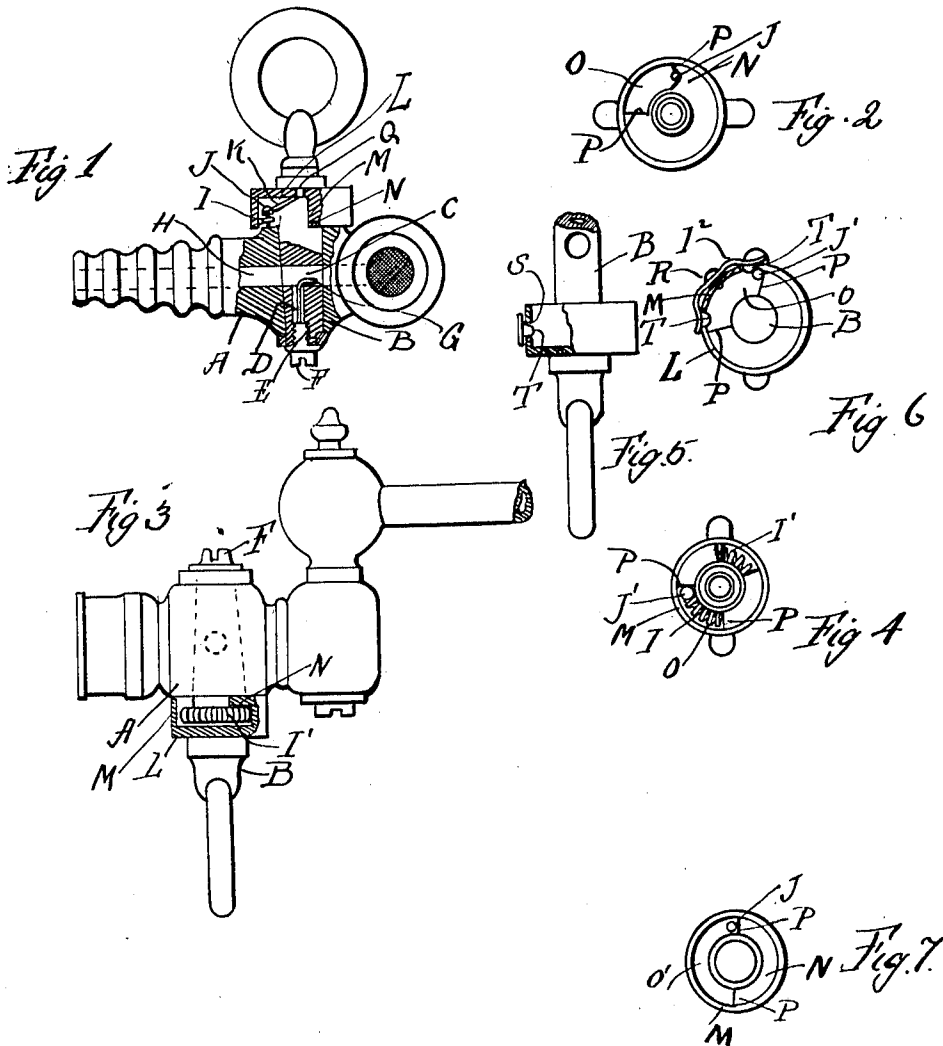


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GAS FIXTURE.
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Patented May 14, 1912.



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GAS-FIXTURE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. LANGENDORFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Gas-Fixtures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in gas fixtures, and has for its object to so construct a key for gas fixtures as to provide the former with a stop which will co-act with a pin carried by the body of the fixture, thus overcoming the necessity of having to cut away a portion of the gas fixture body in order to produce a stop which would co-act by a pin carried with the key.

Another object of the invention is to provide the key screw with a short pin or wire which will register with the longitudinal opening in the end of the key leading to the transverse opening, through which the gas flows. The wire carried by the screw must be of sufficient length to lead into the transverse opening and when the screw is in place this wire is bent at right angles by inserting an instrument into the transverse opening while the gas cock is opened. When the wire is bent in this manner the key screw cannot accidentally work loose.

A further object of the invention is to provide resilient means for holding the key in a predetermined position.

With these ends in view, this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, I will describe its construction in detail, referring by letter to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a sectional side elevation of a fixture made in accordance with my improvement, it here being shown as being applied to an independent gas cock. Fig. 2, a plan view of a key. Fig. 3, a side elevation of a gas fixture showing the key in section to plainly show the relation of the resilient member thereto. Fig. 4, a plan view of the key. Fig. 5, a sectional side elevation of a key showing another form of resilient

means for locking said key. Fig. 6, a plan view of said key. Fig. 7, a plan view of a key showing the stop on the medial line.

