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1,651,887

W. L. HAWES

SPRINKLER

Filed Oct. 23, 1924

Fig. 1.

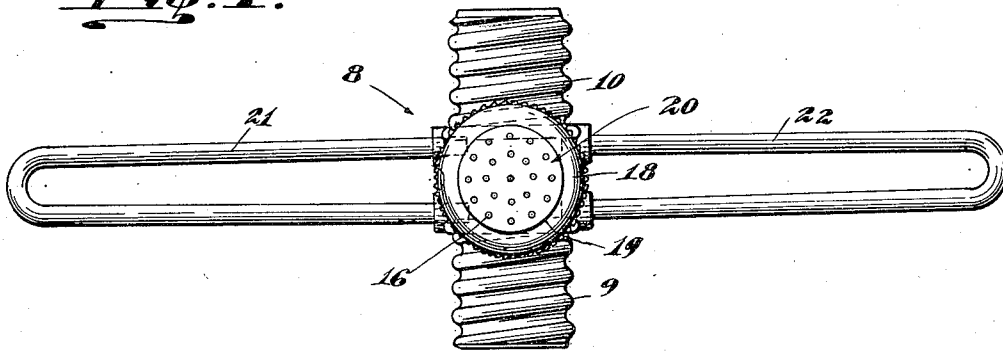


Fig. 2.

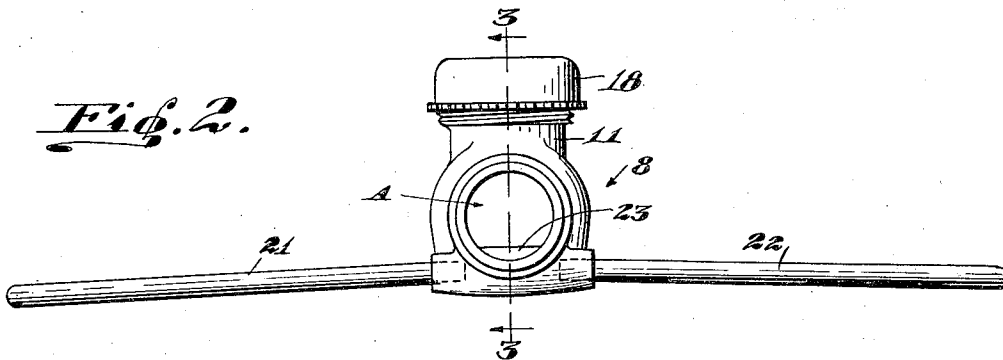


Fig. 3.

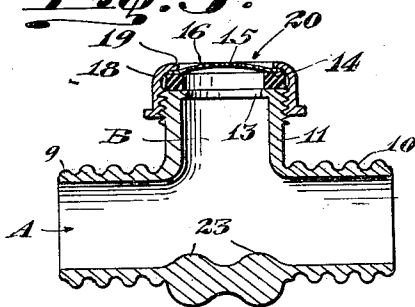


Fig. 4.

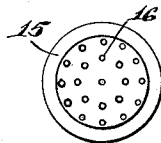


Fig. 5.

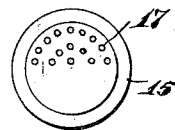


Fig. 6.

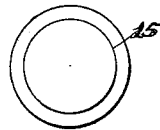
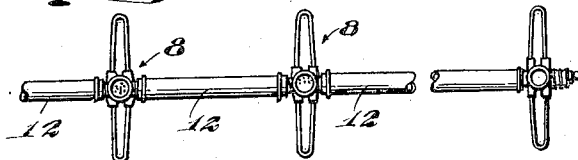


Fig. 7.



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SPRINKLER.

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This invention particularly pertains to a sprinkler of the type employed in series in lines of conduits for sprinkling lawns, gardens, etc.

5 An object of the invention is to provide a sprinkler which is adapted to be connected in a line of hose or pipe and to seat on the ground so as to form a fountain whereby a water spray may be directed separately
10 from the nozzle and spread laterally therefrom so as to irrigate a wide area of ground from adjacent the nozzle to points remote therefrom, and which nozzle is so constructed that a plurality of sprinklers may be
15 readily connected in series in a conduit.

