No. 894,542. PATENTED JULY 28, 1908.

A. SEELEY.

HYDRAULIC MAIN.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 9, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

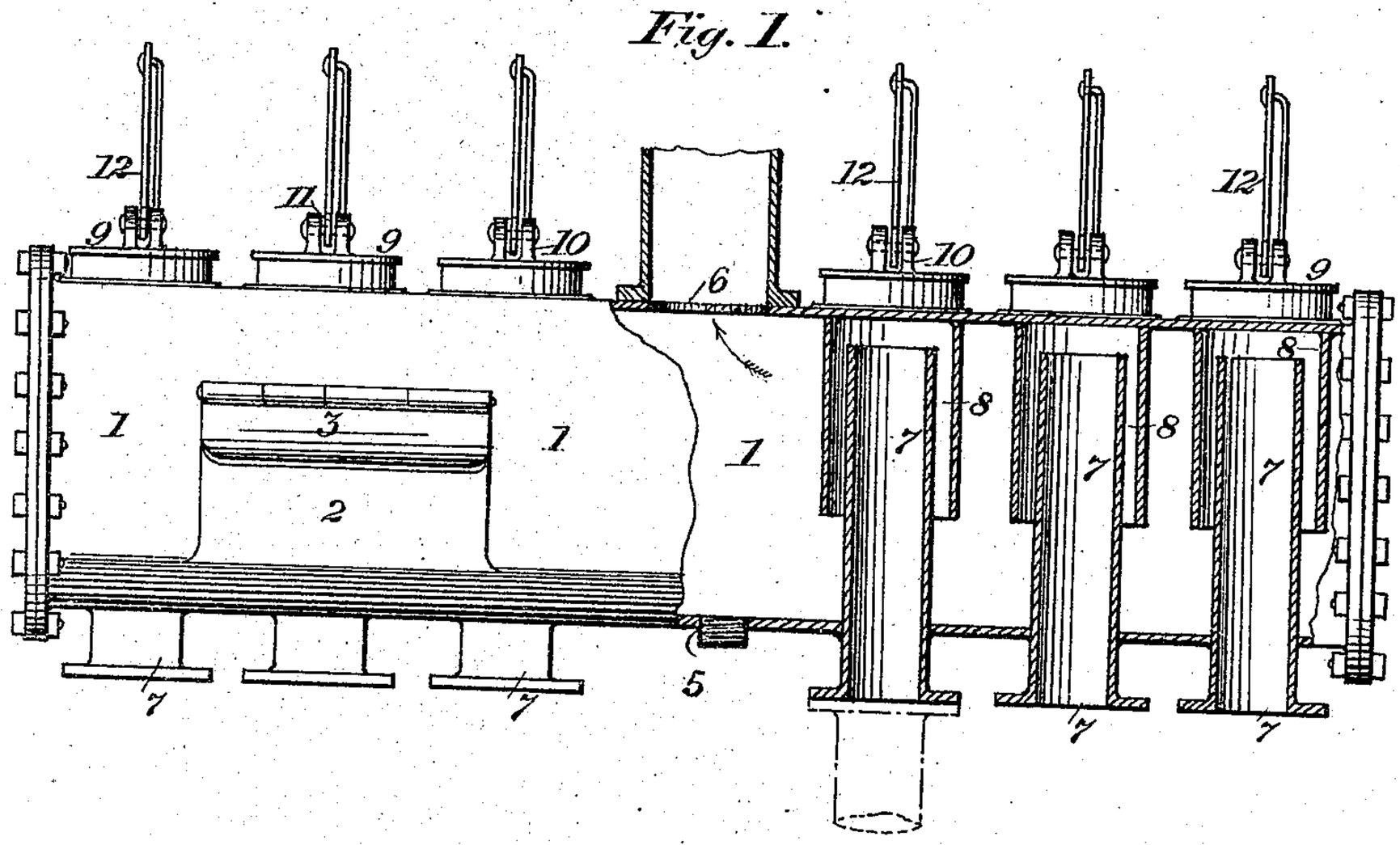
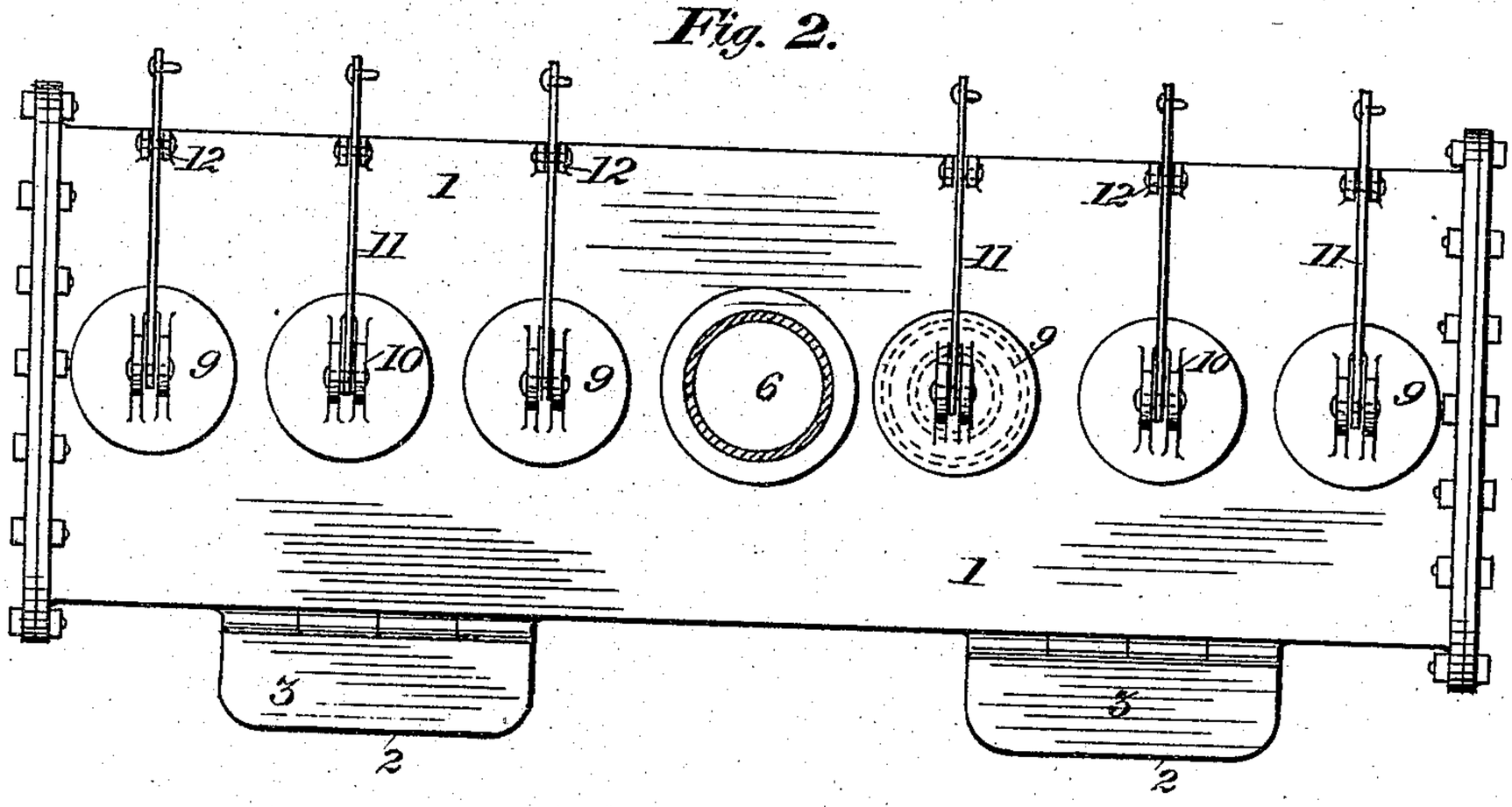


