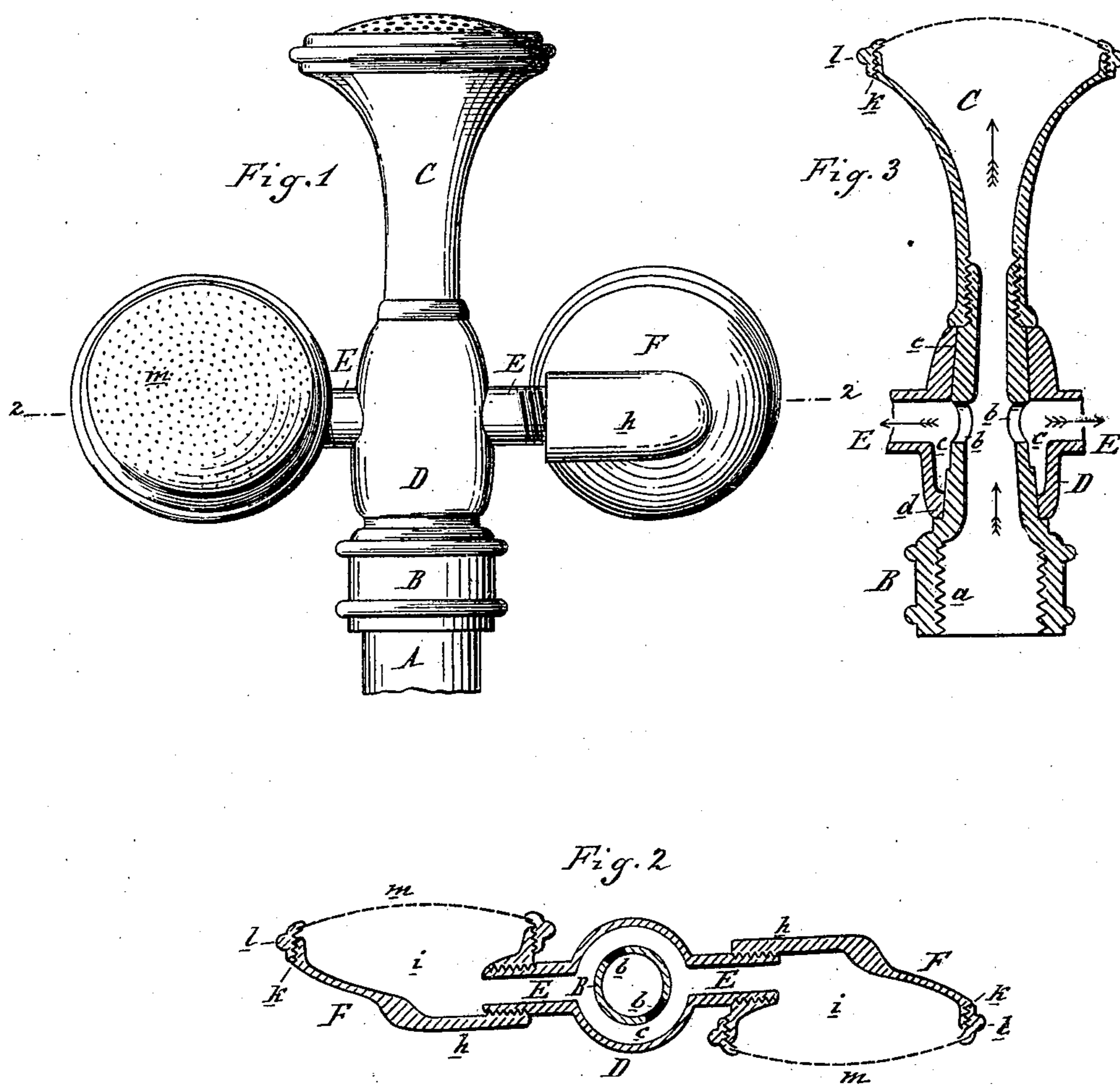


(No Model.)

A. WEBER.
ROTARY SPRINKLER.

No. 245,421.

Patented Aug. 9, 1881.



Attest:
H. Barthel
E. W. Audrum

Inventor:
Adolph Weber
by H. S. Sprague
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPH WEBER, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
HENRY W. ROOD, OF SAME PLACE.

ROTARY SPRINKLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,421, dated August 9, 1881.

Application filed March 8, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH WEBER, of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented an Improvement in Rotary Sprinklers, of which the following is a specification.

The nature of my invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in the construction of what are usually denominated
10 "rotary lawn-sprinklers."

The invention consists in the peculiar construction of the various parts and their combinations and operation, as more fully hereinafter described.

15 Figure 1 is an elevation. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section in the line $z z$ in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, A represents the
20 pipe, which, being connected with a suitable source of water-supply, will convey the water, which is under a suitable pressure, to the pipe B, which is provided with suitable screw-threads, a , with which it is secured to the
25 pipe A. This pipe B is preferably slightly conical in form and in its bore, as shown, and its upper end is threaded, as shown, to engage with the threaded lower end of the flaring or bell-mouth-shaped pipe C. The
30 pipe B is also provided with openings b , opposite each other, through which the water will be discharged into the chamber c , which is formed by the outer tube, D, which is sleeved on the tube B with a tight joint at d , and also
35 at e , and is held in place by the tube C when the parts are put together. The tube D is so fitted and constructed that while the joints are water-tight, they will not interfere with the free rotation of said tube, which is provided
40 with two branches, E, one being opposite the other, as shown. These branches are screw-threaded, to enable them to be engaged with channels h , which open into the bottom of the

conically-shaped chambers i , which are formed within a suitably-shaped casting, F, preferably
45 cast with the branches. The edges of these castings, as well as the upper end of the tube C, are provided with an external thread, k , to engage with the internally-threaded ring-nuts
50 l , within each of which is secured the perforated disk m , which close the chambers, except so far as the perforations are concerned.

In practice the disks at the ends of the branches are presented in opposite directions,
55 as shown, and nearly in a vertical position, their front faces looking slightly upward. Water under pressure being admitted through the pipe A will partially escape through the rose at top, while the balance will escape through the openings b into the annular cham-
60 ber c , and thence through the branches E to the chambers i and the disks m . As the water leaves these disks its pressure is resisted by the atmosphere, which, reacting upon the device, compels a rotation, which is increased
65 or diminished in velocity by any changes in the pressure.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a rotary sprinkler, the tapering pipe B, provided with a sprinkler, C, and the tube
70 D, fitted to the pipe B, and having screw-threaded branch pipes E, in combination with the rose-sprinkler F, provided with threaded openings at one side for screwing on said branch pipes, substantially as and for the pur-
75 pose specified.

2. In a rotary sprinkler, a rose-discharge consisting of the casting F, having at one side a screw-threaded opening, and having its rim screw-threaded to receive the ring-nut l of the
80 perforated disk m , substantially as described.

ADOLPH WEBER.

Witnesses:

H. S. SPRAGUE,
E. W. ANDREWS.