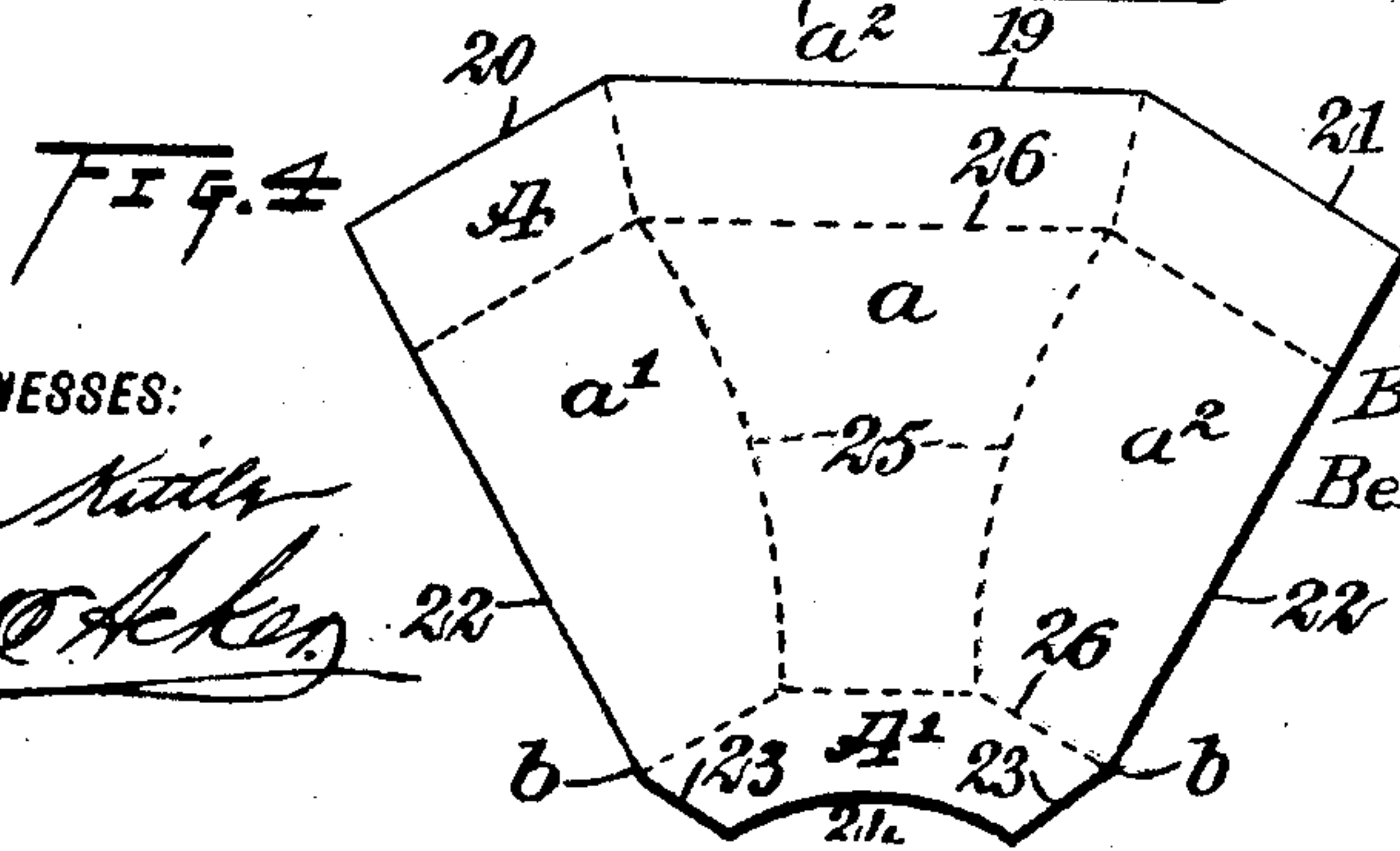
