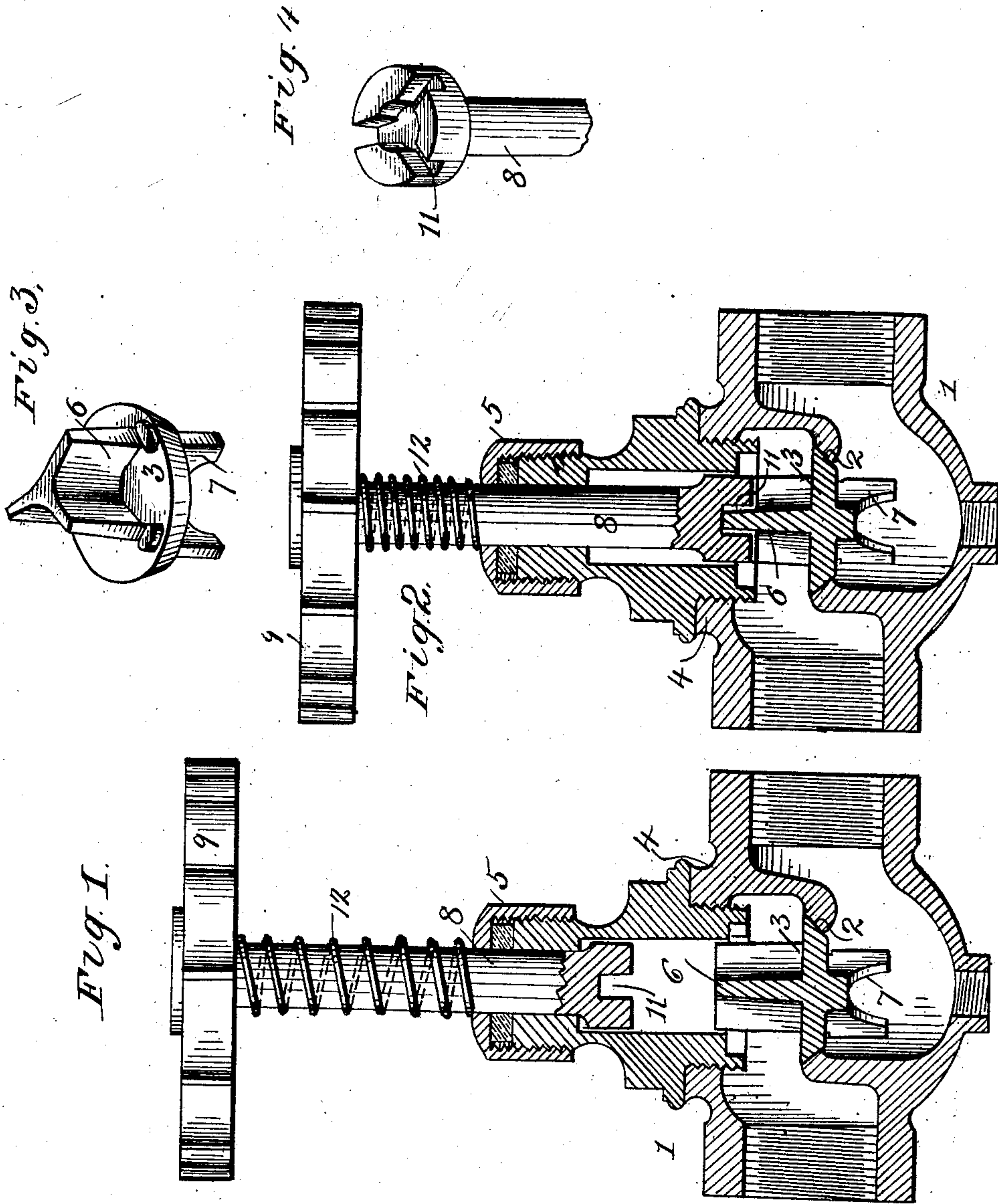


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CHECK VALVE.  
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915,648

Patented Mar. 16, 1909.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. ZILLGITT AND WALTER K. STEBBINS, OF FAIRMOUNT, NORTH DAKOTA; SAID  
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## CHECK-VALVE.

No. 915,648.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 16, 1909.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES J. ZILLGITT and WALTER K. STEBBINS, citizens of the United States, residing at Fairmount, in the county of Richland and State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Check-Valves, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention is designed to combine with a check valve simple and effective means for dislodging foreign matter that may come between the valve and its seat and prevent the proper closing of the valve; also to devise novel means for grinding or truing the valve and seat to insure the formation of a tight joint, the construction being such as to admit of the results aforesaid being accomplished without necessitating the removal of the check valve from the pipe line in which it may be fitted without disturbing the circulation or operation of the system or machine of which the check valve forms a part.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings.

While the invention may be adapted to different forms and conditions by changes in the structure and minor details without departing from the spirit or essential features thereof, still the preferred embodiment is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a vertical, central longitudinal section of the check valve embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the stem depressed and in locking engagement with the valve so as to rotate the same upon its seat. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the check valve. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the inner or lower end of the stem, which is adapted to make interlocking connection with the check valve.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

The invention is adapted to be applied to check valves of any type or design, the valve illustrated being of well known construction and comprising a casing 1 having

seat 2 and valve 3 adapted to close upon the seat 2. The valve casing 1 is provided in a side opposite to the seat 2 with an opening which is surrounded by a collar 4 and to which a stuffing box 5 is fitted, preferably by means of a screw thread joint so that said stuffing box may be removed for any purpose, thereby admitting of access being had to the interior of the casing. A projection 6 provided upon the upper side of the valve 3 is adapted to operate in the lower end of the stuffing box 5 so as to guide the valve in its movements and insure a square seating thereof. The valve is also directed in its movements by pendent lugs 7, which operate in the opening surrounded by the valve seat 2. A stem 8 is fitted in the stuffing box 5 and is adapted to move freely therein both longitudinally and rotatably and is provided at its outer end with a handle 9 and at its inner end with a head in which notches 11 are formed to receive the wings of the projection 6 so as to interlock therewith when it is required to turn the valve 3 upon its seat 2, either to dislodge any foreign matter or to grind the joint between the valve and its seat. A spring 12 is mounted upon the projecting end of the stem 8 and is confined between the stuffing box 5 and the handle 9 and normally serves to hold the stem pressed upward and away from the valve 3 so as not to interfere with the free workings thereof.

It will be understood that the invention may be adapted to any check valve in use or in the market by simply fitting a stuffing box to a side of the valve casing and providing said stuffing box with a spring actuated stem, which when depressed may be caused to interlock with the valve so as to turn the same and dislodge any foreign matter that may have found its way between the valve and seat, or which will admit of the valve being trued or ground upon its seat by turning the same backwardly and forwardly through the intervention of the stem 8 and handle 9.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

In a device of the character set forth, the combination of a valve casing having an inner seat and an opening in its side opposite to the seat, a valve adapted to close upon said seat and having an upper

winged projection, a stuffing box fitted in the opening of the valve casing and adapted to receive the winged projection of the valve and direct the latter in its reciprocating  
5 movements, a stem mounted in the stuffing box to both rotate and move longitudinally therein and having a head at its lower end formed with notches adapted to receive  
10 tion to admit of turning the valve upon its

seat and a spring mounted upon the outer end of the said stem and normally exerting outward pressure thereon.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

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