

(No Model.)

W. S. KISINGER.  
WATER SPRINKLER.

No. 572,120.

Patented Dec. 1, 1896.

FIG. 1.

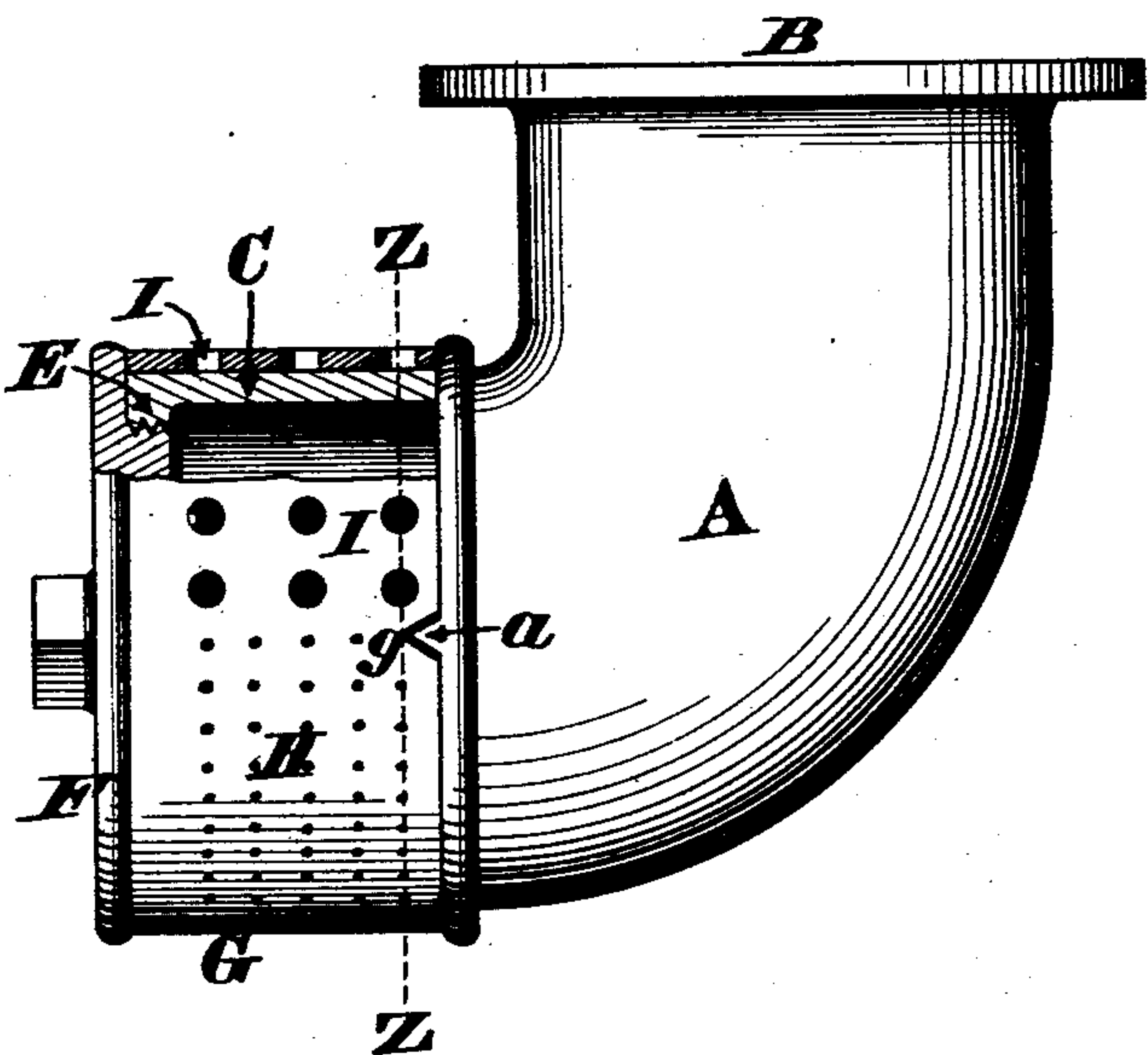


FIG. 2.

