April 5, 1932. W. F. HIRSCHMANN 1,852,460

ASPERSORIUM

Filed Dec. 19, 1929

Fig:1

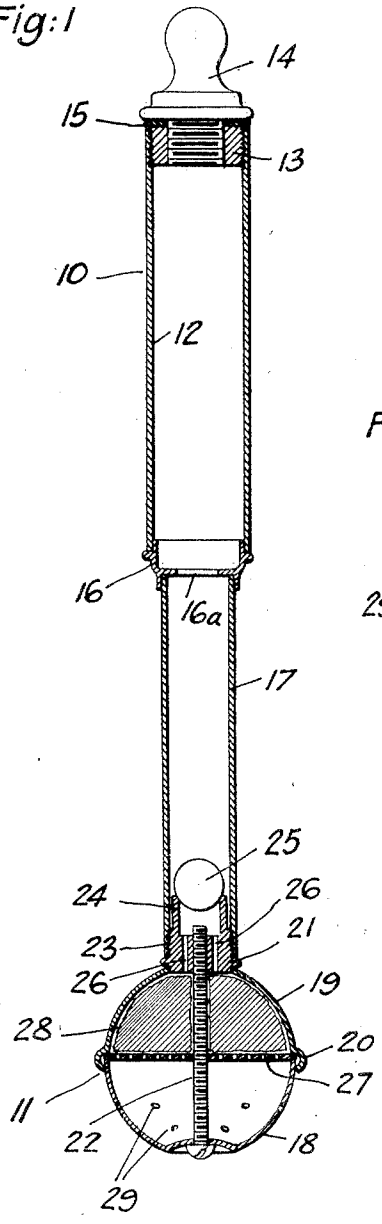
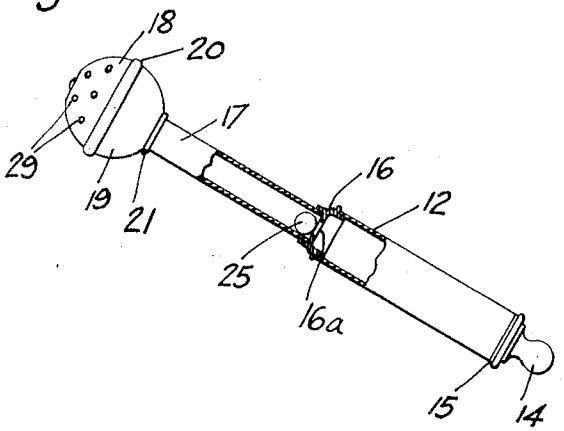


Fig:2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ASPERSORIUM

Application filed December 19, 1929. Serial No. 415,262.

This invention relates to improvements in aspersoriums or holy water sprinklers. It is one of the principal objects of the invention to provide a structure of this kind with sealing means at its outlet head which prevent spilling of the water while the reservoir for the water which is a part of the structure is being filled. Another object is to employ these sealing means as a medium to eject the water from the structure more forcibly than heretofore. A further object is to provide these means within a unitary structure which is of very simple design, cannot become out of order, and one that performs its functions reliably. Other objects will become apparent as the nature of the invention is better understood.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 shows a longitudinal sectional view of an aspersorium embodying a preferred form of my invention; and

Fig. 2 is a similar sectional view, partly in elevation, and drawn in a smaller scale, showing the aspersorium in a different position.

Like characters of reference denote similar parts throughout the several views and the following specification.

The aspersorium consists broadly of a handle 10 and a head 11. The handle 10 is made of a tube 12 having an open end reduced with a bushing 13 interiorly threaded to receive a correspondingly threaded filling plug 14. 15 is a resilient washer for the purpose of effecting a watertight joint with the tube 12 and bushing 13. 16 is a cylindrical reducing fitting fastened to the other end of the tube 12 and carrying a tube 17 smaller in diameter than tube 12. 16*a* is a restricted opening in the center of fitting 16.

The head 11 consists of an outer shell 18 and an inner shell 19, both substantially semispherical in shape, the inner shell 19 having a flange 20 slightly projecting over the outer shell 18. A nipple 21 is fitted with one end into the center of the inner shell 19, and is interiorly threaded to receive a connecting screw 22 which extends through the center of the outer shell and clamps the two shells together when being screwed into the nipple 21. The other end of the nipple is threaded exteriorly at 23 and is screwed into a correspondingly threaded open end of tube 17. 24 is a tubular extension of nipple 21 projecting into the tube 17, having at its extreme end a seat for a ball check 25, made preferably of brass or other non-corrodible material. 26 are small passages through the nipple connecting the interior of extension 24 with the inner part of inner shell 19. 27 is a perforated metal plate clamped between the outer and inner shells. 28 is a sponge filling approximately the inside of inner shell 19. The outer shell 18 is perforated at 29.

The operation of the device is as follows:

The aspersorium is filled by a priest with holy water by removing the filling plug 14 and pouring the water into the open end of the tube 12. While doing this the aspersorium is held in a vertical position with the head 11 pointing downwardly, when the ball check 25 seats against the tubular extension 24 of nipple 21, thereby preventing any water from entering the head 11 while filling. The plug 14 is then replaced. The aspersorium can then be carried in this position, that is with the head downward, without any spilling of water from its head.

If it is desired to sprinkle the water, the priest raises the aspersorium to approximately the angle shown in Fig. 2, when the ball check 25 by force of gravity rolls away from its seat on the nipple 21 to the position indicated. A quick downward tilting motion of the aspersorium will then again seat the ball check on the nipple, but simultaneously the check, acting like a plunger, forces the water through passages 26 into the head 11.

The sponge 28 is disposed within the head merely to prevent a too profuse sprinkling of water and to catch any leakage between ball check and seat. The ball check, however, prevents too great a saturation of the sponge when the aspersorium is not in use and therefore permits of an economical dispensation of the water.

While I have shown a preferred embodiment of my invention only, it is obvious that the same is susceptible to many other changes

still within its province. So, for instance, the handle 10 instead of being made of two tubes of different diameters, can, of course, be made of one size only. Instead of a ball check any other kind of a check well known in the art may be used. Many other changes may be made without sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

What I claim as new, is:

In an aspersorium, a hollow handle forming a water reservoir, a cylindrical extension to the said reservoir having a restricted port of communication with the reservoir, a bushing secured to the other end of the said extension having a valve seat, a valve free to reciprocate within the said extension and arranged to seat upon the said valve seat, a sprinkler head fastened to the said bushing, the said bushing having ports of communication between the said reservoir and sprinkler head, the said valve closing the said ports when seated upon the said seat.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM F. HIRSCHMANN.