

(No Model.)

# C. SCHUBERT. PUMP.

No. 348,060.

Patented Aug. 24, 1886.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

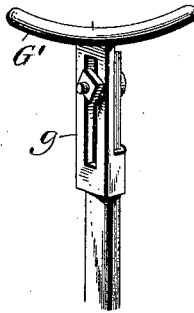
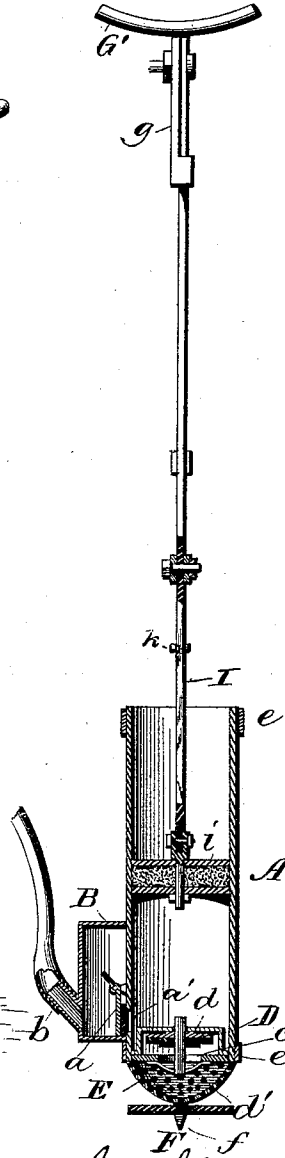


Fig. 3.



Carl Schubert.

INVENTOR

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WITNESSES

G. S. Elliott  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL SCHUBERT, OF ALMA, KANSAS.

## PUMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,060, dated August 24, 1886.

Application filed April 29, 1886. Serial No. 200,592. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CARL SCHUBERT, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Alma, in the county of Wabaunsee and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pumps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in pumps; and it consists in the construction and combination of the parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claim, this improvement being designed more especially as an improvement upon the invention illustrated and described in Letters Patent No. 124,593.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a pump constructed in accordance with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, and Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view.

A refers to the pump barrel or cylinder, which has rigidly attached thereto a box or casing, B, within which is pivoted a valve, *a*, which is adapted to swing over the exit-perforation *a'* in the cylinder. The casing B is provided at one side with a tube or offset, *b*, to which a rubber or other flexible pipe, C, is secured, said pipe at its opposite end being provided with a discharge-nozzle. The bottom portion of the cylinder A is provided with a central opening, *c*, through which the stem of the valve D plays, said stem being held securely in place by means of perforated cross-bars *d* and *d'*, which are attached to the upper and lower portions of the base of the cylinder. To the base of the cylinder A, under the valve D, is attached a convex porous plate, E, through which the water will flow and be strained before entering the cylinder. This foraminous or perforated plate may be held in place by a band, *e*, which encircles the lower portion of the pump-cylinder, and said plate E rests upon

a flat shoe, F, which is of about the same diameter as the pump-cylinder.

G refers to a standard which is rigidly secured to the cylinder of the pump by means of the encircling bands *e e'*, the terminal portions of said bands being attached to this standard by bolts or other suitable connecting means. The standard G extends below the base of the cylinder and under the shoe F, and is pointed, as shown at *f*, so that the pump can be securely held in position without danger of slipping when the same is used in connection with a receptacle having a hard or smooth bottom. The standard G is curved slightly inwardly, so that the upper portion of the same will be on a line with the center of the cylinder, and at its upper end it is provided with a sliding and adjustable brace, G', having a curved cross-bar, which is adapted to be placed under the armpit of the operator, so that the pump can be held in position. The depending portion *g* is slotted and provided with a bolt for holding the same in position, as will be fully understood by reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings. Adjacent to the curved portion of the standard G the same is provided with a downwardly-projecting arm, H, which is curved downwardly, the inner end of said arm being preferably bifurcated so as to embrace the standard, at which point it is rigidly secured thereto by bolts.

By the construction hereinbefore described it will be readily seen that the standard can be adjusted to suit persons of different heights, and when operating the pump the pressure will not come upon the operative parts, and that the point of the standard will prevent the pump slipping, while the shoe F will prevent the same sinking in the ground when the pump is used for taking water from springs or other similar places.

I refers to the piston-rod, to the lower end of which the piston *i* is pivotally attached. The upper portion of the piston-rod is secured to the operating-handle J, between the bifurcated portions thereof, the outer ends of said bifurcated portions *jj* being pivotally attached to the end of the bent arm H. It will be noted that by providing the pump-handle with the bifurcated portion, as shown, through which the standard G passes, a direct vertical move-

ment of the handle is insured and side movement is prevented. The upward movement of the handle J is prevented by said handle abutting against the bifurcated end of the 5 curved portion H, while an excessive downward movement is prevented by a pin, k, which projects on each side of the standard G.

The pump hereinbefore described may be readily carried from place to place, and may 10 be advantageously used in case of fire or for sprinkling in gardens or other places where such pumps are generally used.

I claim—

15 The combination, in a hand-pump, of a cylinder provided with suitable valves, exit-pipe, piston and piston-rod, and curved perforated bottom, a standard, G, secured to one

side of the pump-cylinder and extending beneath the same, where it is provided with a point, a shoe or plate, F, independent of said 20 bottom, but extending beneath the same, an outwardly-projecting arm attached to the standard, to which the pump-handle is pivoted, and an adjustable cross-piece, G', attached to the upper end of the standard, the 25 parts being combined and organized substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

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

CARL SCHUBERT.

Witnesses:

J. M. LINGFELTER,  
B. S. JENNINGS.