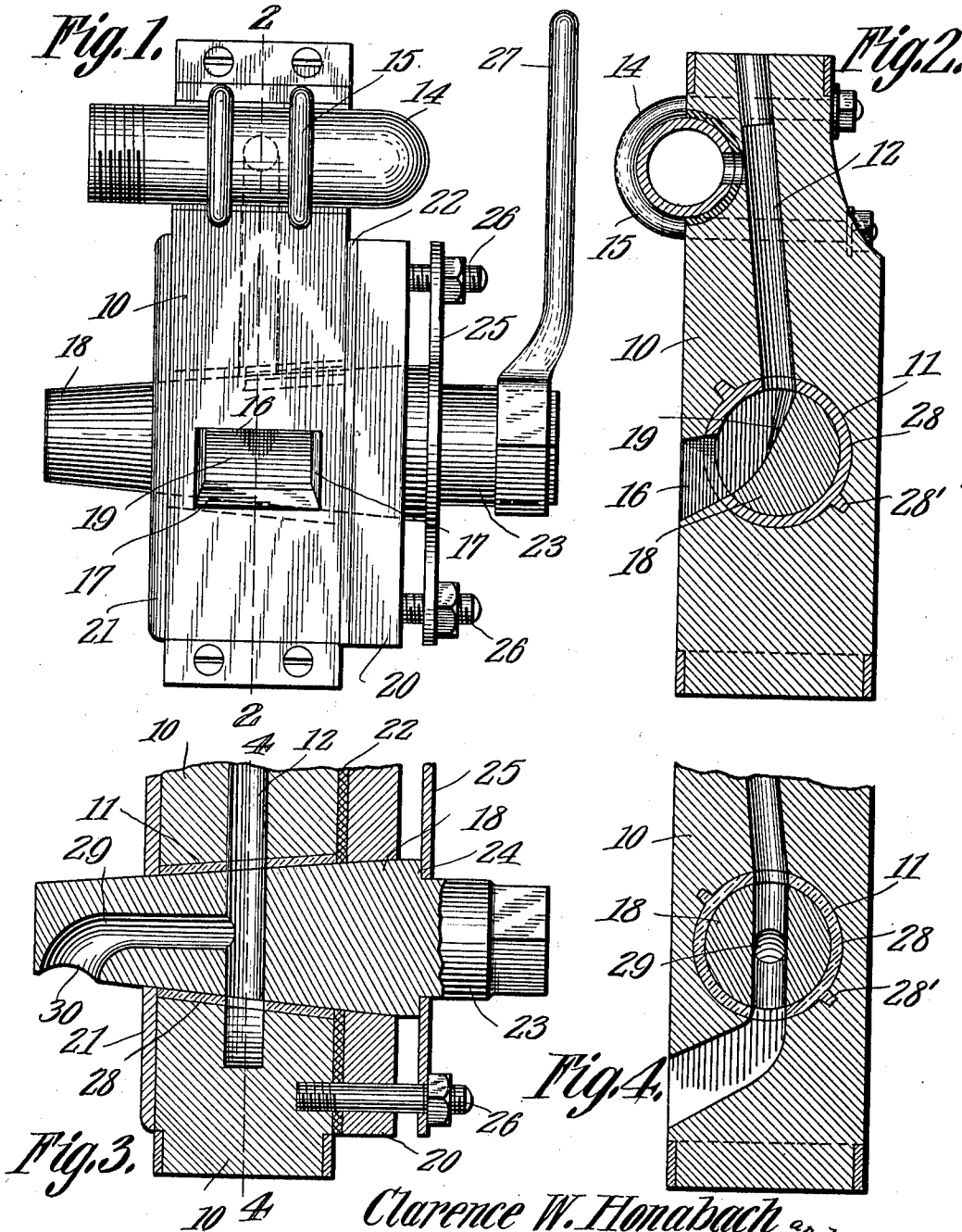


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 SPRAYING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 18, 1911.

1,035,441.

Patented Aug. 13, 1912.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SPRAYING DEVICE.

1,035,441.

Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Aug. 13, 1912.**

Application filed March 18, 1911. Serial No. 615,290.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CLARENCE W. HONABACH and CHARLES S. BRYANT, citizens of the United States, residing at Ed-
wardsville, in the county of Luzerne, State
of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and
useful Spraying Device, of which the fol-
lowing is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement
in spraying devices.

