(No Model.)

W. L. VAN HORN & M. YOUNT.

SPRINKLER.

No. 539,657. Patented May 21, 1895.

Fig: 1.

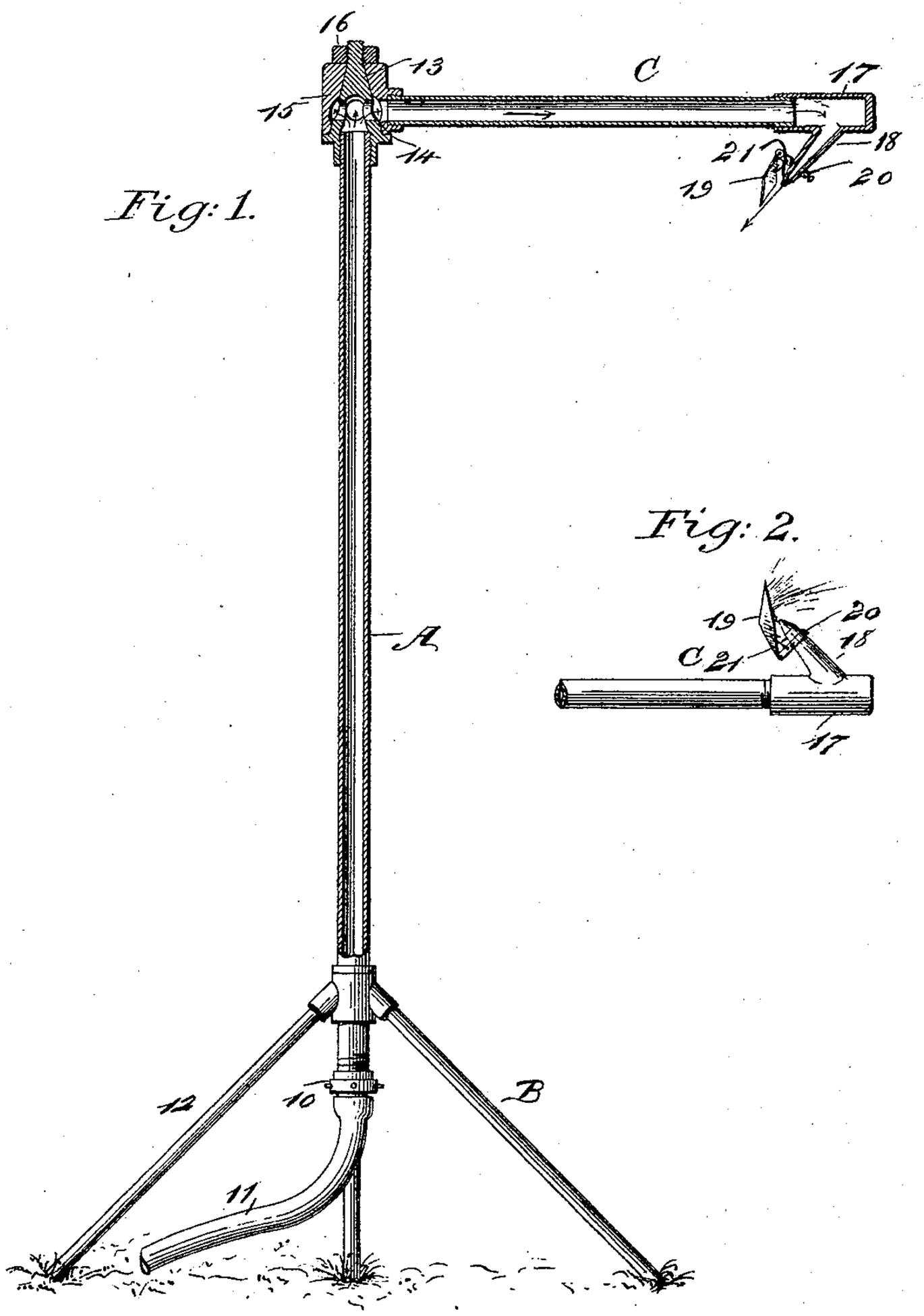

Fig: 2.

