

L. W. Doty,

Cut-Off for Water Sprout.

N^o 55,072.

Patented May 29, 1866.

Fig. 1.

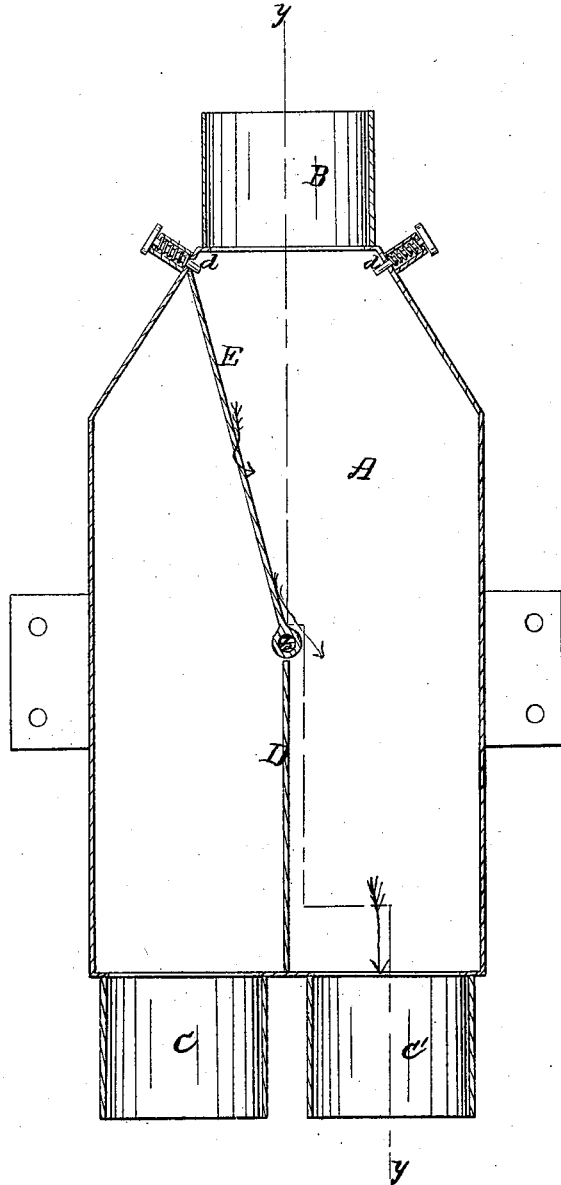
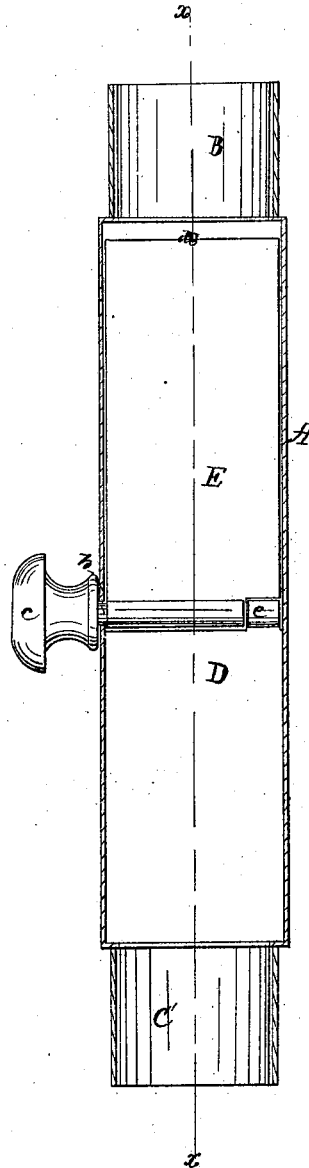


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

J. H. B. Chington
Wm. Freeman

Inventor.

L. W. Doty
J. M. Munnell & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

L. W. DOTY, OF AURORA, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN RAIN-WATER CUT-OFFS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 55,072, dated May 29, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, L. W. DOTY, of Aurora, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Cut-Off for Rain-Water Pipes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of my invention, taken on the plane of the line *xx*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is also a longitudinal vertical section, taken on the plane of the line *yy*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

My invention consists in the construction of a box, of metal or any other suitable material, having a partition extending up for a certain distance from its base, at the top of which there is pivoted or hinged a swinging gate so arranged in regard to an induction-pipe opening into the top of the box that the water entering the box may be thrown into either one of two eduction-pipes emanating from the bottom of the said box.

To enable others to understand my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A designates a box, which is made of any suitable metal or material, and of any appropriate shape. An induction-pipe, B, opens into the top of this box, and two eduction-pipes, C C', lead out from the bottom thereof, one being arranged on each side of the box.

D is a partition-wall extending longitudinally from the bottom of the box, between the two pipes C C', up a certain distance, according to the length of the box. In the present instance it extends about half the length of the box. This wall divides the lower part of the box into separate longitudinal chambers, one situated over the eduction-pipe C and the other over the eduction-pipe C'. An eye, *a*, or any other suitable means, is employed at the top of this partition for receiving and permitting to revolve a shaft, *b*, one end of which projects out beyond the face or front wall of the box, and has a knob, *c*, secured to it by which to revolve it. To this rod or shaft *b* a gate, E, is secured. It is arranged to swing from one side to the other of the box, and its

upper end lies close against the sides of the box A, near to the end of the induction-pipe B, but sufficiently far from it on either side not to allow any water passing between it and the sides of the box. Spring-pins *d d*, passing from the exterior to the interior of the box, are arranged so as to hold the gate E securely against that side of the box against which its upper end may be thrown in order to cause the water coming through the induction-pipe to pass down to that one of the eduction-pipes C C', through which it is intended to conduct it.

A glance at the drawings will show that by adjusting the gate E so as to bear against either one or the other side of the box A the water may all be caused to pass through either one or the other of the eduction-pipes C C'.

The box A is intended to be secured to the side of the building or wherever the rain-water conducting-pipe is located. This cut-off will be of great service in many cases—for instance, in large cities, where persons living in the upper stories of houses above the head of the artificially-introduced water, or where such artificially-introduced water would be unfit for washing purposes, may, by the use of this cut-off thrown into any receptacle therefor, such as a tank or barrel, the desired quantity of water, and when this is obtained by readjusting the cut-off the water from the roof of the building will be permitted to pass through the usual conducting-pipe. Again, most, if not all, of the impurities in cisterns are brought there with the water directly from the roof of the houses, where the said impurities, such as dirt and some of the heavier products of combustion passing out of the chimney, have collected. A fall of rain is sure to carry them all down into a cistern. Now, by the use of this cut-off the first flow of the water can be caused to pass through a waste-pipe until the water be clear, when by adjusting the cut-off the pure water can be allowed to flow into the cistern.

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

The gate E and spring *d*, in combination with the partition D, arranged relatively with the induction-pipe B and eduction-pipes C C'.

L. W. DOTY.

Witnesses:

JOHN REISING,
A. M. BROWN.