No. 844,581. PATENTED FEB. 19, 1907.

J. H. DAVIS.

TANK VALVE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1906.

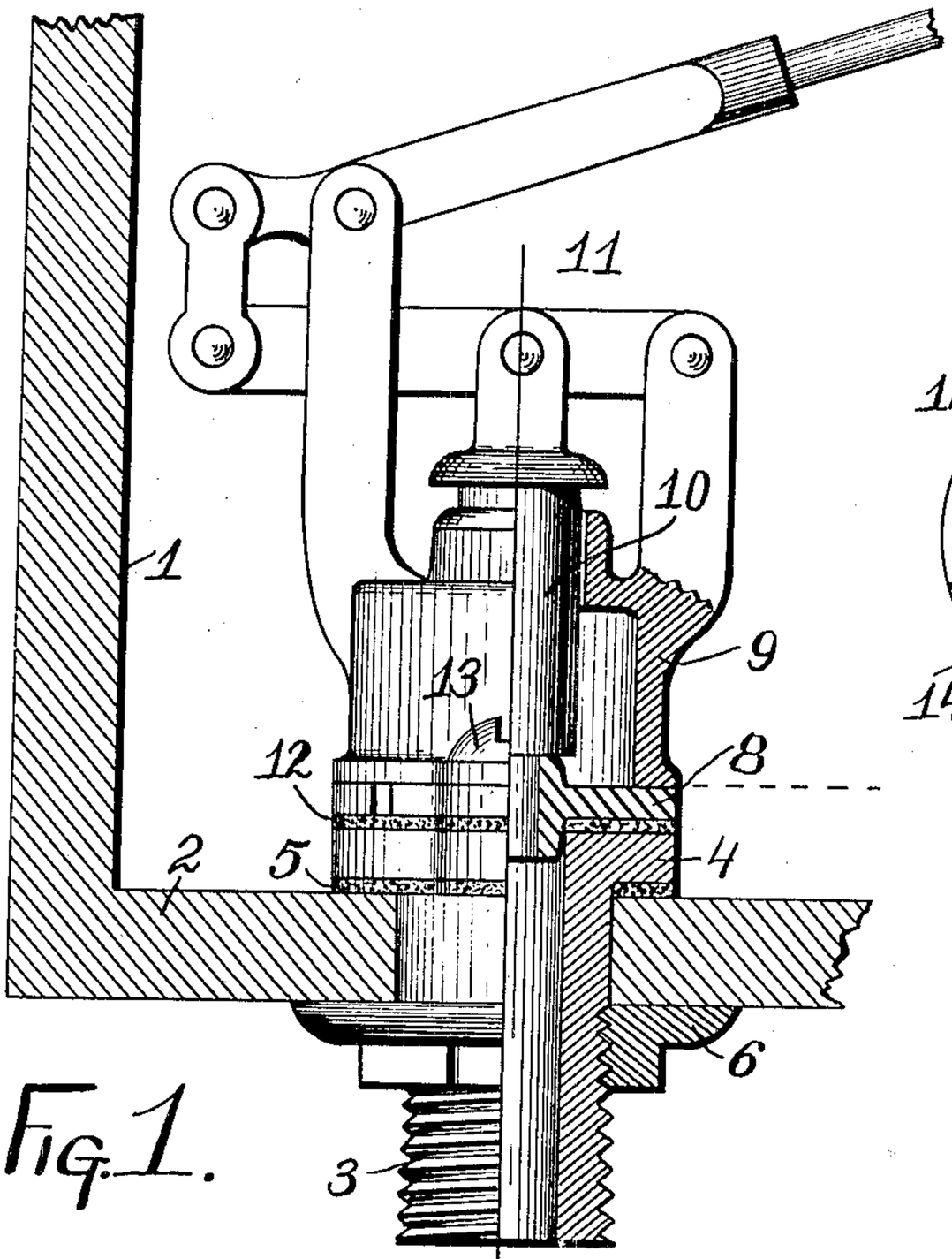

Fig. 1.

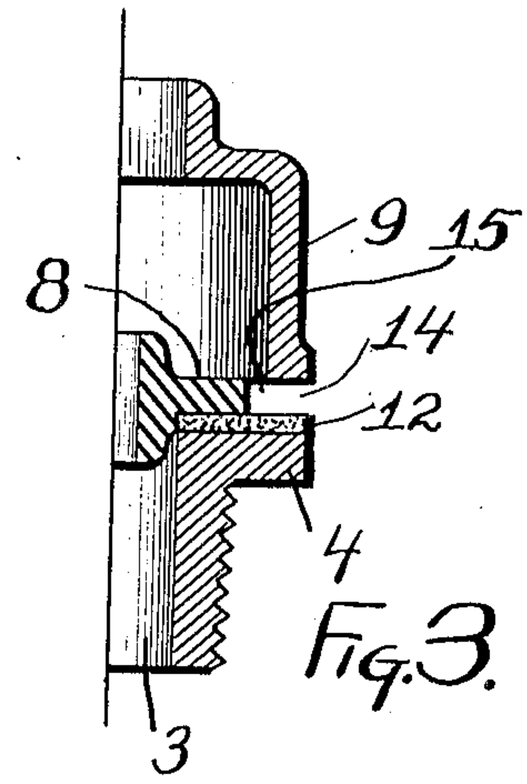

Fig. 3.

