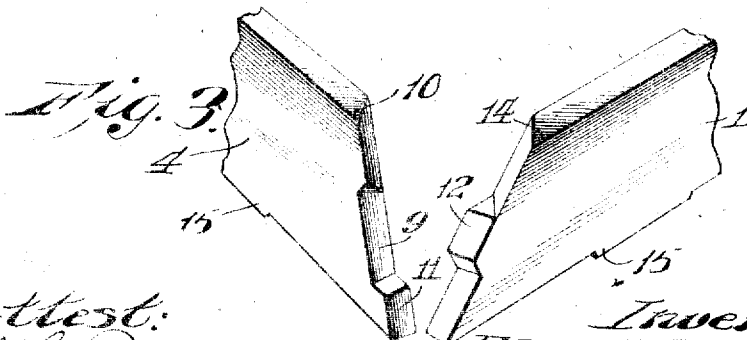
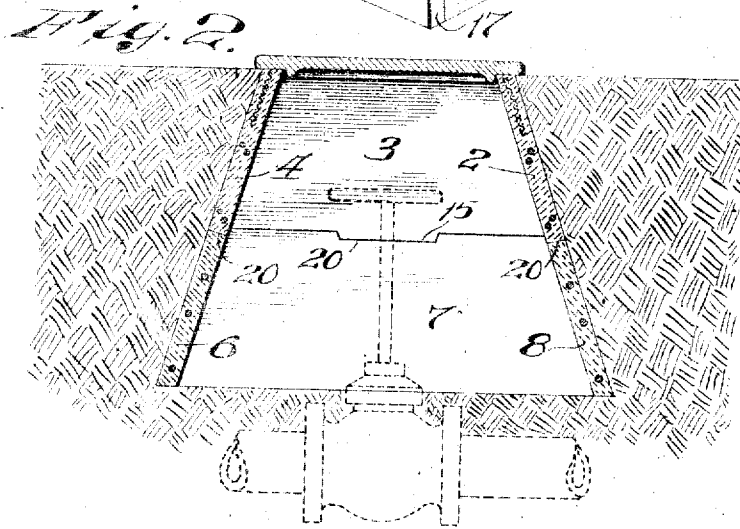
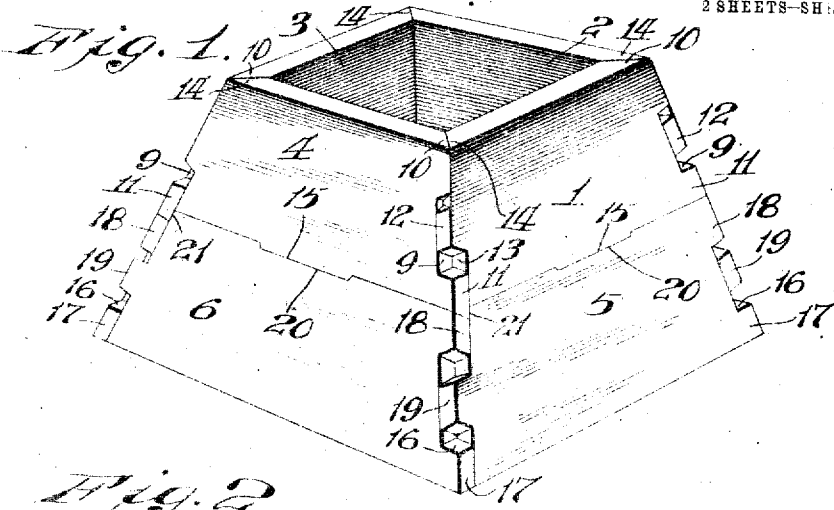


E. PRENDERGAST.
 BOX FOR STREET VALVES, FIRE PLUGS, AND THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1910.

1,012,432.

Patented Dec. 19, 1911

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS-SHEET 3.

Fig. 4.

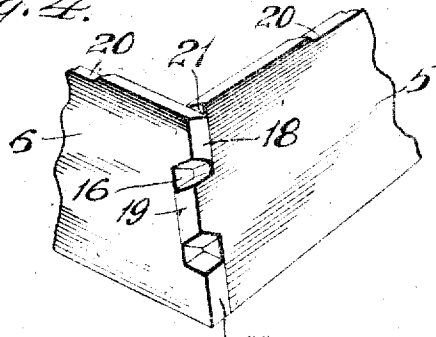


Fig. 5.