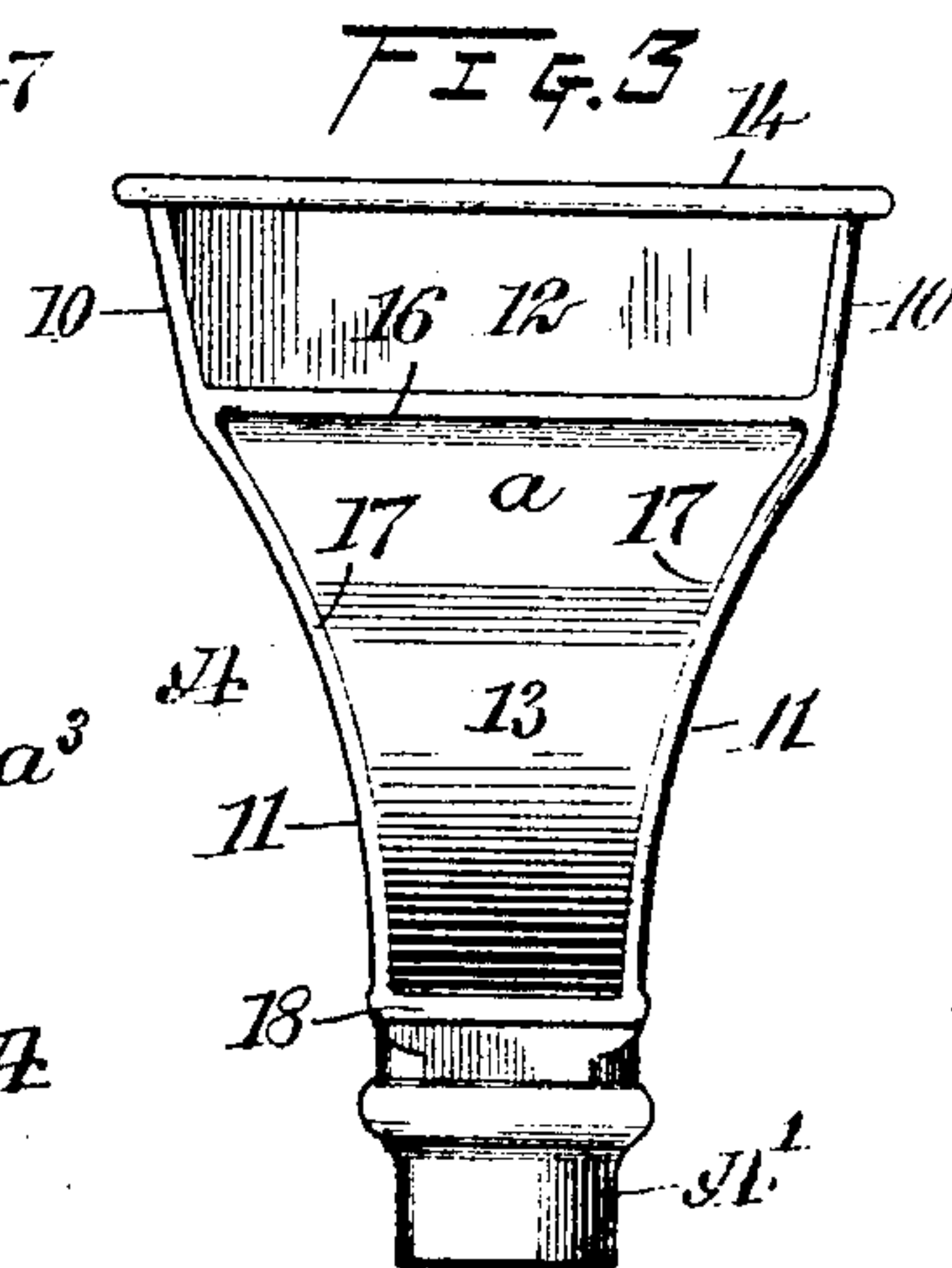
