

(No Model.)

H. D. WINTON.
SUPPORT FOR LAWN SPRINKLERS.

No. 584,804.

Patented June 22, 1897.

Fig. 1.

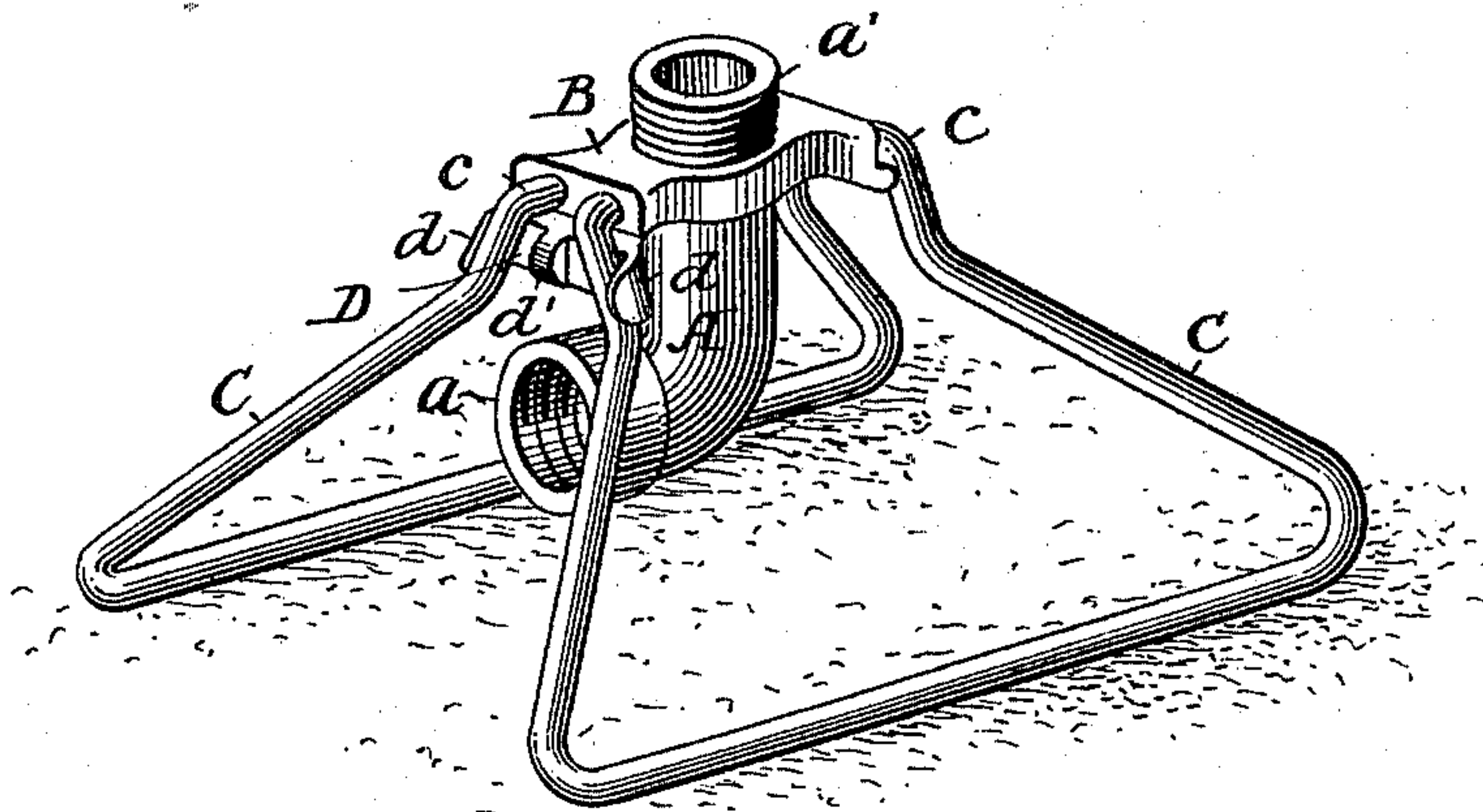


Fig. 2.

