

T. ZWERMANN.
 FLOAT BALL FOR FLUSHING TANKS.
 APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1908.

935,448.

Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Fig. 1.

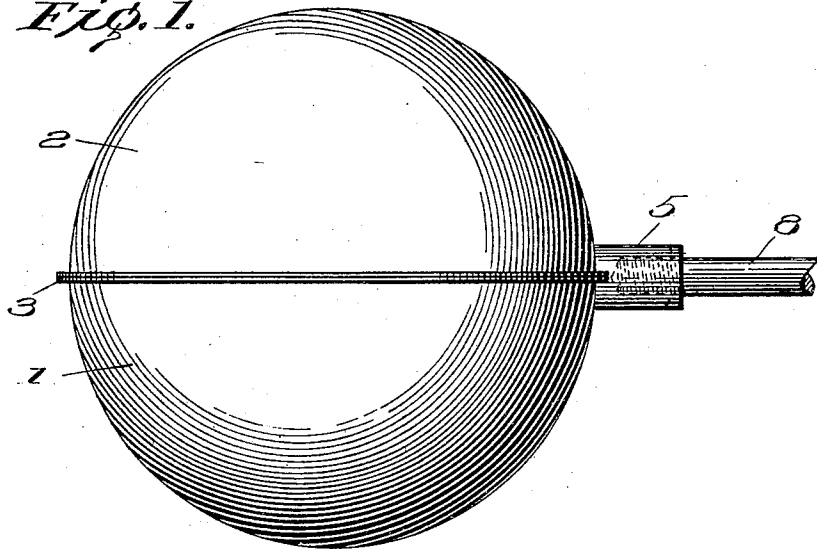


Fig. 2.

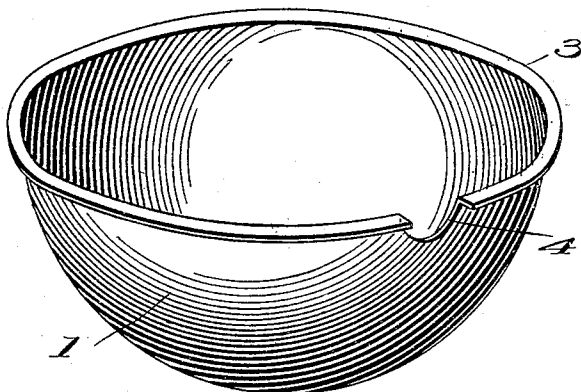


Fig. 3.

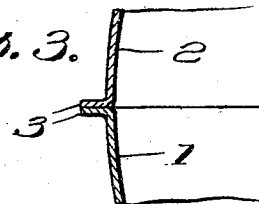
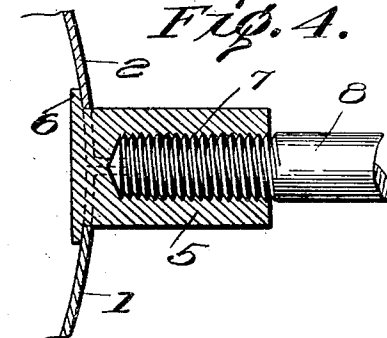


Fig. 4.



Inventor

Theodore Zwermann

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

Witnesses

William F. Case.
 R. M. Smith.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE ZWERMANN, OF KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

FLOAT-BALL FOR FLUSHING-TANKS.

935,448.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Application filed October 21, 1908. Serial No. 458,876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE ZWERMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kalamazoo, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Float-Balls for Flushing-Tanks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to float balls for flushing tanks, the object of the invention being to produce a ball for the purpose specified which will resist to a very high degree the corrosion to which floats of the character referred to are incident.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts herein fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a float ball in its complete form shown applied to the usual stem or holder. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the sections of the ball. Fig. 3 is a detail section through the joint or seam of the ball. Fig. 4 is a detail section showing the manner of connecting the nipple to the ball.

The ball contemplated in this invention is constructed of two approximately identical sections 1 and 2 each hemispherical in shape so that when the two sections are combined a hollow spherical ball is obtained.

In order to withstand the effects of corrosion and prevent the indentation of the ball, the sections 1 and 2 are spun or otherwise formed out of steel and in order to provide means whereby said sections may be effectually secured together by an air tight joint, the meeting edges of the hemispherical sections are spun outward to form flanges 3 which are adapted to meet flatly together and provide ample surface for welding the sections of the ball together. At one side, in line with the seam or joint referred to,

the ball is provided with a circular aperture 4 adapted to receive the body portion 5 of a nipple, the latter being provided at its inner end with a head or flange 6 which lies inside of the ball and is adapted to be welded against the inner surface of the ball in the position shown in Fig. 4. The nipple 5 is provided with a threaded socket 7 to receive the correspondingly threaded end of a holder or stem 8.

After the sections of the ball and the nipple have been brought together, combined and welded to render the ball as a whole air and water tight, a coating of enamel is applied to the outer surface of the ball so as to resist the corrosive action of the water on the ball. In this way a particularly strong and durable float ball is produced which will maintain its shape and resist corrosion and be found far more durable than the ordinary copper or brass ball in common use today.

I claim:—

A ball of the class described embodying a pair of hemispherical sheet metal sections the meeting edges of which are deflected outward in the form of circumferential flanges having flat meeting surfaces fastened together by an air-tight welded joint, said flanges and portions of each section being cut away leaving an aperture which extends on both sides of the welded flanges, and a nipple passing through said aperture and provided with a flange at one end having a fixed surface which conforms to the inner contour of the ball forming a welded joint between the nipple and the ball.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THEODORE ZWERMANN.

Witnesses:

MARVIN J. SCHABERG,
VICTOR BENNETT.