe leading from the interior of said casing, whereby that portion of the water not released through said exit-passages may be discharged, substantially as described.

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

ELON A. MARSH.

Witnesses:

MAY E. KOTT,  
CHARLES F. BURTON.