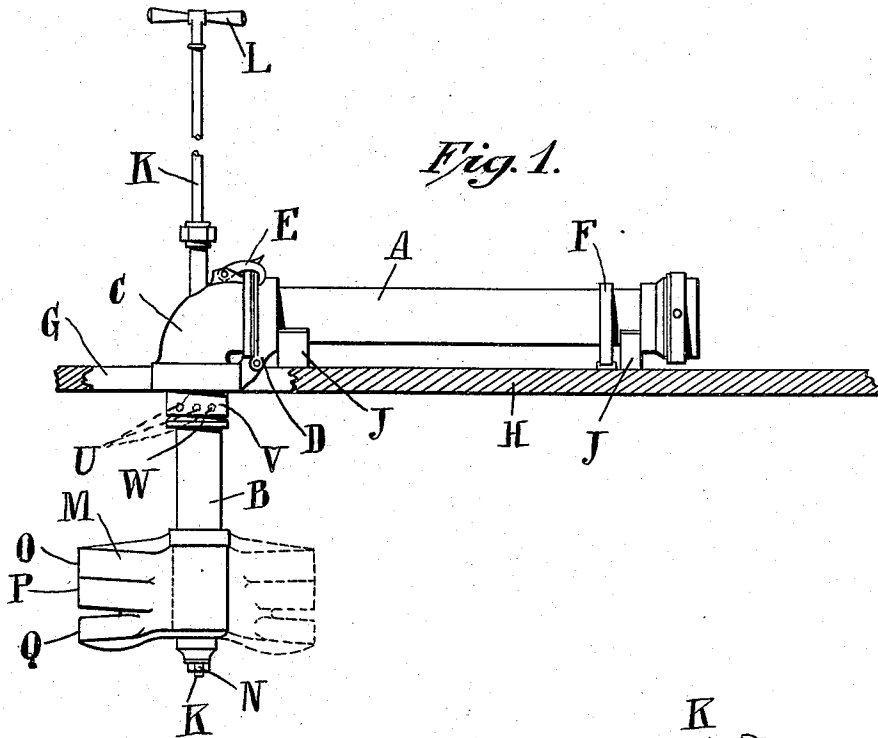
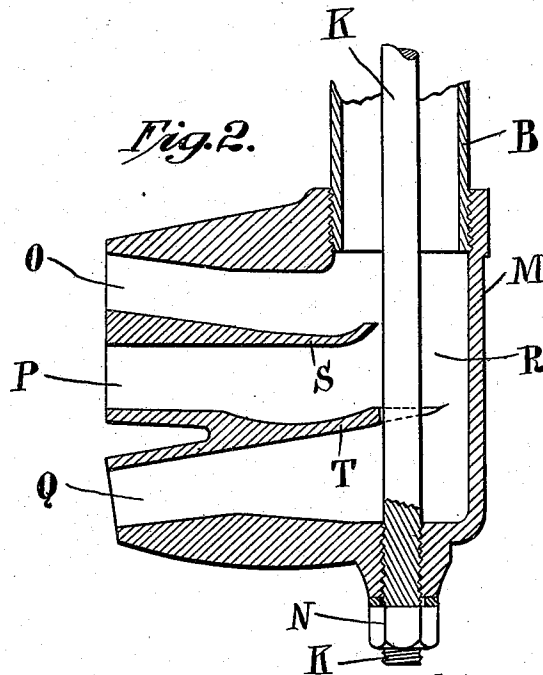


M. H. HART.
CELLAR-PIPE AND NOZZLE THEREFOR.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1908.

923,835.

Patented June 8, 1909.



Attest:
Frank E. Roffman
by *Milton A. Hart.*
Dickerson, Brown, Raegen & Natty
Atty's

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON H. HART, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CELLAR-PIPE AND NOZZLE THEREFOR.

No. 923,835.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 8, 1909.

Application filed April 9, 1908. Serial No. 426,134.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILTON H. HART, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cellar-Pipes and Nozzles Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cellar pipes which are let down into cellars from a floor above for the purpose of supplying a current of water to the cellar, the cellar pipe being operated from the floor above.

