

(No Model.)

A. BLANKERTS.
MANIFOLD VALVE.

No. 456,546.

Patented July 28, 1891.

Fig. 1.

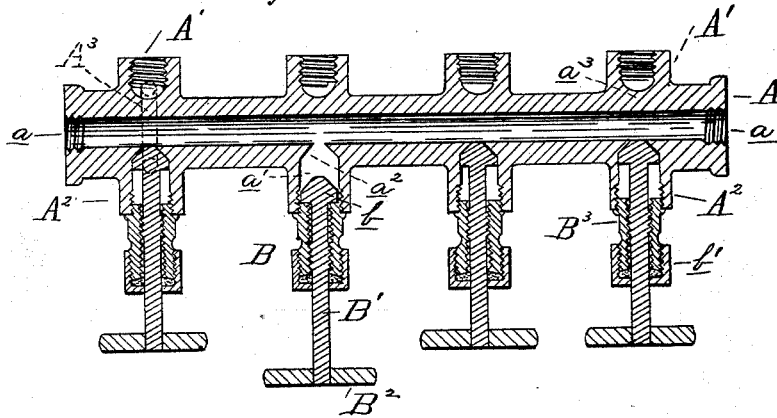
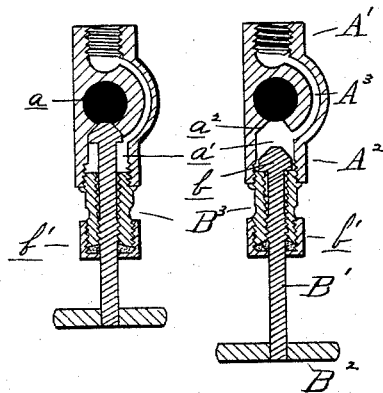


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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ALBERT BLANKERTS, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO A. HARVEY & SON, OF SAME PLACE.

MANIFOLD VALVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 456,546, dated July 28, 1891.

Application filed September 17, 1890. Serial No. 365,219. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT BLANKERTS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in a Manifold Valve; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in valves, and more particularly in manifold valves; and it consists of the devices and appliances hereinafter specified and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section, and Fig. 2 a vertical cross-section, of a device embodying my invention.

Heretofore as manifold valves have commonly been constructed the valve-stems have projected through the channel of the supply-pipe, and the valves have been seated in a suitable valve-seat on the side of the channel opposite that from which the valve-stem enters. This has necessitated the use of stuffing-boxes exposed to the pressure of the gas, on account of which leakage of gas has frequently resulted, especially when the valves are closed. My invention is intended and adapted to overcome this difficulty by providing the supply-pipe with manifold valves so constructed and arranged as to prevent gas-pressure from exerting its force upon any stuffing-boxes, and consequently overcome any liability of leakage.

I carry out my invention as follows:

A represents a supply-pipe provided with screw-tapped arms A' for the engagement of any desired connection therewith.

A^2 denotes, also, screw-tapped arms communicating with the channel a of the supply-pipe and constructed for the engagement of the individual valves B therewith. The inner end of the orifice a' in the arms A^2 , respectively, are preferably contracted and formed into a valve-seat, as shown at a^3 . Running about the channel a of the supply-pipe in the casting is a cored passage A^3 , communicating with the arms A' and A^2 , respectively, the arms A' being closed off from direct communication with the channel a , as by a diaphragm

a^3 . By this construction it is evident that the supply must pass first through the orifice a' at the valve-seat a^2 , thence into the cored passage A^3 and into the arm A' . It is only necessary thus to control the admission through the orifice a' and thence into the cored passage. This is done by seating the valve B upon the valve-seat a^2 .

The valve, as shown, is constructed with a valve-stem B' , provided with an operating-handle B^2 , and a valve-head b to seat on the valve-seat. A valve-case B^3 has a screw-threaded engagement with the arm A^2 , and is provided with a customary cap b' , through which the valve-stem projects. The construction is very simple and efficient.

I would have it understood that I do not limit myself to any particular form of the separate valve B employed.

As soon as the valve is opened the pressure is relieved. When closed, no pressure comes into contact with the stuffing-box. Nor do I limit myself to the number of said valves B employed, as my invention contemplates one or more valves in combination with the supply-pipe so constructed.

What I claim as my invention is—

The combination, with a manifold supply-pipe having a free passage throughout its length, of a series of arms A' A^2 , arranged in communicating pairs, the arms of one series respectively communicating with the passage in the manifold supply-pipe, cored passages A^3 in the body of said supply-pipe, each communicating with one pair of said arms, valves located in one of said series of arms seated, respectively, between one extremity of the cored passage and the communication of the arm with the passage of the supply-pipe, each valve independently controlling the communication of the passage in the supply-pipe through a communicating pair of arms, whereby the supply from said manifold supply-pipe through any communicating pair of arms can be controlled by its corresponding valve independently of the other valves without obstructing the passage in said manifold supply-pipe, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT BLANKERTS.

Witnesses:

N. S. WRIGHT,
JOHN F. MILLER.