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 KEY FOR REGULATING SLUICES, &c., AFFIXED TO WATER PIPES.  
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 26, 1909.

997,362.

Patented July 11, 1911.

Fig. 1.

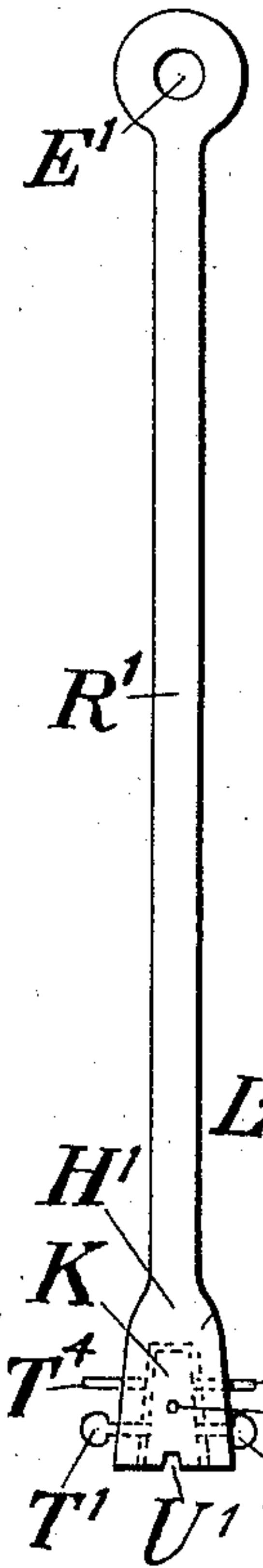


Fig. 2.

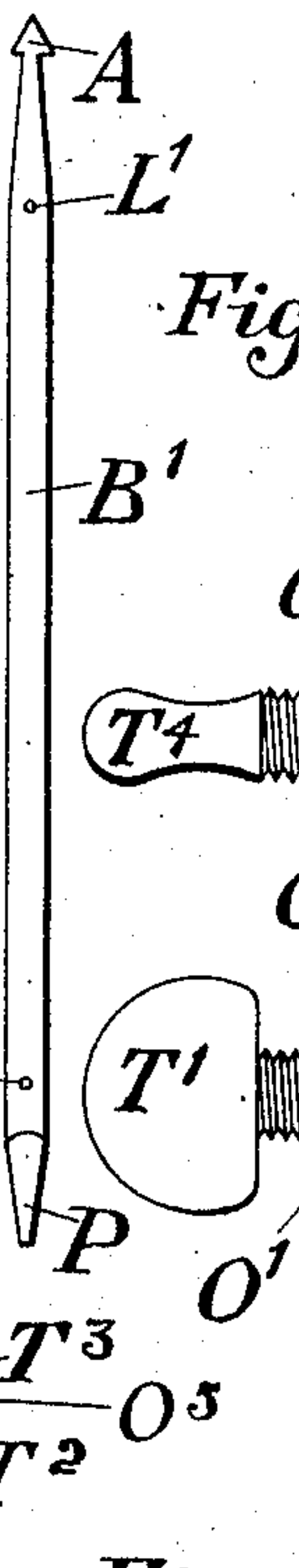


Fig. 4.

