(Model.)

J. EVERITT.

PUMP.

No. 282,973. Patented Aug. 14, 1883.

Fig. 1.

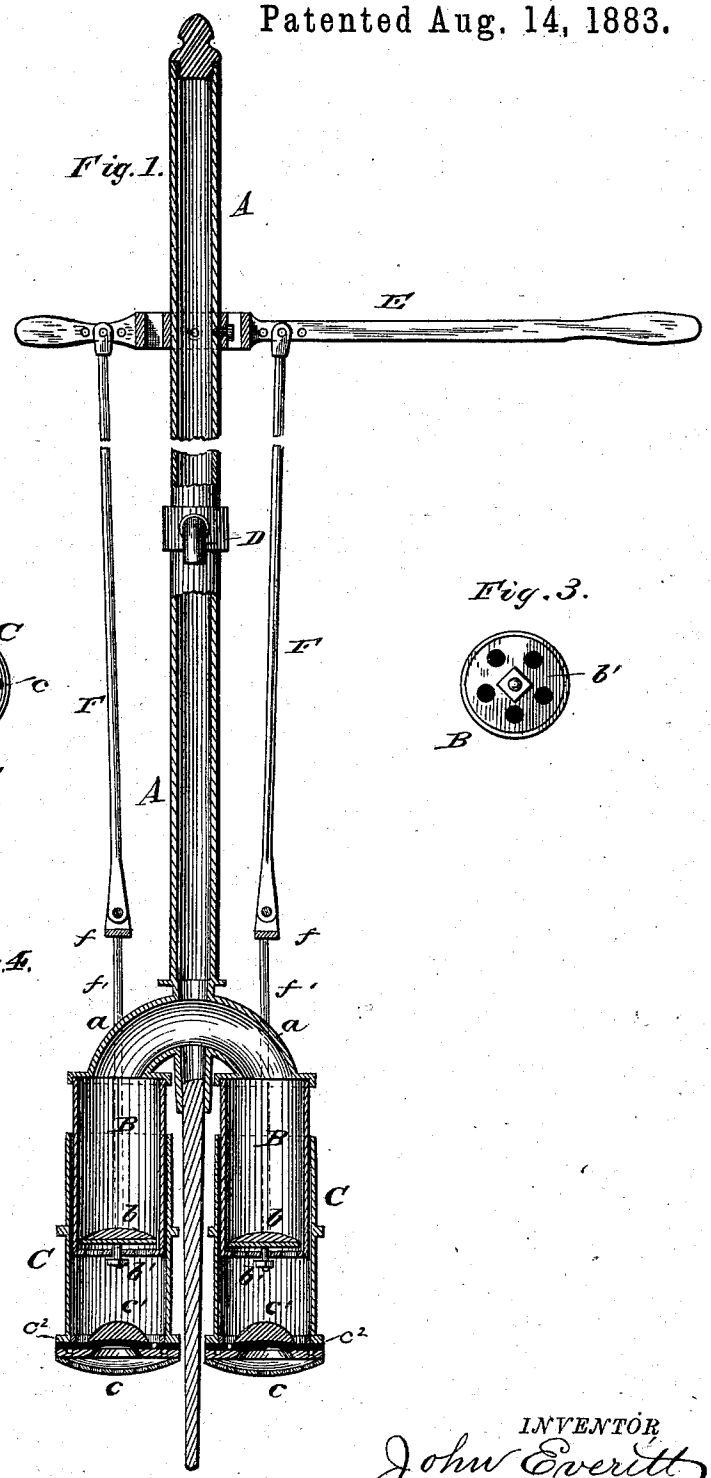


Fig. 2.