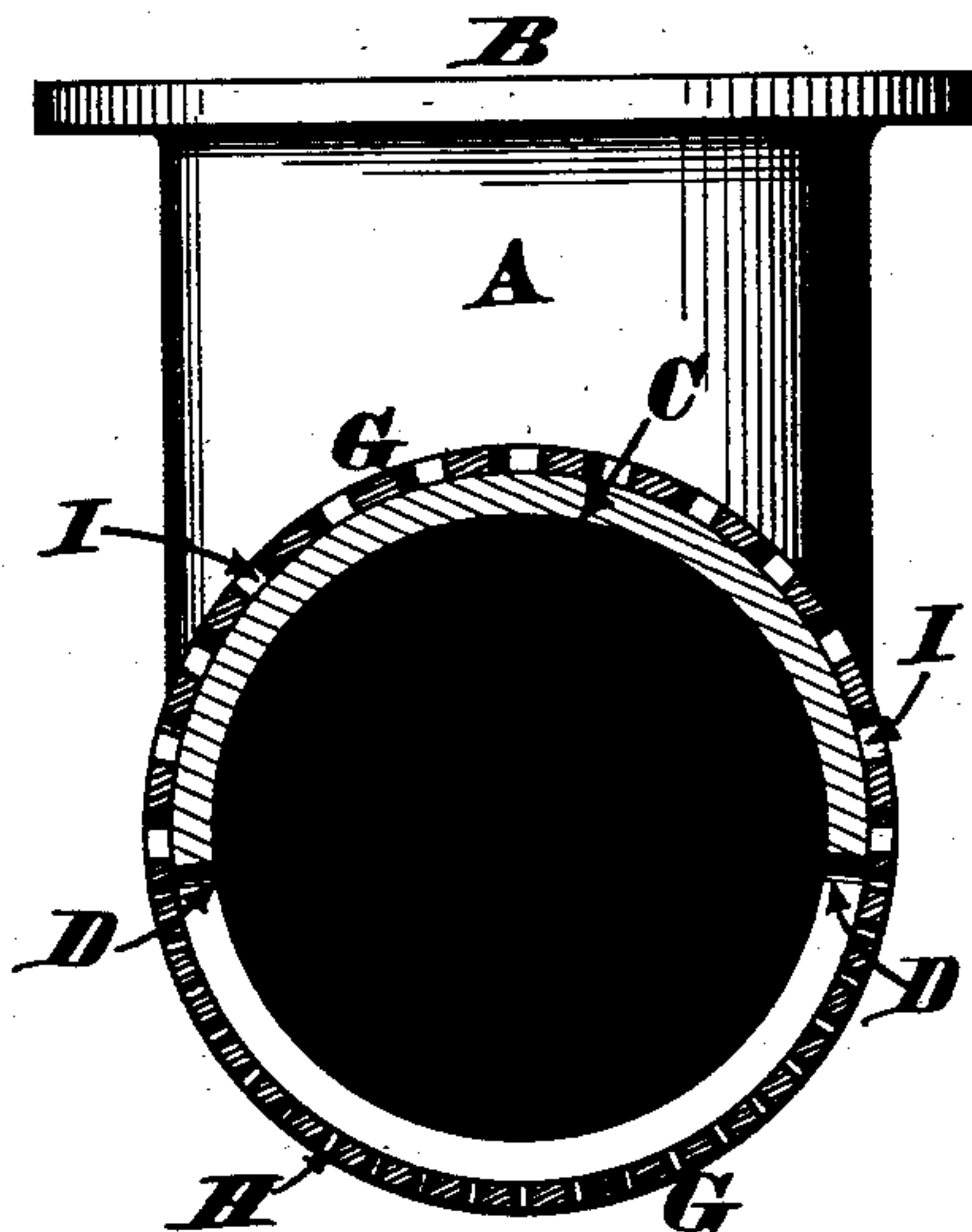


FIG. 3.