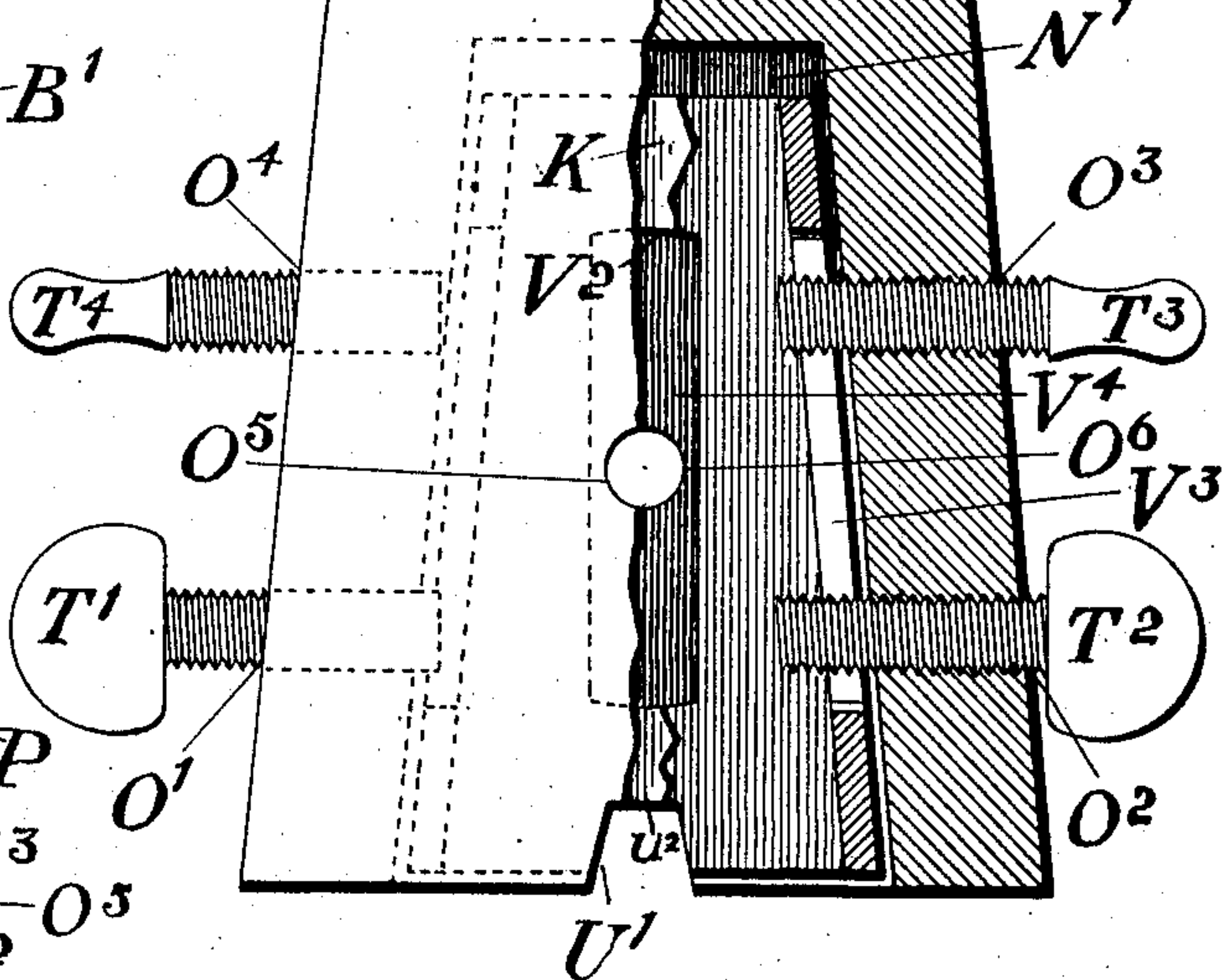