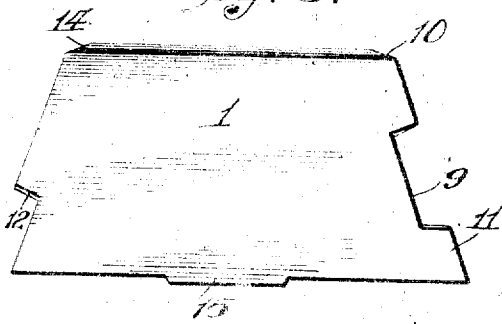


Fig. 6.

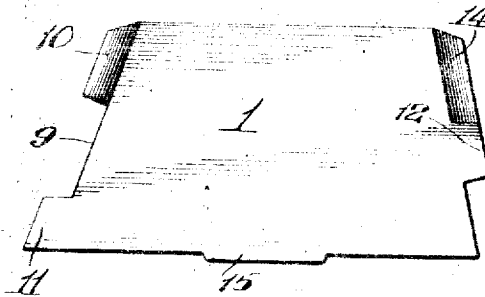


Fig. 7.

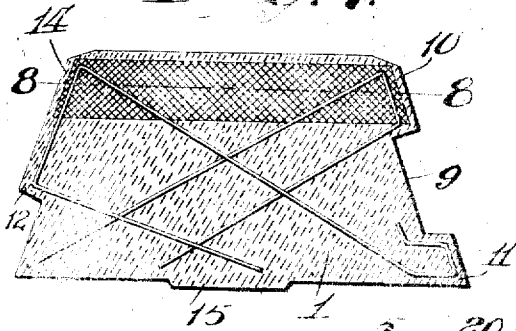


Fig. 8.

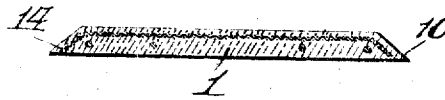
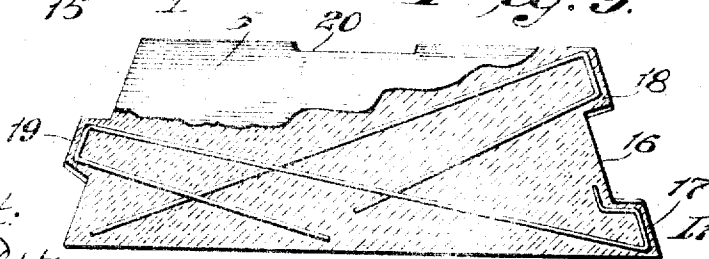


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD PRENDERGAST, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BOX FOR STREET-VALVES, FIRE-PLUGS, AND THE LIKE.

1,012,432.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 19, 1911.

Application filed May 27, 1910. Serial No. 563,706.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD PRENDERGAST, a citizen of the United States, and resident of St. Louis, Missouri, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Boxes for Street-Valves, Fire-Plugs, and the Like, of which the following is a specification containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying
10 drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to improvements in a truncated box or housing which is located immediately below the surface of the ground and is adapted to inclose the valves of water
15 mains, fire plugs and the like, the object of my invention being to construct a sectional box which may be readily set up at a point where the same is to be used, which box is light and strong and not subject to
20 decay and is so constructed as to be put together without the use of nails, bolts or similar fastening devices.

My present invention is an improvement over the boxes heretofore patented by me
25 by Letters Patent #945,596 and #945,597 patented January 4, 1910.

For the above purposes my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts as will be
30 hereinafter more fully described, pointed out in the claims and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved box set up for use; Fig. 2 is a cross
35 section of the box as the same appears when in position for use; Fig. 3 is a perspective view, with parts broken away, of the ends of two of the upper slabs or plates which I employ in the construction of my box;
40 Fig. 4 is a similar view of the ends of two of the lower plates or slabs; Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the outside face of one of the upper slabs; Fig. 6 is the inside face of the slab illustrated in Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is a section
45 of one of the upper plates or slabs showing its method of reinforcing; Fig. 8 is a section taken on the line 8-8 of Fig. 7; and Fig. 9 is a view, partly in section, of one of the lower plates or slabs which I employ in the construction of my box.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawings: 1, 2, 3 and 4 indicate the slabs or plates which form the top section or
50 course of the box.

55 5, 6, 7 and 8 indicate the four slabs or

plates which constitute the lower course or section of the box.

