(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# H. T. CREPEAU.

## TRAVELING LAWN SPRINKLER.

No. 485,532. Patented Nov. 1, 1892.

Fig. 1.

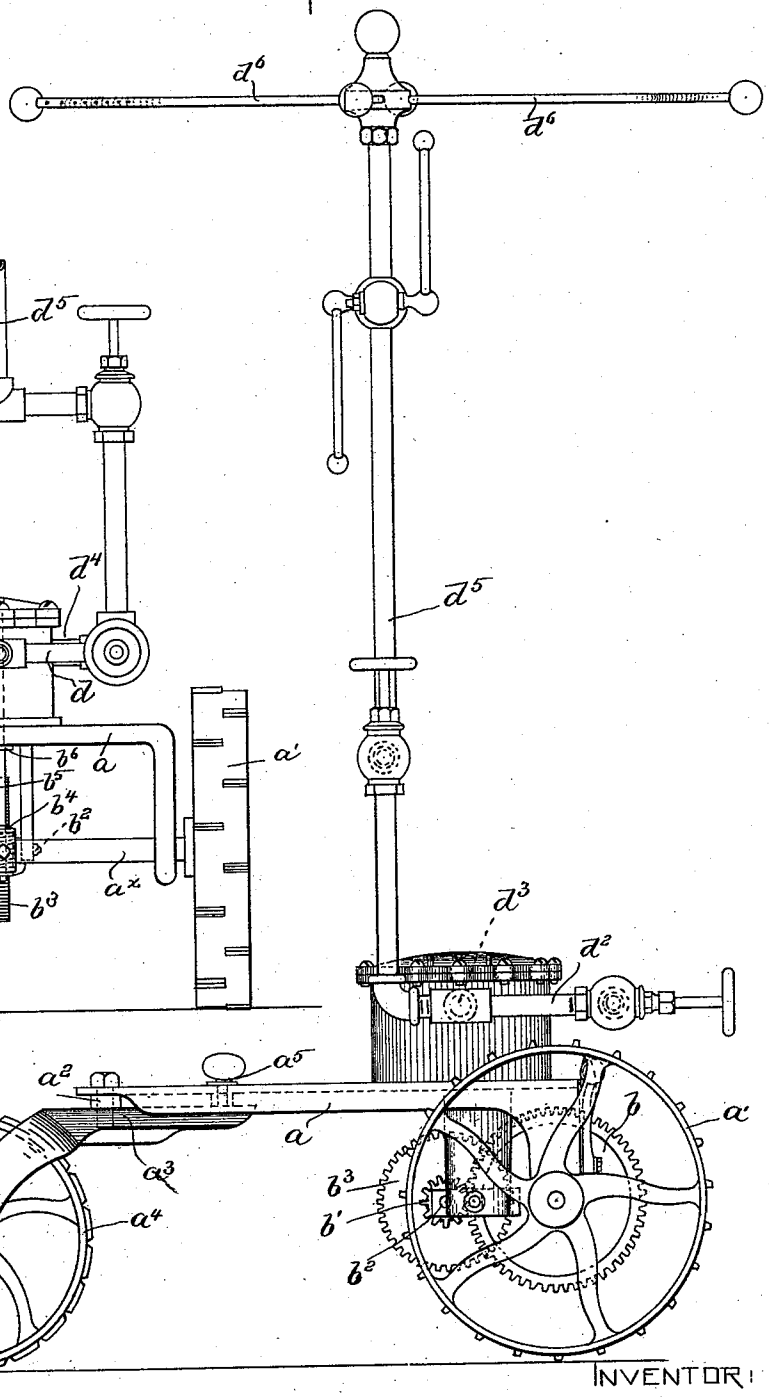


Fig. 2.

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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## TRAVELING LAWN SPRINKLER.

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Fig. 3.

