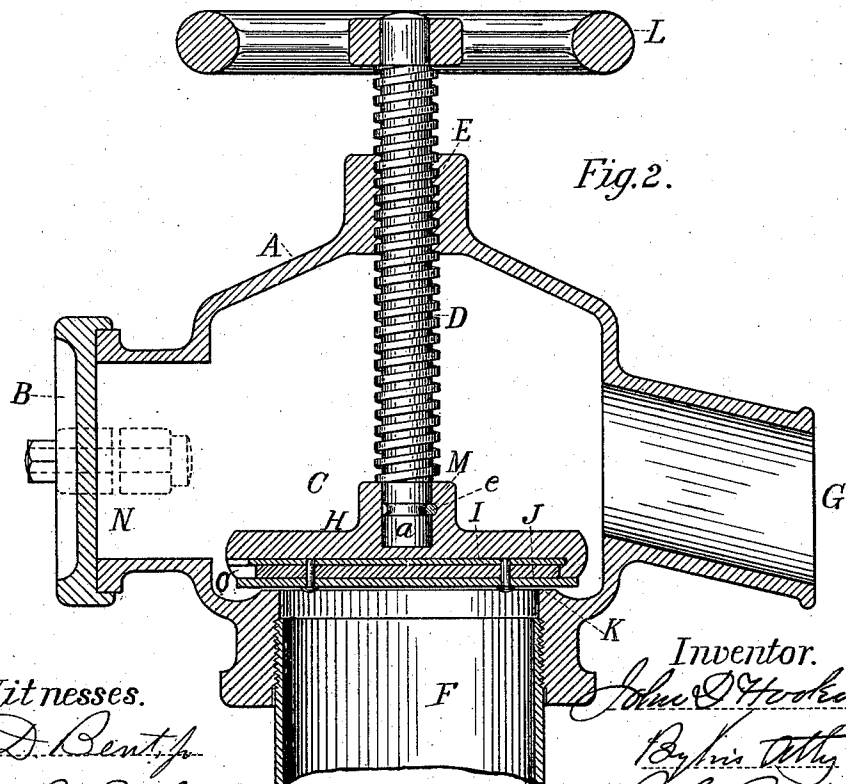
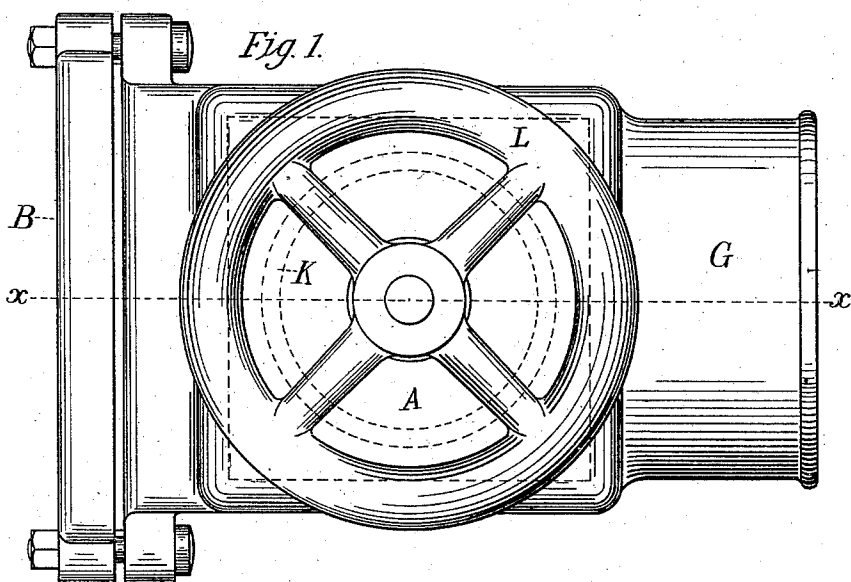


(No Model.)

J. D. HOOKER.
HYDRANT VALVE.

No. 470,571.

Patented Mar. 8, 1892.