The primary object of said invention is
to provide a device of this character par-
ticularly adapted for spraying coal and
other ore in which mineral water is neces-
sarily employed.

A further object of the invention is to
so construct the valve mechanism that the
parts subject to wear may be reinforced
with either metal or glass, the metal or glass
being easily and conveniently positioned.

With the foregoing and other objects in
view which will appear as the description
proceeds, the invention resides in the com-
bination and arrangement of parts and in
the details of construction hereinafter de-
scribed and claimed, it being understood
that changes in the precise embodiment of
invention herein disclosed can be made
within the scope of what is claimed with-
out departing from the spirit of the in-
vention.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a front
elevation of the preferred form of spraying
mechanism, Fig. 2 is a section taken on the
line 2—2 of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a detail view
showing a slightly modified form of valve;
and Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of
Fig. 3.

In the drawings 10 designates a casing
which is preferably formed of wood and
which is substantially rectangular, the cas-
ing being provided with the longitudinally
tapered bore 11 and the vertically extend-
ing passageway 12, said passageway being
extended at right angles at a point near
the top of the casing to communicate with
a transversely disposed supply pipe 14
which is secured to the casing by means of
loops 15. Thus water which enters the sup-
ply pipe is conducted to the transverse bore
by means of the vertically extending pas-
sage 12. The casing is provided at a point
slightly below its center with the trans-
versely disposed aperture 16, the walls 17
of which are tapered in order to produce

a proper spraying of the water. A ta-
pered plug or core 18 is arranged within
the tapered bore 11, said core or plug being
provided with the centrally disposed cut-
away portion 19 which forms a communica-
tion between the passage 12 and the outlet
16. This cut-away portion 19 is concaved
centrally in order to properly deflect the
water and facilitate the spraying. A wear
plate is positioned on either side of the
casing, the wear plate 20 being of a greater
thickness than the wear plate 21, there be-
ing a leather-insert 22 between the plate
20 and the casing. The plug 18 is provided
with a reduced end portion 23, the shoulder
24 which is formed by reducing the end
portion contacting with a retaining plate
25 which is secured to the plate 20 by means
of the nuts and screws 26, this plate 25 being
readily removed when it is desired to re-
move the plug, the reduced end portion
being so formed as to receive a wrench 27
by which the plug is rotated. It will be
seen that by rotating the plug to the posi-
tion shown in Fig. 2, the valve will be
opened and the water which enters through
the passage 12 will be sprayed through the
aperture 16, the restricting of the water
passage between the supply pipe 14 and the
flared opening 16 assuring a proper spray-
ing of the same.

While, as before stated the casing and
plug may be formed of wood, the same may
be formed of other material, the construc-
tion in either instance being the same. In
Fig. 2, a casing 28 is formed for the plug
18, this casing being formed either of metal
or glass, the same being held against dis-
placement by the radially extending ribs
28 which extend within grooves formed in
the casing.

In the form shown in Fig. 3, the plug
in addition to being formed with the central
cut away portion 19 is formed with a lon-
gitudinally disposed passage 29 which in-
creases in diameter as it nears the opening
30 formed in the plug beyond the plate 21
which is secured to the casing. Thus it will
be seen that when the plug or core 18 is ro-
tated, the water will pass through the pas-
sage 29, the valve thus discharging in a
plurality of directions.

The many advantages of a spraying de-
vice of this character will be clearly ap-
parent. It will be noted that the device

may be easily and economically manufactured, the same forming an efficient spraying device which may be conveniently transported from one place to another, the various parts being such as may be readily assembled.

What is claimed is:—

In a device of the class described, a substantially rectangular non-metallic casing, said casing being formed with a tapered transversely disposed bore, a vertically disposed passage communicating with said bore, a supply pipe disposed transversely of the casing and arranged to communicate with said vertically disposed passage, a tapered plug mounted to rotate within the transversely disposed bore, said casing being formed with a rectangular opening, the side walls of which are tapered, said plug

being formed with an opening, tapered to form a continuation of the bottom wall of the rectangular opening, when said openings are brought in register, the tapered plug being formed with a reduced extension, a plate provided with a tapered opening embracing said plug adjacent its reduced end, a second plate embracing the reduced end of said plug, and securing devices passing through both of said plates and extending within said casing.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

CLARENCE W. HONABACH.
CHARLES S. BRYANT.

Witnesses:

DAVID L. DAVIS,
BARNEY KORN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."