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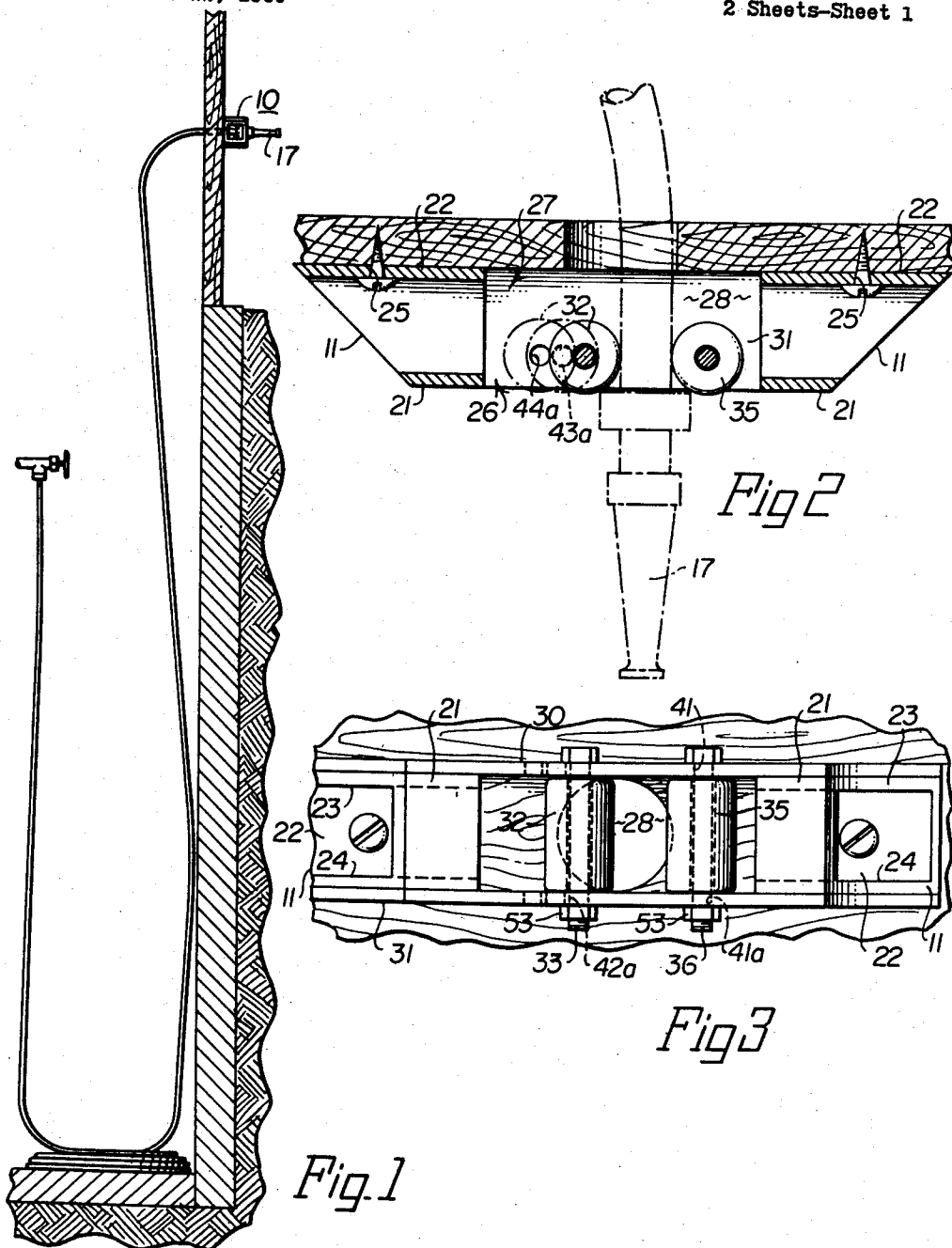
R. APICHELL

3,072,384

HOSE GUIDE

Filed June 22, 1960

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR.
RALPH APICHELL
BY *Ran S. Fyle*
FOR *Watts, Cagerton, Pugh & Fisher*
ATTORNEYS

