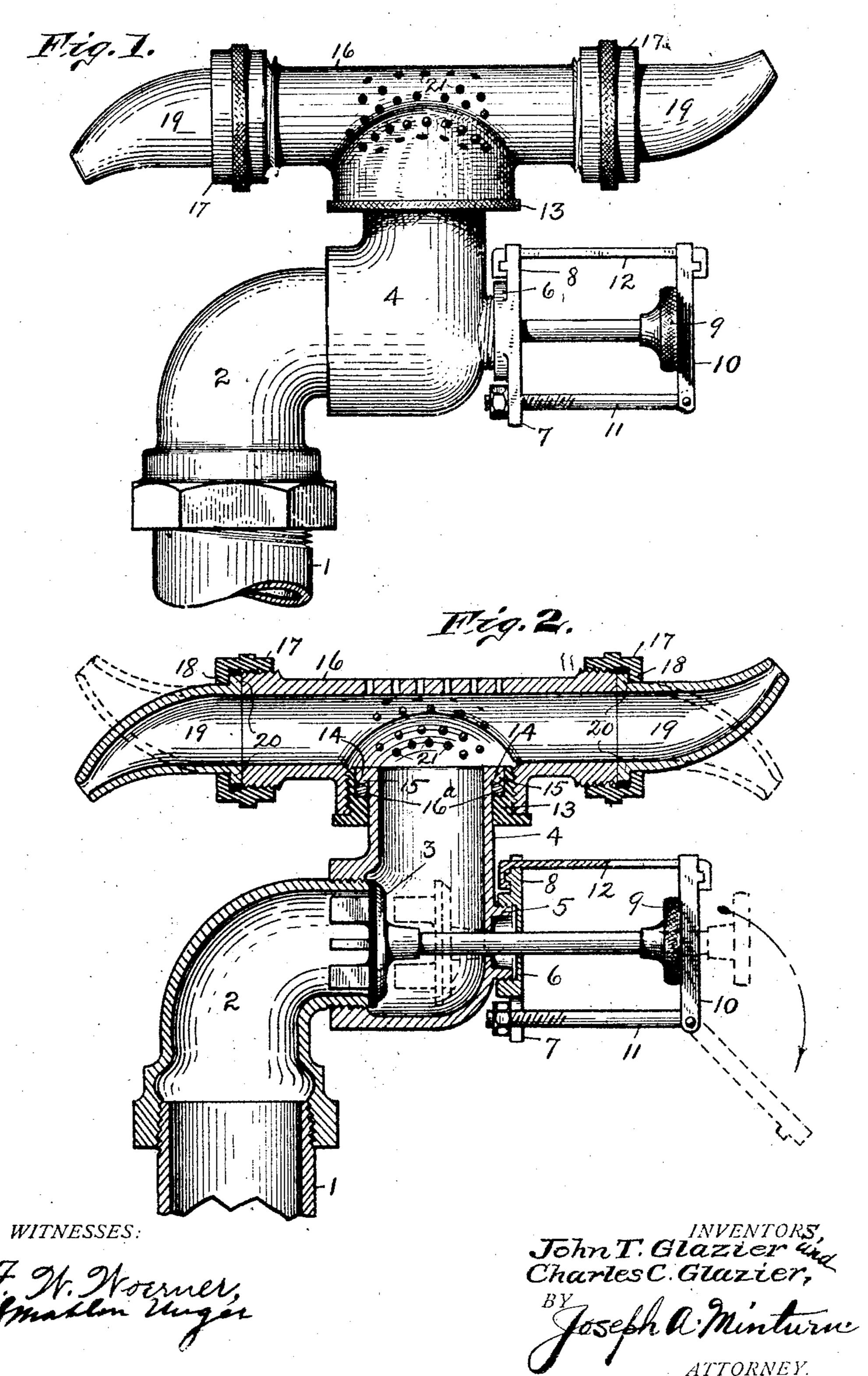
J. T. & C. C. GLAZIER. ROTARY HEAD.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1904.



United States Patent Office.

JOHN T. GLAZIER AND CHARLES C. GLAZIER, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNORS, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO GLAZIER NOZZLE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, A COR-PORATION OF INDIANA.

ROTARY HEAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 785,871, dated March 28, 1905. Application filed April 9, 1904. Serial No. 202,368.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, John T. Glazier and CHARLES C. GLAZIER, citizens of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county 5 of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rotary Heads, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a 10 rotary head for stand-pipes used in automatic fire-extinguishing equipment both inside and outside of buildings and for use in connection with lawn and other sprinkling hose whereby the pressure of the water will cause 15 the head to rotate and thoroughly distribute the water.