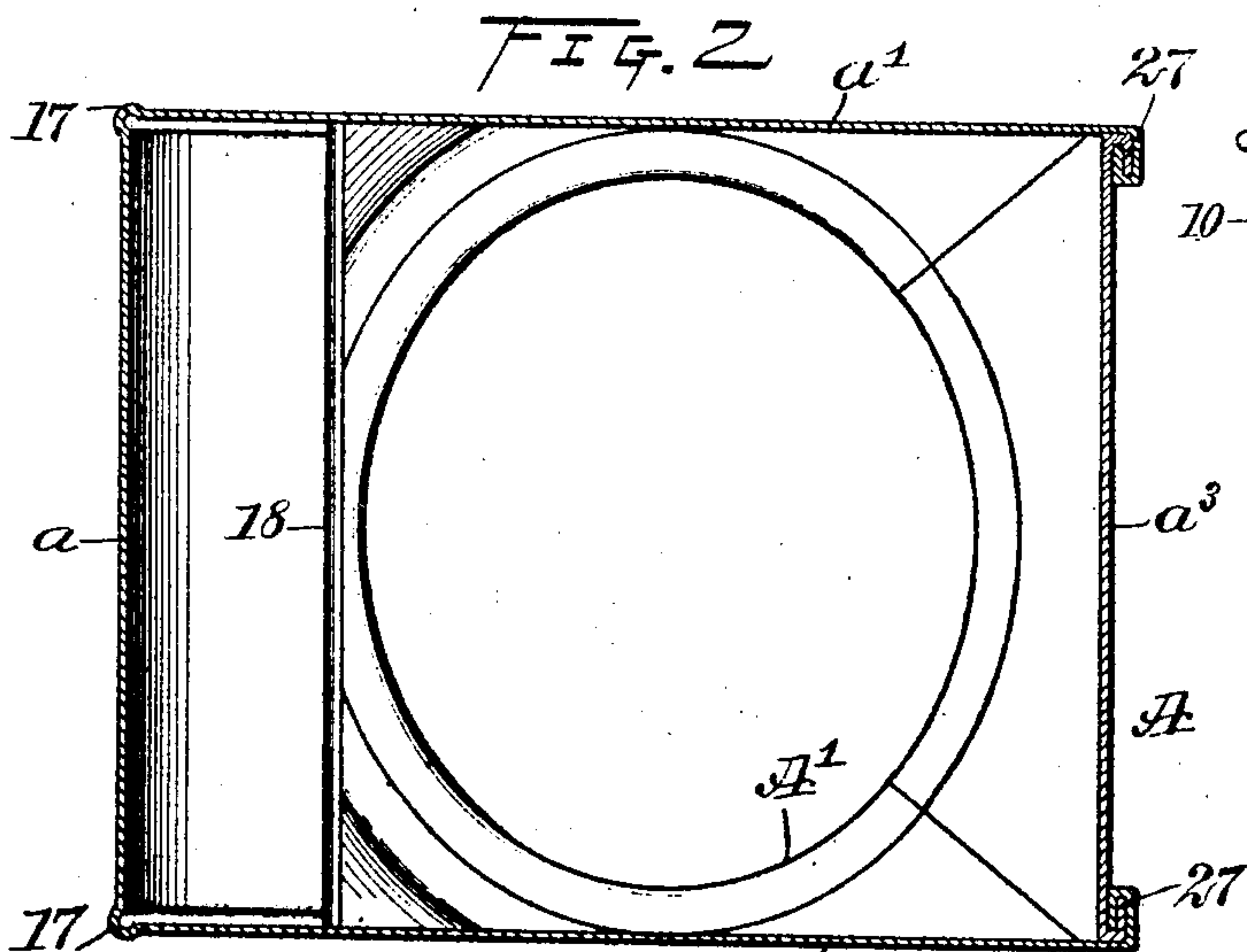
