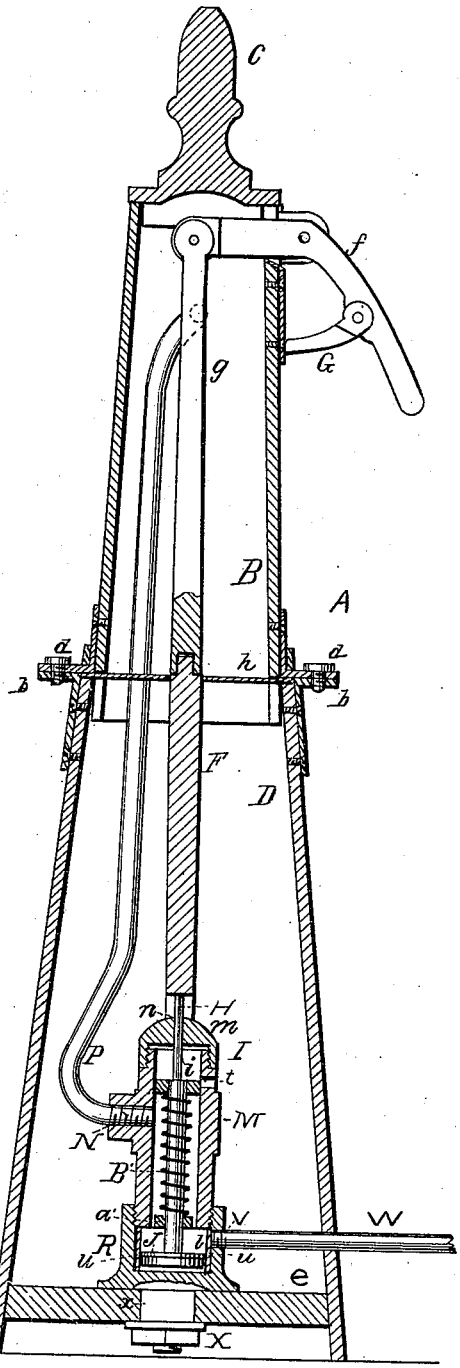
G. A. OGELSBY.

HYDRANT.

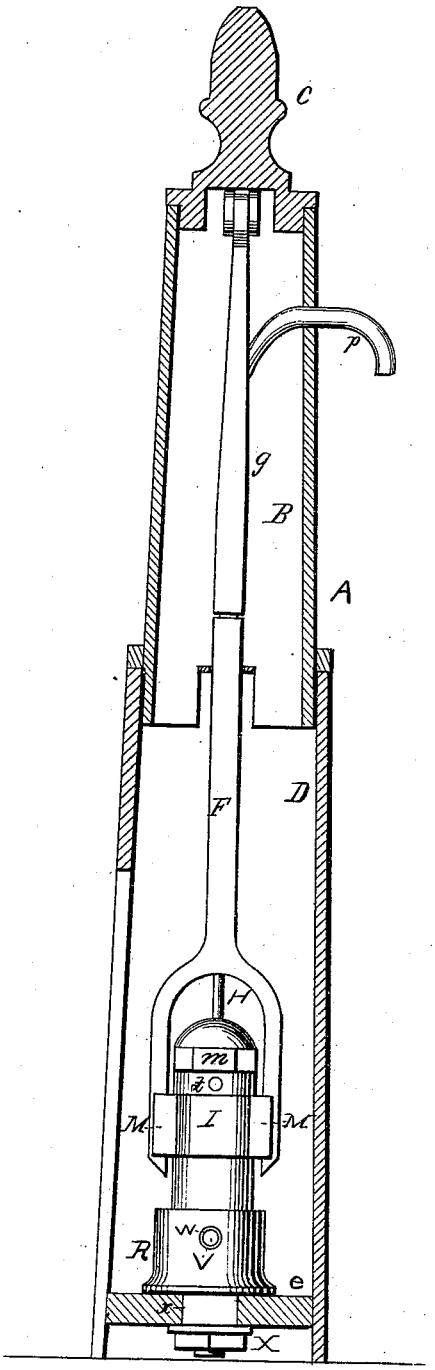
No. 181,534. Patented Aug. 29, 1876.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses
John A. Tauberschmidt
Chas. B. Gill

Fig. 2.



