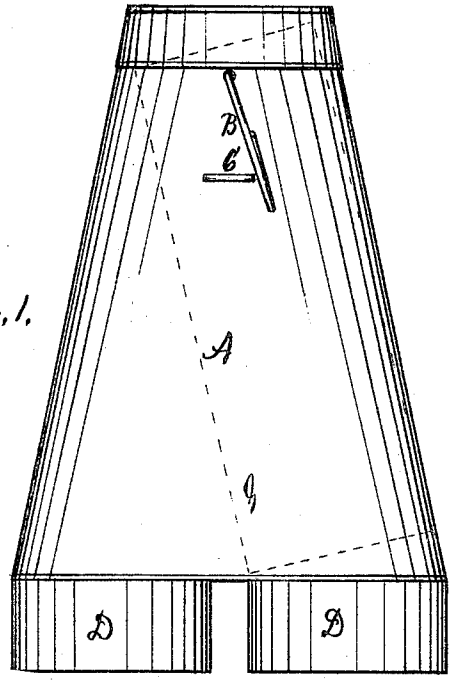
G. W. FOLKERTH.

WATER-SPOUT CUT-OFF.

No. 172,619. Patented Jan. 25, 1876.

Fig. 1.



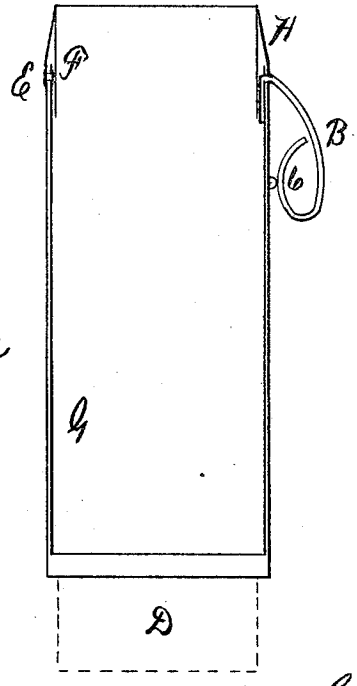


Fig. 2

Witnesses
B. Pickering
[illegible]

George W. Folkerth.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. FOLKERTH, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER-SPOUT CUT-OFFS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **172,619**, dated January 25, 1876; application filed May 26, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. FOLKERTH, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented an Improved Water-Spout Cut-Off, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to construct a simple and effective cut-off for water-spouts, which shall be certain in its operation, and free from leakage.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the water-spout cut-off. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the cut-off at a right angle to the first view.

A represents the external part of the cut-off, which is shaped like an inverted funnel, and flattened at the lower end, and into which the two conduits D D are secured. At the top is a section of spout, F, of like diameter with the spout above, to which the cut-off is connected. A tapering rim, H, connects this spout with the external case, and between the two is suspended the shifting-spout G. This spout is supported on one side by the rivet E, and on the opposite side by a spring-handle, B. This handle is formed of spring-wire, of the form shown at Fig. 2. The inner end passes through an orifice of the case and shifting-spout, and is soldered onto the inner surface of the said spout. The outer end is curved for a handle, the curve pressing against the side of the case. C is a projection secured to the side of the case, and serves to hold the spring-handle in position.

At Fig. 1 the spring-handle is shown as resting against the right side of the projection, and when in this position the dotted lines at G show the position of the shifting-spout. If the handle is carried to the opposite side the shifting-spout then communicates with the left-hand conduit.

At Fig. 2 the relative position of the several parts are clearly shown, the dotted lines at D showing the position of the conduits.

The operation has been sufficiently explained, the use being to let the rain-water from the roof of buildings escape, or be turned into a cistern, as circumstances may require, by simply changing the position of the handle from side to side.

What I claim as my invention is—

In a rain-water cut-off the spring-handle B, and projection C, constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose specified.

GEORGE W. FOLKERTH.

Witnesses:

B. PICKERING,

W. H. CLARK.