

(No Model.)

W. STRONG.
STREET WASHER.

No. 364,737.

Patented June 14, 1887.

Fig. 1.

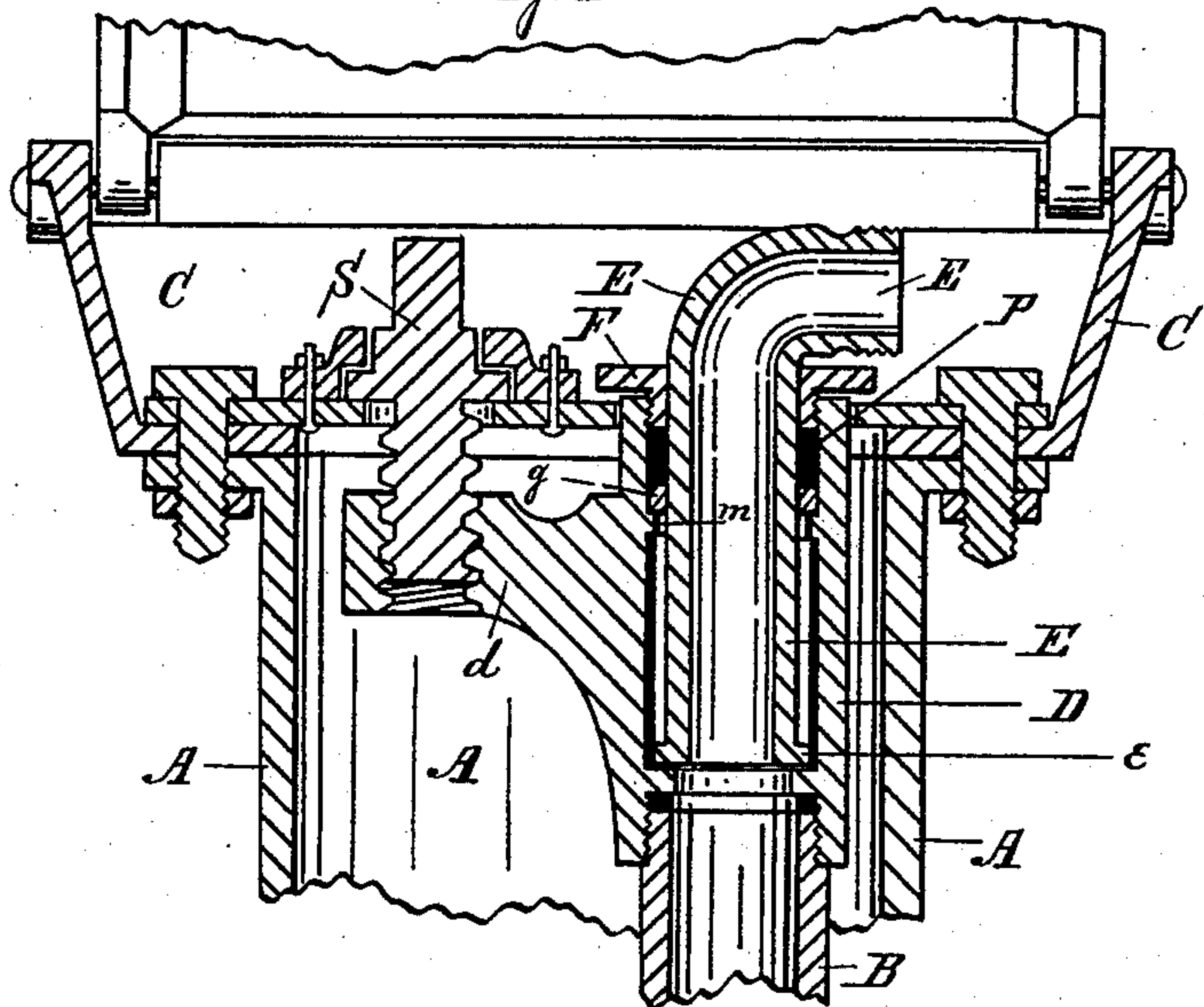
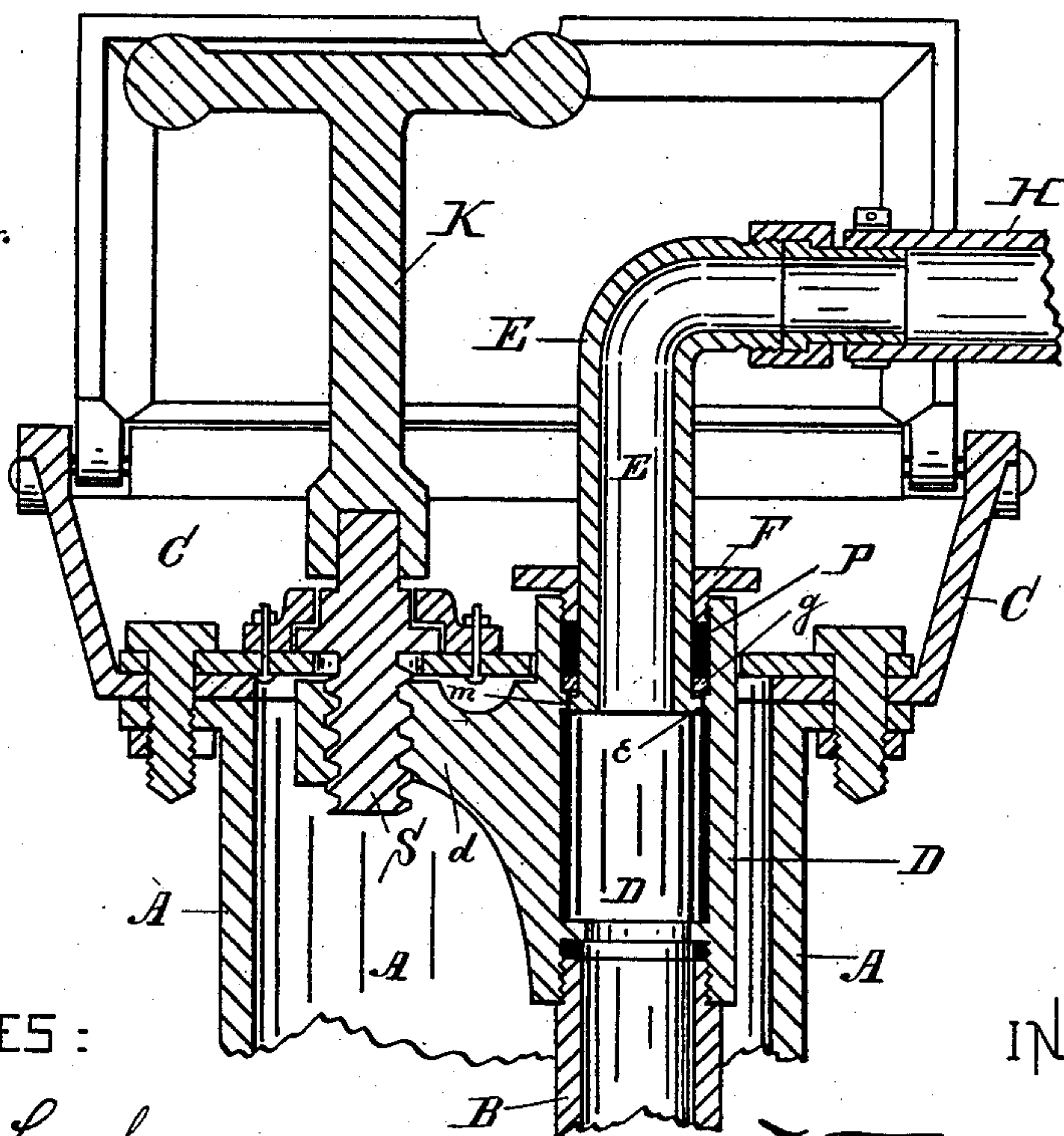