Inventor
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by his Attys.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. OGELSBY, OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN HYDRANTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **181,534**, dated August 29, 1876; application filed April 21, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. OGELSBY, of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hydrants, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to an improvement in hydrants; and consists in the mechanism hereinafter described, the object being to provide a simple and efficient device for drawing water, and one which can, when out of order, be repaired without the trouble of digging up the entire hydrant.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of a device embodying the elements of the invention. Fig. 2 is an interior view, partly in section, of same.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the outer casing of a hydrant, made of any suitable material, but preferably of iron, and is constructed, in the present instance, in two sections, though it is obvious that more than two sections may be employed, if desired. B represents the upper section, provided with the cap C, and having its lower portion extending downward, entering the lower section D, and being sustained and secured therein by means of the angular bars *b* and screws *d*, as shown. The lower section D is constructed of similar form to the upper section, only of greater dimensions, being provided with a bottom plate, *e*, and having secured upon its upper edge the bar *h*, which is properly provided with an aperture in which the upper end of the rod F is passed, being therein sustained in a perpendicular position, and also serves as a brace, to strengthen the upper part of the section. In a slot cut in one side of the upper part of the section B is properly secured the handle *f*, of any desired dimensions, and provided at a suitable place on its under surface with the trigger G, pivoted in such manner as to have a free vibratory motion. One end of the handle *f* extends within the casing B, and has pivoted in its end the upper extremity of the rod *g*, extending downward a suitable distance, and has its lower end properly recessed to receive the end of the forked rod F, sustained by the bars *h*, and having its two lower ends, or the ends of its forked portion, extending downward (one on each side of the cylinder) in properly-constructed guides, the apex between these ends resting upon the piston-rod H, which passes through the cylinder I, and is provided with the packing *i* and *l*, the packing *i* being secured on the piston-rod in such manner as to properly close the top of the cylinder, and of such dimensions as to fit closely within said cylinder, forming a water-tight joint, thus preventing the water from going above a proper level. The packing *l* is rigidly secured to the lower extremity of the rod H, and has placed immediately above it the washer or packing J, of suitable material, rubber or leather being preferred, and forms a water-tight connection, thus preventing the water from rusting the packing or valve *l* and the valve-seat or lower part of the cylinder together, and similar inconveniences. The cylinder I is properly threaded on its upper end to receive the cap *m*, of suitable form, and provided with an aperture, *n*, in which the rod H operates. On opposite sides of this cylinder are constructed the lugs or guides M, and, on one side, between these guides, is a lug provided with an aperture, N, leading to the interior of the cylinder, and is properly threaded to receive the end of the tube P, through which the water passes in its upward course to the spout *p*, from whence it falls into any suitably-placed receptacle. In the side of the cylinder is properly formed the aperture *t*, to allow all waste water to escape when the device is not in operation. The lower cap R is attached to the base of the cylinder in any suitable manner, its interior being a recess of proper dimensions to allow the packing *l* to operate therein, and is provided with a cylinder, *u*, of ground metal, fitting closely around the packing, forming, in the present instance, a ground joint, although it is obvious that, if preferred, rubber or leather could be employed. In the side of the cap R is provided the aperture V, in which the induction-pipe W is secured, the lower part of this cap being suitably conformed to fit the aperture *x*, and provided on its lower extremity with screw-threads, which mesh with the interior threads of the nut X, which secures the valve arrangement in position. The lower part of the cylinder is

provided with the cross-bar *a'*, upon which rests the lower portion of the spiral spring B', its upper end being confined beneath the packing *i*, rigidly secured upon the rod H. This spring operates to force the valves in proper position when the hydrant is not in use, and is employed with enhanced results.

When it is desired to draw water, the device being in its initial condition, it is only necessary to raise the handle *f*, thereby pressing the rod *g* down on the forked rod F, which, in turn, presses down on the piston-rod H, opening the valve at the mouth of the inlet-pipe W by forcing the packing *l* below said mouth, thus allowing the water to flow through the pipe W into the cylinder I, from whence it flows into the tube P, and thence out, through the spout *t*, into any properly-placed receptacle. As soon as the handle is raised the trigger G falls into position, and keeps the handle from falling, which action would reverse the movement above described, and stop the flow of water.

In the present instance the valves are made of ground metal; but it is obvious that leather, rubber, or analogous material may be used with success; and it is also clear that to repair the valves it is only necessary to remove the upper section, and loosen the cylinder from the lower cap or base, when the valves can be repaired, or removed, and replaced by new ones.

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

1. In a hydrant, the casing A, composed of two transverse sections, B and D, which are secured and connected by means of the angular bars *b*, screws *d*, and bar *h*, as and for the purpose expressed.

2. In a hydrant, the handle *f*, provided with the trigger G, which, when dropped, compels the rod *g* to assume and remain in a depressed position and, when raised, allows the rod *g* to return to its initial condition, and prevent the influx of water.

3. In a hydrant, the handle *f*, in combination with the rod *g*, and forked rod F, operating in the guides M, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The cylinder I, provided with the aperture N and caps *m* and R, substantially as expressed.

5. The cylinder I, provided with the caps *m* R, aperture N, and guides M, in combination with the rod H, provided with the spring B', substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing improvement in hydrants, as above described, I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of April, 1876.

GEORGE A. OGELSBY.

Witnesses:

T. P. GANNON,

D. A. KEPNER.