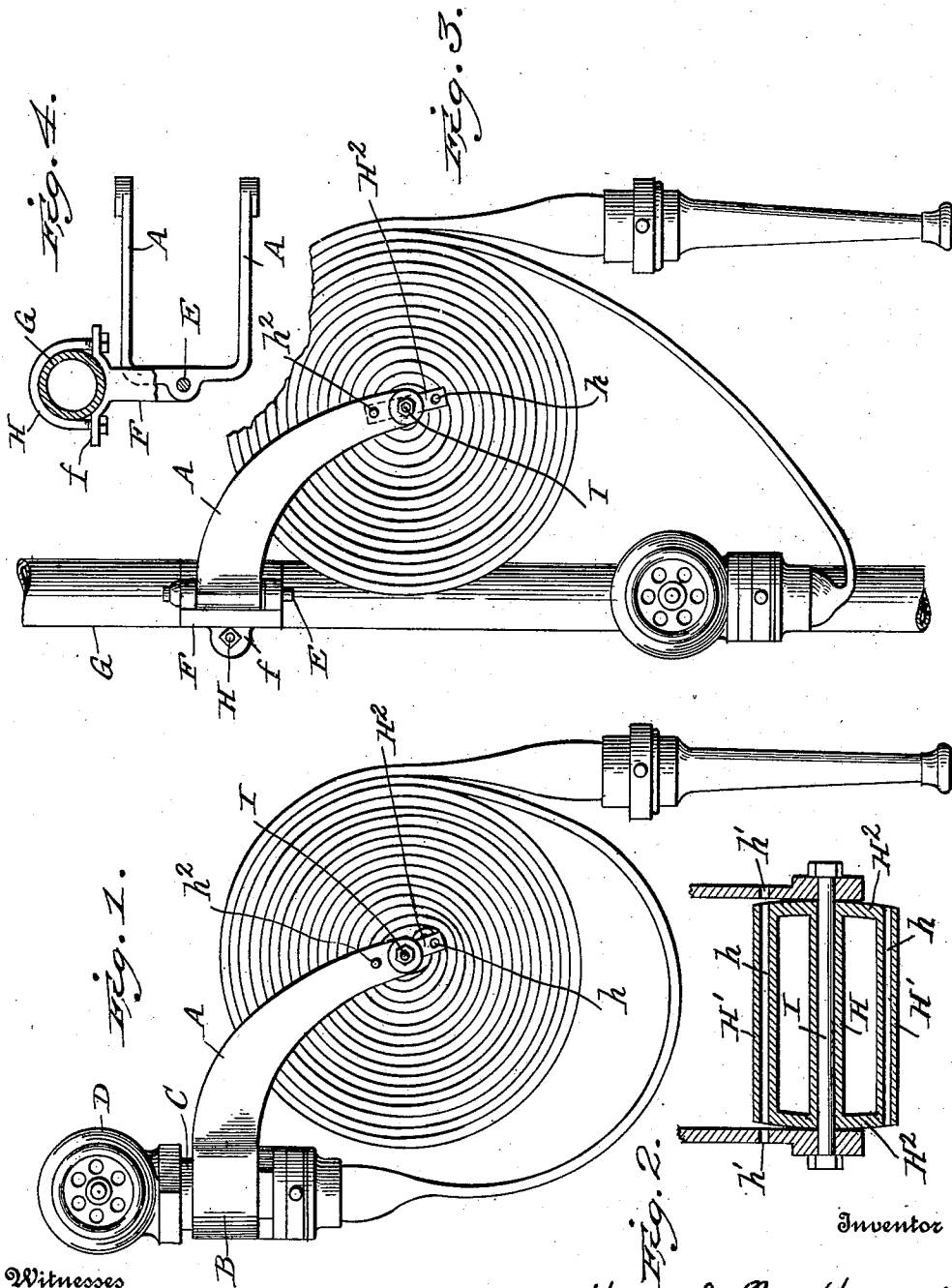


H. J. M. HOWARD.
HOSE HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1910.

980,954.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
Thomas Durant
Elizabeth Griffith