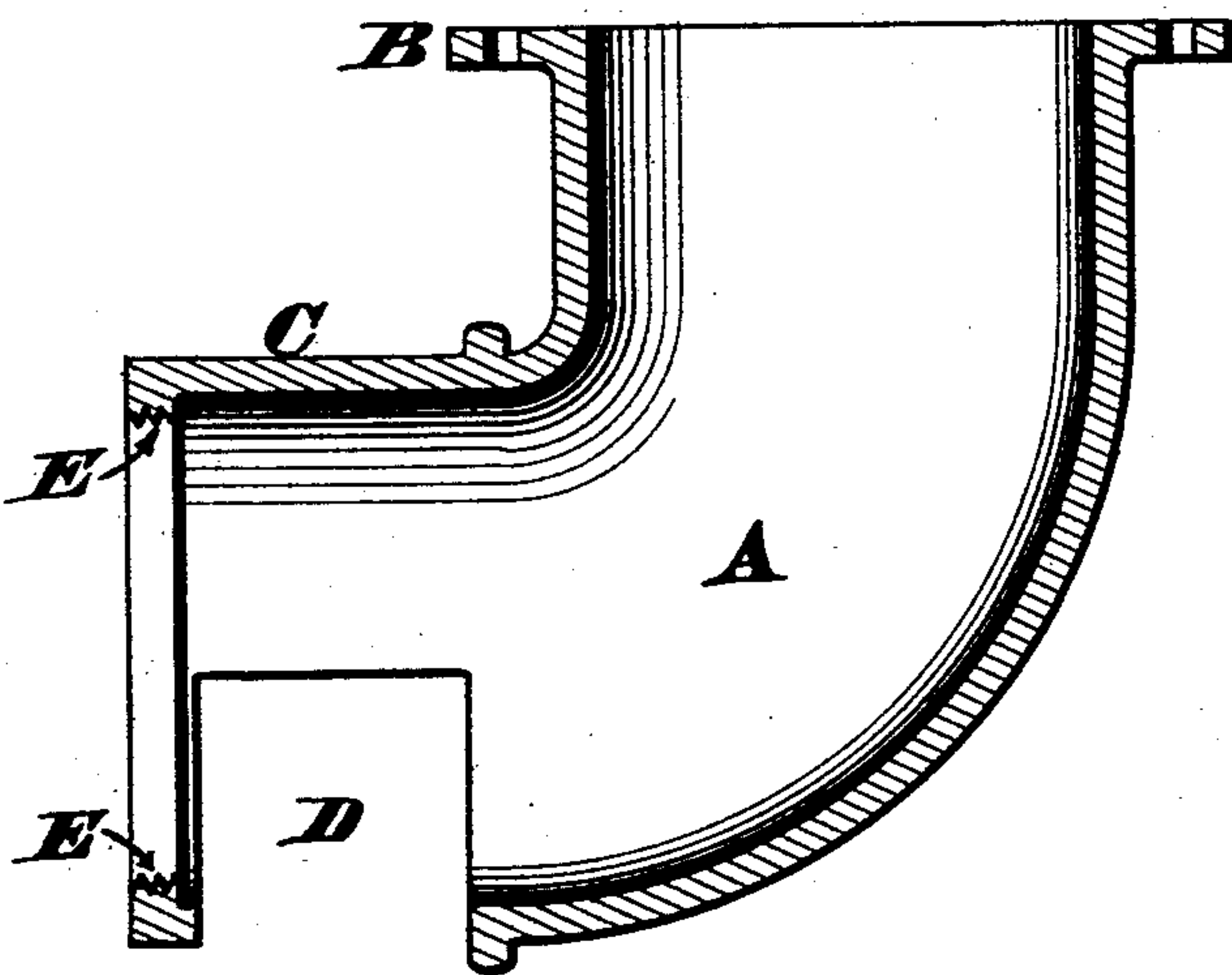
