A. CHABOT.

Vent-Valve.

No. 163,458. Patented May 18, 1875.

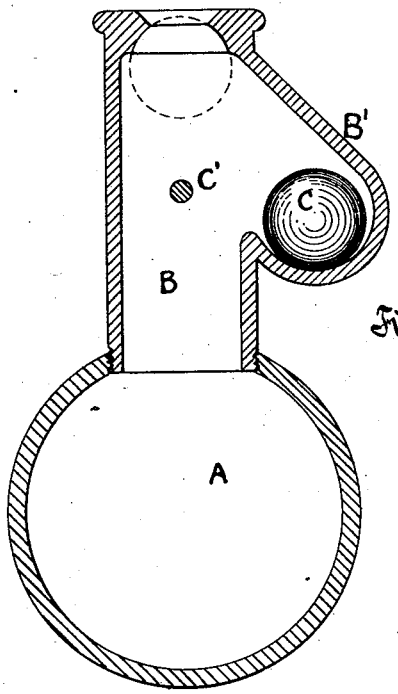
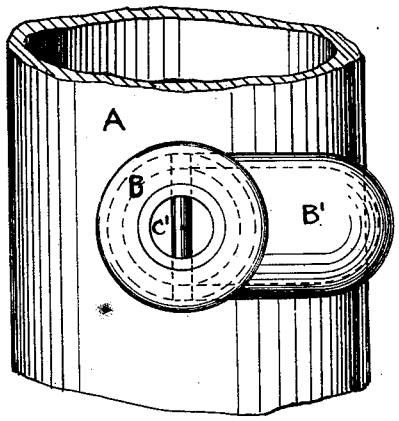


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2



Witnesses.

Geo. Pardy

J. C. Henderson

Inventor.

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per his Atty.

F. Monteverde.

THE GRAPHIC CO. PHOTO-LITH. 39 & 41 PARK PLACE, N.Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHONY CHABOT, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN VENT-VALVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **163,458**, dated May 18, 1875; application filed February 25, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY CHABOT, of the city of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improved Vent-Valve, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to that class of valves used on water mains or pipes to facilitate the drawing off of their contents, by forming a vent or opening for the admission of air to supply the space left by the receding water, thereby destroying the vacuum which would naturally take place, and prevent the free flow of the water if no vent existed.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved valve; Fig. 2, a plan of same.

A is the main or pipe through which flows the water, and upon the top of which is fastened the shell B, either screwed in or held by bolts through suitable flanges. At the side of this shell is a recess or pocket, B′, forming a receptacle for the floating spherical valve C when at rest. This valve is made of rubber, or other suitable material of less specific gravity than water, such as wood or cork. The top of the shell B is arranged to form a seating for the spherical valve C, when pushed upward by the water, shown dotted on the drawing. C′ is a guard-pin to prevent the spherical valve C from falling through to the main, and is placed immediately above the lower angular face of the pocket B′, thus guiding the valve to its resting-place. This pin may be substituted by having an elongation or lip attached to the inside of the shell B in a position to guide the valve to its pocket.

The operation of my valve is as follows: The spherical valve C rests in its pocket until the water in pipe A rises to its level, when it, being of less gravity, floats up till pushed against the seating on the top of the shell B, where it is kept firm by the pressure of the water. In emptying the main or pipe A the valve will recede with the water till, striking the guard-pin C′, it falls into its pocket, leaving a free and unobstructed passage for the admission of air into the main.

What I claim is—

In a vent or air valve, the spherical float C, in combination with the pocket B′ and guard-pin C′, substantially as described.

A. CHABOT.

Witnesses:
F. E. MONTEVERDE,
GEO. PARDY.