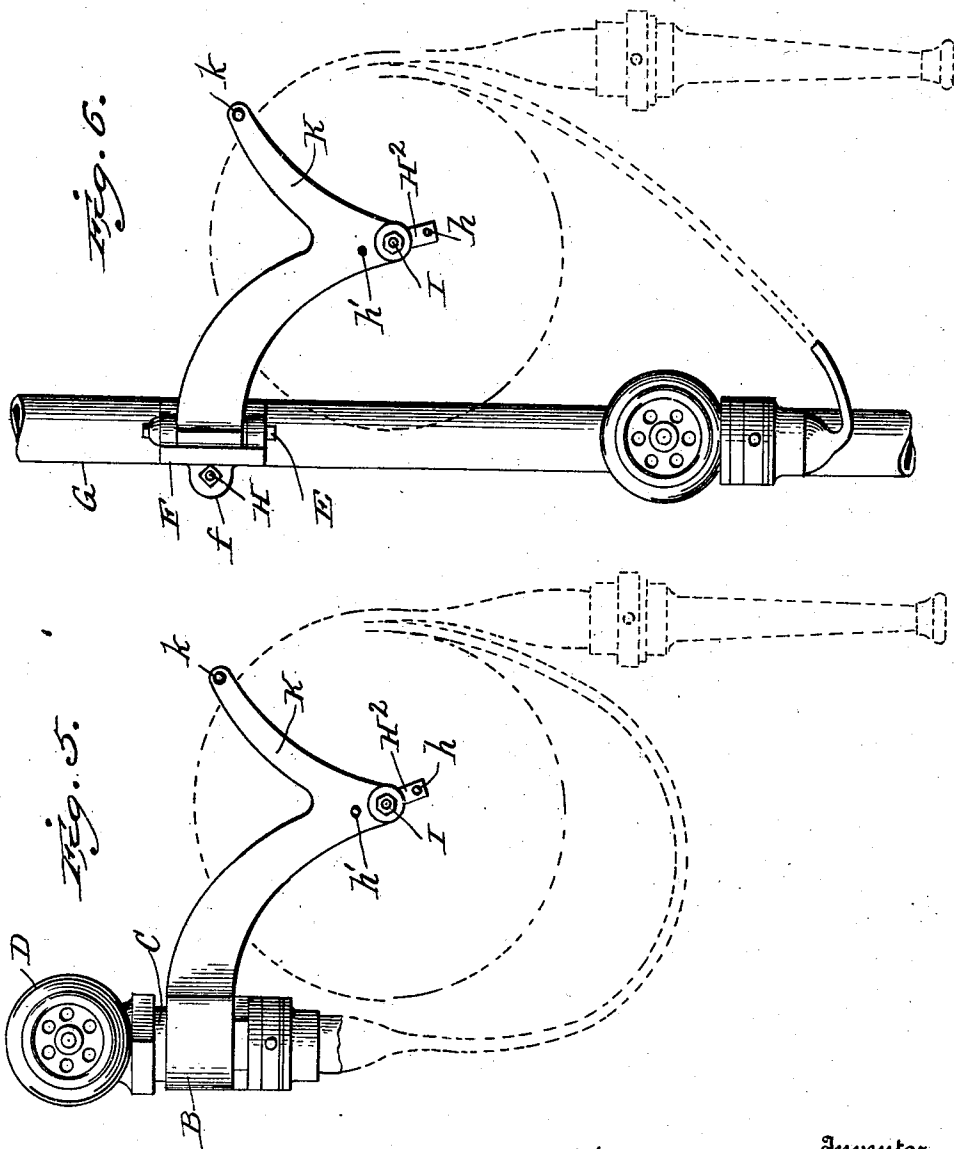
By

Henry J. M. Howard,
Charles Church
his Attorneys

H. J. M. HOWARD,
HOSE HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1910.

980,954.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses

Thomas Durant
Elizabeth Juppitt

Inventor
Henry J. M. Howard,

By

Church & Church
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY J. M. HOWARD, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HOSE-HOLDER.

980,954.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.

Application filed August 10, 1910. Serial No. 576,463.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY J. M. HOWARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hose-Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to hose holders, such as are used for emergency or fire purposes in buildings having a fixed water supply system or mains forming a permanent part of the structure.

The objects of the invention are to provide a simple inexpensive holder which may be readily secured in position upon any available support in proximity to the water supply controlling valve.

Further objects of the invention are to provide a simple holder upon which the hose may, while still connected with the supply, be wound in a coil and when needed for use will lead therefrom in any desired direction and may be released by simply pulling on the free or nozzle end.

Other objects of the invention are to dispense with inclosing members for the coil of hose whereby the hose may be readily wound up without the use of special appliances and when wound is fully exposed for inspection.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a front elevation of a holder and coil of hose mounted thereon. Fig. 2 is a detail section through the ends of the supporting arms and hub. Fig. 3 is a view corresponding to Fig. 1 but showing the holder provided with a supporting bracket attached to the water supply pipe above the valve. Fig. 4 is a top plan partly in section of the arrangement shown in Fig. 3. Figs. 5 and 6 are views corresponding to Figs. 1 and 3, but showing slightly modified and preferred arrangements of the supporting arms.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The body of the holder is formed by a substantially parallel pair of arms A which curve outwardly and downwardly from a vertical bearing adapted to surround an axis about which the holder may swing in a horizontal plane. The bearing may be rela-

tively large, as shown at B in Figs. 1 and 5 to surround a nipple C projecting downwardly from the valve D and serving as the connection for the supply end of the hose, or it may be relatively small as in Figs. 3, 4 and 6 for the passage of a pivot pin E mounted in a bracket F. Bracket F is provided with a base f whereby it may be attached to any suitable support such as the wall of the building or to the vertical water supply pipe G, as by a yoke or clamp H shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 6. The vertical axis of the holder is located a sufficient distance from the wall to permit the holder to swing in a half circle or to normally occupy a position parallel with the wall as will be understood from Fig. 4.