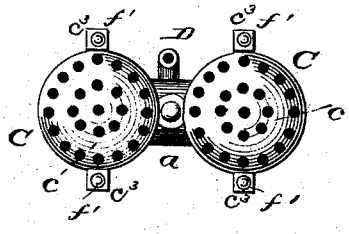
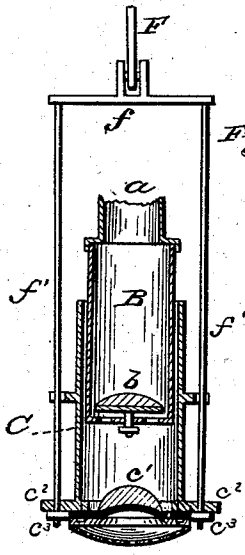


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN EVERITT, OF PRAIRIE CITY, ILLINOIS.

PUMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 282,973, dated August 14, 1883.

Application filed November 1, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN EVERITT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Prairie City, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pumps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to double-acting pumps; and it consists in constructions and combinations, hereinafter described, and set forth in the claims hereto annexed.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate my invention, and in which the symbols or reference letters used indicate the same parts in the different figures, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan, seen from below. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan, seen from below, of one of the fixed cylinders. Fig. 4 is a section through one set of cylinders and rods f'.

Referring to the drawings by letters, letter A represents the pump-stock on which the working parts are mounted, and extends from above the pump-handle to the bottom of the well. The stock A is tubular from its top down to a point where it branches into two pipes or tubes, a a. Each tube a has an enlarged end or cylinder, B, with a valve, b, in its lower end, which is seated on the perforated bottom b' of the cylinder. (See Fig. 3.)

C C are sliding cylinders, with their upper ends open, so they can be placed one over each cylinder B, and slide lengthwise thereon. The bottom of each cylinder C is formed of two parts, a valve-seat, c^2, and a strainer, c, each having perforated lips which register with perforated lips on the lower periphery of cylinder C, and through all of which the rods f' pass and are secured, as shown in Fig. 2. By this means the lugs usually formed upon the sides of the cylinder are dispensed with, and the same means that are used for holding the bottom and the cylinder together are utilized in supporting said cylinder from the handle E. Upon the part c^2 is seated a valve, c', which is operated in the usual manner. The bottoms c are held to the cylinders C by means of lugs and screw-bolts, (see Fig. 2,) and may be removed easily for access to the valve c' for repairing or for any other purpose. The lower end of the pump-stock extends but a short distance below the bottoms of the cylinders C when they complete their downward strokes, respectively.

D is an ordinary spout.

E is the handle, hinged or pivoted to the pump-stock at its mid-length portion. From each end of the handle E a rod, F, extends downward, and is provided at its lower end with a cross-head, f, from each end of which a rod, f', extends downward, one on each side of a cylinder, C, and are connected thereto by passing through lugs on the cylinder and part c and c^2, and through nuts c^3 placed on the bottom of the lugs on strainer c, as shown in Fig. 2.

In operation the handle E is operated in the ordinary manner, sliding the cylinders C alternately. It is not deemed necessary to describe the precise manner in which the water is received in the cylinders C and forced upward through the cylinders B and stock A to the discharge, as any one skilled in the art will readily see the operation from an inspection of Fig. 1.

By means of my construction, and placing the cylinders C so that at the ends of their downward strokes they will come very near the bottom of the well, I am enabled to draw water from wells when there is very little in the well. The parts of my pump being all secured to the main stock, it can all be readily and quickly lifted from the well or placed therein.

What I claim as new is—

1. In a pump, the combination, with the stock A and cylinder B, constructed as described, of a sliding cylinder, C, having a check-valve and perforated lips on its lower periphery, a bottom having perforated lips which register with the lips on the cylinder, and the handle having wing-rods, which pass through the lips on said cylinder and bottom, and secured thereto, substantially as described.

2. In a pump, the combination of a cylinder having perforated lips on its lower periphery, a bottom having a valve-seat, a strainer, and perforated lips, and rods which secure the bottom and cylinder together, and adapted to lift said cylinder, for the purpose set forth.

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

JOHN EVERITT.

Witnesses:
DANIEL WHITE,
THOMAS WILSON.