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

F. C. Brecht.

L. E. Barkley.

Inventor:

Asa Seeley,

By Francis Abbleman,

Attorney.

No. 894,542. PATENTED JULY 28, 1908.

A. SEELEY.

HYDRAULIC MAIN.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 9. 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

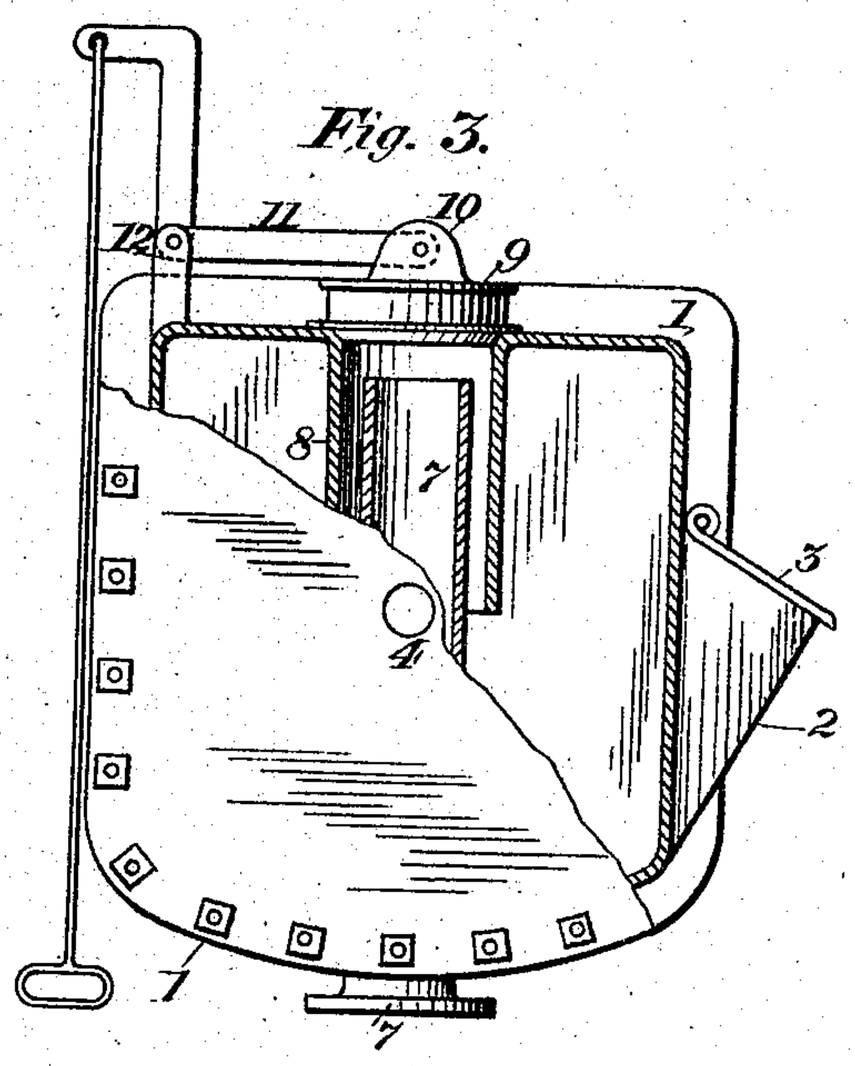
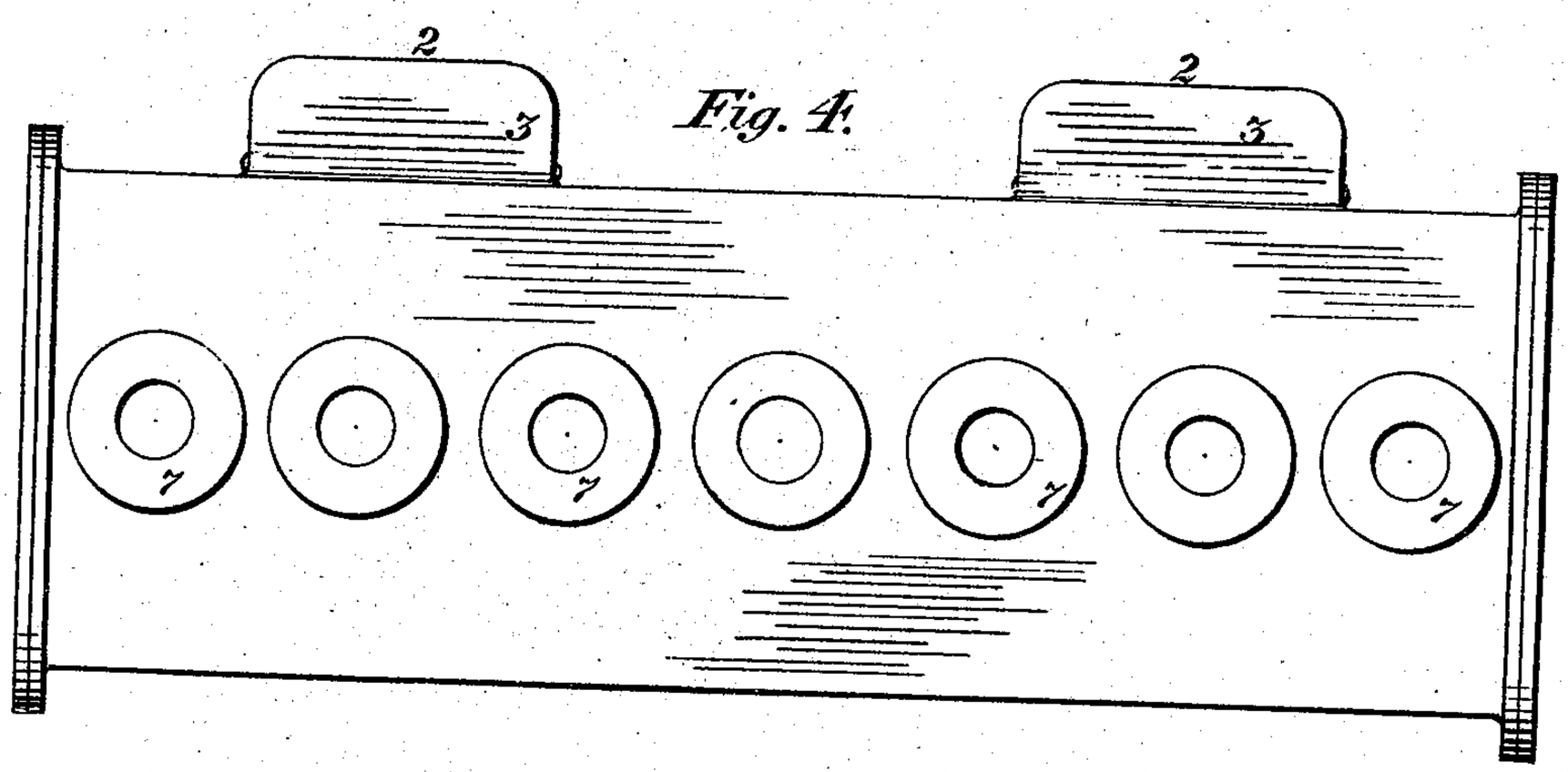


