

(No Model.)

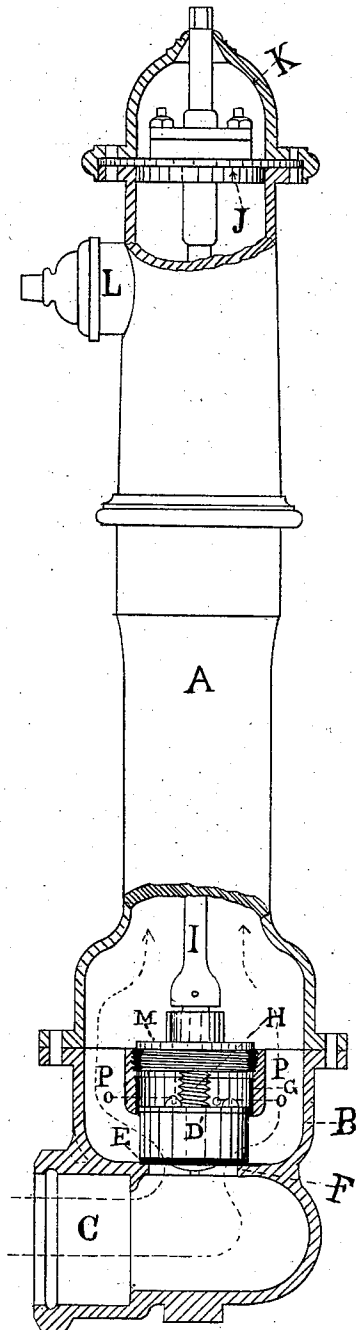
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. STONE.
HYDRANT.

No. 261,272.

Patented July 18, 1882.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses.
Cornelius A. Waldron
Edw. Van Arman

Fig. 2.

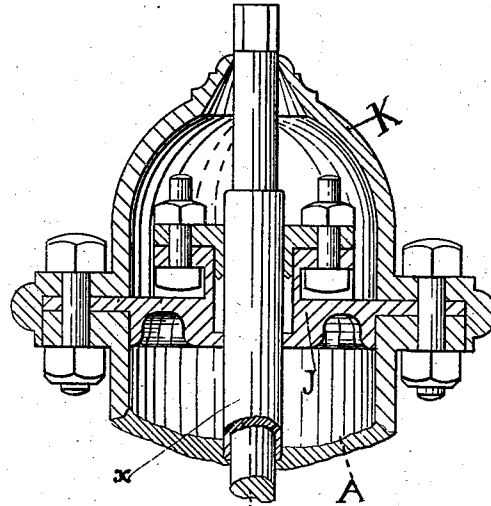
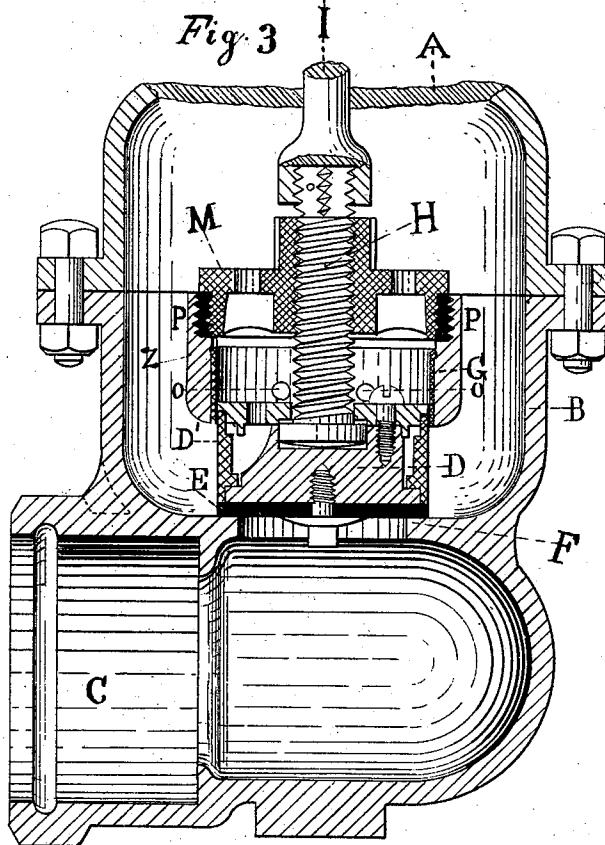


Fig. 3.



Inventor.
Jabez Stone

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Fig. 4.

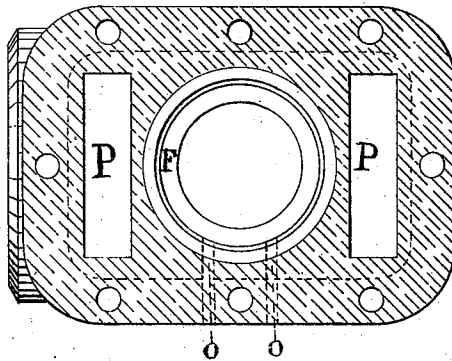


Fig. 5.