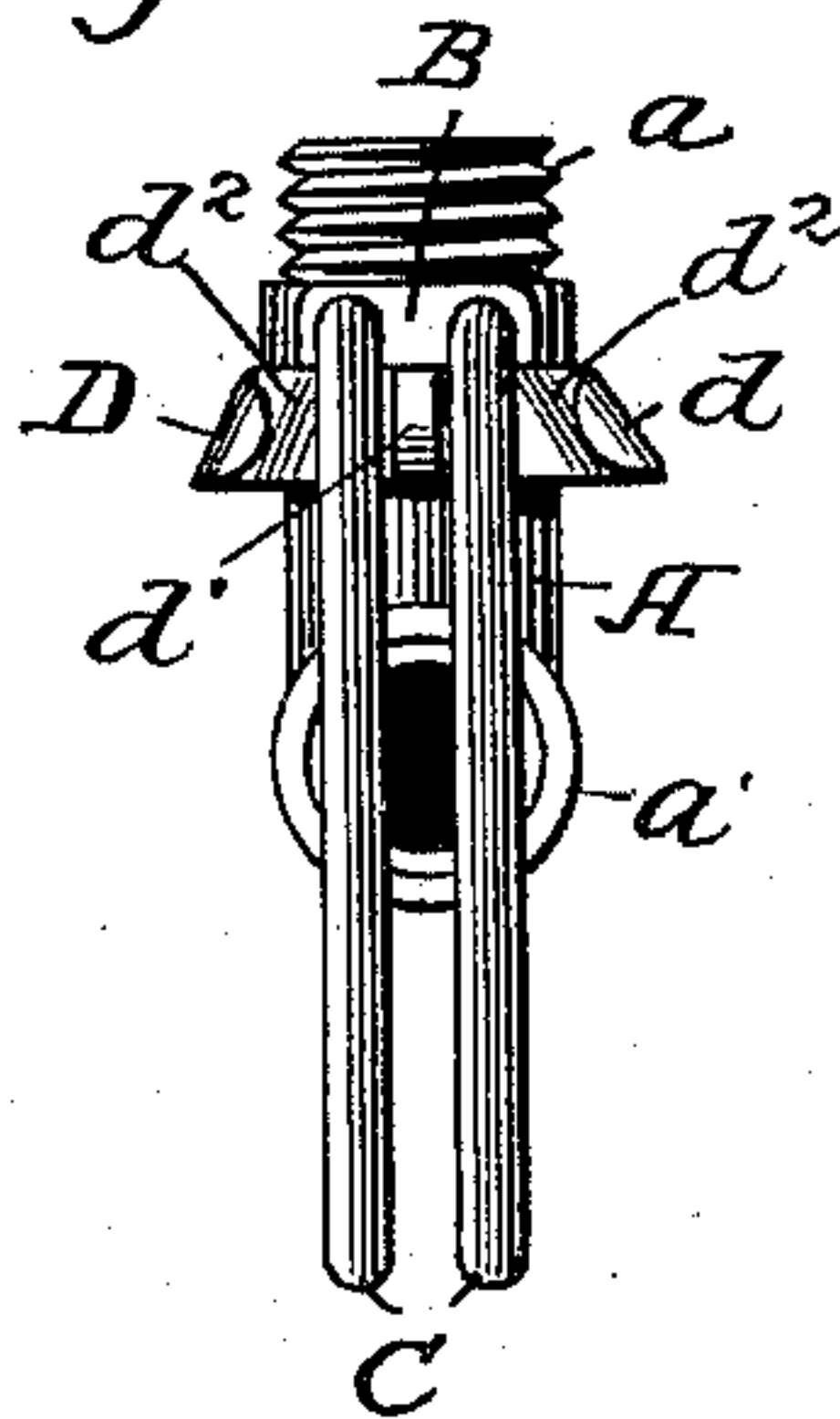


Fig. 3.