In the ends of the arms A there is journaled a skeleton hub preferably formed by a central bearing H and parallel bars H' connected to the central hub by end pieces H² slightly curved on the outer faces to prevent catching on the arms A when rotated. A bolt or pintle I passes through the hub and connects the arms A, the nuts on the bolt being arranged to seat without drawing the arms together sufficiently to cause a binding of the hub whereby the latter is left practically free to rotate on the pintle. Each bar H' is perforated as indicated at h and the perforations are adapted to aline with perforations h' in the arms for the reception of pins h² whereby the hub may be held against rotation.

In coiling or winding the hose on the holder the hose is doubled at approximately the center and the end of the loop is pushed through between the center and one of the side bars of the hub, after which by grasping the hose the hub and doubled hose is turned to wind the hose around the hub in the form of a spiral as shown. The coil may be tightened by inserting a metal pin to prevent reverse rotation and drawing down on the free end of the hose. When fully wound and tightened a break pin, preferably of wood, is inserted to hold the coil against unwinding but said pin is readily severed or broken by a sharp pull on the nozzle end, after which the hose will discharge freely. By arranging the arms to curve outwardly and downwardly the intermediate parts of the arms cross the convolutions of the hose near the top thereby performing two important functions. First, the convolutions are kept in alinement at the top or point of support

and will consequently always hang straight and true and secondly when the nozzle end is carried around to the side the hose engages the arms at a point well removed from the vertical axis and swings the holder so that the hose will lead therefrom in the proper direction and without binding. In order to further guard against a possibility of the end or upper convolution of the hose slipping or being pulled off at one side of the spiral the arms may be extended upwardly and outwardly from the hub as shown at K in Figs. 5 and 6 the extremities being connected by a cross piece or pin k.

In both constructions illustrated, practically the whole of the convolute of hose is exposed to view and by grasping the periphery of the convolute, even when the winding is first started the winding may be perfectly controlled and effected without the use of a crank or other appliance such as would be necessary if the convolute were confined between side pieces.

The whole structure is exceedingly simple. It is of neat and attractive design and permits the hose to be located in the most effective position with respect to the valve, as the inner end of the hose may be led directly from the valve connection to the hose holder and the free or nozzle end will be left pendent for being conveniently grasped when the hose is to be drawn off for use.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a hose holder, such as described, the combination with the supporting arms having a vertically arranged axis and curved outwardly and downwardly from said axis, of a hub journaled on a horizontal axis between the lower ends of said arms and embodying means for retaining a fold of the hose wound on the hub, said arms forming a guide for the convolutions of the hose above the hub only and leaving the coiled hose freely exposed for inspection and manipulation by being grasped with the hands.

2. In a hose holder, such as described, the combination with the parallel arms having a vertically arranged axis about which they may swing in a horizontal plane and curved outwardly and downwardly from said axis, of a skeleton hub journaled on a horizontal axis between the lower ends of the arms and adapted to retain a fold of the hose and a pin interposed between the hub and arms for preventing the rotation of the hub, the construction being such that the hub may be released for rotation by a pull on the free or nozzle end of the hose wound on the hub.

3. A hose holder embodying parallel arms having at their base a vertical bearing and curved outwardly and downwardly from said bearing, and a fixed vertical journal on which said bearing is mounted to permit the arms to swing in a horizontal plane, of a hub having a central bearing and oppositely disposed side bars parallel therewith whereby a fold of the hose may be held between the center bearing and either side bar, a bolt mounted in the lower ends of the arms and forming the journal for the hub and a break pin mounted in the hub and cooperating with the arms to resist the rotation of the hub but adapted to be broken by a direct pull on the free or nozzle end of the hose wound on the hub.

4. In a hose holder, a pair of downwardly and outwardly extending parallel supporting arms having at their bases a vertically arranged bearing and at their outer ends upwardly and outwardly curved extensions, a vertical journal on which the arms are mounted to swing horizontally and a skeleton hub journaled in the ends of the arms whereby the entire lower portion of a coil of hose wound on the hub will be exposed for manipulation or inspection and at the top the convolutions are held in alinement by the arms and their extensions.

HENRY J. M. HOWARD.

Witnesses:

THOMAS DURANT,

ALEXANDER S. STEUART.