Witnesses.
W. D. Bentz
H. C. Behr

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. HOOKER, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

HYDRANT-VALVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 470,571, dated March 8, 1892.

Application filed November 3, 1891. Serial No. 410,742. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. HOOKER, of the city and county of Los Angeles, State of California, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Hydrants; and I hereby declare the following specification and drawings forming a part thereof to be a full, true, and exact description of my invention.

My invention relates especially to that class
10 of hydrants employed for irrigating land; and it consists in so constructing the valves that they are accessible for inspection, renewal, or repairs without removing or separating the main parts of the hydrant and without shut-
15 ting off the water therefrom; also, in a cheap and simple construction of the parts, that permits a wider application of such hydrants and adapts them for use by the unskilled.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view on
20 top of one of my improved hydrants, and Fig. 2 is a central section on line *xx* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference on the two views are employed to indicate corresponding parts.

A is the main body or casing of the hydrant,
25 formed in one piece, except the removable plate B. The valve C is operated by the screw D, having a nut and bearing at E in the main casing A and a hand-wheel L at the top. The stand-pipe F extends upward to a convenient height from the underground main
30 conduit and forms a column or support for the hydrant at the top. Water rises through this pipe F and, passing under the valve C when raised, is discharged at the oval spout
35 G. The main case A is preferably made rectangular in shape, as shown at Fig. 1, to accommodate a similar form of the valve C (indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1) and to prevent the valve from turning as it is adjusted
40 up or down. The valve C consists of a main plate H, recessed and grooved on its lower face, as shown at O, to receive a metal plate I, to which plate is riveted the faces J, made of leather or other flexible material that will fit
45 down closely on the seat K, and thus form a water-tight joint. The screw D has at its lower end an extension *a*, fitting loosely in a boss M of the valve-plate H. This extension has around it a groove in which is placed a cross-
50 pin *e*, so that the valve is lifted as well as pressed down or shut by the action of the

screw D. The extension *a* of the screw D fits loosely in the boss M of the valve C, so as to permit some oscillation of the valve, thus insuring a uniform and perfect bearing on the
55 valve-seat K. In case the faces J of the valve C need adjustment or renewal, the hand-plate B is removed and the plate I, with the facing J, can be withdrawn from the main plate H and taken out through the aperture N, or, what
60 is commonly more convenient, the pin *e* is taken out and the valve C is removed through the aperture N, the water in the pipe F escaping mainly at the nozzle G, so as to not interfere with the removal of the valve C. It
65 will thus be seen that my improved hydrant consists of only a few simple parts, all of which are easily accessible, and that no stop-valve is required at the bottom in the case of re-
70 pairing and adjusting; also, that the construction involves only cutting screw-threads for the pipe F, screw D, and facing the seat K.

Having thus described the nature and objects of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a hydrant, the combination, with the
75 main casing having a lateral door or outlet and the horizontal valve-seat arranged within the casing, of a valve consisting of a main horizontal recessed member H, a flat hori-
80 zontal plate I, which is received into said member H, a facing J, secured below the member H and its plate I, and the vertical valve-stem which passes upward through a bearing at the top of the main casing and has its lower
85 end connected to the valve member H, substantially as described.

2. In a hydrant, the combination of the
90 main casing having at one side a door or outlet and at the other a discharge-nozzle G and having within the casing a horizontal valve-seat arranged at the entrance of the pipe F, a valve consisting of a main horizontal recessed member H, a horizontal plate I, re-
95 ceived into said recessed member, and flexible faces secured to the under side thereof, said valve operating in conjunction with the aforesaid valve-seat and the vertical screw-threaded valve-stem D, which is supported in a screw-threaded bearing E at the upper part of the
100 main casing, the lower end of said valve-stem being loosely connected to the aforesaid valve,

while the upper end is provided with an operating-wheel, substantially as described.

3. In a hydrant, the valve C, composed of the main recessed plate H, the metallic plate
5 I, received therein, and the plates J, secured beneath the plate I, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto

affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN D. HOOKER.

Witnesses:

WM. YATES,
F. K. SIMONDS.