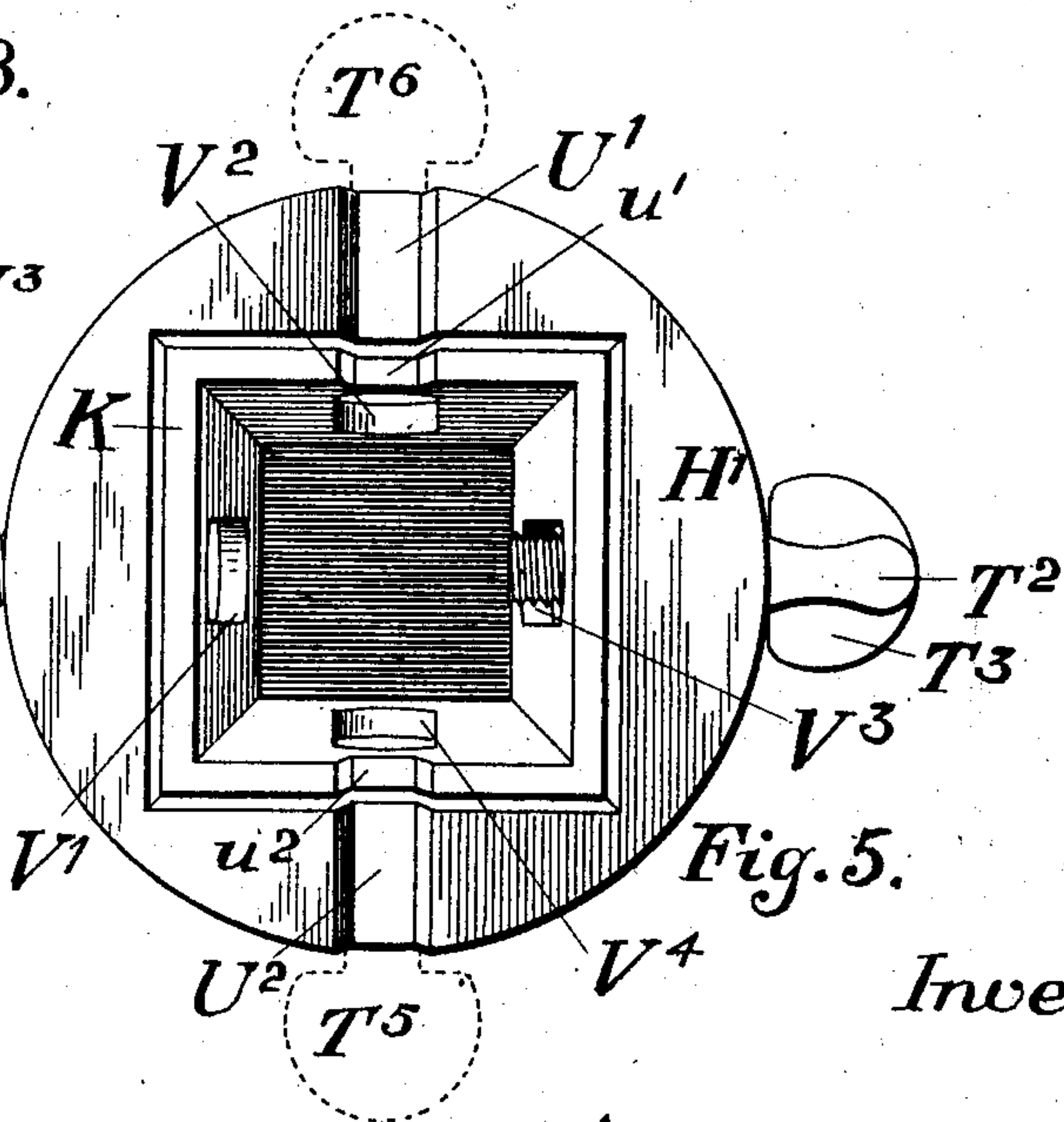
