UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANN A. W. IUSTI, OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, ASSIGNOR OF NINE-SIXTEENTHS TO CHAS. KERRISON, JR., EMIL KERSTEN, A. F. C. CRAMER, AND H. L. P. MCCORMICK, ALL OF SAME PLACE.

RAIN-WATER CONDUCTOR.

Application filed November 29, 1889. Serial No. 331,915. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANN A. W. IUSTI, of Charleston, in the county of Charleston and State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rain-Water Conductors; and I do hereby declare the following to be full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in rain-water conductors; and it consists in the combination of the two sections of the conductor, a short section of pipe pivoted between the two main sections, a second short section rigidly secured to and moving with the pivoted one, both short pipes being open at both ends, a counter-weight applied to the upper end of the pivoted section, an arm rigidly secured to the other movable section, a rod connected to the outer end of the arm, a covered can or bucket attached to the rod to catch the overflow of water from the receptacle into which the first flow of water from the roof runs, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide a rain-water conductor, which is automatic in its action, and which conducts enough of the first water that runs from the roof into a receptacle placed to receive it, and which only allows water to run into the cistern after the receptacle has become filled and has overflowed sufficiently to fill the bucket, which acts as a counter-weight to the pivoted sections.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a device which embodies my invention, showing the parts in one position. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the parts in another position.

A B represent two sections of a rain-water conductor, which are secured to any suitable support, and which are separated at their ends a suitable distance apart.

Pivoted in suitable bearings C prepared for the purpose are the two short sections of pipe D E, which are connected rigidly, so as to always move together. The section D, when in a straight line with the two sections A B, conducts the water from the upper section A to the lower section B and thence directly to the cistern; but when this section is inclined, as shown, at the beginning of a storm 50 no water then passes through it. While the section D is in an inclined position a curved plate F, secured to its lower end, covers the upper end of the section D, so as to shut out dust and dirt, and thus prevent them from being washed into the cistern.

In order to cause the section D to be held in an inclined position, so as to prevent the first washings from the roof from passing into the cistern, a counter-weight H is used, and this counter-weight is attached to the upper end of the section D, and the weight may be made adjustable upon its arm, or rigidly secured thereto, as may be preferred. The section E, which is rigidly secured to the one D, preferably has its ends shaped, as shown, so as to more readily receive the dirty water from the section A and discharge it directly into the receptacle J placed to receive it. When the two sections D E are in the inclined position shown, the upper end of the section E is brought directly under the lower end of the section A, so as to receive the first washings from the roof and deliver it into the receptacle J, and when this section E is in an upright position no water from the section A passes through it.

Secured rigidly to the section E is an arm O, and to the outer end of this arm O, which extends outward over the top of the receptacle 85 J and beyond its outer side a suitable distance, is pivoted the vertical rod or hanger P, to the lower end of which the bucket, can, or other receptacle Q is secured.

Extending from the top of the receptacle J, near its top, is a short spout R, and over the top of this spout is placed a suitable cover or shed to prevent rain from being driven into the spout, and against which the upper portion of the can or bucket catches, so as to hold it in position to catch the water from the spout. The bucket is provided with a cover to keep out the rain, and which is provided with several openings to receive the water and allow the air to escape.

The operation of my invention is as follows: Before a storm the bucket or can is supposed to be empty, and the two sections D E are forced into an inclined position by means
of the counter-weight. All of the first washings from the roof, and which contains the dust and dirt which have accumulated thereon, passes through the section E into the receptacle J until the receptacle becomes filled and the water passes through the spout into the bucket or can and fills it. By the time the receptacle J is filled all of the dirty water will have run off from the roof and then, after the bucket or can has become filled and overcoming the counter-weight, the two sections D E are moved into a vertical position and then the water passes through the section D to the cistern.

By means of a device constructed as here shown and described, only absolutely pure water is allowed to pass into the cistern and thus the water is kept always pure and ready for use.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the sections AB with the pivoted sections DE, rigidly secured together, the counter-weight, the arm, the rod connected to the arm, the can or bucket, and the receptacle provided with an overflow, against which the bucket or can catches, substantially as shown.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

Johann A. W. Iusti.

Witnesses:

C. O. Trumbo,

E. U. Fuller.