

(No Model.)

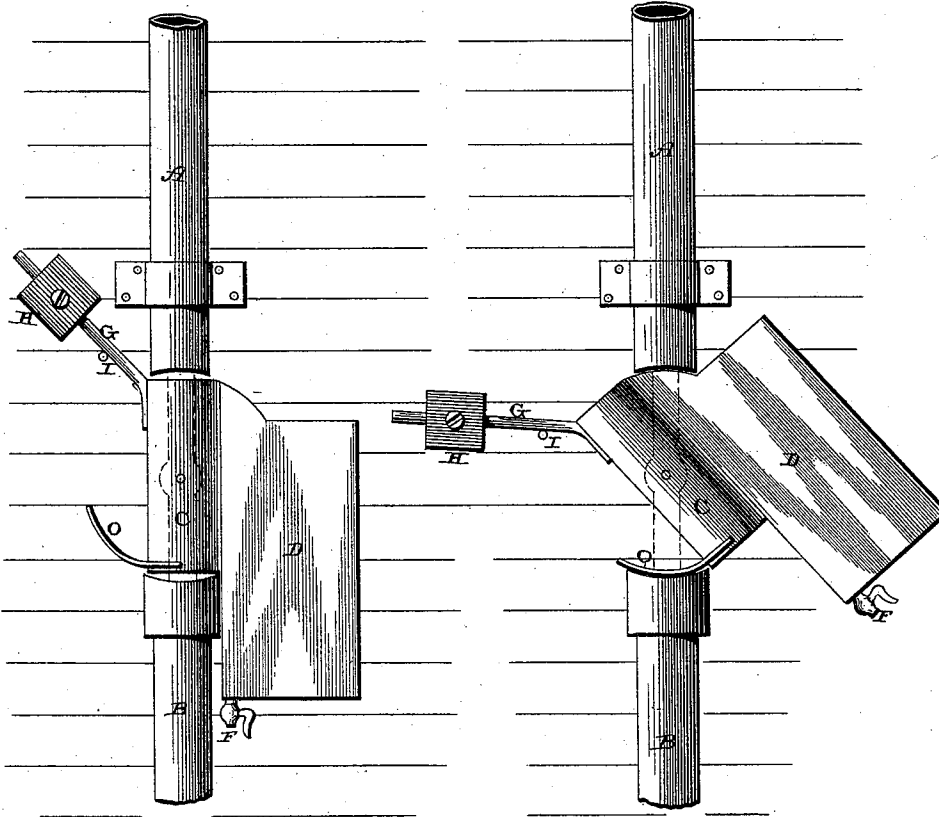
J. A. W. IUSTI.  
AUTOMATIC RAIN CONDUCTOR.

No. 415,109.

Patented Nov. 12, 1889.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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*J. A. W. Justi,*  
*per*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANN AUGUST W. IUSTI, OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNOR OF PART TO U. L. P. McCORMICK, A. F. C. CRAMER, EMIL KERSTEN, AND CHAS. KERRISON, JR., ALL OF SAME PLACE.

## AUTOMATIC RAIN-CONDUCTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 415,109, dated November 12, 1889.

Application filed July 22, 1889. Serial No. 318,272. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHANN AUGUST W. IUSTI, of Charleston, in the county of Charleston and State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Rain-Conductors; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in automatic rain-conductors; and it consists in the combination of a short pivoted pipe placed between the two main sections of the conductor-pipe, a chamber of suitable shape and size which is open at one end and provided with a stop-cock at the other, and a counter-weight which is attached to the upper end of the short section of the pipe, upon the opposite side from the chamber, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to place between the two sections of the water conductor a short pivoted pipe, to which a weight and a chamber provided with a stop-cock are connected, so that the weight will cause the short section of pipe and chamber to automatically tilt and the upper end of the tube to make connection with the upper section of the conductor, so that the first water which passes from the roof will fill this chamber and cause it to overbalance the counter-weight, and thus bring the short section to the conductor into position, so that the water will run directly into the cistern.

Figures 1 and 2 are side elevations of a conductor which embodies my invention, the parts being in different positions.

A B represent two sections of the conductor, which have their ends separated a suitable distance apart, and between which is pivoted in suitable bearings the short section of pipe C and the chamber D, which is open at its upper end and closed at its lower one, and provided at its lower end with a stop-cock F. This chamber D is connected directly to the short section of pipe C, as

shown, and the two parts C D always move together.

The chamber D is made sufficiently large and longer than the section C so that the chamber D, when filled with water, will be sufficiently heavy to cause the pipe C to move from the inclined position shown in Fig. 2 to the vertical position shown in Fig. 1. To the upper end of the pipe C, on the opposite side from the chamber D, is secured a rod G, upon which the movable counter-weight H is placed, and which weight H can be adjusted upon the rod to any point between the outer end of the rod to the stop I, secured thereto. This counter-weight is sufficiently heavy to cause the pipe C and the chamber D to assume the inclined position shown in Fig. 2 when the chamber D is not filled with water, for the purpose of causing the upper end of the tube to make connection with the lower end of the section A of the conductor.

While the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 2 the stop-cock F must be closed. The first water that runs from the roof carries with it the dust and dirt which has accumulated thereon, and runs into the chamber D, and when the chamber D has become filled its weight is sufficient to overcome the counter-weight and cause the sections C to assume the vertical position shown in Fig. 1, and thus allow the water to pass directly through the conductor to the cistern. By means of the adjustable weight the cut-off can be adjusted to catch an amount of the water that first runs from the roof proportioned to the size of the house, and thus prevent any unnecessary waste of the water. As soon as the water is allowed to escape from the chamber through the stop-cock F, after the rain is over, the weight causes the parts to move from the position shown in Fig. 1 into the position shown in Fig. 2, so as to be ready for the next rain.

Connected to the lower end of the pipe C is a curved plate O, which serves to close the outer end of the section B when the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1, and thus prevent dust and dirt from settling in it.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

5 The combination of the two sections A B of the conductor with the short pivoted section C, the adjustable counter-weight secured to its upper corner, the chamber D, secured to the opposite side of the section from the counter-weight and adapted to catch all of

the first flow from the roof, and provided with a stop-cock F, substantially as shown. 10  
In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHANN AUGUST W. IUSTI.

Witnesses:

C. H. RIVEY,

B. P. CUNNINGHAM.