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM STRONG, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO CHARLES ANESHAENSEL, OF SAME PLACE.

STREET-WASHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,737, dated June 14, 1887.

Application filed March 21, 1887. Serial No. 231,768. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM STRONG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Street-Washers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to stationary street-washers, such as are commonly used on streets and private grounds to bring the water from a water-works pipe located in the ground up to the surface, and supply the same to a portable sprinkler hose or pipe; and the objects of my improvements are to provide a street-washer the outlet or discharge of which is constructed in such a manner that the sprinkling-hose can be carried around horizontally without becoming twisted or kinked at the point of connection, while at the same time a perfect water-tight joint is obtained. Heretofore to obtain these objects separate hose-couplings were used, some of which were in form of a swivel, and others in shape of a ball-and-socket joint. All had to be attached to the supply-pipe in the street-washer box and to the end of the sprinkler-hose, being distinct couplings, and forming a connecting-link between the street-washer and the hose. These couplings when left on the supply-pipe, rising above the level of the ground, prevented the closing of the lid of the box, thus causing accidents and breakages, or when taken off each time after using the sprinkler they created considerable trouble and labor. Further, the cost of these separate and complete couplings was not the least obstacle to their general use. I avoid these objections by making the end of the street-washer part of the coupling, as shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical cross section through an ordinary street-washer box with my improvements when the water-supply is shut off from the street-washer, and Fig. 2 a similar section with the water turned on and the hose attached.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is the vertical cast-iron casing, in which the water-pipe B rises from the horizontal water-main in the ground.

