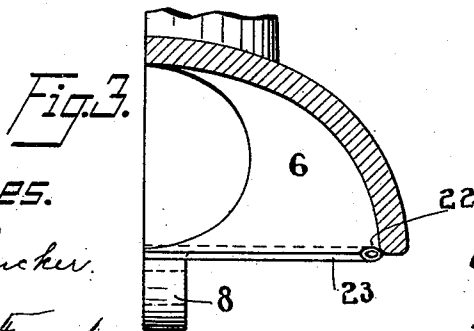
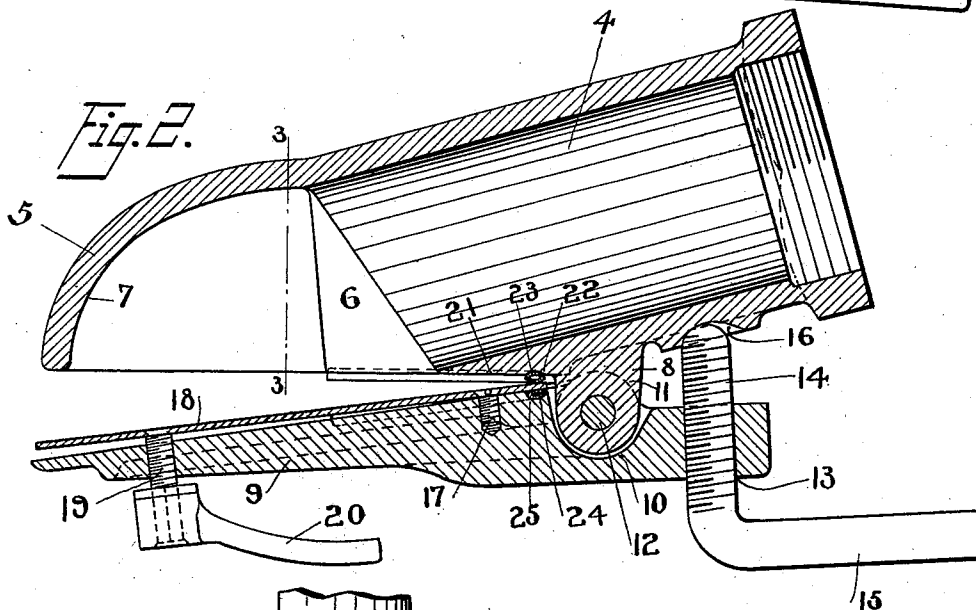
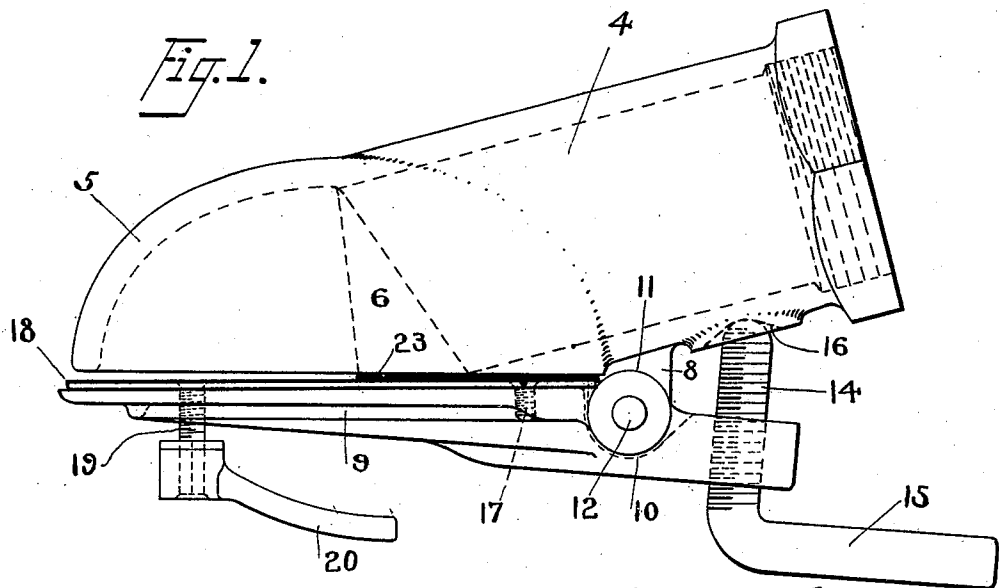


(No Model.)

A. BASTAM.
STREET SPRINKLER.

No. 539,661.

Patented May 21, 1895.



Witnesses.

Chas. H. Tucker.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER BASTAM, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO GEORGE T. STEHLING AND JOHN BLOMMER, OF SAME PLACE.

STREET-SPRINKLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,661, dated May 21, 1895.

Application filed May 14, 1894. Serial No. 511,172. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER BASTAM, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Street-Sprinklers, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in street sprinklers.

The objects are to provide simple means for readily and conveniently gaining access to the interior of the rear sprinkling device for the purpose of cleaning the same, and furthermore to provide simple means for quickly regulating the amount of flow from the sprinkler.