The slab 1 is provided, on one end, with a recess 9 and lying above said recess 9 is a beveled projection 10 and below said recess 60 is a projection 11. The opposite end of said slab or plate 1 is provided with a tongue 12 and a recess 13, that is to say the end of this plate below this tongue is cut away so as to form the recess, the end of this plate 65 above the tongue 12 is beveled as at 14. Formed on the bottom edge of the plate 1 is a projection 15. Each of the plates 2, 3 and 4 is constructed like plate 1 as heretofore described, that is, each of these plates 70 or slabs has on one of its ends a recess and a beveled face lying above said recess and on its opposite end a tongue and a beveled face lying above said tongue so that when the plates are assembled to form the top section 75 or course of the box, as illustrated in Fig. 1, the beveled faces or end portions of the plate will abut against each other and brace each other against inward movement, as it is readily apparent from Fig. 1, when 80 these slabs are assembled that each end of each slab would be braced against inward movement by its own beveled ends abutting against the beveled ends of the adjacent plates. 85

Referring to the plate 5, which is one of the plates of the lower course, this plate has formed on one end a recess 16 and below said recess is a projection 17 and above said recess is a projection 18, the opposite 90 end of said plate is provided with a tapering tongue 19. Formed in each of the plates 5, 6, 7 and 8 is a central recess 20 adapted to receive the projections or lugs 15 formed on the lower edge of the top 95 plates. Each of the plates 5, 6, 7 and 8 is constructed alike and each has a lower beveled edge and when assembled form the lower course or section of the box. The top edge of each plate at each corner projects 100 above the top edge of the adjacent plate at said corner as indicated by 21, thus forming a shoulder or stop for the plates or slabs which form the top course or section of the box. This projecting corner arises 105 from the fact that when the plates are set up for use they assume an inclined position as indicated in Fig. 1.

The plates which form the lower course or section of the box are reinforced as illus- 110

trated in Fig. 9, the reinforcement project-
ing into the extension and lugs of said plate
so as to strengthen same. The plates which
form the top section or course are doubly
5 reinforced, the top portion being reinforced
by woven wire or expanded metal as illus-
trated, the wire extending into the beveled
end portions, and likewise by rods which
project into the beveled end portions and
10 the lugs.

As heretofore stated the plates which
form the top course or section of the box
are constructed alike and the plates which
form the lower section or course of the box
15 are constructed alike and when assembled
occupy the positions as illustrated in Fig.
1, the beveled ends of the top plates abut-
ting against each other to keep the plates
from tilting or being forced inwardly and
20 the bottom portion of the upper plates rest-
ing against the shoulders 21 formed by as-
sembling the lower plates in an inclined
position.

From such a construction it will be seen
25 that the upper plates are prevented from
inward displacement relative each other by
the packing of the dirt around the box
when it is set in the ground and said plates
are maintained against displacement from
30 the lower plates by the projections 15 rest-
ing in the recesses in the top edge of the
lower plates and by the shoulders 21.

From the foregoing description it will
be seen that my improved box is formed of
35 a series of separable plates which can be
easily assembled to form the box and, when
so assembled, form practically a selfcon-
tained box.

I claim:

40 1. The herein described truncated box for
street valves and fire plugs, comprising a
base section formed of four plates of re-
inforced concrete, each of which plates has
tapering ends and is provided on one end

with a flaring recess and on the opposite 45
end with a tapering projection, each plate
provided on its top edge with a recess in-
termediate its ends, a top section com-
posed of four plates of reinforced concrete
provided with tapering ends having bot- 50
tom edges of the same length as the top
edges of the plates of the base section, each
plate of the top section being provided on
one end with a recess and a beveled portion
above said recess, and on the opposite end 55
with a tongue and a beveled portion above
said tongue, and on its bottom edge with a
projection adapted to be seated in a corre-
sponding recess of the plate on which it is
positioned. 60

2. The herein described truncated box for
street valves, fire plugs, and the like, com-
prising a base section formed of four plates
of reinforced concrete, each of which plates
has tapered ends and is provided on one 65
end with a flaring recess and on the oppo-
site end with a tapering projection, the
edge of one plate at each corner projecting
above the edge of the adjacent plate, a top
section composed of four plates of rein- 70
forced concrete, each plate having on one
end a tapering projection and a beveled
face lying above said projection, and on the
opposite end a flaring recess and a beveled
projection above said recess, the recess and 75
projection of each plate lying below the
beveled portion of each plate, said plate
and top section when assembled having one
edge projecting below and abutting against
the projecting edge of the plates of the 80
lower section.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my
name to this specification, in presence of
two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD PRENDERGAST.

Witnesses:

EDWARD E. LONGAN,
E. L. WALLACE.