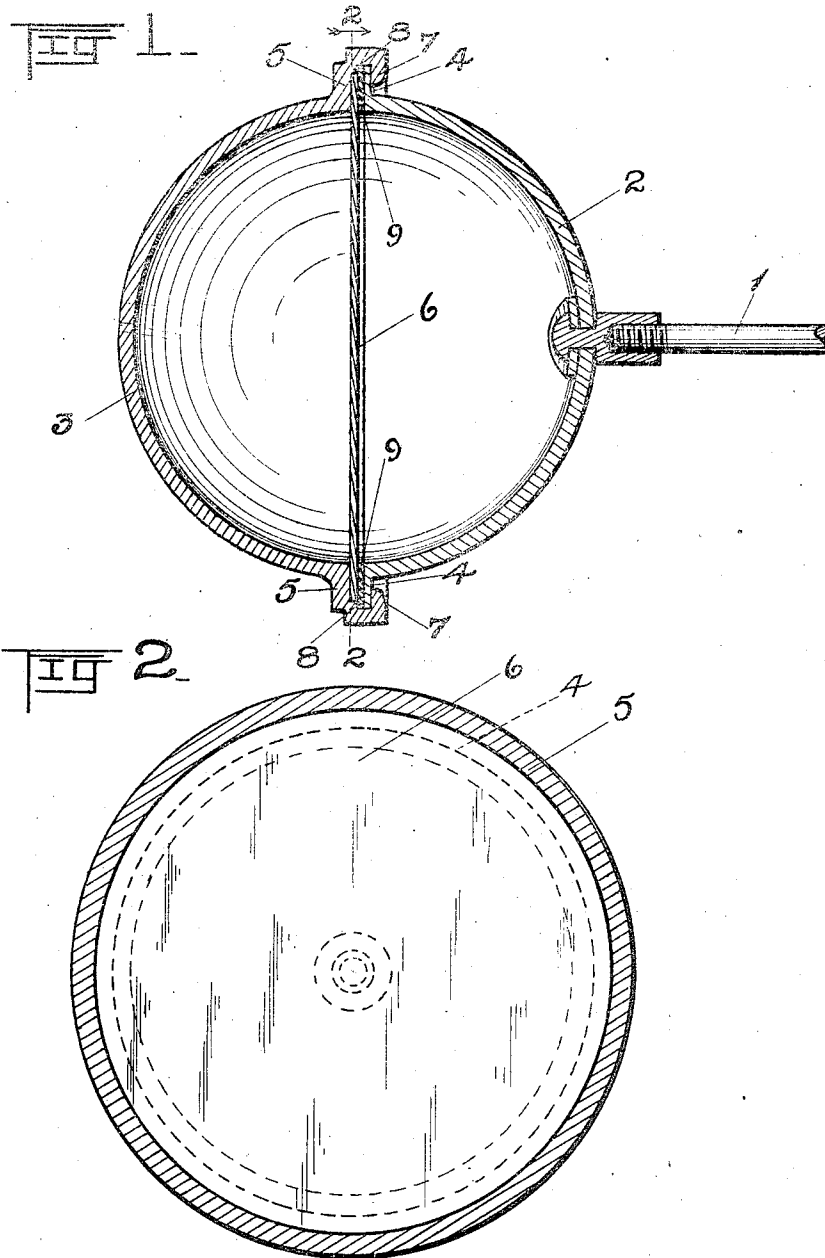


L. A. CORNELIUS.
 BALL FLOAT.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 15, 1910.

1,036,572.

Patented Aug. 27, 1912.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS A. CORNELIUS, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

BALL-FLOAT.

1,036,572.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

Application filed June 15, 1910. Serial No. 566,920.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS A. CORNELIUS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ball-Floats, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to ball floats such as are employed to operate the valve controlling the water supply to flushing tanks, etc., and its object is to provide such a float that will be simple, strong and economical in construction and effective in operation. This object is attained by, and my present invention is embodied in, the mechanism hereinafter described, illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a diametrical section of my ball float on the plane of the lever which operates the valve; and Fig. 2 is a diametrical section thereof on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

My ball float, connected in any suitable manner to its valve-operating lever 1, is formed of two cups, or hollow hemispheres 2 and 3, as shown, which are joined at their edges in air-tight contact, in the following manner; one hemisphere, 2, has a peripheral flange 4; the other has a peripheral flange 5 adapted to receive said flange 4. A circular disk 6, adapted to strengthen the ball and prevent its collapsing in the plane of the disk, having been first placed between the hemispheres in the position shown, the edge 7 of flange 5 is upset and turned inwardly and is tightly compressed against flange 4, thus completing the structure of the ball float and forming an air-tight joint between the hemispheres. The disk is of a material impervious to water, so that, by such com-

pression of flange 5 upon flange 4, the edge of the disk is tightly held and compressed between said flanges, and thus serves to divide the interior of the ball into two air-tight and water-tight compartments, either of which, in case of any impairment of the other, will suffice to float the ball and operate the valve.

The diameter of flange 4 is greater than that of the disk, which is set into a recess in flange 5. A packing washer 9 of suitable material being laid on the disk (and extending beyond its edge all around) before flange 4 is placed in its position as shown, it will be seen that a tight joint between the hemispheres and between them and the disk will be easily secured.

Not confining myself to the details of construction shown and described, further than as set forth in the claim, I claim:

In a ball float, a cup having a peripheral flange, a second cup having a peripheral flange receiving the flange of the first cup, and upset and turned over said flange, a continuous disk extending across the inside of the ball float, and held between the cups and seated in a recess in one of the cups, the diameter of said recess being less than that of the flange on the first cup, and a packing washer adapted to cover the joint between the disk and the wall of its recess.

In witness whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of the subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS A. CORNELIUS.

Witnesses:

MARY S. TOOKER,
JULIA L. LYNCH,
CYRUS W. RICE.