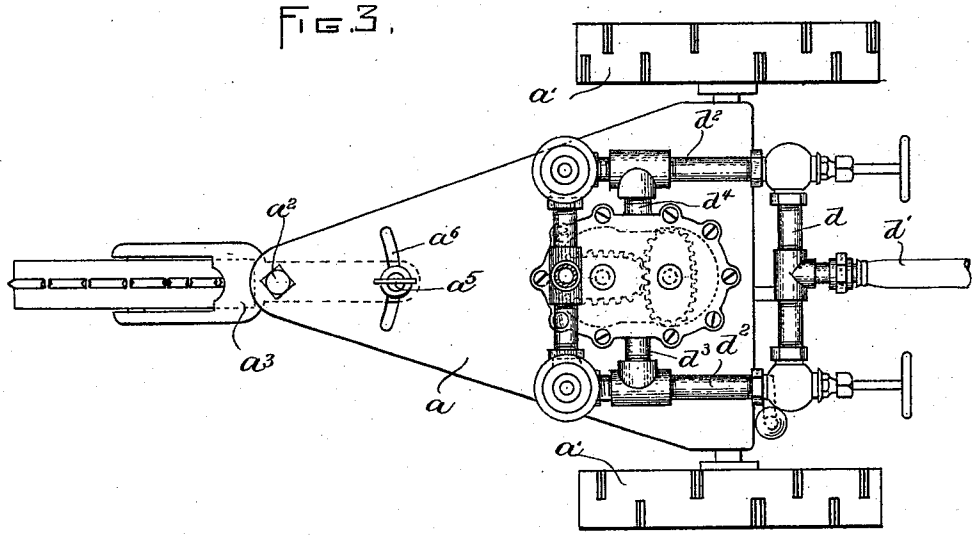
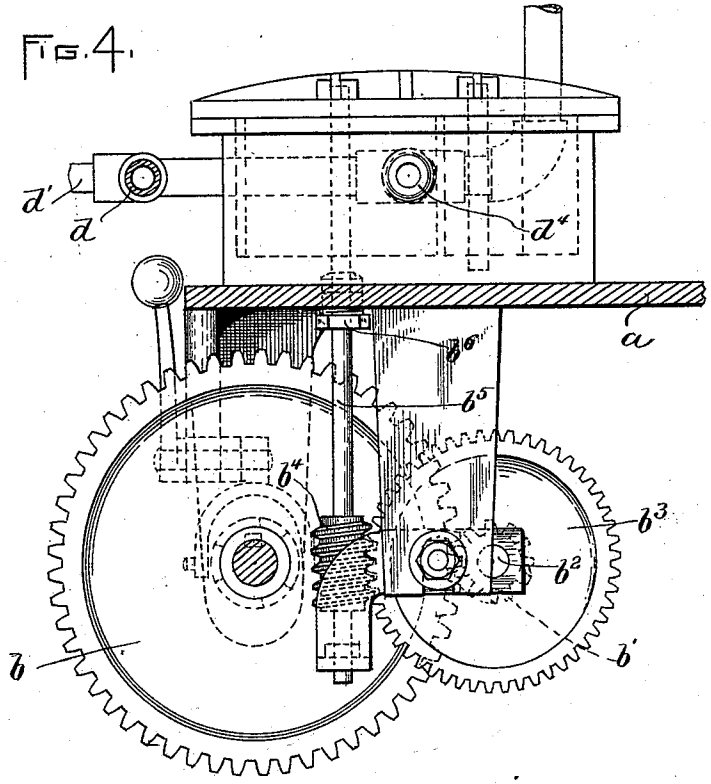



Fig. 4.

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Inventor:
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY T. CREPEAU, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

## TRAVELING LAWN-SPRINKLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,532, dated November 1, 1892.

Application filed August 15, 1892. Serial No. 443,153. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY T. CREPEAU, of Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Traveling Lawn-Sprinklers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to lawn-sprinklers, and has particular reference to that class of such devices wherein the pressure of the water is utilized to furnish the motive power for causing the sprinkler to travel slowly over the ground.

The object of my invention is to produce a machine of this character in which the water before its passage to and escape from the sprinkler-arms will operate a motor to positively propel the machine.

To this end my invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the machine complete. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the same with the sprinkler-arms and the upper portion of the stand-pipe omitted. Fig. 3 is a plan view of so much of the machine as is shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail side elevation of the water-motor and driving-gear, looking from the side opposite that shown in Fig. 1, and with the platform in section.

Similar reference-letters indicate the same parts throughout the several views.

The platform $a$ is provided at one end with bearings for the traction-wheels $a'$ and at the other end with a vertical stud $a^3$, on which is pivoted an arm $a^3$, bifurcated at one end to receive steering-wheel $a^4$ and having at its other end a stud $a^5$, projecting upwardly through an arc-shaped slot $a^6$, formed in the platform, said stud being provided with means for clamping it in suitable position to cause the machine when traveling to move in the arc of a circle of greater or less diameter.

