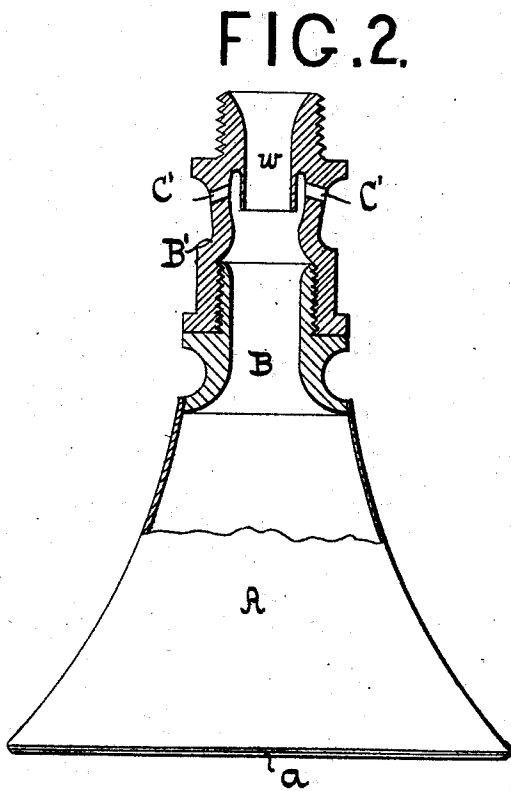
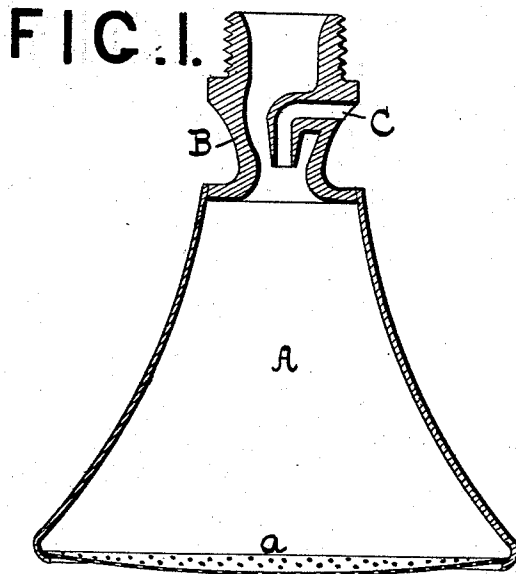


(No Model.)

H. SCHAFFSTÄETT.
SPRINKLING ROSE.

No. 578,948.

Patented Mar. 16, 1897.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEINRICH SCHAFFSTAETT, OF GIESSEN, GERMANY.

SPRINKLING-ROSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,948, dated March 16, 1897.

Application filed December 18, 1895. Serial No. 572,518. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEINRICH SCHAFFSTAETT, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and a resident of Giessen, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sprinkling-Roses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in sprinkling-roses such as are commonly employed in shower-baths and the like; and it has for its objects, first, to cause the stream of water to be more finely divided, while the individual jets are more solid, and, secondly, to cause the rose to be rapidly emptied when the water is turned off. Heretofore when the water was turned off the portion remaining in the rose and pipe dripped slowly through the perforations owing to the entrance of air being obstructed by the body of water within the rose.

With the objects above stated in view I construct the rose with one or more inlets for air, through which the air is drawn into the rose by the suction produced by the flow of water and mixed with the latter.

The nature of my invention will best be understood when described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a central longitudinal section of a sprinkling-rose constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing my invention applied directly to the usual form of rose.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the views of the drawings.

Referring at present to Fig. 1 of the drawings, the letter A designates the bell or body of the rose, closed at its lower end, as usual, by perforated diaphragm *a* and having attached thereto or formed integral therewith at its upper end a usual fitting B for attaching it to the water-supply pipe.

C is the air-tube, opening laterally outward with respect to the fitting and discharging

downwardly in the interior of the fitting. The discharge end of the air-tube is located substantially central with respect to the bore of the fitting. The bore may be provided with a contracted neck, as usual in injectors, to produce a proper suction. It is now very evident that the current of water will carry with it a quantity of air dependent on the velocity due to the water-pressure, which air mixes with the water. When the water is turned off, free access of air is permitted by the inlet-tube C, so that the rose is quickly emptied.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a nipple B', adapted to be screwed to a rose of usual form for the purpose of admitting water and air thereto. In this instance the nipple is provided with a water-nozzle *w*, formed in the upper part thereof, and with lateral air-inlets C', located above the discharge end of the nozzle. This construction produces the same result as that shown in Fig. 1.

It is evident that many other forms for introducing air into the rose could be devised. Therefore I do not wish to restrict myself to the form shown.

What I claim as new is—

1. A sprinkling-rose provided with means for its attachment to a water-supply and formed with an injector operated by the flow of water, for mixing air and water, substantially as described.

2. A sprinkling-rose provided with a water-supply nozzle extending in the axial direction of the rose, and lateral air-inlets located above the mouth of the nozzle; all acting for the mixing of air and water, substantially as described.

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

HEINRICH SCHAFFSTAETT.

Witnesses:

FRIEDRICH CORRELL,
MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN.