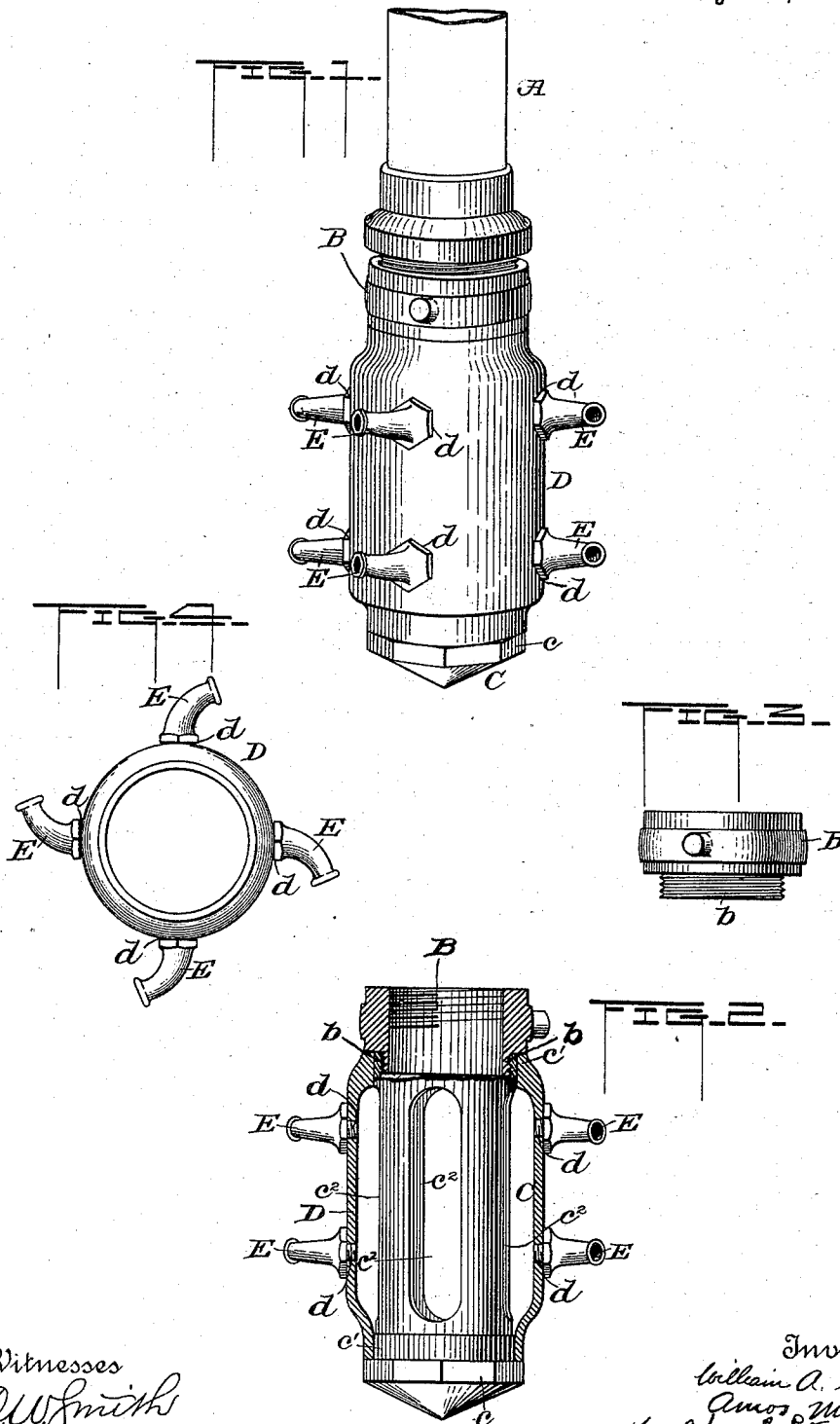


(No Model.)

W. A. STANTON & A. MORETON.
HOSE NOZZLE.

No. 540,218.