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

F. C. Brecht

L. E. Barkley.

Inventor:

Asa Seeley,

By Francis, Atherton

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASA SEELEY, OF BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

HYDRAULIC MAIN.

No. 894,542. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 28, 1908.

Application filed September 9, 1907. Serial No. 392,033.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASA SEELEY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at 1004 West Washington street, in Bloomington, McLean county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hydraulic Mains, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in hydraulic mains employed in gas generation and it is an object of the invention to provide a novel device of this character wherein the trouble caused by the stand pipes becoming stopped or clogged with lamp black or pitch is reduced to a minimum.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a novel device of this character wherein the stand pipes enter the main from the bottom instead of at the top as is the well known or ordinary practice now employed.

Furthermore, it is an object of this invention to produce a device of the character noted, which will possess advantages in points of simplicity, efficiency and durability, proving at the same time comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several parts, in which—

Figure 1, is a view partly in front elevation and partly in section of the invention. Fig. 2, is a top plan view. Fig. 3, is an end elevation. Fig. 4, is a bottom plan view.

In the drawings 1, denotes the body of the main which is preferably rectangular in form, and provided on its back face with the pockets 2, provided with the hinged covers 3, whereby access may be had to the interior of the body to cleanse the same of lamp black or pitch that may accumulate therein. One end of the body is provided with an opening 4, which acts as an overflow for the water which is placed within the body 1, as is well known in devices of this character. In the bottom of the body 1, approximately centrally thereof is an opening 5, for the removal of pitch, which may accumulate therein. The top of the body 1, is provided with an opening 6, which is the gas outlet.

Extending within the body 1, through the bottom, are the upright pipes 7, which terminate at a point adjacent the top of the body 1. Depending from the top of the body 1, and surrounding the upper portion of the upright pipes are the short pipes 8. Sufficient water is placed within the body 1, to form a seal between the upright pipes 7 and the short pipes 8. The gas passes through the upright pipes 7, down the short pipes 8, through the water within the body 1, and is discharged through the outlet opening, thus it can be seen that this hydraulic main produces an effective medium whereby the gas is prevented from returning to the retort after it once leaves the retort.

The upper ends of the short pipes 8, are closed by the lids or seals 9, which are provided on their tops with the ears 10, between which are pivoted the ends of the bell levers 11. Each of these bell levers is pivoted in a bracket 12, fixed to the top of the body 1. To the free end of each of the levers is secured a suitable connection leading to levers preferably positioned on the floor whereby the lids or seals of the short pipes 8, may be raised when the retort with which the upright pipes are connected is being drawn.

By having the lever 11, pivoted between the ears 10 on the tops of the seals, the seals are effectually held against assuming an inoperative position. In other words, by this arrangement the seals are so held as to properly engage the upper ends of the short pipes 8. It is thought that this structure can be readily understood from Fig. 3, wherein it is noted that any movement of the seal 9 on the lever 11 will be limited by contact with said lever.

What I claim is:

In combination with a hydraulic main, pipes extending vertically through the bottom of the main and terminating near the

op thereof, pipes in the top of the main exnding over the upper ends of the upright pes, removable seals for the pipes in the top of the main, ears on the tops of the seals, bell levers pivoted to move vertically on the main, means for pivotally connecting the seals and bell levers, whereby the seals have movement independently of the levers, permitting the faces of the seals to swing parallel to the top main.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ASA SEELEY.

Witnesses:
N. W. BRANDICAN,
THOMAS MCVAY.