On the axle $a^\times$ of the traction-wheels $a'$ is loosely journaled a gear $b$, meshing with a pinion $b'$ on a counter-shaft $b^2$, said counter-shaft having, also, secured to it a gear $b^3$, meshing with a worm $b^4$, secured to the lower end of a shaft $b^5$, which passes up through a stuffing-box $b^6$ in the platform and has secured to its upper end one of the pistons of a double-piston rotary water-engine, as shown by dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 4. This engine or water-motor being of common and well-known form, needs no further description herein.

Splined on the axle $a^\times$ is one part $c$ of a clutch, the counterpart $c'$ of which is formed in the hub of the gear $b$. The part $c'$ is provided with an annular groove $c^2$, into which enters a trundle-roll $c^3$ at the lower end of a shipping-lever $c^4$. By the movement of the lever $c^4$ in one direction or the other the traction-wheels will be caused to receive power from the motor or remain stationary at will.

Secured to the back of the machine is a pipe $d$, having a hose connection $d'$ for the supply of water. This pipe extends each way from the point of coupling of the hose over the platform, and each of these branch pipes $d^2$ is connected with the sides of the water-motor at $d^3$ $d^4$ and also extends upwardly to a point above the motor, where they unite with the stand-pipe $d^5$, the upper end of which is provided with rotary sprinkler-arms $d^6$ of any well-known type. The pipe connections are provided with valves, as indicated in the drawings, at such points as to enable the water to be directed through the motor in either direction, so as to reverse the direction of its rotation, and whereby, also, the water may be caused to travel directly through the stand-pipe without having previously passed through the motor whenever it may be desired to utilize the full force of the water while the machine is stationary.

Obviously one pair of pipes might be omitted and the motor caused to always operate to propel the machine in one direction, and it is also obvious that the sprinkler-arms might be omitted and an upward spray or other form of nozzle used, whereby, owing to the motor, a fountain might be caused to travel about a lawn.

Having thus described the nature of my invention and explained a means for carrying it into effect, although without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its employment, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A lawn-sprinkler comprising in its construction a frame or platform mounted on wheels, a water-motor carried thereby and

having connections with the wheels to drive the same and propel the entire machine, and a pipe receiving the water discharged from the motor and leading from said motor to a suitable sprinkler, also carried by the frame or platform, substantially as described.

2. A lawn-sprinkler comprising in its construction a frame or platform mounted on wheels, a water-motor carried thereby and having connections with the wheels to drive the same and propel the entire machine, a pipe receiving the water discharged from the motor and leading from said motor to a suitable sprinkler, also carried by the frame, and means for connecting and disconnecting the motor and driving-wheels of the machine, for the purpose set forth.

3. A lawn-sprinkler comprising in its construction a frame or platform mounted on wheels, a water-motor carried thereby and having connections with the wheels to drive the same and propel the entire machine, a pipe receiving the water discharged from the motor and leading from said motor to a sprinkling device, also carried by the frame, and a movable clutch connecting the gearing with the axle of the driving-wheels, substantially as described.

4. A lawn-sprinkler comprising in its construction a frame or platform mounted on wheels, a water-motor carried thereby and having connections with the wheels to drive the same and propel the entire machine, a pipe receiving the water discharged from the motor and leading from said motor to a suitable sprinkler, also carried by the frame or platform, and double pipe connections and valves therein for reversing the direction of operation of the motor, for the purpose set forth.

5. A lawn-sprinkler comprising in its construction a frame or platform mounted on wheels, a water-motor carried thereby and having connections with the wheels to drive the same and propel the entire machine, a pipe receiving the water discharged from the motor and leading from said motor to a suitable sprinkler, also carried by the frame, and means for steering the machine, a clutch for throwing the motor into or out of connection with the driving-axle, and means for reversing the direction of the flow of water through the motor, substantially as described.

6. A traveling lawn-sprinkler comprising in its construction a water-motor geared to the driving-axle, a suitable sprinkling device, a pipe connected at one end with said sprinkling device and at the other end with branch pipes which are connected with opposite sides of the motor, a pipe having a coupling for connection with a hose, and having, also, branch pipes connected with opposite sides of the motor, and suitable valves in the pipes for causing the water to flow in either direction through the motor, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1892.

HENRY T. CREPEAU.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
A. W. HARRISON.