

No. 800,136.

PATENTED SEPT. 26, 1905.

B. BROWN.
LAWN SPRINKLER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 29, 1904.

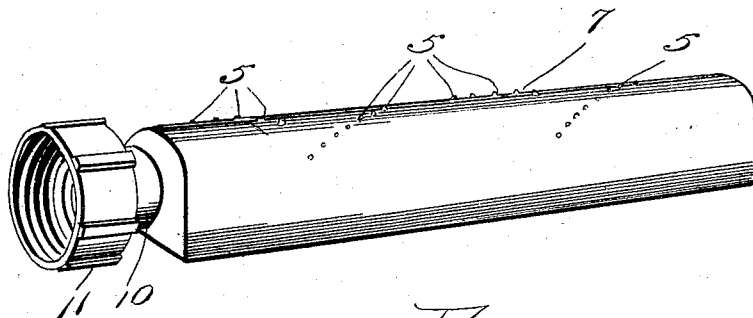


Fig. 1.

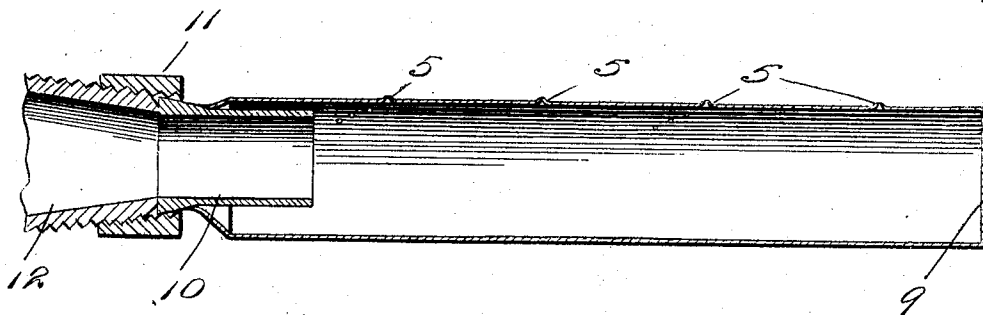


Fig. 2.

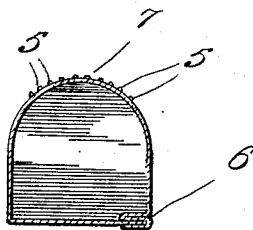


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
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BARNEY BROWN, OF LONGBEACH, CALIFORNIA.

LAWN-SPRINKLER.

No. 800,136.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 26, 1905.

Application filed August 29, 1904, Serial No. 222,587.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BARNEY BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Longbeach, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lawn-Sprinklers; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to lawn-sprinklers; and it has for its object to provide a sprinkler which in its operation will throw a plurality of series of streams which will be broken up to form sprays so directed that they will fall upon the ground continuously within the outer limits of the territory treated, so that a thorough and even wetting of the lawn will be secured.

A further object of the invention is to provide a sprinkler which as an article of manufacture will possess distinct merit by reason of its durability, simplicity, and cheapness of manufacture.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a sprinkler embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section through the sprinkler.

Referring now to the drawings, in the formation of a sprinkler embodying the present invention a rectangular sheet of metal is provided with a plurality of series of perforations 5, these series of perforations lying alternately at opposite sides of a line drawn longitudinally of the metal sheet and the perforations of each series being in a line at an acute angle to this longitudinal line, the acute angles being all equal and opening in the same direction. The perforations are formed by punching the metal all from the same side of the sheet, so that each perforation is at the top or apex of a short cone. The metal sheet is then bent into semicircular or semi-elliptical shape, the longitudinal edge portions of the plate being bent at right angles toward each other and connected by a common form of seam, as illustrated at 6.

The result is a semi-elliptical or semicircular tube having one flat side, the series of perforations above referred to and shown at 7 lying alternately at opposite sides of a line extending longitudinally of the portion of highest curvature of the tube. In one end of the tube which forms the head of the sprinkler is secured a closure-plate 9, and in the opposite end is secured a union-nipple 10, upon which is disposed the ordinary union-collar 11 for connection with an ordinary hose-pipe 12.

It will be noted that each line of perforations extends at one end beyond the opposite line of perforations. It is found in the use of this sprinkler that the water in passing from the perforations is first in a plurality of series of tiny streams, which because of the short cones are soon broken up into fine sprays, which intersect each other in such manner that the water falls upon the lawn continuously within the outer limits of the area treated. The result is that it is not necessary to shift the sprinkler so that a portion of the spray will fall upon a part of the ground previously sprinkled. In other words, there is an even sprinkling.

The flat side of the sprinkler insures proper position when in operation, while the use of the union permits of rotation of the sprinkler-head to suit different conditions of operation. The specific structure of the sprinkler-head permits of formation of the perforations by punching in the direction of the outer surface of the head and insures the fine spray.

What is claimed is—

As an article of manufacture, a sprinkler-head consisting of a sheet of metal bent transversely into tubular form with an arched upper face and a flat bottom, one edge portion of the sheet being corrugated and having the opposite edge of the sheet engaged between the corrugations, an end piece secured to one end of the sheet to close the tube and means secured to the other end of the tube for attachment of a hose, said tube having perforations formed in its arched upper face.

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

BARNEY BROWN.

Witnesses:

B. C. HATCH,
E. M. MOODY.