

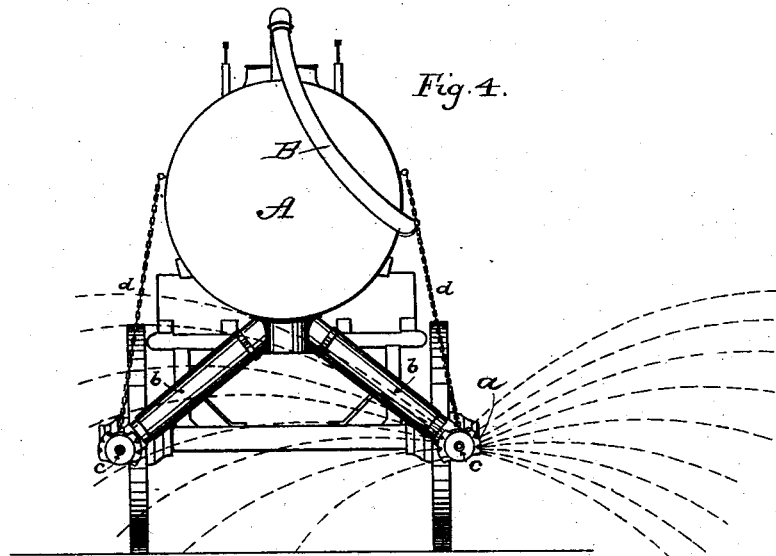
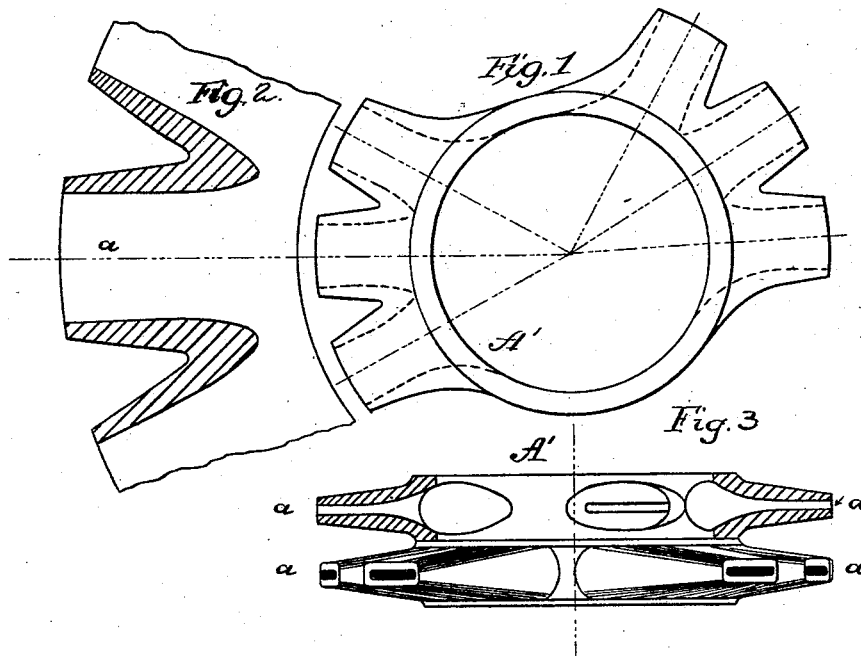
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. NESMITH & J. H. MORCOM.
STREET SPRINKLER.

No. 453,889.

Patented June 9, 1891.



WITNESSES:

F. L. Middleton
William Middleton

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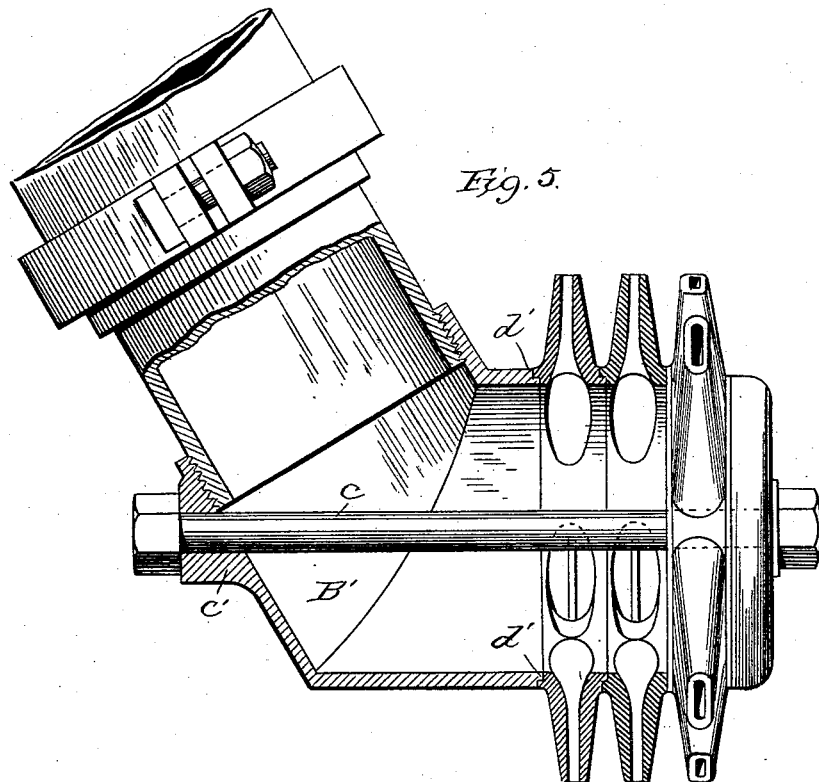
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Attest
Walter D. Moulton
J. L. Middleton