WITNESSES:
John A. Kennie
C. Sedgwick

INVENTORS
W. L. VanHorn
M. Yount
BY Munn & Co
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM L. VAN HORN AND MORTON YOUNT, OF NORFOLK, NEBRASKA.

SPRINKLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,657, dated May 21, 1895.

Application filed March 16, 1894. Serial No. 503,873. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM L. VAN HORN and MORTON YOUNT, of Norfolk, in the county of Madison and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and Improved Sprinkler, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to a sprinkler, and it has for its object to provide a device especially adapted for sprinkling lawns and planted beds, and the object of the invention is to provide a sprinkler which may be anchored or secured at any desired point, and to provide a revolving section for the sprinkler, through the medium of which the water will be made to fall in drops, closely imitating rain.

A further object of the invention is to provide a sprinkler of exceedingly simple, durable, and economic construction, and one in which the spray may be delivered upwardly, downwardly, or from the sides of the revolving section thereof.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both views.

Figure 1 is a partial side elevation and partial vertical section through the sprinkler, and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the delivery end of the revolving arm or section of the sprinkler.

In carrying out the invention the body A of the sprinkler consists of a tube of predetermined diameter, which tube has attached to its lower end a coupling 10, adapted to receive a hose 11, and the said body is preferably further provided near its lower end with a support B, consisting usually of a series of legs 12, attached to the body and extending outwardly and downwardly therefrom. Ordinarily three or four legs are employed.

At the top of the body a revolving arm or section stands at an angle to the body, and is adapted to revolve around it. The arm C is horizontally located, and it is placed in revolving communication with the body in any approved manner, one construction being illustrated in Fig. 1, which consists in securing to the top of the body a somewhat conical and hollow plug 13, provided with series of apertures or openings 14, and locating upon the plug in revolving communication therewith a sleeve 15, into which sleeve one end of the arm C is inserted and secured, said arm consisting of a tube of suitable diameter. Suitable tension is applied to the sleeve 15 through the medium of the nut 16, which is screwed upon the upper end of the plug, said end being its contracted end and threaded.

The arm C at its outer end is provided with a cap 17, screwed thereon or equivalently attached thereto, the said cap being provided with a stationary spout 18, extending from the cap at an acute angle. The spout has a single outlet aperture, and at its delivery end is more or less beveled or inclined. The cap 17 may be turned upon the arm C so as to give the spout either an upward or a downward inclination, or an inclination in direction of the sides of the arm.

In order that the spray may be broadened and distributed with the best result, a deflecting plate 19 is employed, held in front of the spout 18 in such manner that the water leaving the spout will strike the plate and be sprayed from it as shown in Fig. 2. The plate 19 is adjustable in order that the stream of water may be broken to a greater or less exent, and to that end the plate is usually hinged to a collar 20 removably located upon the spout by means of a set screw and the plate is maintained in the desired position relative to the outlet of the spout by a link or hook 21 which engages any one of a series of apertures in the plate as shown in Fig. 2.

In operation, the water passing from the hose 11 will enter the body A, and will pass through the ports 14 into the arm C, and the water will pass from the arm outward through the spout 18, revolving said arm and will fall upon the ground in drops, or in substantially the same manner as rain. The higher the spout or nozzle 18 is pointed, the slower the arm will revolve, causing the water to be thrown farther. A spraying nozzle may be used, but it is not necessary, as the revolving motion of the arm C causes the stream of water to separate, and thus causes said water to fall in drops like rain, as heretofore stated, but when the deflecting plate 19 is attached

to the spout, a broad sheet of spray will b obtained.

This invention is exceedingly simple, durable and economic, and will water a large area of ground in a less space of time than an ordinary sprinkler will be capable of doing.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a lawn sprinkler, the combination with the horizontal tube C having a threaded outer end, of the adjustable cap 17 screwed upon said threaded end and provided with a nozzle 18 projecting at an angle thereto, a collar on the nozzle provided with a set screw, a deflector pivoted to the collar and provided with a series of apertures and a hook pivoted to the collar and engaging any one of said apertures to regulate the angle of the deflector, substantially as described.

WILLIAM L. VAN HORN.
MORTON YOUNT.

Witnesses:
GEO. A. LATIMER,
ED. E. HUNTER.