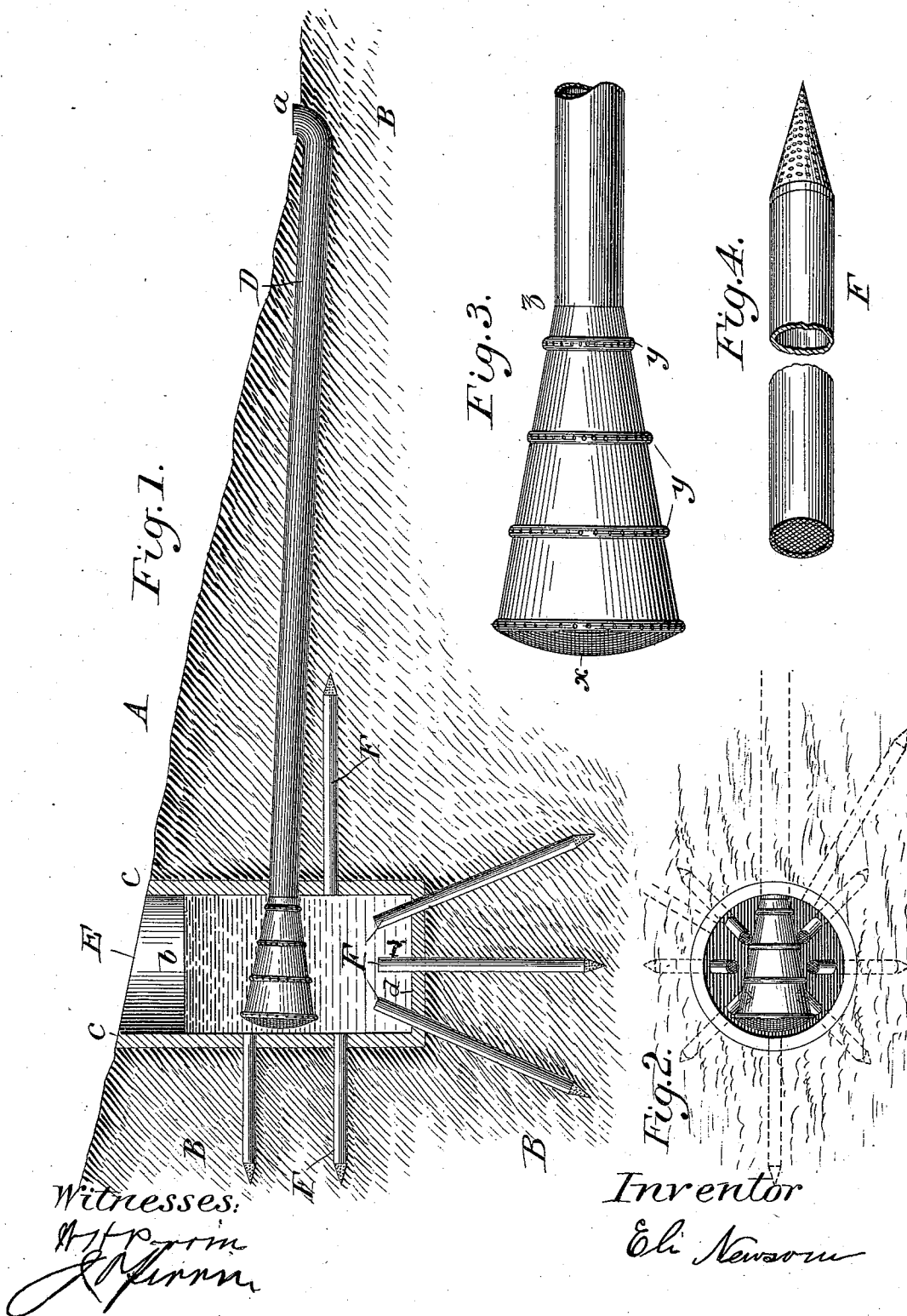


(No Model.)

E. NEWSOM.
MEANS FOR IRRIGATION.

No. 551,646.

Patented Dec. 17, 1895.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELI NEWSOM, OF LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

MEANS FOR IRRIGATION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,646, dated December 17, 1895.

Application filed January 9, 1895. Serial No. 534,403. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELI NEWSOM, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Lafayette, in the county of Tippecanoe and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Irrigation; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple and effective means for collecting water from the ground and distributing it at a lower level for irrigation and other purposes.

The invention consists in providing a well or receptacle with a series of tubes, which are driven into the ground so as to radiate from the sides and bottom of the well and collect water in said well, the well being also provided with a pipe, which discharges at a lower level.

The invention further consists in extending the tubes which pass through the bottom of the well a considerable distance above said bottom, so that any sediment or debris which may settle into the well will not close the lower supply-pipes.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view showing an irrigating device constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the artificial well or reservoir. Fig. 3 is an end view of the strainer which is applied to the discharge-pipe, and Fig. 4 is a view of one of the pipes or tubes which collect the water and discharge it into the well or reservoir.

A designates the surface of the ground into which is dug an artificial well or reservoir E, which is provided with side walls *c* and bottom *d*. The sides and bottom may be of brick, concrete, or other suitable material.

D designates the discharge-pipe, which is laid in the ground at a slight inclination from the well to its discharge end *a*. The end of the pipe D within the well or reservoir is provided with a suitable head preferably conical in shape and provided with beads *y*, perfor-

rated as shown. The enlarged end of the head carries a strainer *x*, while the discharge-pipe D is connected to the smaller end.

F F designate tubes which are conical-shaped and perforated at one end and provided with a strainer at the other end. These tubes are let into the ground so as to radiate from the well or reservoir, the end having the strainer communicating with the interior of said well or reservoir. By supplying the well or reservoir with the tubes F the well will be kept constantly filled according to the water-pressure above, thus forming practically an artificial spring.

The tubes which pass through the bottom of the well extend a considerable distance above the bottom, so that any sand or dirt which may be carried into the well will not clog the upper ends of the supply-pipes.

It will be noted that though this device is designed especially for irrigating it may be used for many other purposes, and that the water is collected in the well from the natural underground reservoir or underflow, and when collected in said well passes out of the discharge-pipe by gravity to the surface of the ground at a lower level than the well or reservoir and above the water-level at the point of exit.

The pipes F may be of various lengths and they are preferably arranged so that they will drain or collect water from a large area.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of an artificial reservoir, a plurality of supply tubes radiating therefrom, and a discharge pipe extending from the artificial reservoir to the surface of the ground at a point below the normal water level in the artificial reservoir, substantially as shown.

2. An irrigating device, consisting of an artificial reservoir set in a natural underground reservoir or underflow, a series of collecting tubes F radiating from the sides and bottom of the artificial reservoir, and a discharge pipe having within the artificial reservoir an enlarged head with a strainer, said pipe being laid so as to communicate with the reservoir and deliver the water collected therein by gravity to a point at the surface of the

ground at a lower level than said reservoir and above the water level at the point of exit.

3. The combination of an artificial reservoir the sides being provided with radiating
5 tubes which are let into the ground and terminate at the inner edges of the side walls of the reservoir; together with tubes which pass through the bottom of the reservoir and extend a considerable distance above the bot-
10 tom, and a discharge pipe D, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination with an artificial reser-

vair sunk in the ground and provided with tubes F for collecting water therein, of a discharge pipe D having a strainer, said pipe 15 being laid at an inclination and the lower or discharge end positioned below the line of the normal water level of the artificial reservoir, substantially as shown and for the purpose set forth.

ELI NEWSOM.

Witnesses:

CHARLES W. BONE,
E. C. BROWN.