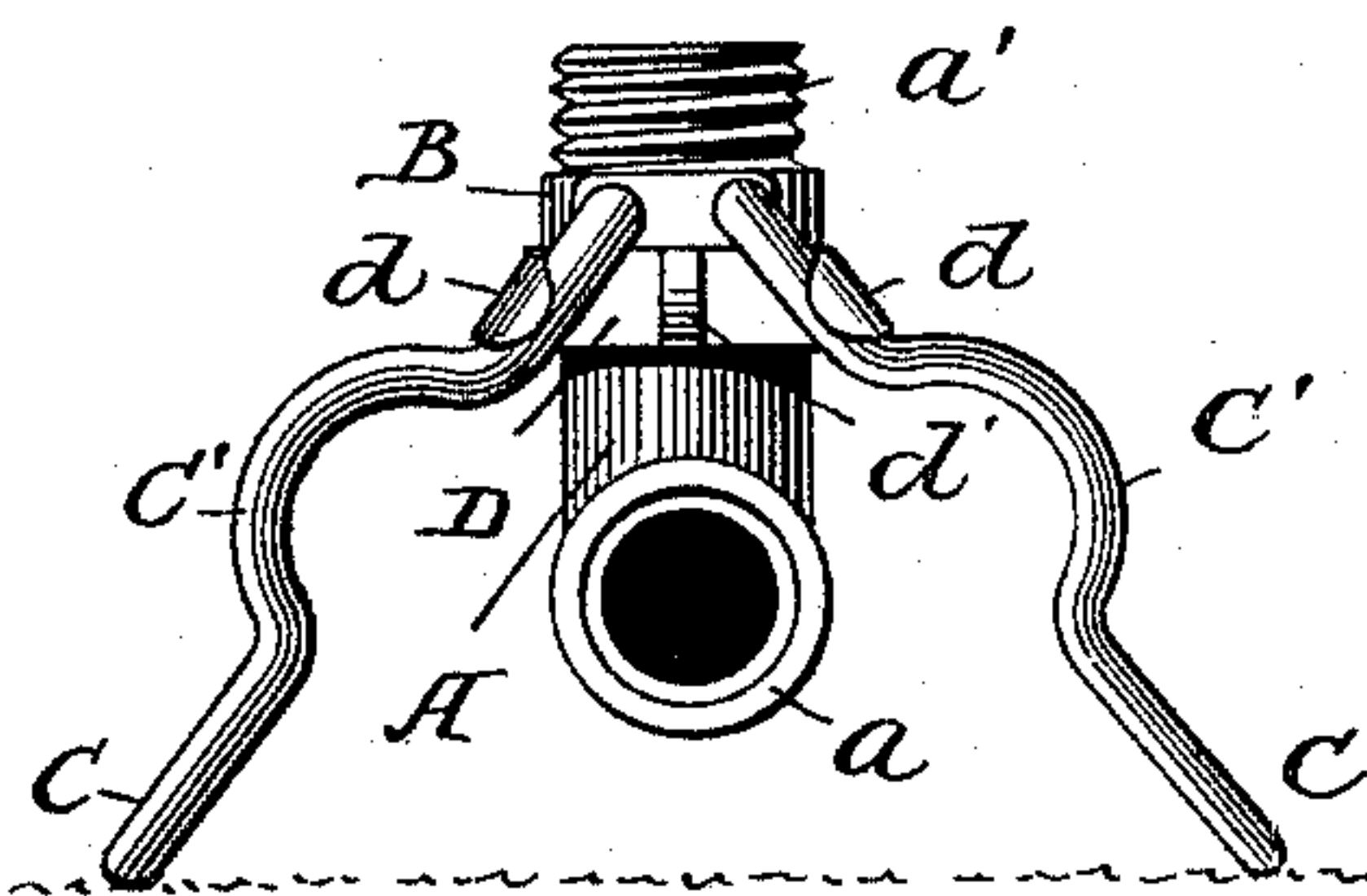
