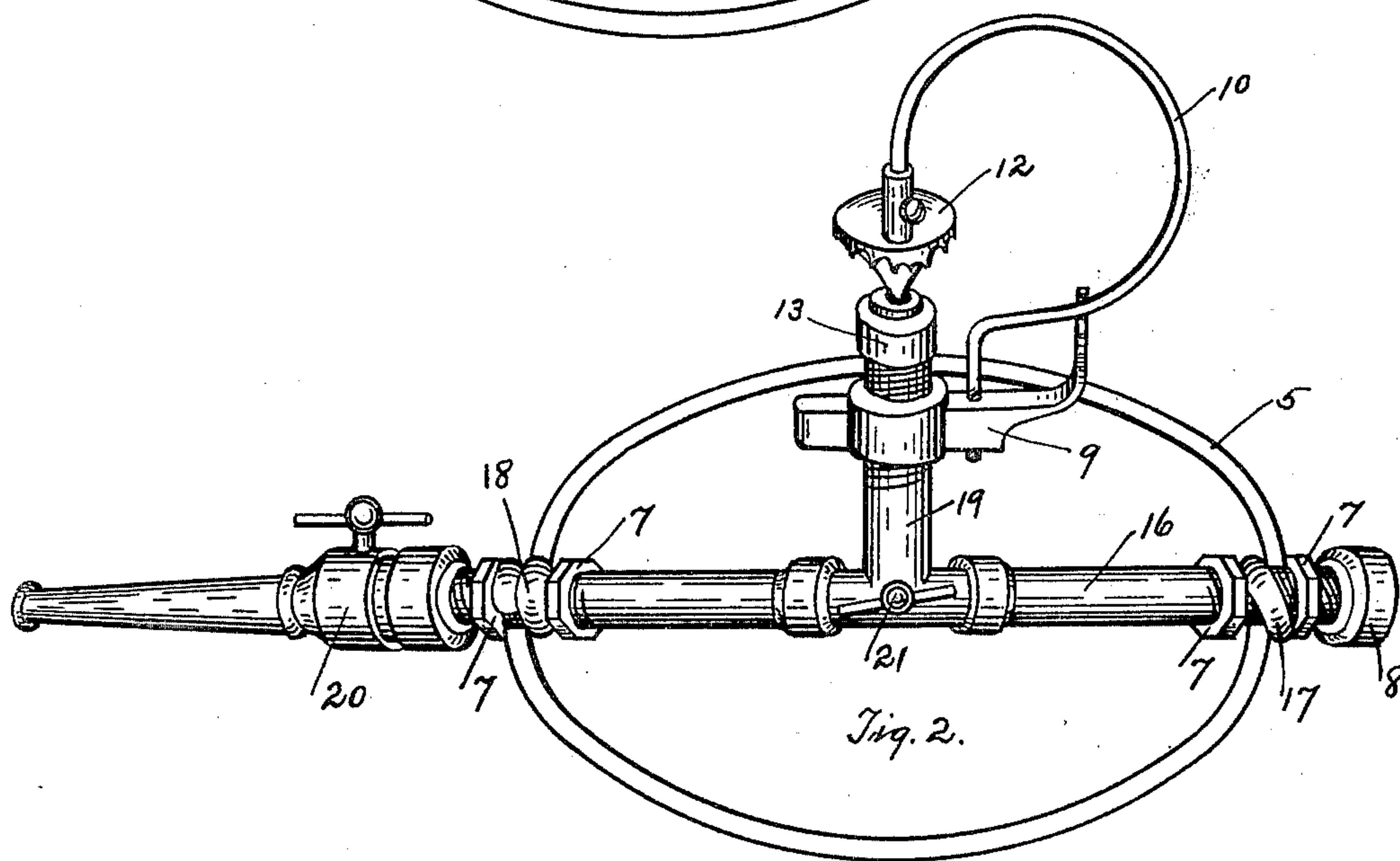