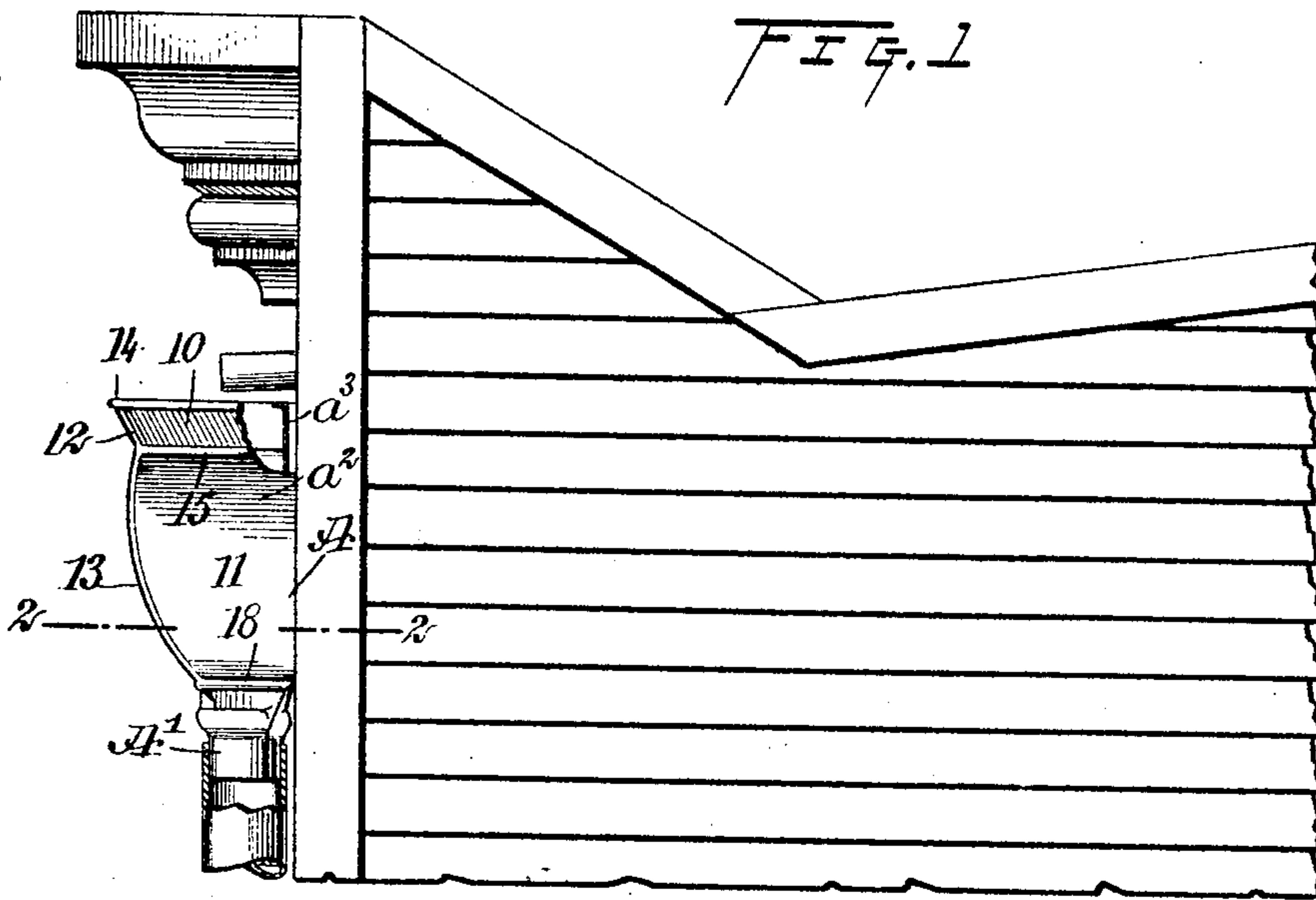