The invention also relates to nozzles for said cellar pipes and for means for operating the same, and the objects of the invention are to improve the cellar pipes now in use and the nozzles therefor, so that the same may be more easily operated by an unskilled person with very good results; further objects of the invention being to decrease the cost of manufacture by simplifying the construction.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a cellar pipe embodying my improvement, and a sectional view of a floor above the cellar is also included in this figure. Fig. 2 is a detail view in section of the nozzle.

Referring to the drawings, the cellar pipe preferably comprises two sections A and B, which are connected by means of an elbow C, one end of which is detachably connected to the member A by means of a hinge D, the ends of which are connected to the flanged ends of the member A and elbow C. The sections A and B are held in operative position by means of a hook E secured to the elbow C, same being adapted to engage the flanged end of the member A. By unfastening the hook E it will be seen that the two sections A and B can be folded together for convenience and secured by means of a strap F secured to the member A.

When the cellar pipe is in position for use, the member B is inserted through an opening G in the floor H while the member A is allowed to rest upon the floor, suitable blocks or feet J being preferably secured to the member A so that the same may be secured to the floor and held securely in position. The outer end of the member A is provided with a suitable coupling to which a hose or other source of water supply may be connected.

The member B is rotatably mounted in

the elbow C and adapted to be rotated by means of an operating rod K which extends upwardly through the elbow C and is provided at its upper end with a suitable handle L; the lower end of said operating rod extending through the end of the nozzle M to which it is secured by means of a nut N.

The nozzle M, instead of being provided with a ball and socket joint so as to permit of the nozzle being moved up and down as the same is rotated to throw the stream of water in all directions, is in the present instance rigidly secured to the member B and is provided with three outlets O, P and Q which are set at different angles so that the outlet O will throw the water against the bottom of the floor H while the outlet P will throw a stream of water preferably at right angles to the member B, the outlet Q being pointed downward so as to throw the water upon the floor of the cellar.

To permit of the water being divided in the above manner, the inner ends of the outlets O, P and Q all communicate with a chamber R into which extend the inner ends of the deflecting partitions S and T. The extent to which the deflecting partitions extend inward depends upon the amount of water desired to be deflected into each respective outlet, it being necessary that the deflecting partition T should extend inward into the chamber R a greater distance than the deflecting partition S, and likewise the deflecting partition S should extend inward beyond the inner edge of the member B. The inner ends of the deflecting partitions S and T are preferably curved upward so as to more easily deflect the water.

It will be seen that a nozzle constructed as above described will divide the stream of water which enters through the member B into a plurality of independent streams which will cover practically the whole cellar by simply turning the handle L. If desired the nozzle may be provided with more outlets and the same may be placed at a variety of angles, but ordinarily three outlets as shown in Fig. 2 will be sufficient. The member B is also provided with a plurality of holes U near its upper portion underneath the flange V through which water issues and is deflected downward through a circular opening W so as to direct a circular stream of water over portions of the cellar not covered by the water from the nozzle.

What I claim is:—

1. A cellar pipe for extinguishing fires, comprising a nozzle, a plurality of overlapping deflecting partitions arranged in said
5 nozzle for deflecting the water in a plurality of directions, the partition farthest from the source of supply extending farthest into the nozzle.

2. A cellar pipe for extinguishing fires,
10 comprising a nozzle, a plurality of overlapping deflecting partitions arranged in said nozzle, the inner ends of said partitions being upturned to deflect the water in a plurality of directions, the partition farthest from
15 the source of supply extending farthest into the nozzle.

3. A cellar pipe for extinguishing fires, comprising a nozzle, provided with a chamber, deflecting partitions extending into said
20 chamber and arranged to overlap each other for deflecting the water in a plurality of directions, the partition farthest from the

source of supply extending farthest into the nozzle.

4. A cellar pipe for extinguishing fires, 25 comprising a section adapted to extend into a cellar, means for discharging water close to the top of said section and a nozzle at the end of said section, said nozzle being provided with a chamber, deflecting partitions extend- 30 ing into said chamber and arranged to overlap each other at their inner ends which are upturned for deflecting the water in a plurality of directions out of said nozzle and means for rotating said nozzle, the partition 35 farthest from the source of supply extending farthest into the nozzle.

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

MILTON H. HART.

Witnesses:

LEO J. MATTY,

FRANK E. RAFFMAN.