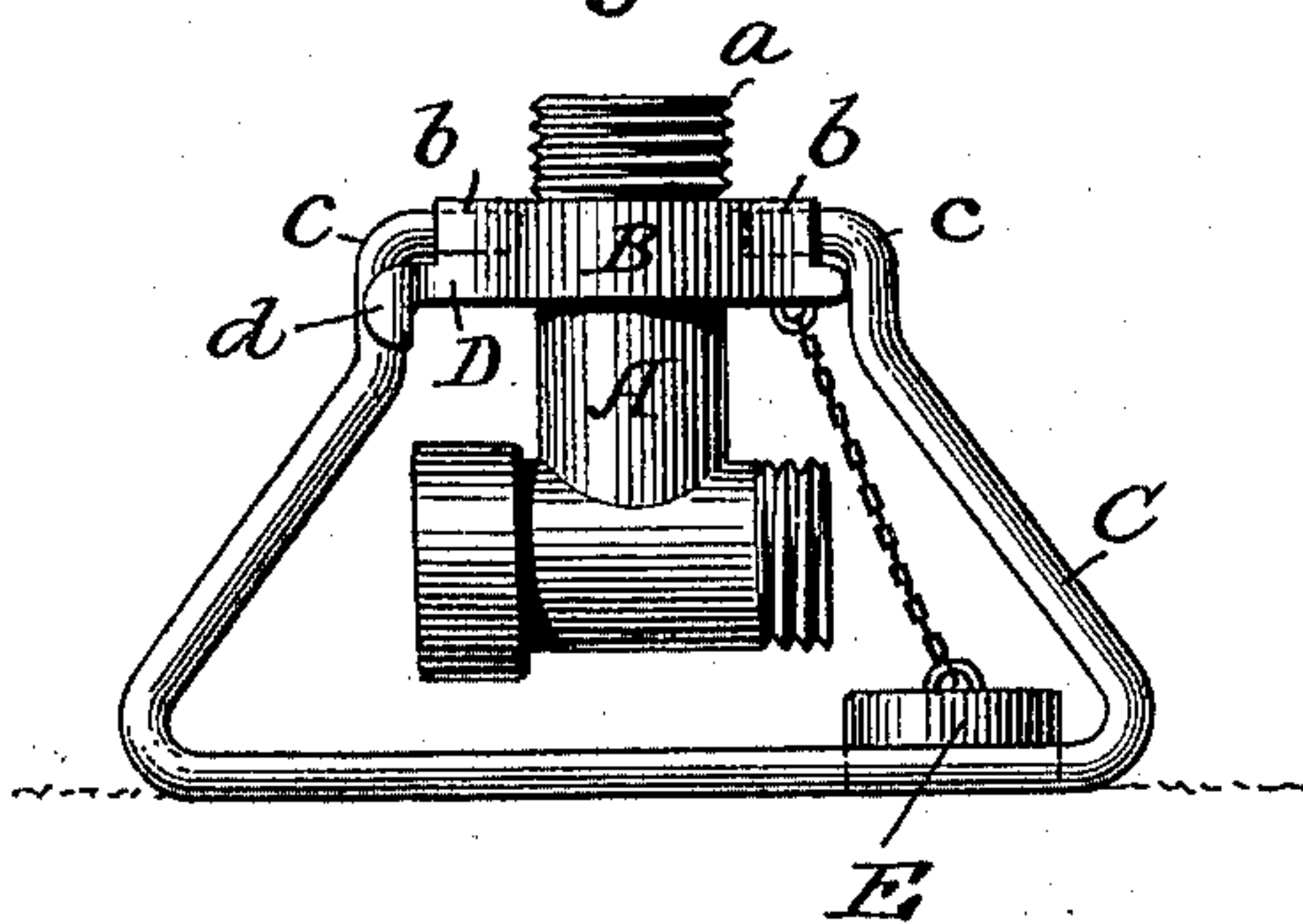


