

T. BAMANSHAW.
 KEY FOR REGULATING SLUICES, &c., AFFIXED TO WATER PIPES.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 26, 1909.

997,362.

Patented July 11, 1911.

Fig. 1.

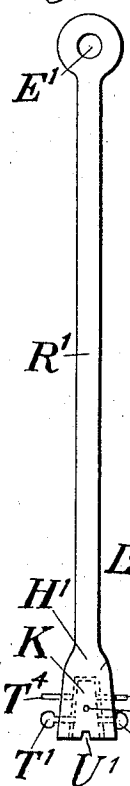


Fig. 2.

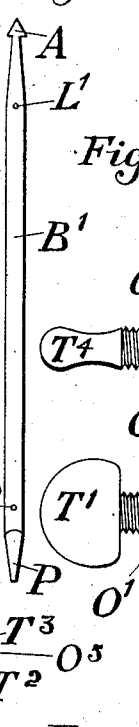


Fig. 4.

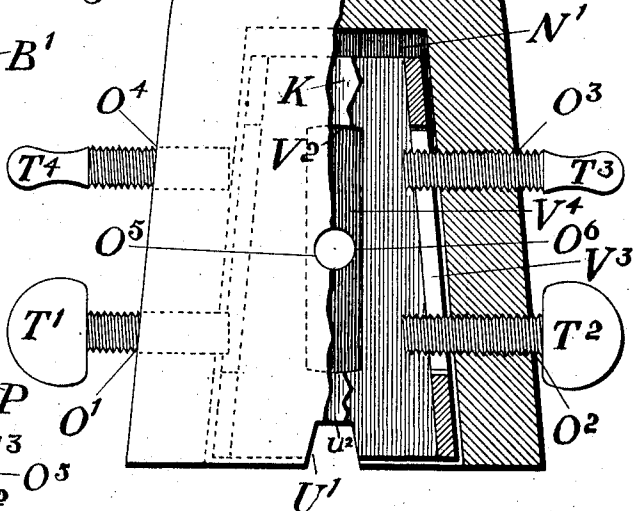
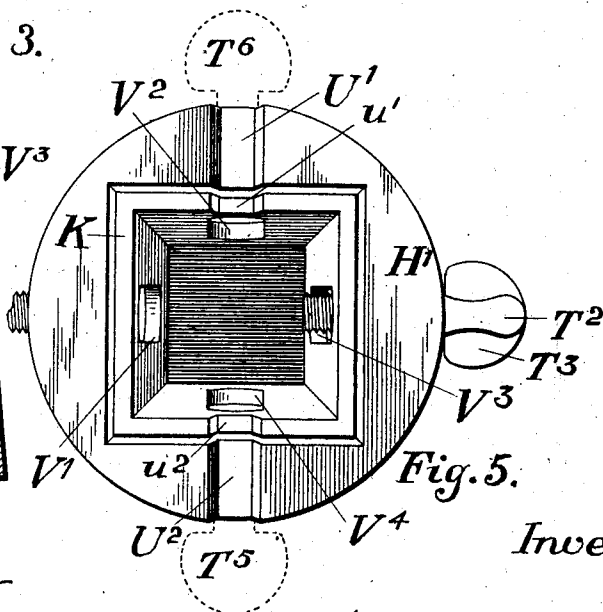
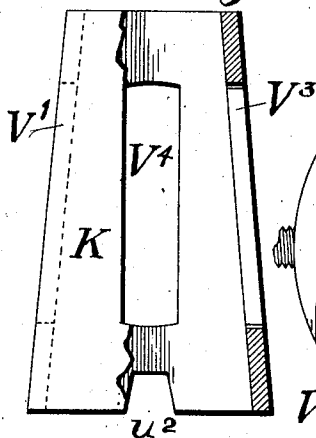


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

B. Hecht
 Amos B. Hecht

Inventor.

Tehentan Bamanshaw

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TEHEMTAN BAMANSHAW, OF BOMBAY, INDIA.

KEY FOR REGULATING SLUICES, &c., AFFIXED TO WATER-PIPES.

997,362.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 11, 1911.

