April 26, 1932. J. E. ROUSEK 1,855,490

SANITARY NOZZLE

Filed Oct. 18, 1930

Fig. 1.

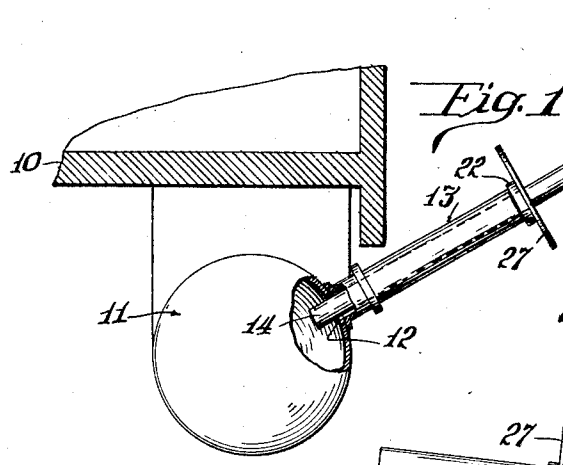


Fig. 4.

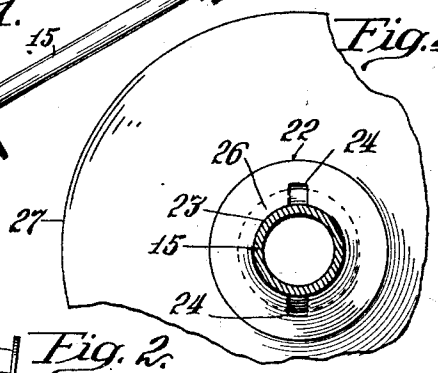


Fig. 2.

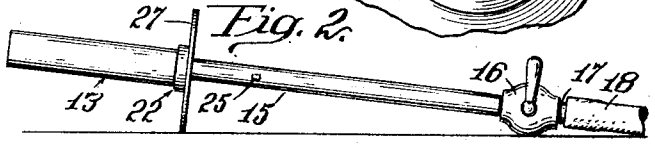


Fig. 3.

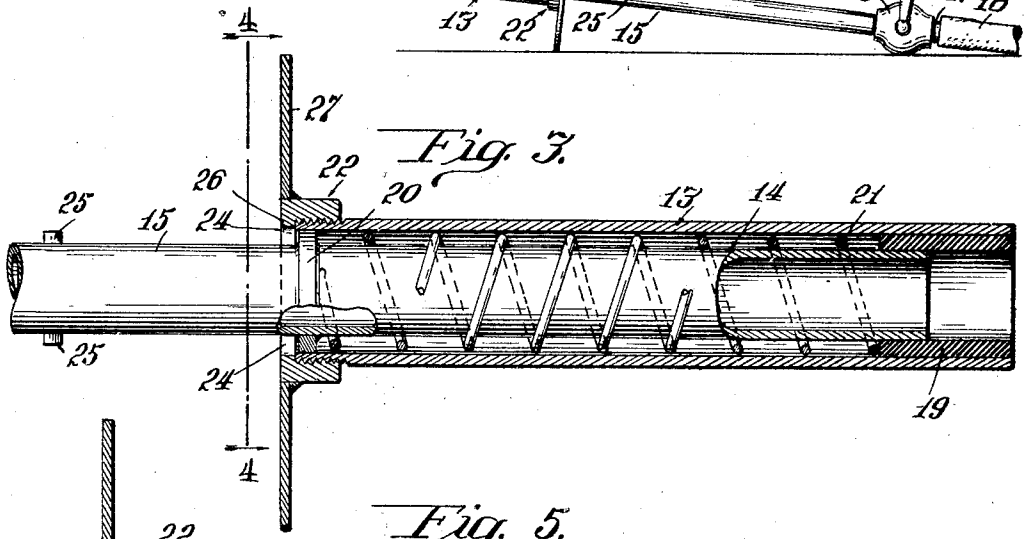


Fig. 5.

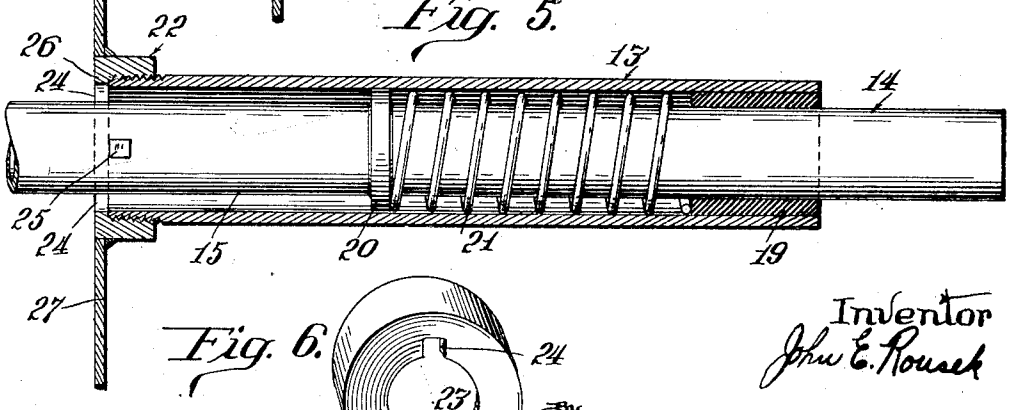


Fig. 6.

Inventor
John E. Rousek

By

Barrett & Truman
Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN E. ROUSEK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SANITARY NOZZLE

Application filed October 18, 1930. Serial No. 489,620.

