

T. Mace,
Malasses Gate,
Nº 62,652. *Patented Mar. 5, 1867.*

Fig: 1.

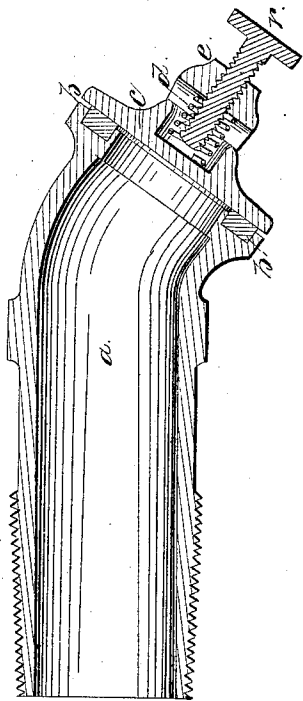


Fig: 2.

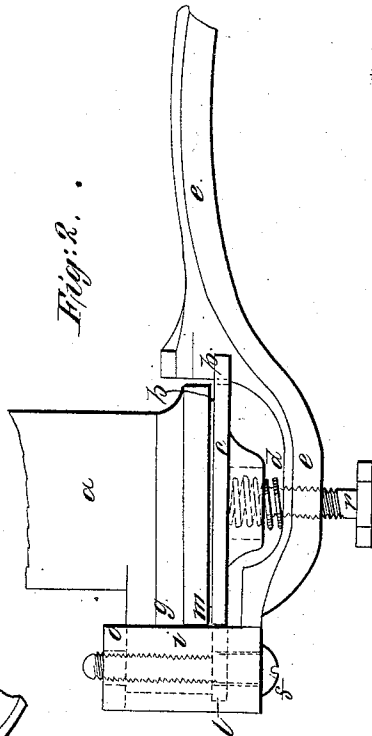
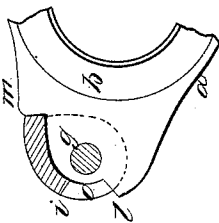


Fig: 3.



Witnesses:
Chas H Smith
Geo D Walker

Inventor:
Theodore Mace

United States Patent Office.

THEODORE MACE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 62,652, dated March 5, 1897.

IMPROVEMENT IN MOLASSES GATES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, THEODORE MACE, of the city and State of New York, have invented, made, and applied to use, a certain new and useful Improvement in Gates for Molasses and Liquids; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the said invention, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, wherein—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of said gate.

Figure 2 is a plan of the same; and

Figure 3 is a detached sectional view of the joint for the handle.

Similar marks of reference denote the same parts.

Gates for molasses, &c., have heretofore been made with a cut-off plate independent of the lever-handle, so that a spring between said plate and handle has given pressure upon the cut-off to keep it to its seat. In gates of this character no device was provided for locking the gate firmly, so that changes of temperature or an accidental pull on the handle could not cause the gate to leak.

The nature of my said invention consists in a tightening-screw, combined with the lever-handle, the cut-off plate, and the spring, whereby the gate can be clamped firmly to the end of the nozzle, or the friction and pressure of said gate regulated as required.

In the drawing, *a* is the nozzle or pipe, screwed into or otherwise attached to the vessel containing the molasses or liquid. *b* is the seat around the end of the nozzle, against which the cut-off plate or gate *c* is pressed by the spring *d*, that is within a cup on the outer side of the gate *c*, between that and the lever or handle *e*. *f* is the fulcrum or joint-pin for the handle *e*. This passes through a hole in the lug *g*, that is cast on one side of the nozzle *a*. The lever *e* is formed with a segment of a cylinder, as at *i*, fig. 2, and in the detached section, fig. 3, which segment *i* connects the lever with the rear plate *o* of the joint, into which the fulcrum-pin *f* passes. This construction makes the joint more reliable than those heretofore constructed, because the pin *f* is supported at both ends, and the pressure of the gate *c* is taken upon the rear joint-plate *o*. This segment *i*, coming into contact with the stop *l* as the gate opens, and with the stop *m* as it is closed, also determines the amount of motion that can be given to the gate. The gate *c*, at one end, has a hole for passing the pin *f* loosely, and at the other end a notch, at *p*, sets over a guide formed for it upon the back of the handle *e*. *r* is a screw passing through the lever-handle *e*, and inside the coiled spring *d*, to the cut-off plate or gate *c*. When this screw *r* is tightened, the friction of the cut-off *c* against the seat *b* can be regulated, so that the gate will be held immovably, or be allowed to move with more or less friction.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The screw *r*, passing through the lever *e*, in combination with the spring *d*, that surrounds the screw *e*, and is within a cup on the outside of the gate *c*, the parts being constructed and applied in the manner and for the purposes specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my signature this fifth day of December, A. D. 1896.

THEODORE MACE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. SMITH,

GEO. D. WALKER.