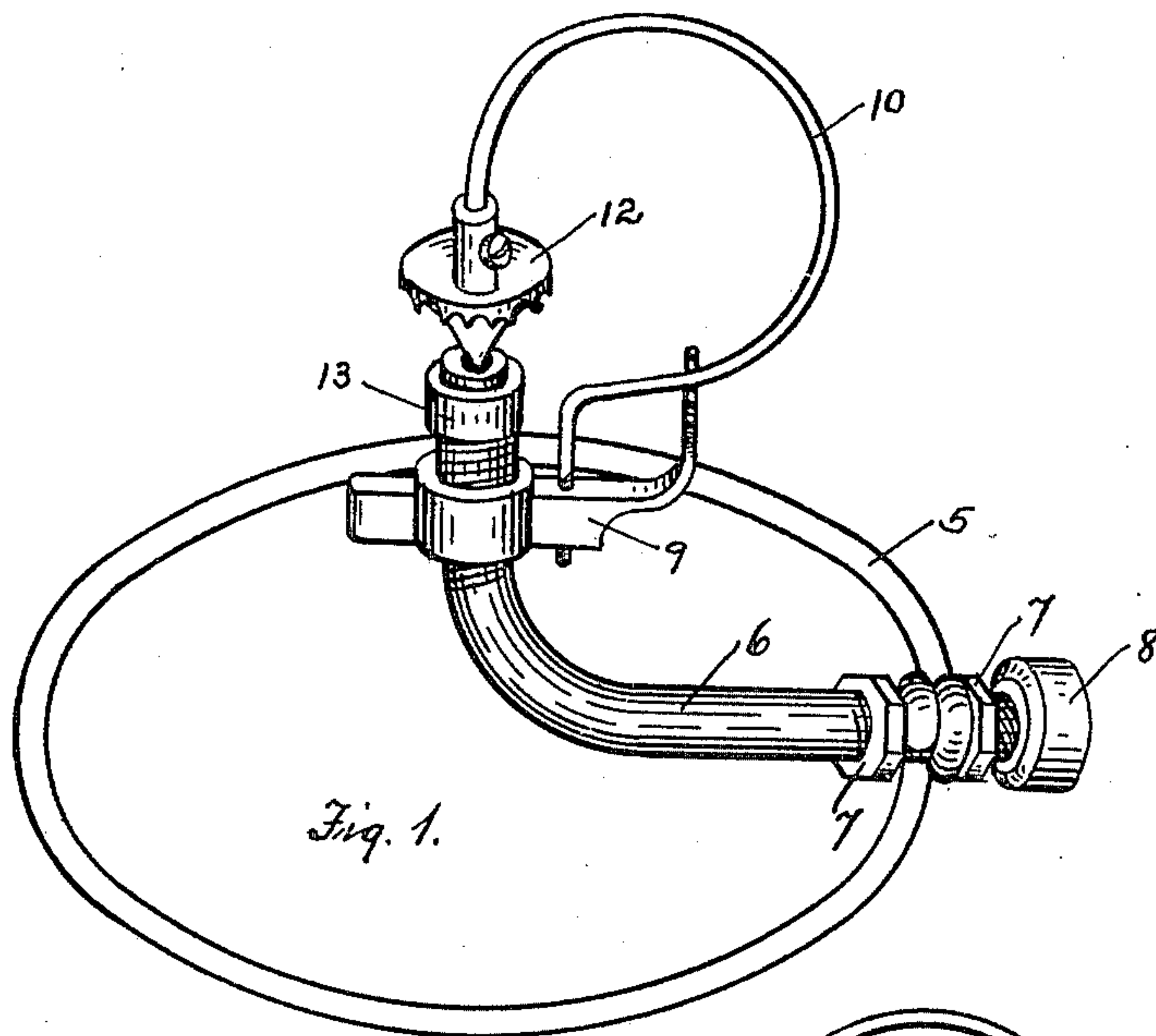