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SUPPORT FOR LAWN-SPRINKLERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,804, dated June 22, 1897.

Application filed March 5, 1897. Serial No. 626,029. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY D. WINTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wellesley, Norfolk county, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Supports for Lawn-Sprinklers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to sleds or supports for lawn-sprinklers, and has for its object to provide a simple, cheap, and effective sled which is adapted to be extended to support the sprinkler and to be folded for the purpose of compactness in transportation and storage; and to these ends my invention consists in a sled embodying the features of construction and arrangement substantially as hereinafter more particularly pointed out.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, showing the parts folded. Fig. 3 is an end view showing the parts modified and extended; and Fig. 4 is a side view showing the sled supporting a T instead of an elbow, as in the other figures.

In the use of sprinklers, especially those adapted for lawns and the like, it is desirable to have some sort of a support to maintain the sprinkler in proper position, and it is often convenient to have this support in a form that can be moved readily from one position to another when in use without danger of the operator getting wet, and it is further desirable that these supports or sleds should be so made that they can be folded for packing in transportation or storage, and in the construction hereinafter described I have provided for all these results and at the same time have made a simple, cheap, and effective sled or support.

Referring to the drawings, and more especially to Figs. 1 and 2, A represents an elbow-joint having a coupling-end *a* to receive the hose and a coupling *a'* to receive any desired spraying device. Arranged adjacent the coupling portion *a'*, and preferably forming a part of the elbow, is a plate B. Adjustably connected to this plate in any suitable way are the runners or feet C, and these are

shown in the present instance as consisting of spring metal bent in the proper form to furnish a substantial base and having their ends adjustably connected to the plate B, and as a convenient way of connecting them the plate is provided with sockets *b*, receiving the bent ends *c* of the runners C. Other means of adjustably attaching the runners to the plate will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art, but those shown are simple and effective. The runners being of spring material are bent, so that there is a tendency to retain the ends *c* in the sockets *b* of the plate.

It will be obvious that instead of forming the runners or feet C of spring-metal rods, as shown, they may be formed of thin plates of metal provided with openings to receive the elbow-joint when the runners are folded together.

In order to limit the movements of the runners, some sort of stop devices are provided, and in the present instance I have shown the plate B as having an extension D, provided with shoulders *d* at the ends and preferably provided with a central shoulder *d'*. The shoulders *d* are curved and bent at an angle to properly engage the runners when they are extended, as shown in Fig. 1, and in order to aid in maintaining the runners in proper position I provide the extension D with recesses *d²*, arranged at an angle to receive the runners when they are in their extended position. The spring action of the runners tends to force the ends *c* into their sockets and into these recesses, so that they are practically locked in their extended position under spring-pressure. When, however, it is desired to transport the sled, the runners are forced together to lie in the vertical plane of the elbow-joint, as shown in Fig. 2, the spring material yielding sufficiently to allow the portions *c* to rise out of their recesses and rest upon the extension D adjacent the central shoulder *d'*, where they will be held by friction due to their spring action.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a modification in which the runners C are bent, as at C', to conform to and embrace the hose when in po-

sition or attached to the elbow, and these bent arms permit the runners to be folded into the vertical plane of the elbow in close proximity to each other and embrace the hose.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modification applied to a T, and connected to the plate B is a cap E, which may be applied to one end of the T-joint, so as to practically form an elbow, or when it is removed a hose can be attached to both ends of the T and a number of sprinklers can be used in the same line of hose.

While I have shown the runners as made of round metal, it is understood, of course, that they may be of other-shaped metal, having their ends properly shaped to fit the sockets in the plate, but I prefer to make them of a round wire or rod, as it is cheap and readily adapts itself for the purpose intended.

While I have shown the plate B as made integral with the elbow or T, it is obvious that it can be made separate and screwed upon or otherwise attached to the elbow or T.

The runners extending laterally from the plate and bent substantially as shown furnish a comparatively broad base for the sled, which is sufficient to maintain the sprinkler in proper position.

What I claim is—

1. A sled for sprinklers comprising a plate, a joint, and runners pivotally connected to the plate and adapted to be folded together or extended laterally to form a base, substantially as described.

2. A sled for sprinklers comprising a plate, a joint, runners pivotally connected to the plate, and stops for the runners, the runners being arranged to fold together or to be ex-

tended laterally to form a base for the sled, substantially as described.

3. A sled for sprinklers, comprising a joint having formed integral therewith a plate having sockets, the bent spring-metal runners having ends entering the sockets, and a stop having shoulders for limiting the movements of the runners, substantially as described.

4. A sled for sprinklers, comprising a plate having sockets, and bent spring-metal runners, the ends of which fit the sockets, the runners being curved to embrace the hose, substantially as described.

5. A sled for sprinklers, comprising a plate having sockets, and bent spring-metal runners, said runners being adapted by spring-tension to press into and be held by recesses in said plate when extended laterally, substantially as described.

6. A sled for sprinklers, comprising a plate having sockets, and bent spring-metal runners, said runners being adapted by spring-tension to be held in position against a central stop on said plate when closed, substantially as described.

7. A sled for sprinklers, comprising an elbow having a coupling at each end and pivoted runners arranged upon opposite sides thereof, and adapted to be extended laterally to form a base for the sled and to be folded together to lie in the vertical plane of the elbow, substantially as described.

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

HENRY D. WINTON.

Witnesses:

WM. J. SMITH,

W. T. KERSHAW.