With the above main objects in view, the invention consists of the devices and parts, or their equivalents, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the sprinkler. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view, and Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

Like numerals of reference denote like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 4 indicates the tubular portion of the sprinkler which is connected up to the ordinary form of water box or reservoir. The rear end of this tubular portion opens into a concave chamber 5 continuous therewith, the front inner wall 6 thereof, into which the tubular portion 4 opens, approximating more nearly a straight wall than the rear wall 7 of the concave chamber. Depending from the under side of the tube or pipe 4 is an apertured lug 8.

The numeral 9 indicates an under lid, which lid at its forward end is provided medially with a depression 10, into which the apertured lug 8 fits, and on each side of the depression with lugs 11, 11, which are provided with apertures registering with the aperture of the lug 8. Through these registering apertures passes a pivot bolt 12, upon which the lid or cover is adapted to be swung. The forward end of the lid projects beyond the depression 10, and this extended portion is provided with a threaded aperture 13, through which passes

a screw bolt 14, the outer end of said bolt being bent into a handle 15, and its inner end engaging a recess 16 formed in the under side of the tube or pipe 4.

Pivoted at its front on a screw 17 to the under lid 9 is a plate 18. Passing through the rear of the lid 9, and engaging the plate 18 is a screw 19, said screw provided on its lower end with a suitable operating handle 20.

The under flat surface 21 slightly forward of the concave chamber 5 is provided with a semi-circular groove 22, in which fits a packing 23, preferably of tubular form. This packing provides a water tight joint between the flat surface 21 and the plate 18 in front of the rear open end of the tube or pipe 4. A similar packing 24 is advisably arranged in a semi-circular groove 25 formed in the lid 9.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings the screw 19 is shown as so adjusted as to leave a small space between the concave chamber and the plate 18 for the escape of the water, which passes into the concave chamber through the tube or pipe 4, which latter pipe, as previously explained, is connected to the water box or reservoir of the cart. If, now, it is desired either to increase or decrease the amount of water flowing through this rear opening, the screw 19 is turned in the proper direction, which will have the effect, of forcing the plate 18 nearer to or farther away from the concave chamber, in accordance with the direction in which the screw is turned.

Fig. 2 shows the lid 9 as swung some distance away from the concave chamber. This, as is obvious, is accomplished by the proper turning of the screw bolt 14. After this bolt is given a certain number of turns, the lid 9 is swung a sufficient distance away from the concave chamber to readily admit of convenient access to said chamber for cleaning purposes. This constitutes a most simple means for gaining access to the parts which ordinarily become clogged by foreign matter, and inasmuch as heretofore a number of screws were required to be removed before access could be obtained, the convenience and utility of this arrangement will be readily appreciated. It will be seen that the whole structure is of an exceedingly simple character, and most efficient in operation.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a street sprinkler, the combination of
5 a downwardly opening chamber or cavity to which the water is conducted from the water box or reservoir, a lid or cover arranged beneath the chamber or cavity, a plate interposed between the lid or cover and the opening
10 of the chamber or cavity, said plate secured to the lid or cover so as to have a vertical swinging movement independent of said lid or cover, and means for adjusting the plate closer to or farther away from the opening of
15 the chamber or cover, substantially as set forth.

2. In a street sprinkler, the combination, of a chamber or cavity to which the water is conducted from the water box or reservoir, a lid
20 or cover arranged beneath the chamber or cavity, a plate interposed between the lid or cover and the opening of the chamber or cavity, said plate connected at its front end to the lid or cover, and an adjusting screw passing
25 through the lid or cover and engaging the plate whereby said plate is adjusted closer to or farther away from the mouth of the chamber or cavity, substantially as set forth.

3. In a street sprinkler, the combination, of
30 a pipe or tube adapted to be connected to the water box or reservoir, and terminating at its rear in a chamber or cavity, the under side of the pipe or tube having a semi-circular groove therein, a packing within said groove, a pivot
35 ed under lid or cover, and means for turning said lid or cover on its pivot, and holding it in adjusted position, substantially as set forth.

4. In a street sprinkler, the combination, of a pipe or tube connected to the water box or
40 reservoir, and terminating at its rear end in a chamber or cavity, the under surface of said pipe or tube provided with a groove, a lid or cover beneath the mouth of the cavity or recess, an adjustable plate between the lid or
45 cover and the cavity or recess, said lid or cover provided with a groove in its top surface, a packing within this groove, and a packing in the groove of the under surface of the pipe or tube, substantially as set forth. 50

5. In a street sprinkler, the combination, of a pipe or tube adapted to be connected to a water box or reservoir, said tube provided on its under side with a depending apertured
55 lug, and terminating at its rear end in a chamber or cavity, a lid provided at its front end with a recess adapted to receive the depending lug, and having apertured ears or lugs on each side of the recess, a pivot bolt passing
60 through the registering apertured lugs, a screw-bolt passing through a threaded aperture to one side of the pivot bolt, and having its end engaging a recess in the pipe or tube, a plate interposed between the under lid and the cavity or chamber of the pipe, a screw
65 connecting the front end of the plate with the lid or cover, and an adjusting screw passing through said lid or cover, and engaging the plate, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 70 in presence of two witnesses.

ALEXANDER BASTAM.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR L. MORSELL,
ANNA V. FAUST.