My invention relates to hose nozzles and particularly to nozzles for hose for filling water tanks on railway cars or tanks in like situations where the hose when not used lies upon the ground so that it is likely to become soiled or fouled. The principal object of the invention is to construct the nozzle so that the portion thereof which enters the filling opening of the tanks is protected, when the hose is not in use, against dirt and the like whereby the contamination of the water in the tank from this source is prevented.

The invention is illustrated in a preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is an end view of a water tank arranged under the body of a railway car, a part of which is shown in section, illustrating one typical way of using the hose nozzle of this invention.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the nozzle in a position of non-use on the ground.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the nozzle, on a larger scale than Figs. 1 and 2, showing the nozzle member collapsed or telescoped within the protecting sheathing member.

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view, similar to Fig. 3, but illustrating the nozzle member projected from the sheathing member in position for use of the nozzle; and

Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of a cap member for the rear end of the sheathing.

Referring to the drawings 10 designates the flooring of a railway car and 11 a water tank suitably supported under the flooring of the car and formed with a filling opening 12.

The nozzle comprises a tubular sheathing 13 and a nozzle 14 which latter, when the nozzle is not in use, is telescoped within the sheathing so that its forward or discharge end is protected against contact with dirt or other contaminating matter. Preferably the nozzle member is formed with an extension 15 beyond the rear end of the sheathing 13 which may be provided with a cock valve 16, of any suitable construction, provided with a nipple 17 for attachment to the hose 18 (Figs. 1 and 2).

The sheathing 13, is provided, internally, at the discharge end of the nozzle with a bushing 19, which serves to guide the forward end of the nozzle member, the latter being provided, preferably, with a collar 20 which serves to guide the nozzle in the sheathing; a coiled spring 21 being arranged between bushing 19 and collar 20 which tends to retract the nozzle member 14 within the sheathing as shown in Fig. 3. A suitable locking means is provided for holding the nozzle member 14 in its position of use, that is with its end projected from the sheathing as shown in Fig. 5. To this end the rear extremity of the sheathing is provided with a cap 22 formed with an opening 23 (Fig. 6) and with diametrically arranged notches 24, 24, the opening 23 being for the rear portion 15 of the nozzle member and the notches 24 for lugs 25, 25 which, when the nozzle is turned in the sheathing will engage the flanged portion 26 of the cap 22, as shown in Fig. 5.

The sheathing is provided with means for supporting the nozzle structure, when not in use, so that its discharge end will be raised above the ground. Preferably the cap 22 has welded thereto an annular disk 27 which serves this purpose, as best shown by Fig. 2.

Preferably when the nozzle member is collapsed or telescoped within the sheathing the forward extremity of the nozzle member is set back for some little distance from the forward end of the sheathing.

When the filling hose is to be used, for example, for filling a tank such as the tank 11 (obviously the nozzle of my invention might be used for other similar purposes), the sheathing 13 is pulled back over the nozzle member 14, 15 and turned to align the lugs 25 with the notches 24, the notches brought over the lugs and the sheathing turned so as to engage the lugs with the flange 26 of the cap 22. This projects the forward end of the nozzle member 14 beyond the sheathing 13. This part of the nozzle is introduced into the filling opening 12 of the tank 11 and the cock 16 opened. When the tank has been filled the user turns the sheathing on the nozzle

until lugs 25 align with notches 24 whereupon spring 21 telescopes the forward portion 14 of the nozzle member within the sheathing. The hose may be dropped upon the ground but, because of the position of the supporting disk 27, the discharge end of the nozzle will be kept from contact with the ground.

Realizing the possibility of modifications in details of construction, I wish it to be understood that all modified forms of the invention are intended to be claimed within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A hose nozzle comprising a nozzle member, a sheathing telescopically arranged so that the discharge end of the nozzle is enclosed by the sheathing when not in use, and a spring which tends to retract the nozzle in the sheathing.

2. A hose nozzle comprising a nozzle member, a sheathing telescopically arranged so that the discharge end of the nozzle is enclosed by the sheathing when not in use, a spring which tends to retract the nozzle in the sheathing, and means for locking the nozzle in its extended position.

3. A hose nozzle comprising a nozzle member and a sheathing telescopically arranged so that the discharge end of the nozzle is enclosed by the sheathing when not in use, and a support on the sheathing which holds the discharge end of the nozzle out of contact with the ground when the nozzle is lying on the ground out of use.

4. A hose nozzle comprising a nozzle member, a sheathing telescopically arranged so that the nozzle is enclosed by the sheathing when not in use, and a supporting disk on the sheathing arranged to hold the discharge end of the nozzle out of contact with the ground.

5. A hose nozzle comprising a nozzle member, a sheathing telescopically arranged so that the nozzle is enclosed by the sheathing when not in use, a spring which tends to retract the nozzle in the sheathing, and a support on the sheathing which holds the discharge end of the nozzle out of contact with the ground when the nozzle is lying on the ground out of use.

6. A hose nozzle comprising a nozzle member, a sheathing telescopically arranged so that the nozzle is enclosed by the sheathing when not in use, a spring which tends to retract the nozzle in the sheathing, and a supporting disk arranged on the sheathing so that when the nozzle is lying on the ground out of use its discharge end is kept out of contact with the ground.

7. A hose nozzle comprising a tubular sheathing provided at one end with a perforated cap formed with notches and at the other end, internally with a bushing, a nozzle slidable within said sheathing provided with lugs to pass through the notches in said cap and with a collar, and a coiled spring arranged between said collar and the bushing.

8. A hose nozzle comprising a tubular sheathing provided at one end with a perforated cap formed with notches and at the other end, internally, with a bushing, a nozzle slidable within said sheathing provided with lugs to pass through the notches in said cap and with a collar, a coiled spring arranged between said collar and the bushing, and an annular disk on said cap.

JOHN E. ROUSEK.