No. 803,364.

PATENTED OCT. 31, 1905.

B. RUBISPIERRE.
HEAD FOR WATER CONNECTIONS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1905.



WITNESSES:
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BERNARD RUBISPIERRE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HEAD FOR WATER CONNECTIONS.

No. 803,364.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 31, 1905.

Application filed May 17, 1905. Serial No. 260,778.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERNARD RUBISPIERRE, a citizen of France, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Head for Water Connections, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a head for leaders or other water connections which will be exceedingly durable, being constructed of but two pieces instead of the many parts usually employed, and to provide a construction wherein the two parts can be economically made and connected and rendered transversely and laterally strong with the least possible expenditure of labor.

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 claims.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of a building, illustrating the adaptation of the improved head to the leader, the head and leader being shown in side elevation with parts broken away. Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section through the head, the section being taken practically on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the improved head, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank from which the front and side sections are formed.

The head is of box-like construction and comprises a rectangular body A and a circular reduced lower terminal A'. The body A is largest at the top and comprises a front panel a , side panels a' and a'' , which panels are made from one piece of material, and a back panel a^3 , which is made of a separate piece of material. The back panel a^3 of the body is straight throughout its length, and all of the panels constituting the body have a downward and inward taper at their marginal edges. The upper portion 10 of the side panels a' and a'' are practically straight, and their remaining portions 11 are more or less concave, while the upper portion 12 of the front panel a is more or less flaring, having a downward and inward inclination from its upper edge. The remaining portion 13 of the said front panel is convexed.

The upper marginal portion of the head is strengthened by the conventional wired seam 14, and where the upper and lower portions 10 and 11 of the side panels and the upper and lower portions 12 and 13 of the front panel connect transverse ribs 15 and 16 are formed by corrugating the material at its inner face, and where the side and front panels meet vertical interior corrugations are produced, forming thereby vertical ribs 17, and transverse ribs 18, similarly made, meet the vertical ribs 17 at the lower end portion of the body, as shown in Fig. 3. In this manner the head may be made of a light material and yet will be rendered exceedingly strong and durable.

As may have been inferred, the head is made of but two pieces of material, the front and the sides being formed from the blank B (illustrated in Fig. 4) and the back being made of another single piece suitably shaped to meet the side edges of the blank B when it has been bent to form the front and side portions of the head.

The blank is provided with a central straight upper-edge line 19, and the said upper edge at each end of the straight portion 19 is inclined downwardly and outwardly, as is indicated at 20 and 21. The side edges 22 of the blank B are inclined inward from the upper edges to a point b near the lower edge of the blank, so that the lower portion of the blank is much narrower than the upper portion, and from the points b of the blank B above referred to the side edges are given a decided inward inclination to the lower edge of the said blank, as is indicated at 23. The lower edge of the blank is concave, as is shown at 24, the concavity extending from the lowest side point at one side of the blank to the corresponding point at the opposite side of said blank. The blank is then corrugated at its inner face on the longitudinal dotted lines 25 shown in Fig. 4 and on the transverse dotted lines 26 shown in the same figure. The blank is then bent upon itself where the corrugations are to produce the three panels—namely, the front panel a and the two side panels a' and a'' —or the blank may be bent simply on the dotted lines above mentioned and after being bent the corrugations named are made, and as the blank is bent on the lower dotted line 26 that portion of the blank which is below that line is curved so as to form the front and side portion of the lower circular section A' of the head. Then the metal form-

ing the back panel a^3 having been properly cut, its side edges are connected with the rear side edges of the side panels a' and a^2 by means of lap-seams 27 (shown in Fig. 2) or by other approved means, and the lower portion of the back is curved to complete the circular formation of the lower section A' of the head, and this curved lower portion of the back is soldered or otherwise suitably attached to the corresponding curved portion of the body-section A.

The body of the device is very large, affording plenty of room for the water, so that it is not liable to freeze, especially as the bottom opening is unobstructed and the water has therefore free and speedy delivery to the leader. Thus the device is not only prevented from freezing, but is also not liable to choke.

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

1. A head for water connections, constructed of two pieces of material, one piece being bent upon itself to form the front and sides and the other piece constituting the back, the two pieces being connected, the said head

having a flat back, downwardly-tapered front and sides and a circular lower terminal, the front being convexed between its top and bottom and the sides correspondingly concaved, the said head being also provided with longitudinal ribs where the front and sides connect, and with transverse ribs at the top and bottom of the convexed and the concaved surfaces.

2. In a head for water connections, a blank for forming the front and sides of the same, the upper edge of the blank being centrally straight and its end portions inclined downward in opposite directions, the side edges of the blank being inclined from the top downwardly and inwardly, the lower portions of the said side edges being given a more well-defined inward inclination, and the lower edge of the blank having a concaved contour.

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

BERNARD RUBISPIERRE.

Witnesses:

J. FRED. ACKER,
JNO. M. RITTER.