In carrying out my invention as here embodied, A represents a gas fixture in which is mounted a key B, having a transverse opening C through which the gas flows, and a longitudinal opening D leading from the end of the key into the transverse opening, the outer end of the longitudinal opening being threaded as at E, for the reception of the screw F which carries wire or pin G. The end of said wire after entering the transverse opening C through the longitudinal opening D is bent over approximately at right angles by a rod or other instrument which is inserted through the opening H of the gas fixture, into the transverse opening C in the key. After the end of this wire has been bent over, the screw F cannot accidentally work loose from any cause. In Fig. 1 I have also shown one form of resilient means for holding the key in its closed position which will ordinarily prevent said key from being jarred open or even opened by a light accidental touch. In this form of resilient means I employ a small coiled spring I held in place by a screw J which passes through said spring and is threaded into the body of the fixture, and this spring is provided with an extension K. This extension lies at an angle to the body of the screw and rests upon the inner face of the collar L carried by the key, said collar having a flange M, the edge of which lies flush with a secondary collar N, said secondary collar having a cut-away portion to produce the opening O and forming shoulders P which act as stops and contact with the screw J to limit the movements of the key. In the collar L is also formed a perforation Q into which the extension K of the spring I will enter when the key is turned to its closed position, thus preventing the key from being turned by any accidental movement or vibration. From this description it will be seen that when the key is closed one of the shoulders P will be in contact with the screw J, while the extension K will be resting in the perforation Q and this spring will be sufficiently strong to prevent the accidental turning of the key; but said key may be readily turned as in the ordinary fixture and when the key is opened the opposite shoulder P will be in contact with the screw J. This construction overcomes the

necessity of cutting away the body of the gas fixture to produce shoulders which would be engaged by a pin on the key.

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have shown a slightly modified form of resilient means for holding the key closed, in which a coiled spring I' is inserted in the space formed between the collars L and N, one end resting against an integral portion of the key while the opposite end rests against a pin J' carried by the body of the gas fixture, said pin entering the space between the collars through the cut-away portion O. The pin J' is shown in section in Fig. 4 to more clearly illustrate its relation to the spring. While this pin is one of the abutments to one end of the spring I' it also operates in conjunction with the shoulders P to form stops for the key. In this construction, when the key is opened the spring I' will be compressed, having a tendency to close the key, but the friction of the key in its seat will overcome the strength of the spring in this respect, but when said key is closed said spring is of sufficient strength to prevent the accidental opening of the key.

In Figs. 5 and 6 I have shown a still further modified form of my invention in which a flat metallic spring I² is secured at its central point by a screw R to the outside of the flange M. Said flange having apertures S through which pass the teats T, said teats being arranged from the body of the spring in proximity to its ends and being of sufficient length to pass through the thickness of the flange, permitting them to come in contact with the pin J' carried by the fixture. When the key is opened it will be turned until the pin J comes in contact with one of the shoulders P, at which time one of the teats T will be ridden over the pin and passed behind said pin to prevent the key from being accidentally turned.

When the key is closed the same action will take place with the opposite shoulder and the opposite end of the spring.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a key in which the cut-away portion O' is approximately one-half of the collar N, thereby placing the shoulders P on the medial line which would permit the key to be turned half way around instead of one fourth as shown in the other views.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful, is—

1. In combination a gas fixture having a key seat, a key co-acting with the key seat, a collar having a flange formed therewith, said collar having a perforation therein, a secondary collar having a portion cut away producing shoulders, said collar lying flush with the flange of the first named collar, a screw carried by the fixture and co-acting with the shoulders of the second named collar, and a coiled spring having an extension, said coiled spring being wound about a screw, the extension thereof co-acting with the perforation for holding the key closed.

2. In combination a gas fixture having a key seat, a key co-acting with said seat, a collar having a flange carried by said key, a secondary collar having a portion cut away to produce shoulders, said collar also carried by the key and lying flush with the flange of the first named collar, a pin carried by the body of the fixture, and resilient means carried by the pin and co-acting with the first named collar for holding the key against accidental opening.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN W. LANGENDORFER.

Witnesses:

EDW. W. AUSTIN,
M. E. YOST.