The pipe B connects into the street-washer

cap or socket D, which, forming the continuation of the pipe B, terminates in the cast-iron box C, secured to the casing A on a level with the surface of the ground.

In a screw-threaded shoulder, *d*, on the cap D operates a lifting-screw, S, which extends up into the box C, and is secured and constructed in such a manner that the turning of the key K on the head of the screw S raises or lowers the cap D and the pipe B, connected therewith, which raising or lowering opens or shuts a valve located at the connection of the pipe B and the water-works main, thus turning the water on or shutting it off from the street-washer cap or socket D.

The device described so far is old and the construction nearly the same in all the street-washers in use at present.

To add my improvements I do not make any changes. The same box, cap, and method of turning the water on and off are used; only, instead of having the end of the pipe D screw-threaded on the outside, which is necessary where the hose is secured directly to the pipe, or where a separate coupling is employed, I cut the screw-thread on the inside, as shown in the drawings. I then insert into the pipe or socket D a pipe, E, of smaller outer diameter than the inner diameter of the pipe D, and provided at its lower end with a flange, *e*, and branching off at its upper end into a horizontal direction to connect with the sprinkling-hose H. A washer, *g*, is slipped over the pipe E. Some water-tight elastic packing, P, is then stuffed into the space between the pipes E and D onto the washer *g*, and, finally, a collar, F, is screwed down into the socket D, closely fitting around the pipe E. To allow the packing P to be stuffed firmly and tightly in its place around the pipe E and onto the washer *g*, so that it will form a perfectly water-tight joint, even if the pressure of the water turned on is small, the socket D is provided with an inner projecting shoulder, *m*; or the chamber in the socket may be of a smaller diameter down from such a point that the washer *g* can only go down into the socket the distance required for a sufficient amount of packing and the collar F, and not more, forming a solid foundation to pack on.

When the water is turned on by raising the

supply-pipe B from its valve on the water-works main, the water, rushing up into the pipe E and against the elbow-neck, forces and holds the same up above the top of the box C, the flange *e* pressing against the washer *g*, and it against the packing P, which is kept in place by the collar F. The stronger the water-pressure the more water-tight the packing-joint, while at the same time the pipe E is allowed to turn easily whichever way the hose is carried. As soon as the water is shut off, the pipe E drops back into the cap or socket D, allowing the lid to close over the box C.

I do not claim as new a pipe and hose coupling having a vertical receiving-socket and a revolving horizontally-discharging pipe operating in said socket and forming with the same a water-tight joint, as I am aware that such couplings have been in use; but

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

1. In a street-washer, the combination, with the box C, the water supply pipe B, the cap or pipe-connection D, the water-tight packing P, and the collar F, and the mechanism for turning on the water, of the revolving and horizontally-discharging pipe E, operating up and down in the street-washer cap D, and having a projecting flange, *e*, at its lower end to stop against the packing and prevent the pipe E from becoming detached from the cap D, all constructed as specified, so that with the water-supply turned on the hose-joint rises above

the top of the street-washer box, while with the supply turned off it rests in the box, substantially as described.

2. In a street-washer, the combination, with the street-washer box C, the supply-pipe B, the cap or socket D, provided in its chamber with a shoulder, *m*, of the revolving pipe E, having an elbow at its upper end and a projecting flange, *e*, at its lower end, and rising and falling with the water-pressure in the socket D, the washer *g*, the packing P, and the collar F, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

3. In a street-washer, the combination, with the box C, the supply-pipe B, the cap or socket D, and the discharge-pipe E, revolving in and operating with the water-pressure up and down in the socket D, of the flange *e* on the pipe E, the shoulder *m* in the socket D, the washer *g*, the packing P, and the collar F, forming means to obtain a water-tight packing-joint between the stationary pipe or cap D and the revolving and rising and falling discharge-pipe E, substantially as described and specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM STRONG.

Witnesses:

THEODORE LANGBEIN,
CHARLES ANESHAENSEL, Jr.