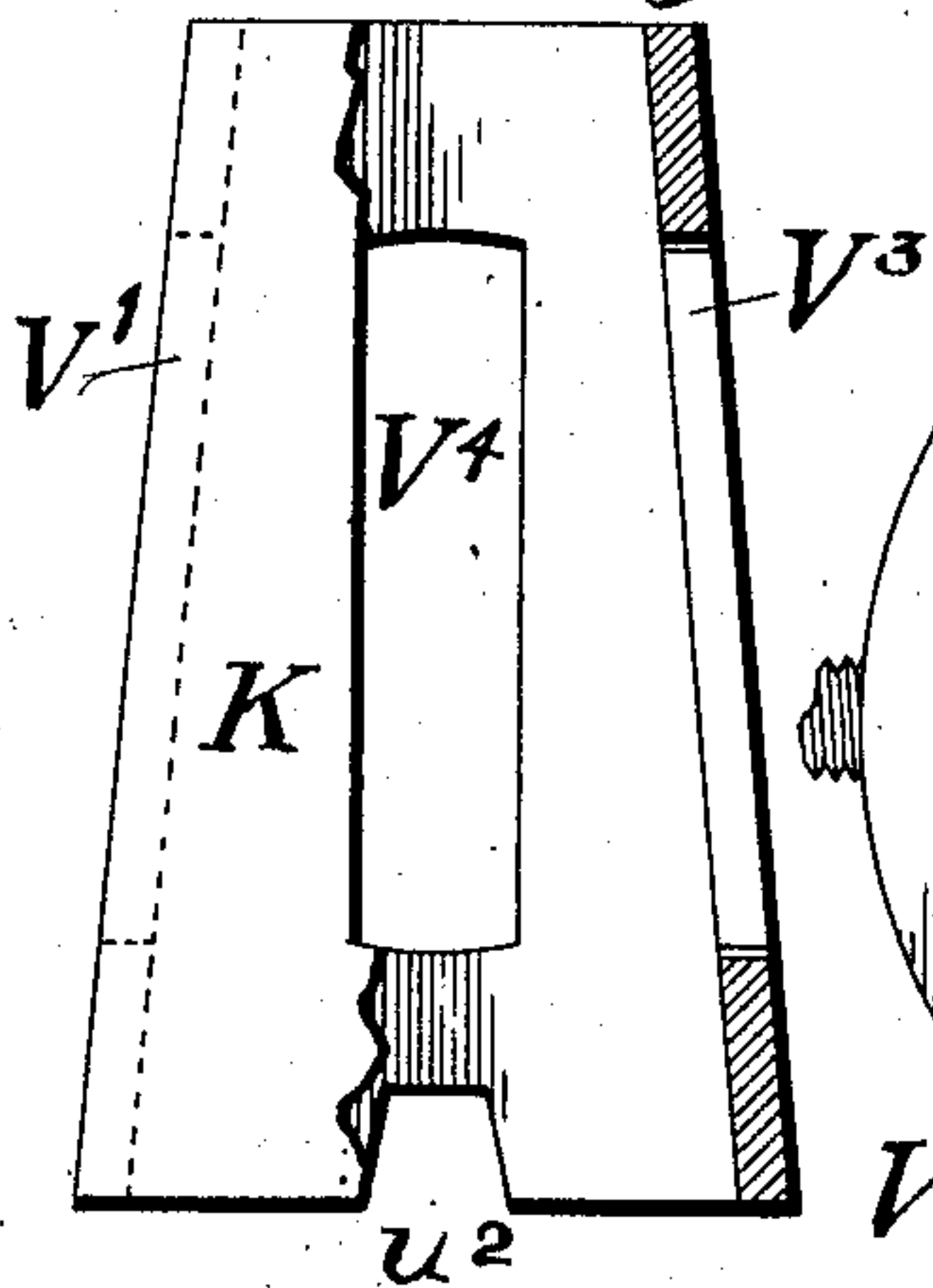