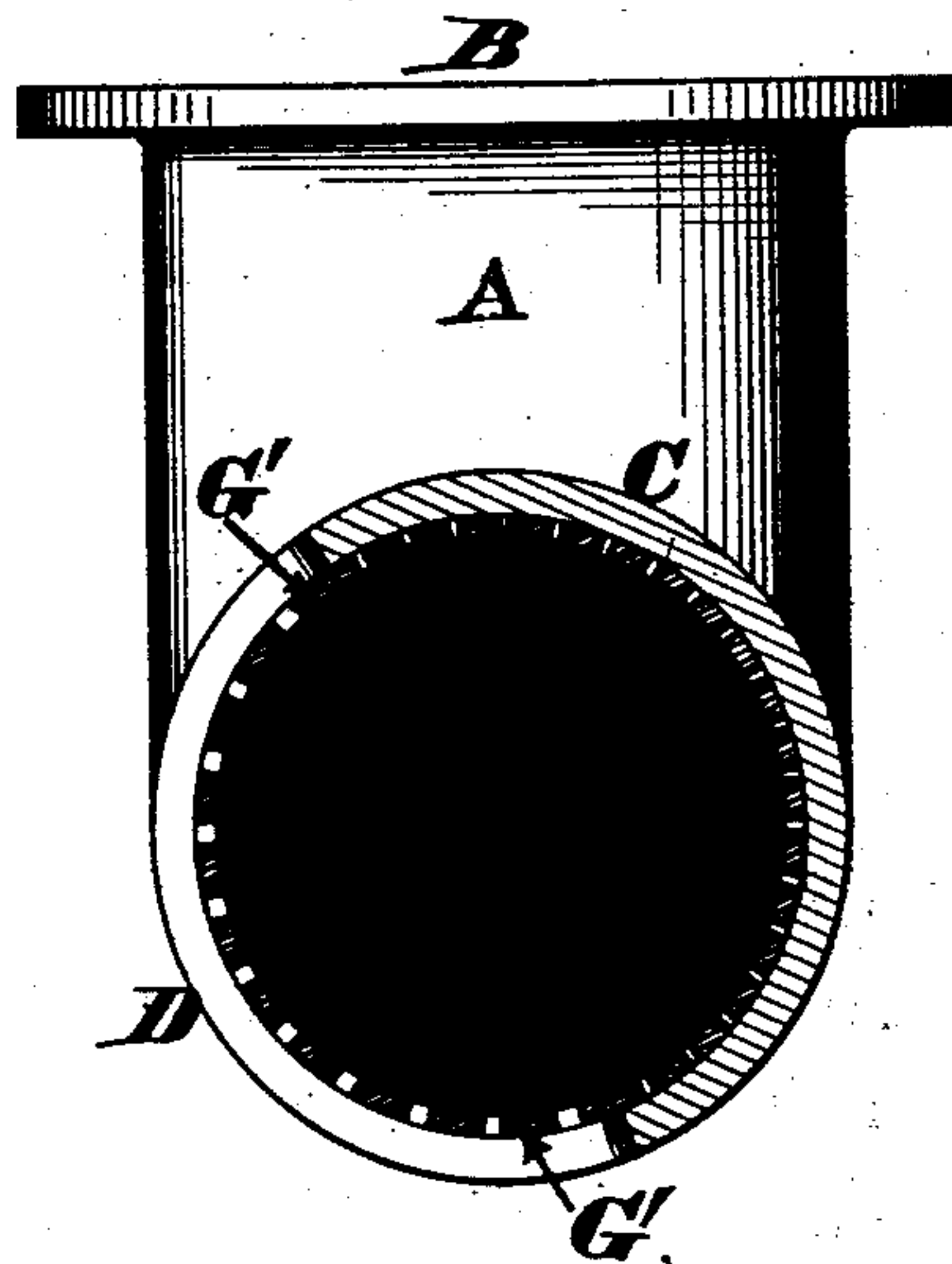