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R. APICHELL

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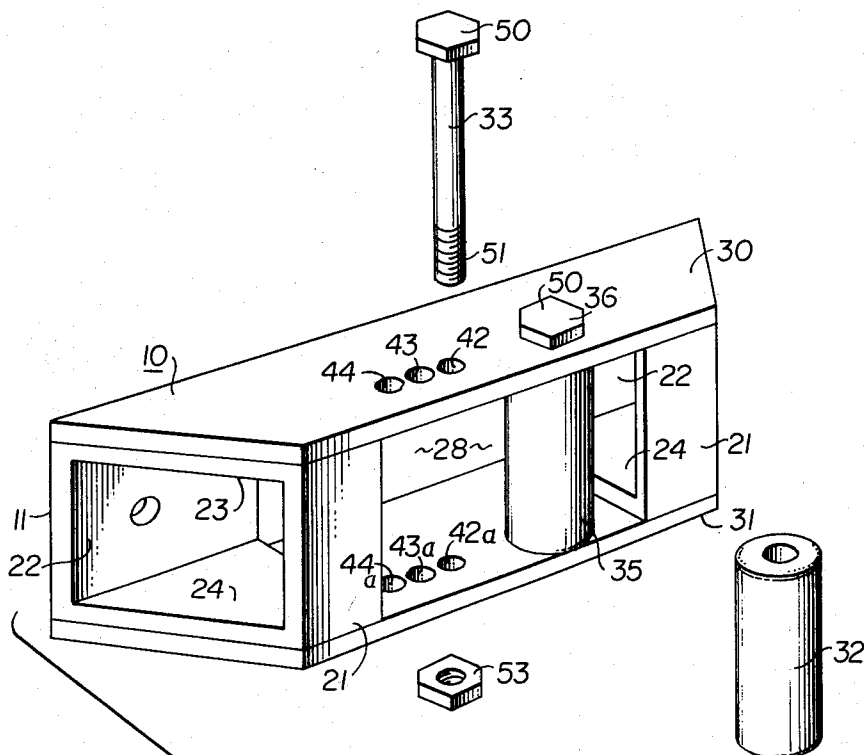


Fig. 4

INVENTOR.
RALPH APICHELL
BY *Ray S. Pale*
FOR *Watts, Edgerton, Pale & Gishner*
ATTORNEYS

1

3,072,384

HOSE GUIDE

Ralph Apichell, 41 Fillier St., Berea, Ohio

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1 Claim. (Cl. 254—190)

This invention relates to hose guide assemblies, and more particularly to hose guides suitable for mounting on the exterior of a building to provide a guide mechanism for conducting garden hoses into storage.

One of the principal objects of this invention is to provide an extremely simple guide mechanism for guiding the hose into storage, and utilizing the hose weight for drawing it into storage.

A more particular object of this invention is to provide a guide for a hose which may be mounted on the exterior of a building to guide the hose into the interior of the building for storage therein.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a hose guide which is suitable for mounting on a building which will allow a hose to feed out from and back into the building while guiding the hose in its travel.

Other objects and a fuller understanding of the invention may be had by referring to the following description and claim taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGURE 1 is a side elevational view in section and somewhat schematic of the side of a building structure with a hose guide mounted on the outside of the building and the hose extending into the building and stored in the basement;

FIGURE 2 is a plan view of the hose guide device partially in section;

FIGURE 3 is a front elevational view of the hose guide device attached to a building; and,

FIGURE 4 is an exploded perspective view of the hose guide device.

Referring now to the drawings, the hose guide has a frame 10. The frame 10 includes a pair of spaced mounting brackets 11. Each mounting bracket is formed of a square tubular material, preferably aluminum, cut on the bias. As thus cut, each mounting bracket has identical top and bottom walls 23, 24 in the form of trapezoids, and similar front and back walls 21, 22 in the form of rectangles. The brackets are so oriented that the longer walls 22 are the back walls.

The two brackets 11 are held in spaced apart relationship by upper and lower plates 30, 31. The relationship is such that there is a plane of symmetry passing through the upper and lower plates 30, 31 and the brackets are mirror images of each other on the plane of symmetry. Each of the plates 30, 31 is in the form of a trapezoid; the upper plate 30 is welded to the tops of the upper walls 23, and the bottom plate 31 is welded to the bottoms of the lower walls 24. As thus formed, the frame 10 has a through passage 28 extending from a front opening 26 to a rear opening 27. It has been found that the whole frame can also be cast as a unitary structure. Such casting has been accomplished and appears to offer an economical method of manufacture of the frame.