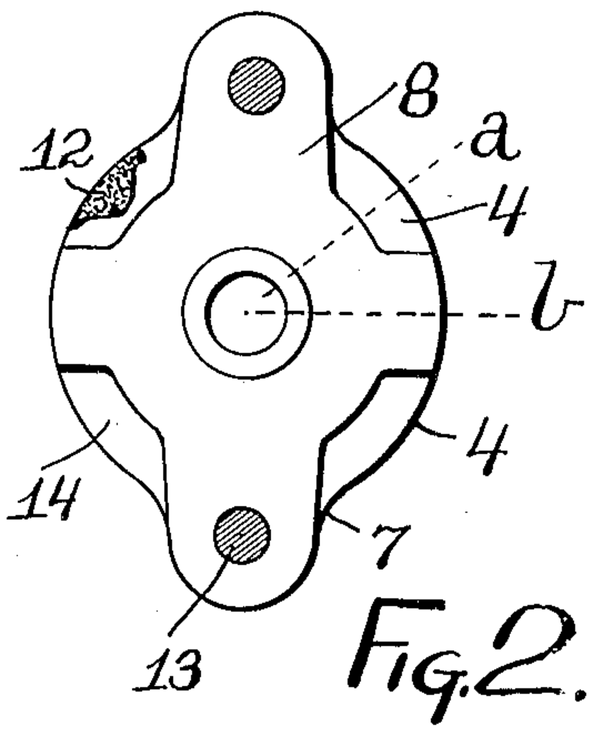

Fig. 2.

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JOHN H. DAVIS, OF HAMILTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE SANITARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF HAMILTON, OHIO.

TANK-VALVE.

No. 844,581. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tank-Valves, of which the following is a specification.

This invention will be readily understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, part vertical section, in the plane of line *b* of Fig. 2 of my improved tank-valve; Fig. 2, a plan of the structure with the valve-chamber removed, and Fig. 3 a vertical section of parts in the plane of line *a* of Fig. 2.

In the drawings, 1 indicates a side wall of the tank; 2, the floor of the tank; 3, the nose of the supply connection projecting below the tank-floor; 4, the flat-topped flange on the upper end of the nose; 5, the gasket between the nose-flange and the tank-floor; 6, nut on the nose under the tank-floor for clamping the nose to place and compressing the gasket 5; 7, ears projecting sidewise from the flange 4; 8, a plate separably disposed upon the flange 4 and having a central aperture through it, this plate forming the valve-seat; 9, the valve-chamber having an integral roof and having an open base seating downwardly upon the upper surface of plate 8; 10, the valve in the form of a plug working loosely through the roof of the valve-chamber and engaging downwardly upon the valve-seat; 11, lever mechanism connected with the valve and valve-chamber and serving as the agency through which the usual float operates the valve; 12, a gasket disposed between flange 4 and plate 8; 13, screws passing through ears projecting from the base of the valve-chamber and from the edges of plate 8 and screwing into the ears of flange 4; 14, notches in the periphery of plate 8 extending inwardly a trifle beyond the inner wall of the valve-chamber, and 15 outlet-ports formed between the inner wall of the valve-chamber and the inner walls of the notches in the plate 8.

In Fig. 1 the valve is shown as being seated upon the valve-seat, to which it is held by the action of the float and the connecting mechanism. When the float descends, then the valve rises and the supply-water passes upwardly through the aperture in plate 8 and enters the valve-chamber 9 and discharges downwardly through ports 15, the valve reseating and the inflow ceasing when the refilling of the tank should have carried the float to proper height.

By simply removing screws 13 the valve-chamber, valve, float, and connecting mechanism may be at once removed as a whole, and then the plate 8 may be removed for repair or renewal, all the parts being again assembled by an obvious operation.

I claim—

In a tank-valve, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a supply-nose adapted for clamping attachment to the floor of the tank and terminating at its upper end in a flat-topped flange, an apertured valve-seat in the form of a plate disposed above the flange of said nose, a gasket disposed between said valve-seat and flange, a valve-chamber having an integral roof and having an open base seating against the upper surface of the valve-seat and having an outlet, screws engaging the valve-chamber and the valve-seat and the nose-flange and clamping the valve-chamber and gasket to the nose-flange, a valve working axially through the roof of the valve-chamber and engaging the aperture of the valve-seat, and float-operated mechanism carried by the valve-chamber and connected with the valve.

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