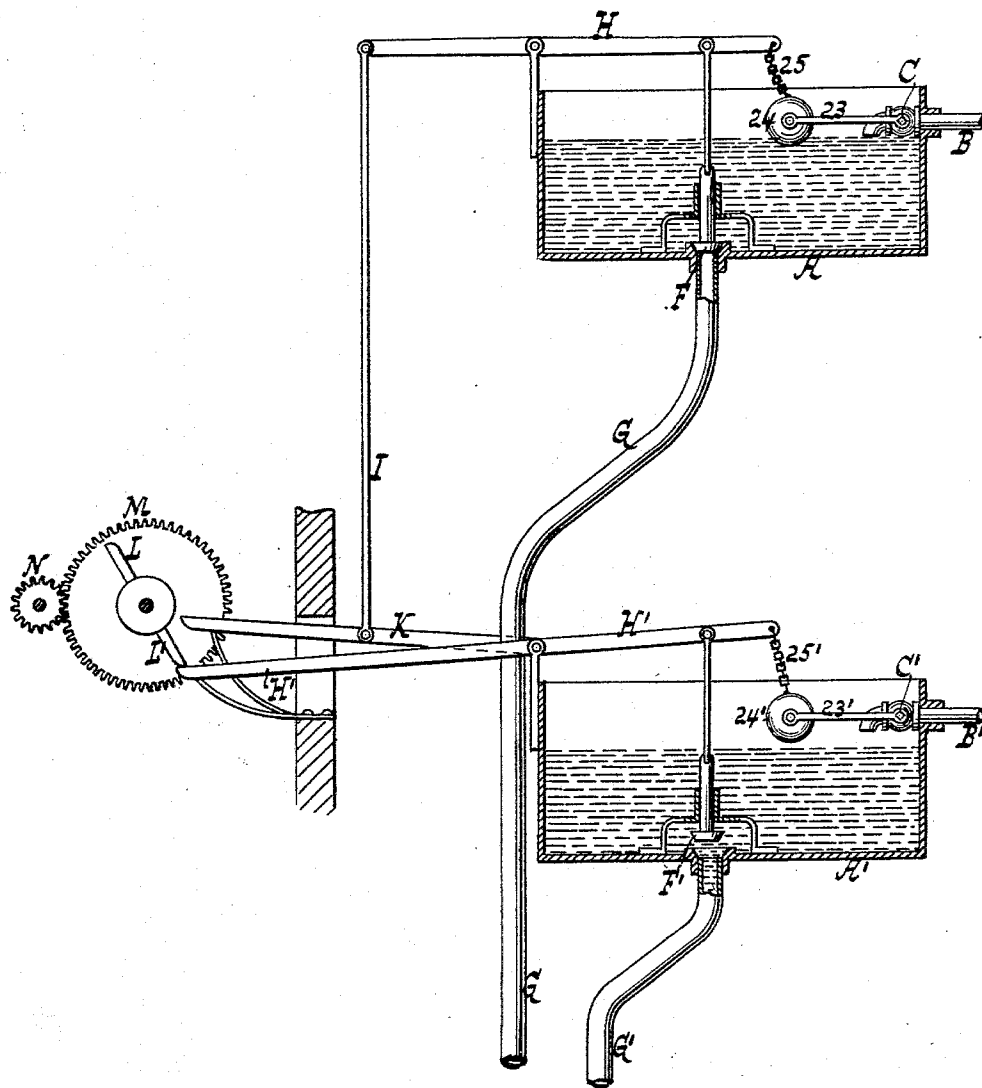


(No Model.)

G. J. KREMELBERG.
FLUSHING DEVICE.

No. 548,560.

Patented Oct. 22, 1895.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GERTRUDE J. KREMELBERG, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FLUSHING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 548,560, dated October 22, 1895.

Application filed March 28, 1895. Serial No. 543,585. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GERTRUDE J. KREMELBERG, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Flushing Devices, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a new and improved device which will flush or wash such places as streets, sewers, waste-pipes, and the like; and the invention resides in the novel features of construction set forth in the following specification and claim, and illustrated in the annexed drawing, in which the figure is a sectional elevation of the flushing device.

The tank A is supplied with water by feed-pipe B, having valve C, which when the tank is filled is closed by lever 23 and float 24. The float 24 is connected by chain or cord 25 with lever H. The valve F for the tank outlet or pipe G is connected to lever H. A similar tank A' is shown provided with inlet-pipe B', having valve C', with lever 23', and float 24', having the chain or connection 25', leading to lever H'. The valve F' for the outlet or pipe G' is connected to lever H'.

With a lever in normal position, as shown by lever H, the outlet-valve F is in closing position, and as the tank is filled by the feed-pipe the contents rising in the tank actuate the float 24 to close the feed-valve C. The chain or connection 25 then hangs slack.

Should the lever be actuated to open the outlet-valve, as shown by the position of lever H', the connection or chain is tightened, as indicated at 25', to hold the feed-valve closed while holding the outlet-valve open to empty the tank or vessel through its outlet. As soon, however, as the lever returns to normal position to close the outlet-valve, the float, being now unsupported, will drop to open the feed-valve until the water rising in the tank again lifts the float to close such feed-valve when the tank contents have reached the proper level, when the chain or connection again hangs slack.

Lever H is shown connected by link I with an arm K, which can be struck or actuated at suitable times by a trip or tappet L, so as to swing arm K, link I, and lever H to open the outlet-valve F and hold the feed-valve

closed. The trip or tappet L is shown connected to the axle or drum of gear-wheel M, driven by gear N, which can form part of any suitable electric or clock motor or contact. (Not shown.)

The trip or tappet L is shown in position to actuate lever H' for opening the outlet-valve F'.

The trips or tappets L L' might be arranged to operate the levers simultaneously instead of alternately by having the trips or tappets placed in alignment, instead of alternating or in opposite directions.

The water passing off through outlet G or G' can be used to cleanse any sewer, street, basin, or other locality.

If the trips or tappets L L' are driven by clockwork, such clockwork, if made to run for a long time—say several months—can be used to effect automatic flushing in a house, even when unoccupied, as during summer months, so that the drying of the waste-pipes and the accumulation of foul gas or matter are avoided.

The clock mechanism operating the trips or tappets L L' can be one of a series of electrically or otherwise synchronized clock mechanisms, so that the flushing in various localities can be made to occur at regular intervals, either simultaneously or successively.

An electric contact or motor for actuating a lever to open a discharge-valve can, of course, be worked from any suitable distance or locality.

When salt or chemical is employed, the tank A or A' when filled with water and provided with chemical can be allowed to remain filled for a longer or shorter period, so as to dissolve the chemical before said tank is emptied. As the opening of valve F or F' and simultaneous holding closed of valve C or C' will prevent feeding of the tank while the contents are being discharged, the operation of the device is made reliable, since only the water in the tank A or A', which has been properly heated or prepared, will be discharged, and no water will prematurely enter or be fed into tank A or A' to dilute or cool or interfere with the efficiency of the contents of said tank.

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

The combination with a tank having an inlet, a float-actuated valve for the inlet, and an outlet valve, of a pivoted valve-operating lever for alternately operating the inlet and outlet valves, and an automatically operating trip for intermittently vibrating the valve-operating lever to open and close the inlet and outlet valves at regular intervals, said trip being located outside of and operating

independently of the contents of the tank, is substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GERTRUDE J. KREMELBERG.

Witnesses:

WM. C. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.