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TEHEMTAN BAMANSHAW, OF BOMBAY, INDIA.

KEY FOR REGULATING SLUICES, &c., AFFIXED TO WATER-PIPES.

997,362.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 11, 1911.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, TEHEMTAN BAMANSHAW, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, and a resident of Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency, British India, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Keys for Regulating Sluices, Hydrants, and Stop-Cocks Affixed to Water-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved key by means of which most of different kinds and sizes of sluices, hydrants and underground stop-cocks on water-pipes, can be regulated, without requiring several different keys for different kinds and sizes of sluices, hydrants and stop-cocks, affixed to water-pipes.

In order that this invention may be more fully understood, I will now proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 shows a full view of the improved key. Fig. 2 shows the improved lever or bar for turning the improved key. Fig. 3 shows partly in elevation and partly in section the tapering angular bushing. Fig. 4 shows partly in elevation and partly in section an enlarged view of the key head of the improved key. Fig. 5 shows a plan of the key head of the improved key as viewed from below.

Fig. 1 shows the improved key. It consists in the middle of a round bar  $R_1$  of sufficient length and strength which is curved around at its upper extremity forming an eyelet  $E_1$  for inserting into it the lever bar shown separately in Fig. 2. At its lower extremity the bar  $R_1$  is enlarged into a head  $H_1$ . Fig. 4 shows on a large scale this key head ( $H_1$ ) partly in elevation and partly in section, and Fig. 5 shows on a large scale a plan of this key-head as viewed from below. In the bottom of this key-head a tapering angular socket  $N_1$  is provided as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. One or more holes, as may be found necessary, marked  $O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4, O_5, O_6$  are pierced at different levels as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, from the exterior side of the head  $H_1$ , and reaching through to the inner walls of the tapering angular socket  $N_1$ . These holes are provided with screw threads into which work thumb-screws marked  $T_1 T_2 T_3 T_4 T_5 T_6$  all of the same size.

While practically using the key, the afore-

said thumb-screws are drawn out sufficiently, and the tapering angular socket  $N_1$  is fitted onto the cap of a hydrant or a sluice, and if it be found to fit loosely the thumb-screws may be worked in, so as to tighten on the sides of the cap. The lever bar shown in Fig. 2, is then inserted in the eyelet  $E_1$ , and the key may then be turned in either direction as required.

In case there is not enough space for turning the key together with the thumb screws  $T_1 T_2 T_3$  &c., inserted in it, these latter may be drawn out of their holes totally, and wherever the tapering angular socket  $N_1$  fits loosely over a hydrant or a sluice-cap, a bushing  $K K$  shown in Figs. 1, 4, 5, and also separately on a large scale partly in elevation and partly in section in Fig. 3, is inserted in the socket  $N_1$ , to serve as a packing-piece, and the key may then be worked as usual. This bushing  $K K$ , is made of plate iron of suitable thickness.

The bushing and the thumb-screws above-mentioned may be utilized together if desirable, for which vertical slits or openings  $V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4$  are provided in the four sides of the bushing, for the thumb-screws to pass through.

In order to render the key as above described useful also for regulating underground stop-cocks, small notches  $U_1 U_2$  are provided in a straight line in the bottom of the key head  $H_1$ , as shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4 and 5. Corresponding notches  $u_1, u_2$ , are also provided in the bushing  $K K$ . These notches  $U_1 U_2 u_1 u_2$  in practical use may be brought to bear on the handle  $D$  of the stop-cock, and this handle may then be turned in either direction as required.

The bar or lever to be inserted in eyelet  $E_1$  of the improved key for turning it is shown in Fig. 2. It may have any type of extremities namely, plain, tapered, or arrow-head. Near the ends of this lever bar small holes  $L_1, L_2$ , should be provided, one near each extremity and at any convenient distance from it. Through one of these holes a string may be passed and tied with the eyelet  $E_1$  of the improved key (Fig. 1) to keep both in readiness for immediate use in case of an emergency.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is:—

A key for regulating sluices, hydrants, and underground stop-cocks on water-pipes, consisting of a shank terminating in a head

having a tapered angular socket and provided with threaded apertures at different levels, a tapering bushing corresponding thereto and slotted for the passage of thumb  
5 screws seated in said apertures, both head and bushing having notches at their opposite bottom edges, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

TEHEMTAN BAMANSHAW.

Witnesses:

R. S. MELITA,

AMIDUS B. MELITA.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

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