The object also is to provide adjustable tips or nozzles whereby the direction in which the water is thrown therefrom may be regulated 20 by changing the position of the nozzles.

The further object is to provide a valverelease which will open at a low temperature above the normal by the melting of a tie which fuses at a low temperature.

We accomplish the objects of the invention by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which-

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our invention for stand-pipe and fire - extinguishing 30 purposes; and Fig. 2, a longitudinal vertical section of same, showing changed positions of some of the parts in dotted lines.

Like characters of reference indicate like parts throughout the two views.

1 represents a stand-pipe in which there extension of pipe 1. Its outer end forms a seat for the valve 3. Screwed to the outside of the end of the extension 2 is the elbow 4° pipe-section 4, on the free end of which the rotary head is mounted. The wall of pipe 4 is perforated, and around the perforation is the threaded flange 5 on which the cap 6 is screwed. The cap has the diametrically oppo-45 site lugs 7 and 8. The stem of valve 3 passes through the perforation of the wall and through

the cap. It has the head 9, against which is placed a bar 10, which has one of its ends connected with lug 7 of the cap by means of the bolt 11 and the other end connected with lug 8 50 by means of the strap 12. The strap is hooked to the bar and lug to prevent accidental displacement, and the lug and bar will preferably have notched seats to prevent lateral displacement of the strap. The strap will be of 55 a metal or composition which melts at a low temperature and when melted will release the bar 10, which releases the valve and allows it to be opened by the pressure of the water in the stand-pipe. The bolt 11 is passed 60 into a slot in the end of the lug 7, so that when the bar 10 is released the bar and bolt will be free to drop down clear of the stem and holding-lug 7.

An externally-threaded sleeve 13 is slipped 65 over the end of the pipe-section 4, and then the end of the pipe is swaged out to form the flange 14, or the flange may be a separate ring which is screwed, soldered, brazed, or otherwise securely fastened to the end of the pipe 70 4 to prevent the removal of the sleeve 13. The inner edge of the flange 14 is half-round, as shown at 15, to insure a water-tight fit between it and the packing-ring 16" of brass or other suitable material.

16 is a T forming the body of the head. It has a threaded opening in the side, by which it is screwed fast to the threaded sleeve 13. The walls of the body have the perforations 21, which deliver water in thin streams in as 8c many different directions as there are variais water under pressure. 2 is a gooseneck | tions in the direction of the holes. The ends of the body 16 are externally screw-threaded to receive the internally-screw-threaded sleeves 17 17, each of which latter have the 85 inside flanges 18. Through the aperture between the flanges the tips 19 are passed. These tips have flanges 20 at their inner ends, which are engaged by the flanges 18 of sleeves 17. The tips are bent, as shown, so they 90 will deliver laterally instead of longitudinally. The tips are locked in a given position by

screwing the sleeves 17 in on the body 16 till their flanges are tightly impinged between the flange 18 and end of the body. By loosening the sleeves they may be set to throw water 5 at any angle and are therefore well adapted to reach up into the comb of a gable-roof or down to the floor or in any desired direction.

For lawn-sprinkling the valve and gooseneck will be omitted and connection with the so hose will be made direct to pipe 4, the latter being either with or without the bend at its lower end.

The head may be made without the perfomations 21, if so desired.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is-

1. A rotary head having rotary adjustable discharge ends, a one-piece body connecting 20 sa lends, a supply-pipe leading into said body, said body having perforations opposite the mouth of the supply-pipe, an internal valve in the supply-pipe having a stem extending to

the outside and a fusible tie for holding said stem.

2. A rotary head having rotary adjustable discharge ends, a one-piece body connecting saidends, a supply-pipe leading into said body having an elbow-bend, a valve seated against an end of said elbow having a stem terminat- 30 ing outside of the pipe, and means held by a fusible tie for holding said stem.

3. A pipe having an end collar with halfround inner edge, a sleeve on the pipe surrounding the collar, a wire packing-ring be- 35 tween the collar and the sleeve and a rotary head secured to said sleeve said head having rotary adjustable discharge-tips.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Indianapolis, Indiana, this 40 19th day of March, A. D. 1904.

JOHN T. GLAZIER. $[\mathbf{L},\mathbf{S}_{t}]$ CHARLES C. GLAZIER. Witnesses:

S. MAHLON UNGER, Jas. A. Minturn.