A pair of rollers 32, 35 are positioned in the passage 28 and are journaled on a pair of pins 33, 36 respectively. Each of the pins 33, 36 extends between the lower plate 31 and the upper plate 30. In order to make the distance between the rollers adjustable, thereby increasing the versatility as to the size of hoses that can be accommodated by this hose guide, the pins are made removable to permit width adjustment. Near one of the brackets 11, a pair of holes 41, 41a is drilled in alignment in the upper and lower plates. At selected distances from the holes 41, 41a, pairs of aligned holes

2

42, 42a and 43, 43a and 44, 44a are drilled in the upper and lower plates. Each pin 33, 36 has a head 50 at one end and a threaded portion 51 at the other end. The pin 36 with the roller 35 journaled thereon extends through the holes 41, 41a, and a nut 53 is threaded onto the threaded portion 51 to secure the pin in position. The pin 33 is similarly formed and can be placed between the holes 42, 42a or 43, 43a or 44, 44a depending upon the sides of the hose to be accommodated.

This hose guide is particularly suited for houses that have basement and water outlets extending through the side of the house. Normally, a house has a water pipe which extends through the sides of the house with the pipe having a conventional faucet attached to it outside the house. To use this new and improved hose guide, the outside faucet is removed and the piping extending outside of the house is also removed. The faucet is then connected to the pipe inside the house, as shown in FIGURE 1. One end of the hose is connected to the faucet inside of the house, and the hose is led out through the hole through which the pipe had formerly extended. The guide mechanism is screwed onto the side of the house with conventional wood screws through the screw apertures 25, provided through the back wall 22 of each mounting bracket, such that the passage 28 is aligned with the hole in the house. The hose is passed between the two rollers 32, 35, and a hose nozzle 17 is attached to the outer end of the hose. The width adjustment of the rollers 32, 35 having previously been made permits the hose to pass freely between the rollers but prevents the enlarged nozzles from passing between them. As thus positioned, the weight of the hose within the house and extending into the basement urges the hose to fall into the basement; this movement is stopped when the nozzle 17 abuts against the rollers 32, 35.

The hose may be operated simply by turning on the water in the basement. Pulling the nozzle of the hose will cause the hose to feed out through the opening in the house, and it will be guided through the rollers in the guide mechanism. The nozzle can be moved to the desired location; and, after the watering has been done, the nozzle may be used to shut off the flow of water. To return the hose to the storage position, no more than slight urging of the hose through the rollers is required; substantially all the force needed to return the hose to storage is supplied by the hose's own weight which will pull it back down into the basement. Hence, the only exposed part of the hose is the nozzle and the very short portion of the hose that extends from the nozzle to the hole in the house.

With this simple mechanism the storage problem is completely solved, and the weight of the hose does most of the work in moving the hose into storage.

Although the invention has been described in its preferred form with a certain degree of particularity, it is understood that the present disclosure of the preferred form has been made only by way of example and the numerous changes in the details of construction and the combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

What is claimed is:

A hose guide structure adapted to be mounted on the exterior surface of a building over a hole therethrough so that a hose connected to an outlet and stored within the building can be drawn through the hole and the hose guide structure for use, said hose guide structure comprising a pair of brackets, each of said brackets including a relatively large, rectangular back wall, a relatively small, rectangular front wall, and trapezoidal top and bottom walls integrally connecting said front and back walls, said front wall being disposed relative to said back

3

wall so that a portion of said back wall is exposed, said exposed portion including a hole for receiving fastening means to secure the guide to the building; a top plate and a bottom plate respectively secured to said top and bottom walls of said brackets and holding said brackets in spaced apart relationship so that there is a plane of symmetry passing through said top and bottom plates with said brackets being mirror images of each other on said plane of symmetry; and a pair of spaced, parallel guide rollers disposed between said brackets, each of said rollers having an axle connected at its ends to said top and bottom plates, said top and bottom plates includ-

5

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4

ing a plurality of corresponding holes adapted to receive the axle of one of said rollers whereby said one roller can be adjustably positioned relative to the other roller.

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