FIG. 4.



Attest.

Ida Hitz  
Samuel H. Quiver.

Inventor.  
William S. Kisinger.  
by James H. Laffman.  
att'y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. KISINGER, OF BANTAM, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE KISINGER-  
ISON COMPANY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## WATER-SPRINKLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,120, dated December 1, 1896.

Application filed April 22, 1895. Serial No. 546,676. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. KISINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bantam, in the county of Clermont and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Sprinklers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the annexed drawings, which form a part of this specification.

In those watering carts or wagons used for sprinkling streets and roads it is frequently necessary to use a greater or less quantity of water, according to the depth of the dust and the frequency with which the vehicle makes its trips. Usually this result is effected by adjusting a valve that controls the flow of water from the wagon-tank to the sprinklers proper, but as the valve is entirely under the control of the driver it is sometimes opened too far, at other times not wide enough, and frequently it is entirely neglected, thereby causing a great waste of water. To overcome these difficulties, I provide such wagons with a sprinkling-head having a circularly-shiftable cut-off pierced with two or more distinct sets of holes, the apertures in one set being all of the same diameter, but of different areas to the perforations in the other set or sets. This cut off is a sleeve and is applied either externally or internally to a cylindrical portion of the head, which cylindrical part has a single outlet extending about half-way around it. Therefore when the cut-off is so turned as to bring its smaller holes opposite this outlet or port the water is discharged in very fine jets; but by turning said cut-off still farther its larger holes are brought into service and the size of the streams increased accordingly. The head is so constructed as to enable the cut-off to be adjusted without bodily detaching any of its parts, and after this change has been effected said cut-off is securely locked against accidental shifting, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the preferred construction of my sprinkling-head, the upper portion of the cut-off and its accessories being sectioned. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the head, taken at the line Z Z of the preceding illus-

tration, the cut-off being set to discharge the finest jets. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the head proper, the cut-off and cap being detached therefrom. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of a modification of the invention.

My sprinkling-head proper consists of an elbow-shaped casting A, having at one end an annular flange B, capable of attachment to the delivery-pipe of a watering cart or wagon or other similar vehicle, while the opposite end of said head consists of a cylindrical neck C, having a single outlet-port D. This port extends about half-way around the neck, and may occupy the lower portion of the same, as seen in Fig. 2, so as to produce an almost direct downward discharge, or said port may be arranged at one side, as represented in Fig. 4, so as to throw the jets laterally. Furthermore, the end of this neck is screw-threaded internally, as seen at E in Fig. 3, to permit the ready engagement of a cap F, which retains the cut-off G in place, said device G being a cylindrical sleeve that fits snugly around said neck.

Cut-off G has at the least two distinct sets of holes H I, the apertures in each distinct set being all of the same diameter or area, but of different diameter or area from the perforations of the other set. Thus, as seen in Fig. 2, all the holes H are relatively smaller in diameter than the other perforations I. In order to prevent accidental turning of the cut-off, it is notched at one end, as seen at g in Fig. 1, to admit a small projection a of the head.

From the above description it is evident that when all the operative parts of my sprinkler are in the positions seen in Figs. 1 and 2 the water discharged through the port D can escape only at the small holes H in the condition of very fine jets, which will be sufficient to lay ordinary dust; but when a more copious discharge is required the cap F is screwed back far enough to enable the cut-off G to be retracted until its notch g is engaged from the stop a, after which act said cut-off is turned around the neck C until all the larger apertures I are opposite the port D, at which time another notch in the cut-off is in line with said stop. The cut-off is now slid forward to engage this second notch with the stop, and the cap is again screwed home.



It will thus be seen that the change from fine to coarse streams, or vice versa, can be effected in a few minutes and without bodily detaching any part of the head, the simple provision  
5 of the notch and stop preventing accidental turning of the cut-off, but in many cases this can be effected by tightly screwing up the cap F.

The modification shown in Fig. 4 differs  
10 from that seen in Fig. 2 by having the cut-off G fitted within the neck instead of surrounding it.

Finally the drawings show the neck C as being horizontal, but it evidently may be ver-  
15 tical or set at any desired angle.

I claim as my invention—

A sprinkling-head consisting of the hollow cylinder C, having an outlet-port D; a circu-

larly-adjustable and longitudinally-shiftable annular cut-off G surrounding said cylinder, 20 and provided with a series of perforations; a stop projecting from one of said members, and a notch in the other member, which stop engages with the notch, and thereby prevents the cut-off turning in either direction, until 25 it has been shifted longitudinally a sufficient distance to disengage said stop from said notch, all as herein described, and for the purpose stated.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 30 in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM S. KISINGER.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. LAYMAN,  
FRANK J. DORGER.