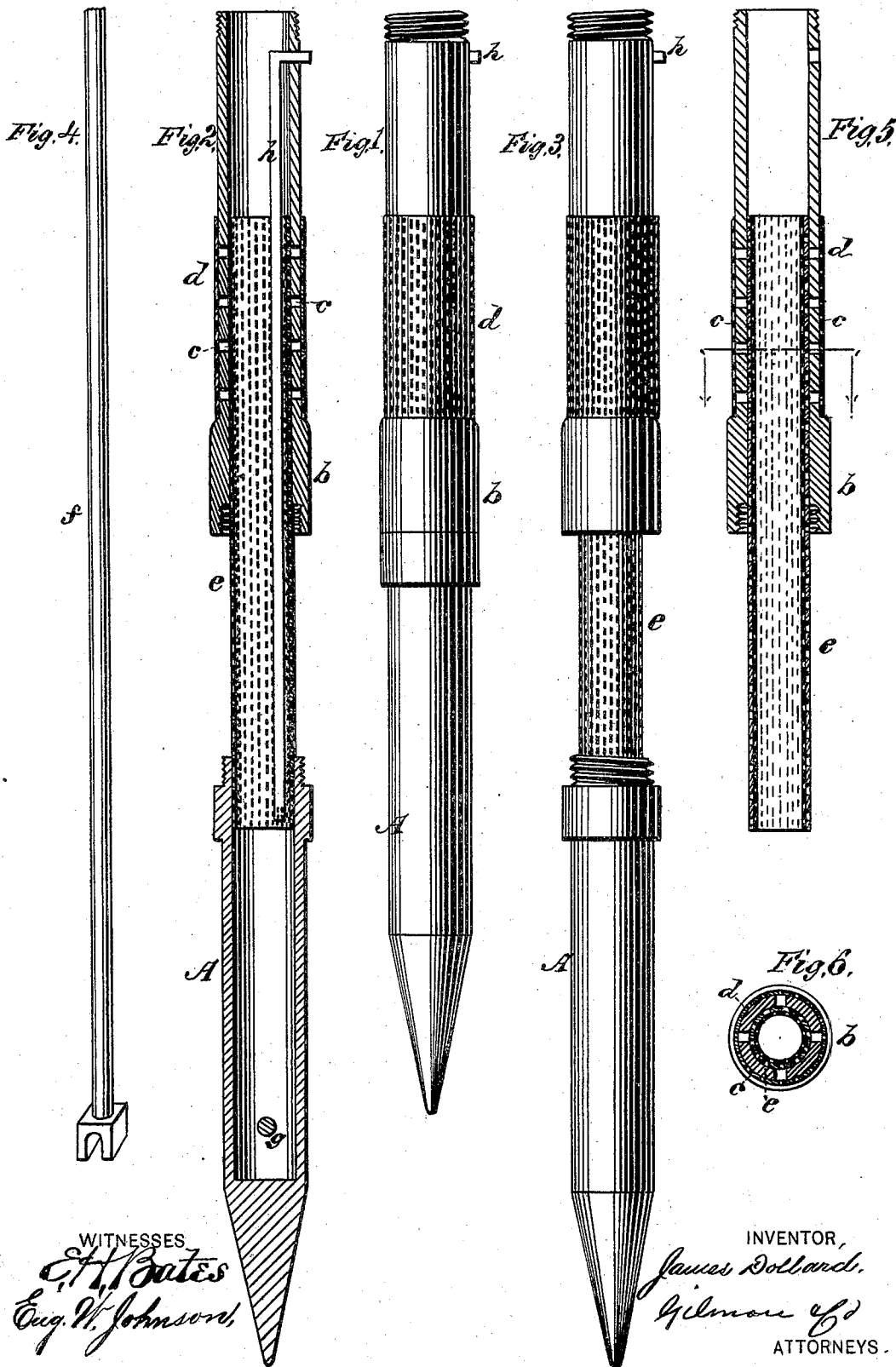


J. DOLLARD.
DRIVE WELL POINT.

No. 172,717.

Patented Jan. 25, 1876.



WITNESSES
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JAMES DOLLARD, OF ISLIP, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN DRIVE-WELL POINTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **172,717**, dated January 25, 1876; application filed December 31, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES DOLLARD, of Islip, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Drive-Well Points; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a plan view of my drive-well point shut. Fig. 2 is a vertical central sectional view of the same drawn out, and Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the rod, and Fig. 5 a vertical central sectional detail view of the tubing. Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view thereof.

This invention relates to an improvement in drive-well points; and it consists, first, in a perforated tubular section, provided with a surrounding perforated jacket or strainer, whereby a means is afforded for the inflow of water for testing purposes without disconnecting the point, substantially as hereinafter set forth; second, in a double perforated tube or strainer, extending above and below the point-coupling, whereby the said strainer, when exposed to the water, shall be practically free from corrosion, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Referring to the drawing, A represents the point, which is connected with section *b* by a screw-thread coupling, in which the line of thread is formed to run in a direction reversely to that of the screw joints or couplings of the upper sections of the well-tube, the object being to prevent disconnection of the upper sections while the same are being turned and disconnected from the point.

The lower section *b* of the well-tube, which is coupled with the point, is provided with any desired number of perforations, *c*, and with a finely-perforated jacket or strainer, *d*, surrounding the same, for the admission of water into the well-tube for testing purposes.

A double perforated tube or strainer, *e*, consisting of an inner wire-gauze or finely-perforated tube and an outer tube of greater thick-

ness, and having somewhat coarser perforations, is inclosed within section *b* and point A, so as to extend both above and below the screw-thread or other coupling of the said parts. This strainer is entirely inclosed by said point and section when the same are coupled together and ready for use, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawing.

The operation is as follows: The point is driven into the ground in any convenient and well-known manner; and when water is reached the same will flow into the tube through the strainer and apertures of section *b*, from whence it may be pumped up and tested, or its depth ascertained, without disconnecting said section and point. If satisfactory, a rod, *f*, is introduced into the well-tube, and lowered until a fork upon its end engages with a pin or stop, *g*, located within the point A. The upper sections are then turned around until section *b* is uncoupled from the point, which is held stationary by means of the rod *f*, after which said tubing and section may be raised, so as to expose a suitable length of the strainer *e* for the inflow of water into the well-tube, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawing.

The exposed surface of this strainer being free from contact with other metals, corrosion is practically prevented.

The inner and finer tube of this strainer is re-enforced by the outer and stronger tube, and will prevent the admission of larger particles of sand which may pass through the coarser perforations of the outer tube.

In Fig. 3 I have represented an air-tube, *h*, which may be used when occasion requires.

It is evident that a different coupling from that shown may be successfully employed. In the present instance, however, I have shown a left-hand screw-thread upon the point, and right-hand screw-threads upon the sections.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The perforated tubular section *b*, provided with a jacket or strainer, *d*, whereby a means is provided for the inflow of water for testing purposes without disconnecting the point, substantially as shown and described.

2. The double perforated tube or strainer *a*, constructed substantially as described, and extending above and below the point-coupling, whereby it may be exposed to the water, in the manner hereinbefore described, and be practically free from corrosion, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have

hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES DOLLARD.

Witnesses:

EUGENE W. JOHNSON,
FRANCIS J. MASI.