(No Model.)

E. JENDIS.

WATER GATE OR VALVE.

No. 594,954. Patented Dec. 7, 1897.

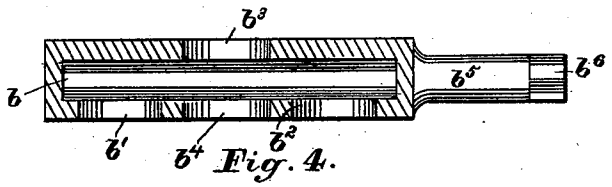


Fig. 4.

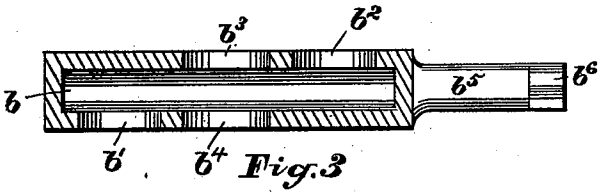


Fig. 3

Fig. 1

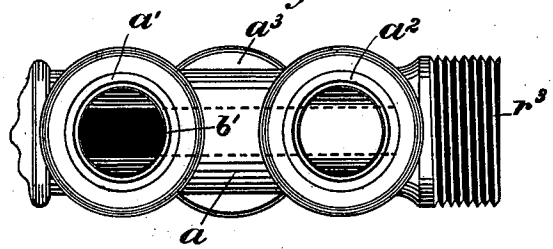


Fig. 2

Witnesses;
R. A. Clark.
A. L. Clarke

Inventor
Emil Jendis.
per Wm. Zimmerman
Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL JENDIS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WATER GATE OR VALVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 594,954, dated December 7, 1897.

Application filed August 5, 1897. Serial No. 647,188. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL JENDIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water Gates or Valves, which are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 shows my said new device in longitudinal sectional elevation. Fig. 2 shows the same as seen when looking toward the water-entrances thereof. Fig. 3 shows the valve or plug of the device. Fig. 4 shows the valve in a slightly-modified form of construction.

Like letters refer to like parts.

The object of my invention is to produce a water gate or valve for the admission and passing of waters of different temperatures or qualities.

To attain said desirable ends, I construct my said device in substantially the following manner, namely: I make a cylindrical shell a and provide the same with entrances a' a^2 in axial line, and diametrically opposite and between said entrances I make a discharge-orifice a^3. Into said shell is fitted a revoluble hollow gated plug b, provided with diagonally opposite openings b' b^2, and midway between said openings and so as to correspond with the opening through the discharge-opening a^3 are diametrically opposite openings b^3 b^4. Said plug is provided with a spindle b^5 and has concaved shoulders where the shaft joins the plug, and a square outer end b^6 to said shaft to receive a lever c. On said spindle is a metallic packing-ring r, formed to fit said rounded shoulder, and upon said ring is placed a suitable tow or other soft packing p, upon which is placed a flanged ring r^2, and over said flanged ring is placed an internally-screw-threaded cap s, engaging with corresponding threads on the outside of the shell a and through which passes the shaft or spindle b^5, and thus is formed a water-tight end to said plug. The lever c is so placed that its longitudinal axis is in the same plane as the axial plane which passes through the plug, the shell, and its several parts when either of the entrances is open. One of said entrances is marked for cold water and the other one for hot water.

The openings b' b^2 b^3 b^4 in the plug, Fig. 3, are in the same axial plane and diametrically opposite to the axis and therefore require a complete half-revolution of the lever to close one set and open the opposite set of openings to the same entrances. When said lever is moved through ninety degrees, all the ports are fully closed and the fact indicated by a plate supported on a wall or other near and suitable object, with the positions 1 2 3 marked as "Closed," "Cold," "Hot."

In the modified construction of the plug shown in Fig. 4 the opening b^2 is brought on the same side axially with the opening b' and in or in nearly the same plane. In any such modified form of construction both kinds of water may run simultaneously, or when said opening b^2 is placed more or less to one side of the said plane it will correspondingly effect the flow of that kind of water which flows through it and thus temper the water flowing.

What I claim is—

The combination with a cylindrical hollow shell with three openings whereof two are on the same side of the axis and in the same axial plane with the third opening which is diametrically opposite to said two openings and midway between them, of a cylindrically hollow and revoluble plug with diagonally opposite entrance-openings in the same axial plane, and diametrically and directly opposite discharge-openings midway between said entrance-openings, and in the same plane as said entrance-openings, substantially as specified.

EMIL JENDIS.

Witnesses:
WM. ZIMMERMAN,
P. H. HOLLAND.