(No Model.)

R. P. LOVEJOY.

SPRINKLING MACHINE.

No. 383,740. Patented May 29, 1888.

Fig. 1.

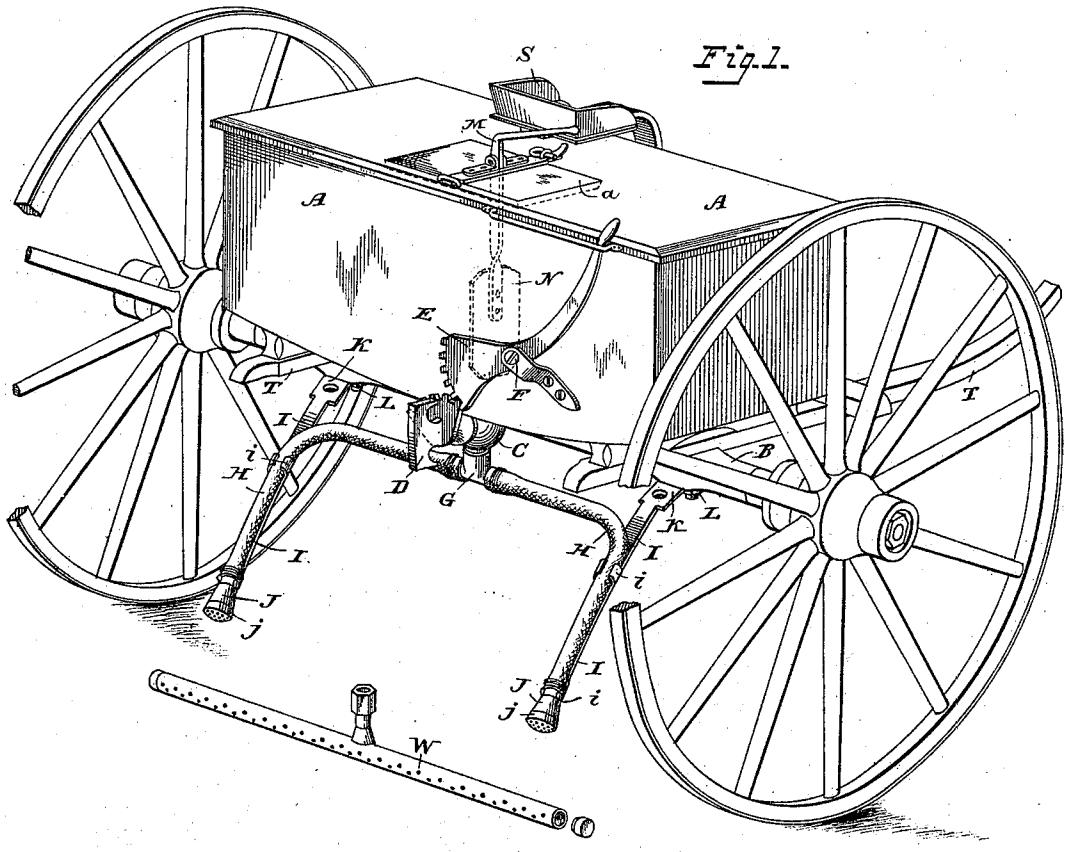


Fig. 2.

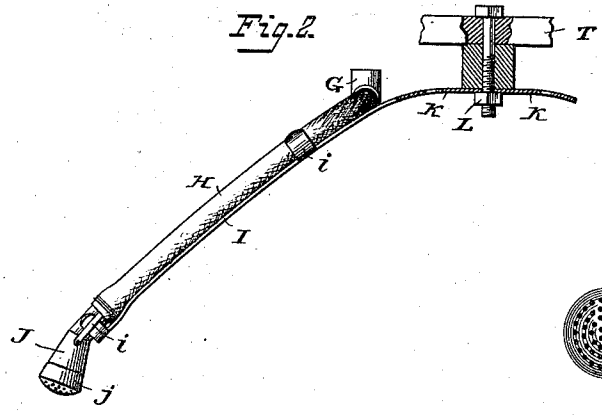
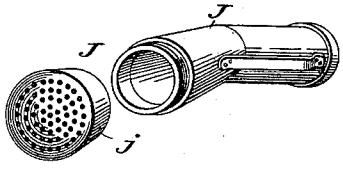


Fig. 3.



Russel P. Lovejoy,

Inventor.