Patented May 28, 1895.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. STANTON AND AMOS MORETON, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

HOSE-NOZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 540,218, dated May 28, 1895.

Application filed May 2, 1894. Serial No. 509,827. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM A. STANTON and AMOS MORETON, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hose-Nozzles; and we 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.

Our invention relates to hose nozzles, and more particularly to nozzles for use by fire departments. In many cases when a fire is in a cellar, elevator shaft, or similar place, it is extremely difficult to ascertain at just which point to direct the stream of water. One object of our invention is to overcome this difficulty, while another object is to facilitate the use of a hose in narrow places, such as between a ceiling and the floor above it, in which places it is almost impossible to turn a hose pipe in order to use the customary straight nozzle.

To these ends, our invention relates to the various matters hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate our invention, Figure 1 is a perspective of the nozzle. Fig. 2 is a view, partly in section, showing the parts assembled. Fig. 3 is a detail of the coupling-piece by which the nozzle is connected with a hose-pipe, and Fig. 4 is a detail of the outer casing.

In the drawings, A represents a portion of a hose-pipe upon which fits the coupling piece B. Suitably secured upon this coupling piece, as by means of the threaded reduced portion *b*, is a hollow core C closed at its lower end and having a shoulder *c* upon said end. Throughout most of its length its diameter is reduced in order to leave the raised portions *c'*, *c'*, which form ways. Suitable openings as the slots *c²* are provided through the walls of the core. It will be noticed that the core fitting upon the reduced portion as described and the coupling piece B having a greater diameter than said core, a portion of the coupling piece will project beyond the outer surface of said core, thus forming a shoulder, and between this shoulder and the shoulder at *c* fits

a casing D the main portion of which is enlarged in cross section as shown in Fig. 2, thus leaving the reduced ends whose inner circumference moves freely on the raised portions *c'*, *c'*, thus obviating the friction which would result were the core and casing each of uniform diameter against the entire length of one of which the other would bear.

At suitable intervals upon the surface of the casing are provided threaded openings *d*, and in these are seated suitable discharge pipes E which are curved as shown and project at substantially right angles to the axis of the nozzle. It will be noticed that by reducing the diameter of the core and enlarging the diameter of the casing as shown, a chamber is formed between the inner wall of the casing and the core in which chamber the water flows freely, thus making the discharge from the pipes continuous instead of intermittent as would be the case if the casing fit the core closely and the only means of passage of the water from the interior of the core to the discharge pipes were through the slots *c²*.

Water being admitted through the hose pipe, it flows through the openings in the core and out at the discharge pipes, rotation being given the casing because of the curvature of said pipes. In this way a large space may be completely deluged in a short time, and, the discharge pipes projecting from the casing at substantially right angles to the axis of the same, by cutting a small opening in a floor the nozzle may be inserted and the space between the floor and the next lower ceiling thoroughly drenched, thus obviating the necessity of cutting a large opening and inserting and then turning the hose nozzle in order to play upon the rafters, as is the case with the ordinary nozzle heretofore in general use.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A nozzle for hose pipes comprising a hollow core having openings therein, a shoulder upon said core, a coupling piece between said core and the hose pipe, said coupling piece having a greater diameter than the core, and a casing provided with discharge pipes rotat-

ably fitting between said shoulder and the projection formed by the difference in the above mentioned diameter of the coupling piece and the core; substantially as described.

- 5 2. A nozzle for hose pipes comprising a hollow core having openings therein, a shoulder upon said core, a coupling piece comprising a body portion of greater diameter than the core, and a reduced portion *b* to which the
10 core is attached and a casing provided with discharge pipes rotatably fitting between said

shoulder and the projection formed by the difference in diameter of the coupling piece and the core; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we hereby affix our 15 signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM A. STANTON.
AMOS MORETON.

Witnesses:

NEVIN W. SONNEDECKER,
ROBERT S. CONNER.