Application filed August 26, 1909. Serial No. 514,805.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TEHEMTAN BAMANSHAW, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, and a resident of Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency, British India, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Keys for Regulating Sluices, Hydrants, and Stop-Cocks Affixed to Water-Pipes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved key by means of which most of different kinds and sizes of sluices, hydrants and underground stop-cocks on water-pipes, can be regulated, without requiring several different keys for different kinds and sizes of sluices, hydrants and stop-cocks, affixed to water-pipes.

In order that this invention may be more fully understood, I will now proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 shows a full view of the improved key. Fig. 2 shows the improved lever or bar for turning the improved key. Fig. 3 shows partly in elevation and partly in section the tapering angular bushing. Fig. 4 shows partly in elevation and partly in section an enlarged view of the key head of the improved key. Fig. 5 shows a plan of the key head of the improved key as viewed from below.

Fig. 1 shows the improved key. It consists in the middle of a round bar R_1 of sufficient length and strength which is curved around at its upper extremity forming an eyelet E_1 for inserting into it the lever bar shown separately in Fig. 2. At its lower extremity the bar R_1 is enlarged into a head H_1 . Fig. 4 shows on a large scale this key head (H_1) partly in elevation and partly in section, and Fig. 5 shows on a large scale a plan of this key-head as viewed from below. In the bottom of this key-head a tapering angular socket N_1 is provided as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. One or more holes, as may be found necessary, marked $O_1, O_2, O_3, O_4, O_5, O_6$ are pierced at different levels as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, from the exterior side of the head H_1 , and reaching through to the inner walls of the tapering angular socket N_1 . These holes are provided with screw threads into which work thumb-screws marked $T_1 T_2 T_3 T_4 T_5 T_6$ all of the same size.

While practically using the key, the afore-

said thumb-screws are drawn out sufficiently, and the tapering angular socket N_1 is fitted onto the cap of a hydrant or a sluice, and if it be found to fit loosely the thumb-screws may be worked in, so as to tighten on the sides of the cap. The lever bar shown in Fig. 2, is then inserted in the eyelet E_1 , and the key may then be turned in either direction as required.

In case there is not enough space for turning the key together with the thumb screws $T_1 T_2 T_3$ &c., inserted in it, these latter may be drawn out of their holes totally, and wherever the tapering angular socket N_1 fits loosely over a hydrant or a sluice-cap, a bushing $K K$ shown in Figs. 1, 4, 5, and also separately on a large scale partly in elevation and partly in section in Fig. 3, is inserted in the socket N_1 , to serve as a packing-piece, and the key may then be worked as usual. This bushing $K K$, is made of plate iron of suitable thickness.

The bushing and the thumb-screws above-mentioned may be utilized together if desirable, for which vertical slits or openings $V_1 V_2 V_3 V_4$ are provided in the four sides of the bushing, for the thumb-screws to pass through.

In order to render the key as above described useful also for regulating underground stop-cocks, small notches $U_1 U_2$ are provided in a straight line in the bottom of the key head H_1 , as shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4 and 5. Corresponding notches u_1, u_2 , are also provided in the bushing $K K$. These notches $U_1 U_2 u_1 u_2$ in practical use may be brought to bear on the handle D of the stop-cock, and this handle may then be turned in either direction as required.

The bar or lever to be inserted in eyelet E_1 of the improved key for turning it is shown in Fig. 2. It may have any type of extremities namely, plain, tapered, or arrow-head. Near the ends of this lever bar small holes L_1, L_2 , should be provided, one near each extremity and at any convenient distance from it. Through one of these holes a string may be passed and tied with the eyelet E_1 of the improved key (Fig. 1) to keep both in readiness for immediate use in case of an emergency.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is:—

A key for regulating sluices, hydrants, and underground stop-cocks on water-pipes, consisting of a shank terminating in a head

having a tapered angular socket and provided with threaded apertures at different levels, a tapering bushing corresponding thereto and slotted for the passage of thumb
5 screws seated in said apertures, both head and bushing having notches at their opposite bottom edges, substantially as described.

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

TEHEMTAN BAMANSHAW.

Witnesses:

R. S. MELITA,
AMIDUS B. MELITA.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."