A further object is to provide a sprinkler of the type specified which is simple in construction and which may be manufactured at such low cost that it may be marketed at
20 a comparatively low price.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the device.

25 Figure 2 is a view of same in side elevation.

Figure 3 is a view in vertical section as seen on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

30 Figures 4, 5 and 6 are plan views of demountable and interchangeable plates employed in the sprinkler.

Figure 7 is a plan view illustrating the manner in which the sprinkler is arranged in series in a conduit.

35 More specifically, 8 indicates the body of the sprinkler which is here shown as being in the form of a T-coupling comprising a pair of aligned integral nipples 9 and 10 from which projects an open ended tube 11 formed intermediate the ends of the nipples
40 and extending at right angles thereto; the body being formed with a main passage A extending through the nipples and communicating with a vertical passage B in the tube 11. The nipples 9 and 10 are here shown as
45 externally threaded and adapted to be connected to lengths of conduits 12 which may comprise flexible hose or metallic pipe, as may be expedient.

50 The tube 11 is externally threaded and is formed at its outer end with an inturned flange 13 to provide a seat for a gasket 14. Seating on the gasket 14 is a plate 15, here shown in the form of a disk, and which plate may be formed with a series of perforations 16 arranged at suitable intervals
55 apart throughout the central area thereof, as

shown in Figure 4, or may be provided with perforations 17 arranged throughout a portion of the area of the central part of the disk or plate as shown in Figure 5, or it may
60 be imperforate as shown in Figure 6. The plate 15 is demountably secured in place by an apertured cap 18 which is screwed on the tube 11 and is formed with an inturned flange 19 forming the margin of an opening
65 20 in the top of the cap and which flange is adapted to seat on the margin of the plate 15 as shown in Figure 3 whereby the central portion of the plate 15 is exposed through
70 the opening 20 in the cap. The central perforated portion of the plate is preferably bowed outwardly so as to extend into the opening 20. The passage B with the cap 18 and the perforated plate 15 constitute a
75 spray nozzle.

80 Extending at a slight downward angle from the horizontal from the opposite sides of the body 8 intermediate the ends and adjacent the underside thereof is a pair of U-shaped wires 21 and 22 the terminations of
85 the side members of which are embedded in the material of which the body 8 is formed; the wires 21 and 22 extending downwardly at a slight incline from their intersection with the body 8 and serving as foot
90 members whereby the sprinkler may be seated on a substantially flat surface as on the ground and positioned with the nozzle extending vertically; the wire foot members
95 having such lateral spread as to hold the nozzle against tilting in event the ground on which the sprinkler is placed be slightly uneven, and by virtue of the foot members being long and narrow they are adapted to be pressed into the ground where necessary
100 in order to level the sprinkler should occasion so require.

105 In the application of the invention a series of any suitable number of sprinklers are connected together by conduits 12 of suitable lengths to space the adjacent sprinklers the desired distance apart. A line of conduit may thus be formed of any desired length with any suitable number of sprinklers interposed therein, being ordinarily
110 portable so that it may be readily shifted from place to place and which by reason of the lateral projections afforded by the foot members 21 and 22 may be easily positioned with the nozzles extending upwardly. The conduit thus formed, being connected to a source of water supply, water will be deliv-

ered successively to each of the sprinklers in the line and will be discharged therefrom according to the character of plate 15 placed in the sprinkler nozzle.

5 As a means for imparting an upward tendency to the flow of water through the passage A so as to direct it into the passage B, the bottom wall of the passage A is formed at a point beneath the passage B
10 with transverse ribs 23 having inclined faces adapted to direct upwardly a portion of the water flowing through the passage A, which ribs, however, are rounded on top and are shallow so as not to materially impede the
15 flow of water from one nipple to the other.

I claim:—

A sprinkler of the class described comprising a body portion constructed as a unit

of substantially T-shape, and consisting of a pair of aligned nipples, for connection in a water line, an open topped branch extension formed at an angle to the nipples and for connection with a sprinkler head, and a support; formed externally of said body substantially opposite said branch extension, in each of whose lateral faces there is formed a pair of sockets, and a pair of foot members constructed of wire and of elongated U-shape having their ends inserted in said sockets to project from each side of the body and at an angle downwardly and outwardly therefrom, the bottom of said support lying in substantially the same plane as the free ends of said foot members.

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