Inventors
John W. Nesmith
John H. Morcom
by *Ellis Spear*
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. NESMITH AND JOHN H. MORCOM, OF DENVER, COLORADO, ASSIGN-
ORS TO THE COLORADO IRON WORKS, OF SAME PLACE.

STREET-SPRINKLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,889, dated June 9, 1891.

Application filed February 24, 1891. Serial No. 382,477. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN W. NESMITH and JOHN H. MORCOM, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Street-Sprinklers, of which the following is a specification.

In the use of street-sprinklers as now constructed it has been found that in sprinkling wide streets of sixty feet or more from curb to curb three or more trips are required in order to sprinkle the entire street, for the reason that the sprinkling devices are not permitted a great throw of water; and it is the object of our invention to obviate this difficulty by providing for such a throw of water as to render but a single trip necessary on narrow streets and a trip and return on broad streets, thus causing the sprinkling to be more uniform and at the same time facilitating the work.

The invention consists of sprinklers provided with a series of nozzles which are adapted to be adjusted to throw streams from the said nozzles to a greater or less distance to one side or the other of the point of connection of the said sprinklers.

It further consists of sprinklers provided with a series of nozzles, said sprinklers being adjustable to vary the inclination of the nozzles, flexible connections from said nozzles to the wagon or other point of supply, and means for controlling the position of said sprinklers from the driver's seat.

In the accompanying drawings we show in Figure 1, in elevation, one of our improved sprinklers. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the nozzles of said sprinkler upon one side. Fig. 3 is an edge view partially in section. Fig. 4 represents the sprinkler as applied to a cart of ordinary construction. Fig. 5 is an enlarged view showing the connection of the sprinklers with the end of the conduit.

A represents the body of the cart, which is filled with water through the pipe B in the ordinary way. The water passes to the sprinklers at the rear through the passage-tubes b, preferably composed of hose material so as to be flexible, and this not only permits the driver to elevate the sprinklers carried upon

the ends of the tube B through the medium of the operating chain or rope d, but also prevents fracture of the sprinklers by reason of contact with passing vehicles, as the flexibility of the tubes B will permit the sprinklers to give under the action of a collision. The tubes are provided with an elbow on their outer ends, and this elbow or casting has an open rear portion adapted to receive the sprinklers proper, (shown at A') which consist of two rings provided with peripheral nozzles a. We have shown in Fig. 3 two of these rings with an open front adapted to cover the opening in the elbow or casting; but it will be understood that one may be used, or more, as may be found necessary or desirable. The sprinkler is secured to the casting by means of a central bolt c, passing through the sprinkler and through the front wall of the casting. The elbow (shown at B') has a bearing c' in its front wall to receive the head of the bolt c. The open end of the elbow has a shoulder d' turned in, fitting a corresponding formation in the face of the ring, and the abutting faces of the rings are formed in like manner, thus permitting the bolt to be loosened sufficiently to allow the rings to be turned to adjust the nozzles without allowing the rings to drop out of place.

In order to make the sprinkler more effective, we alternate the nozzles of the two rows comprising the sprinkler so as to cover every portion of the ground. It will be seen that by this construction we are enabled to adjust the inclination of the nozzles a of the sprinkler after loosening the bolt which holds them in place, and in this way the discharge of the water is effected at any angle, according to the width of street and the number of trips which it is desired to make.

While we have shown the rings comprising the sprinkler provided with nozzles upon both sides, we do not limit ourselves in this connection, as we may omit the rings upon one side, if desired.

It will be seen that when two sprinklers are used, as shown in Fig. 4, they may be adjusted in relation to each other, so as to completely and thoroughly sprinkle the street along which the cart passes. Any further manipulation required may be effected by the driver, as be-

fore stated; but ordinarily the natural vibration of the cart in its passage along the street will be sufficient to distribute the water evenly.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. In combination with a watering-cart, a conduit, an elbow secured thereto having its outer end open, and a ring having a closed front wall fitting the open end of the elbow and held adjustably thereto, said ring having distributing-nozzles, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a watering-cart, a conduit, an elbow secured thereto, a ring having a closed outer wall and a series of distributing-nozzles, and a ring or rings also provided with distributing-nozzles interposed be-

tween said outer ring and the elbow and adjustably secured to said elbow, substantially as described.

3. In combination with a watering-cart, a conduit, an elbow secured thereto, and a series of rings having nozzles adjustably secured to said elbow by means of a central bolt, the connection between the rings and the elbow permitting adjustment of the rings without displacement, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. NESMITH.
JOHN H. MORCOM.

Witnesses:

E. E. GOODALE,
J. M. BIBLO.