(No Model.)

H. L. AULLS.
LAWN SPRINKLER.

No. 581,876.

Patented May 4, 1897.



Witnesses
John H. Young.
Edith Hensworth.

Inventor
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By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT L. AULLS, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

LAWN-SPRINKLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 581,876, dated May 4, 1897.

Application filed July 6, 1896. Serial No. 598,135. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT L. AULLS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lawn-Sprinklers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lawn-sprinklers; and it consists of the features hereinafter described and claimed, all of which will be fully understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views illustrating two different forms of construction.

My present improvements consist, first, of a base to which the sprinkling device is attached, said base being formed of a rod bent into circular or other shape and suitably attached to a conduit provided with a nozzle, and, second, of a base of similar construction to which is attached a horizontal conduit, one extremity of which is adapted to connect with the hose, while the other extremity is adapted to connect with an ordinary sprinkling-nozzle, the central part of said conduit being provided with a vertical pipe, to which is attached the spray mechanism. The conduit is also provided with a valve or cut-off, whereby the water passing therethrough may be cut off from either exit while passing through the other avenue of escape.

Similar reference-characters indicate corresponding parts in the drawings.

Let the numeral 5 designate the base, which is composed of a wire or small rod bent or otherwise formed into circular or approximately circular shape, the length of the rod or the area inclosed thereby being sufficient to afford a suitable support for the attachments heretofore specified. While the circular form is preferred, it is evident that this base may be of any other desired shape, as oval, elliptical, rectangular, or polygonal.

As shown in Fig. 1, the extremities of the rod 5 are bent around a conduit 6, which is threaded to receive two nuts 7, one of which is screwed on each side of the rod extremities. Outside of the base the conduit 6 is provided with the ordinary swiveled coupling 8, whose function is to connect the hose with one extremity of the conduit. The opposite extremity of the conduit is bent upward, its vertical portion being threaded to receive a bracket 9, carrying the gooseneck-holder 10, provided with a rotatable spray-cone 12, located directly above the nozzle 13.

The parts 9, 10, and 12 are substantially the same as shown in my previous application, Serial No. 592,375, filed May 20, 1896.

Referring now especially to Fig. 2, the numeral 16 designates a horizontal conduit connected with the base 5 at diametrically opposite points, the base being made fast to the conduit by means of nuts 7. To obtain the construction shown in the drawings, the central portion of the rod is first bent around the conduit, as shown at 17. The rod is then bent into the circular shape and its extremities attached to the conduit, as shown at 18. The central part of the conduit is provided with a vertical part 19, whose upper portion is threaded to receive the bracket 9.

The extremities of the conduit 16 project beyond the base, one of them being provided with a coupling 8 and the other adapted to receive a sprinkling-nozzle 20. The central portion of the conduit is provided with a cut-off valve 21 of any suitable construction adapted to cut off the water from either nozzle 13 or 20 while the water is passing through the other nozzle; hence the convenience of this construction.

It must be understood that my improved base may be used with any suitable sprinkling or spraying mechanism.

From the construction heretofore described it is evident that by loosening the nuts 7, which lock the conduits 6 and 16 to the base, the said conduits may be turned or adjusted so that the upwardly-projecting part of either may form any desired angle with the plane of the base. The gooseneck-holder 10 engages shallow notches formed in the outer extremity of the bracket 9.

The holder 10 is movably attached to the

bracket, and the spray-cone may therefore be adjusted so that its point may occupy a position to one side of the center of the nozzle 13. Hence if this adjustment be properly made
5 and the conduit turned to form an angle of about forty-five degrees with the plane of the base the water will be sprayed or thrown over a long narrow area or surface. By virtue of this adjustment the sprinkler may be operated in
10 a narrow space, say between two walls or buildings, without throwing the water on either wall.

The conduit may also be turned downward so that its vertical or upright portion shall
15 occupy a position parallel with the plane of the base. This feature will be found advantageous when packing the devices for shipment or transportation.

Having thus described my invention, what
20 I claim is—

In a lawn-sprinkler, the combination of a base composed of a rod bent to inclose a suit-

able area, and a conduit composed of a threaded horizontal portion and an upwardly-projecting portion attached to the base by bending the latter around the horizontal portion of the conduit, whereby the upwardly-projecting portion of the latter is located within the area of the base, and a fastening-nut screwed
25 on the horizontal portion of the conduit to engage with the base where it is bent around the conduit, whereby the conduit may be loosened by turning the nut in the proper direction, thus allowing the upwardly-projecting part of the conduit to be turned down
30 parallel with the plane of the base, substantially as described.

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

HERBERT L. AULLS.

Witnesses:

ALFRED J. O'BRIEN,
JOHN E. JOY.