Attest:

Court A. Cooper,

J. Lansing House.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUSSEL P. LOVEJOY, OF GREIG, NEW YORK.

SPRINKLING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,740, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed May 6, 1887. Serial No. 237,339. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUSSEL P. LOVEJOY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greig, in the county of Lewis and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Sprinkling-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates more particularly to that class of mounted sprinklers specially designed for farmers' use, for sprinkling their crops which are cultivated in rows—notably potatoes—and for using mixtures of soluble or insoluble materials with the water used in the cultivation of such crops.

Figure 1 in the accompanying drawings is a rear perspective view of my machine, showing the general appearance and construction of the same. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation of the conducting-hose and rose-sprinkler with the spring-support for the same. Fig. 3 shows yet more definitely the "rose" and its attachment collar and loop.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several illustrations.

A is a tank of rectangular form, of either wood or metal, the bottom of which is the segment of a circle from end to end, with its lowest part in the center, and in the top a trap, *a*, for feeding, and mounted upon a pair of thills, T, and axle B, which in turn is supported by wheels at either end.

At the bottom of the tank A is the large discharge-cock C, feeding downward. The plug of the cock D is provided with a segmental gear, which engages a similar gear in the lower end of the lever E, having a partial rotation upon the bearing F against the back of the tank A. Attached to the lower end of the bent lever M, which has an oscillating motion through a suitable opening in the trap-cover *a*, is the paddle-blade N, and by which the contents of the tank can be agitated as the lever is worked to and fro.

To the lower end of the discharge-cock C there is attached, by a female screw within its central portion, the T-pipe G, to either arm of which is secured the hose H, the outer ends of which are provided with the large rose-sprinklers J, the perforated portions of which, *j*, are removable from the attaching-collars or nozzles by unscrewing.

I I are supporting-arms, which are retained in place by bolts L passing down through the axle near its outer portions, the hose H being held in place upon the said supporting-arms by means of projections *i i* embracing the tube or engaging loops upon the same. The inner ends of these supports are fashioned into three or more flat portions, K K, standing at different relative angles to the body of the arm, and perforated at their centers with holes to receive the bolt L.

S is a seat for the driver, attached either to the front of the tank or to the cross-bar of the thills T, by which the animal is made fast to the machine.

In service the liquid to be applied is placed in the tank A through the trap *a*, whether it be simple water or water holding in suspension or solution materials to be applied. These should be passed through a suitable strainer as they are passed into the tank, to guard against the clogging of the perforations in the roses. The supports of the hose H H are so adjusted on the bolts L that the roses are the same distance apart as the rows to be sprinkled, the proper height of the roses being obtained by passing the bolt L through the hole in the support, which will retain the outer end of the same at the height desired. With the animal in the thills and the driver on the seat, the wheels of the machine are made to follow alternate spaces between the rows, while the horse travels between the two central rows, which are the ones to be sprinkled. Now, the driver with his hand upon the lever E opens the cock C to the point that will allow the desired flow of the liquid to the roses J, and thus has the same nicely at his control, to be varied or shut off as necessity requires. The supports I I, being slightly elastic, allow of and impart a tremulous motion to the roses, and thus facilitate their action. If the liquid in use contains mineral substances in suspension—as paris-green or London purple—the frequent agitation of the same is necessary. This is accomplished by means of the lever M and paddle N.

Should it be desired to use the machine for broadcast sprinkling, all that is necessary to do is to detach the hose by unscrewing the T-pipe G from the cock C, and attach in its stead the straight perforated metal tube W, extending the distance between the wheels, thus consti-

tuting the machine a fine road, lawn, or meadow sprinkler.

I claim—

1. A farm-sprinkling apparatus consisting of the reservoir A, with its rounding bottom, and vibrating agitator M N, to the bottom of which tank is attached the discharge tube and cock C, and T-tube G, carrying the hose sections H, with the roses J J, supported by the adjustable arms I I, the whole mounted upon the axle B and thills T.

2. The combination, with the tank, axle, and wheels, of the yielding arms I I, each provided with a portion substantially parallel with the bottom of the tank and a rearwardly-drooping portion to engage the hose-sections, and provisions, as described, for endwise adjustment of said arms, as set forth.

RUSSEL P. LOVEJOY.

Witnesses:

J. LANSING HOUSE,

COURTNEY A. COOPER.