

W. McNAMARA.
Hydrant.

No. 201,263.

Patented March 12, 1878.

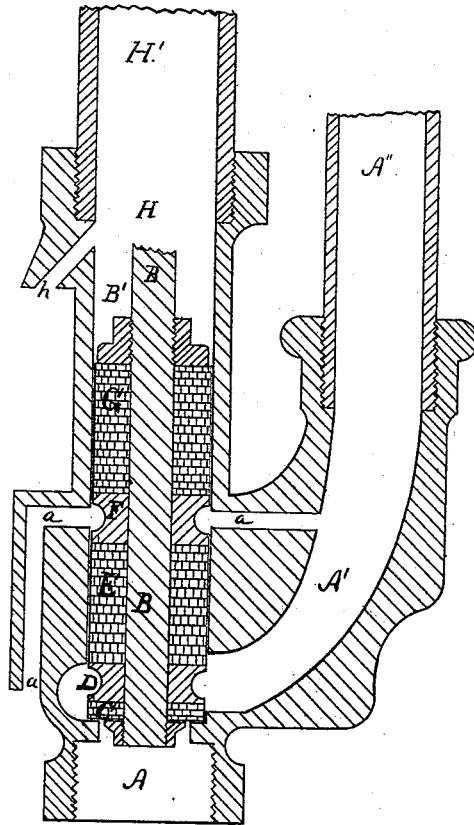


Fig 1

WITNESSES

Geo. A. Blarney

John Pim

INVENTOR

William M. McNamara
by Singron & Hall
attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM McNAMARA, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO JARECKI, HAYES & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN HYDRANTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **201,263**, dated March 12, 1878; application filed August 23, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM McNAMARA, of Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hydrants; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to the construction of hydrants; and consists in an improved construction of the valve-shell.

My device is shown by one figure in the accompanying drawing, which is a vertical longitudinal section of the valve, valve-shell, and a portion of the pipes.

There are two pipes leading from the surface to the valve-shell H' and A'', of which H' is for the valve-rod, and A'' is a water-conduit leading to the nozzle or faucet. It has embodied within it the following parts: An induct-chamber, as at A, which is provided with a screw-thread for connecting with the supply-pipe. Immediately above this chamber is a ledge, which forms a seat for the valve C. Directly above this valve-seat is the valve-chamber, which extends upward, and forms what I call a "valve-barrel," B', in which the valve operates. Directly to one side of the valve-seat, and above it, branches off the exit-passage A', which terminates with a screw-socket for attaching an exit-pipe, A''. The valve-barrel B' also terminates with a screw-socket, to which connects a pipe, H', which serves as a valve-stem chamber.

The valve I use is similar to the one shown in patent to C. L. Stacy, 1859, and the relation of the chambers in the shell is very much the same as in Stacy's. Stacy, however, forms the seat of his valve on the end of the supply-pipe; and, further, like Stacy, I use a waste-passage from chamber A' through the valve-barrel, and thence out at the side; but as my hydrant is intended to be used without a box

or casing (which result is accomplished by the provision made for a valve-stem pipe) and in direct contact with the earth, I deflect this waste-passage *a* down the side of the shell, and thus make a downward discharge of the waste-water. The object thus served is to prevent the mouth of the waste becoming choked. If the shell were used inside of a casing, of course, there would be no danger of this.

Patents to Gallagher, 1873, and to Maguire, 1876, show hydrants which are similar to mine; but I believe none of these are adapted to be used buried in the earth.

It will be observed that by the use of the pipe H', screwed tightly into the valve-barrel, I am enabled to withdraw the valve and repair it with even more facility than where a casing is used, and the waste being so fixed that the contact of the earth can result in no bad effect, my hydrant can remain buried always. All that will need repairs (the valve) can be removed with perfect ease, and can as easily be returned to its seat.

By means of these changes I believe I have improved the construction of hydrants.

What I claim as new is—

In a hydrant, the combination of the pipes A'' and H' leading from the surface, the shell of one casting, and containing the chambers A A' B', valve-seat formed by a ledge between the chambers A and A' and B', and the waste *a*, with its mouth deflected down the side of the shell, by which combination and construction the hydrant is adapted to be used without a surrounding casing or box, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I, the said WILLIAM McNAMARA, have hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM McNAMARA.

Witnesses:

JNO. K. HALLOCK,
F. FARECKIN.