

(No Model.)

J. J. FOX.
HYDRANT.

No. 556,500.

Patented Mar. 17, 1896

Fig. 1.

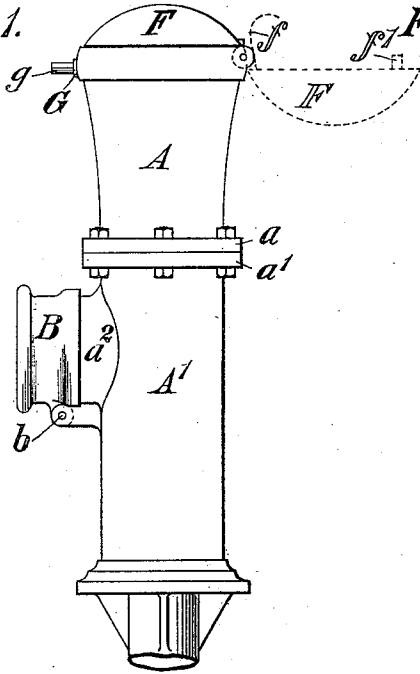


Fig. 2.

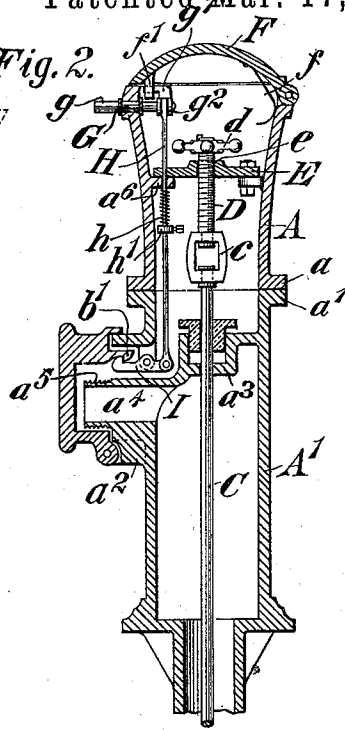


Fig. 3.

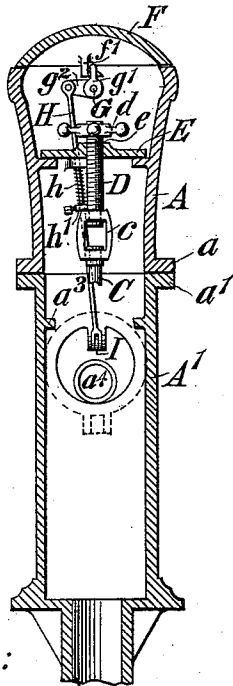
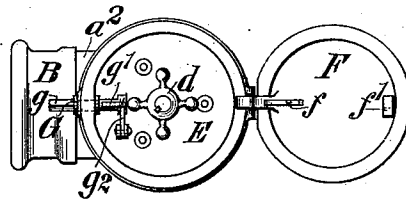


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
C E Combs
George Barry Jr.

Inventor:
John J. Fox.
by attorneys:
Brown & Seward

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. FOX, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HYDRANT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 556,500, dated March 17, 1896.

Application filed August 13, 1895. Serial No. 559,121. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. FOX, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Hydrants, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in hydrants, such as are commonly employed in cities and towns where there is a water-supply under head, for purposes of attaching a
10 hose in case of fire and for flushing purposes.

The object is to provide for the prompt exposure of the nozzle for attaching the hose and the valve-operating rod.

15 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the hydrant in side elevation, showing in dotted lines the position of the cover when opened. Fig. 2 is a view of the hydrant in vertical section through the plane of the
20 axis of the nozzle for attaching the hose. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on a plane transverse to that of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a top plan view showing the cover opened.

The body of the hydrant is formed in two
25 sections, the upper section, A, and the lower section, A', their adjacent ends being provided with flanges *a* and *a'* for the purpose of bolting them together. The lower section is provided with a lateral tubular projection *a*²,
30 which is adapted to be closed by a cap B hinged at the lower portion of the projection *a*², as at *b*, so that when released it will have a tendency, under the influence of gravity, to drop away from the tubular opening *a*²
35 and leave it exposed. The section A' is also provided with a diaphragm *a*³, which separates its interior portion into upper and lower chambers, the said diaphragm *a*³ terminating in a nozzle *a*⁴ projected within the tubular extension *a*² and provided with an exterior
40 screw-thread *a*⁵ for the attachment thereto of a hose when the cap B is opened.

A valve-operating rod C extends longitudinally through the section A', passing through
45 the diaphragm *a*³ and having its end connected with an operating-screw D engaged with a threaded socket *e* in a supporting-plate E bolted to lugs on the interior of the upper section, A. The rod C for operating the valve
50 to admit the water to the hydrant has a swiveled connection *c* with the operating-screw D, and the screw D is conveniently provided

with a hand-wheel *d* for turning it in its socket *e* to raise and lower the valve-operating rod C and hence to open and close the valve
55 for admitting the water to the hydrant.

The top of the hydrant-section A is provided with a hinged cover F, to which there is secured a spring *f*, the tendency of which is to throw the cover F open into the position
60 shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 whenever the cover is released.

In the side of the upper section, A, opposite that where the cover F is hinged there is seated a rotary spindle G secured at its outer
65 end *g* for the reception of a wrench to turn it. The end of the spindle G which projects within the section A is provided with a latch *g'*, which is arranged to swing over a catch *f'* depending from the free edge of the cover
70 F to hold the cover closed when the parts are in their normal position. The spindle G is further provided with an arm *g*² projecting laterally therefrom and having connected with its free end a rod H, which extends
75 downwardly through the plate E and connects with a locking-latch I pivotally secured to the section A' at the base of the tubular projection A² and adapted to engage a catch *b'* on the cap B when the hydrant is closed. 80

A spring *h* is interposed between a collar *h'* on the rod H and a lug *a*⁶ on the interior of the section A, the tension of which spring has a normal tendency to hold the rod depressed and hence hold the latches *g'* and I
85 respectively in engagement with the catches *f'* and *b'* to lock the cover F and cap B in closed positions.

In operation when it is desired to open the hydrant for attaching the hose thereto and
90 turning on the water all that is required is to give the spindle G a partial turn in a direction to throw the latch *g'* out of engagement with the catch *f'*, which will at the same time lift the rod H and hence rock the latch I in a
95 direction to release it from the catch *b'*, and thereby permit both the cover F and the cap B to simultaneously open. As soon as the parts are opened and the force exerted upon the spindle G has been suspended, the two
100 latches will be simultaneously returned to their holding positions by the tension of the spring *h*, and the cover F and cap B may be swung back, either together or singly, into

locked positions, their catches being adapted to slide past the holding ends of the latches by the yielding of the rod H.

What I claim is—

5 The fire-hydrant, comprising a hollow body portion separated by a diaphragm into upper and lower chambers, a nozzle projecting from the wall of the lower chamber for the attachment of the hose, a valve-operating device
10 extending into the upper chamber, a hinged cover for gaining access to the valve-operating device, a hinged cap for gaining access to the nozzle, a swinging latch fixed on a spin-

dle projecting through the wall of the hydrant-body, and a second latch pivoted to the interior of the hydrant-body and connected with the spindle of the aforesaid latch to be operated by it, one of said latches being in position to hold the cover in closed position and the other to hold the cap in closed position, substantially as set forth. 15 20

JNO. J. FOX.

Witnesses:

FREDK. HAYNES,
C. E. COMBS.