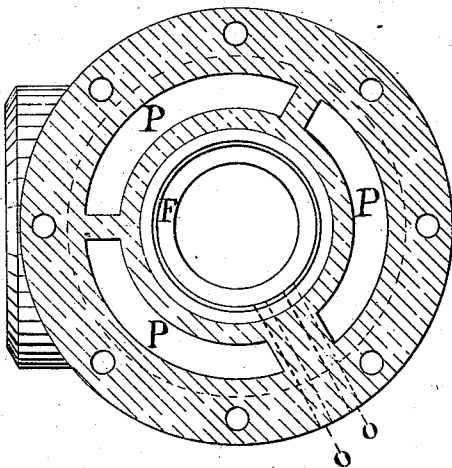
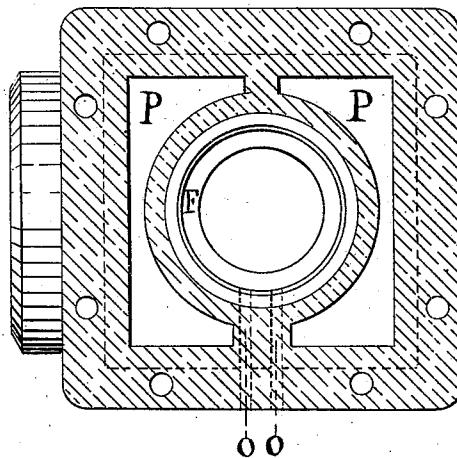


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

C. A. Waldron
Geo. Van Arman

Inventor.

Jabez Stone

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JABEZ STONE, OF WATERFORD, ASSIGNOR TO THOMAS A. KNICKERBACKER,
OF TROY, N. Y.

HYDRANT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,272, dated July 18, 1882.

Application filed March 24, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JABEZ STONE, of Waterford, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hydrants, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the class of hydrants in which a valve is used which closes directly against the current and pressure of the water.

Figure 1 is a view of the hydrant, partly external and partly sectional. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the upper part of the same. Fig. 3 is sectional view of the valve-chamber, valve, &c., enlarged from Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan of top of valve-chamber casting, showing the arrangement of water-ways used in Figs. 1 and 3. Figs. 5 and 6 are other arrangements of valve-chamber and water-ways which can be used, if preferred.

A is the stand-pipe or body. B is the valve-chamber casting. C is the opening where the water-pipe is connected. D is the valve, with its outer loose brass cylindrical surface, D', and leather or other suitable bottom surface, E. (Shown in solid black.) F is the valve-seat on which the valve closes. G is a cylinder of brass fitted into the iron valve-case Z, and within which D and D' slide when moved. H is the valve-stem, usually rounded at its bottom where it presses against the valve. I is the valve-rod, connected with the stem and reaching from it to and through the top of the hydrant, and by it the valve is opened and closed. Where the valve-rod passes through the stuffing-box it is desirable to cover it with brass *x*, and it is so shown. J is the stuffing-box plate. K is the cover. L is the nozzle. M is the cap to valve-chamber, and through it the valve-stem passes. O O are drip-holes, which pass through the brass cylinder G and the iron outside of it. P P are water-ways each side of the valve-chamber.

The cylinder D' is made a trifle larger than will go in G. It is then cut on one side, and when the parts of the valve are put together its edges are sprung together sufficient to allow it to enter G. The two, D' and G, then fit closely together, and when the holes O O are covered

by the raising of the valve no water can escape through them; but when the valve is pressed down against the seat these holes O O are uncovered, and whatever water is in the stand-pipe will pass down through the holes in the cap M and escape through the drip-holes O O. When the valve is drawn up into the space just below the cap M the water will follow the dotted lines with arrow-heads (see Fig. 1) through the water-ways P P and into the stand-pipe and discharge through the nozzle. These water-ways can be as shown in Fig. 4; or there can be one large water-way on one side of the valve; or if the top of the valve-casting is made square or circular, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the arrangement of water-ways there shown can be used.

To remove the valve for any purpose, the top K and the stuffing-box plate J are removed, a long socket-wrench is slipped down over the valve-rod I, and rests on the brass cap M and over the square nut at the top of it. This cap M is then unscrewed from the valve-case, and it, the valve, and valve-rod are all lifted out together. Another set can be put in in place of the pieces removed, or they can be repaired, if necessary, and replaced. This facility of removal of said parts without removal of the stand-pipe is one of the advantages of the arrangement described.

In case the drip-holes become obstructed in any way the end of a rod properly bent can be passed down through large holes in the cap M and the obstruction pushed out of the drip-holes. The doing this—i. e., clearing the drip-holes without removing the valve from the hydrant—is another advantage of the arrangement described.

I claim as my invention—

The casting B, having the valve-case Z, provided with leak-holes O leading to the outside, and the surrounding water-ways P, in combination with the perforated cap M and solid valve D, substantially as described.

JABEZ STONE.

Witnesses:

CORNELIUS A. WALDRON,
IRA VAN ARNUM.