April 5 1932. M. L. SCOTT 1,852,983

SOIL SAVER

Filed April 20, 1931

Fig. 1.

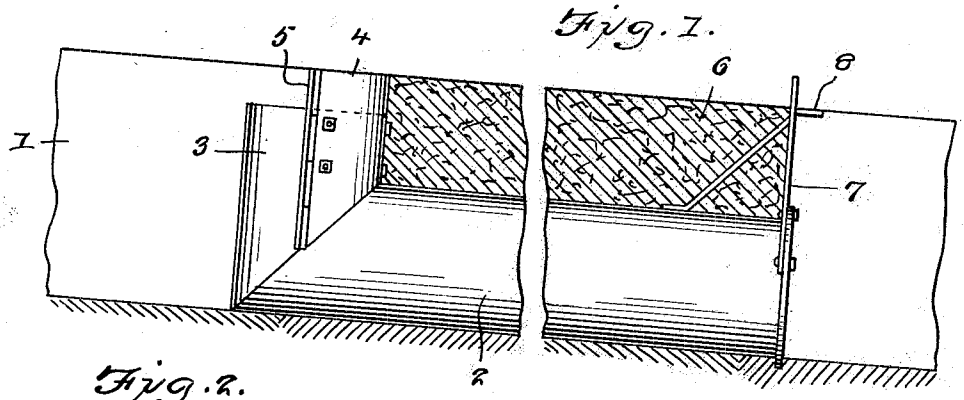



Fig. 2.

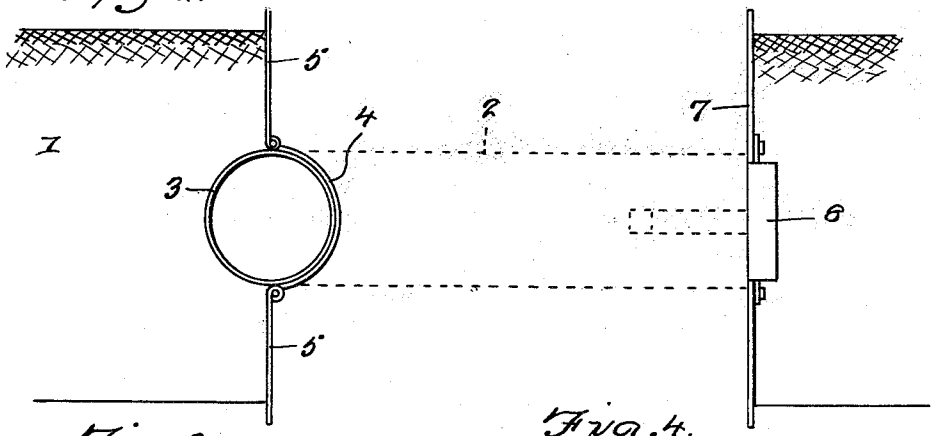



Fig. 3.

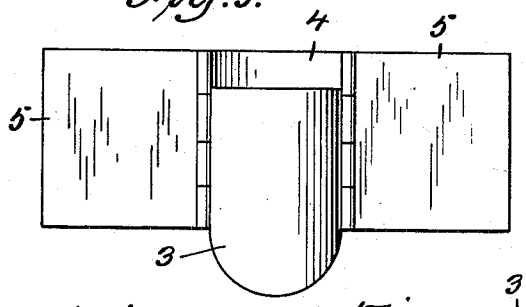



Fig. 4.

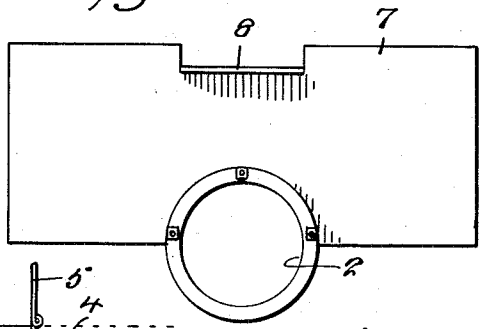



Fig. 5.

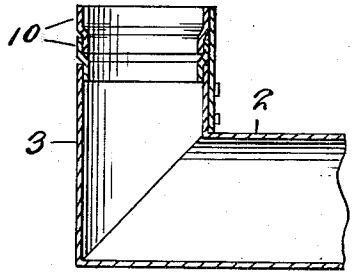



Fig. 7.

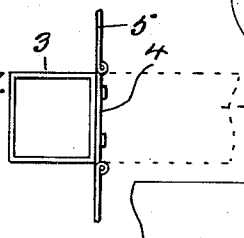
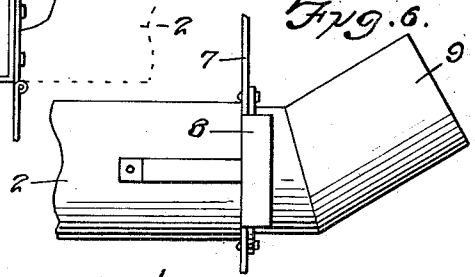



Fig. 6.




M. L. Scott INVENTOR

BY Victor J. Evans and Co. ATTORNEYS

Patented Apr. 5, 1932 1,852,983

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MARTIN LUTHER SCOTT, OF COOPER, TEXAS

## SOIL SAVER

Application filed April 20, 1931. Serial No. 531,605.

This invention relates to soil saving apparatus and it consists in the novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of the invention is to provide a soil saver adapted to be placed in ditches which have become washed out in fields, at terrace outlets and along roadsides and the like. The soil saver is placed in the bottom of the ditch and is covered over with earth thus forming a levee which may be used as a road or bridge over the ditch.

The soil saver includes a conduit provided at its upper or forward end with an elbow extension and this conduit is placed in the ditch so that the inlet end of the elbow is upwardly disposed. A plate is applied to the rear side of the elbow and is provided at its edges with wings hingedly attached thereto. The said wings are adapted to extend completely across the ditch from the sides of the elbow to the opposite banks of the ditch. Additional rings may be applied in the receiving end of the elbow in order to elevate the upper edge thereof, if desired. A flood dam is mounted at the lower end of the conduit and is adapted to hold the soil or earth in position above the conduit and the said flood dam is provided with a spill way opening adapted to permit overflow water to pass from the levee and back into the ditch without washing the levee. Suitable extension pipes may be connected with the outlet end of the conduit, if desired, for the purpose of directing the flow of water from the conduit into the lower portion of the ditch.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a ditch showing the soil saver in position therein.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the same.

Figure 3 is a front elevation of the soil saver.

Figure 4 is a rear elevation thereof.

Figure 5 is a detailed sectional view of the upper or forward end of the conduit of the soil saver showing the elevated rings applied thereto.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary top plan view of the lower portion of the conduit showing the flood dam applied thereto and means for diverting the flow of water from the discharged end of the conduit.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary plan view of a modified form of the soil saver.

As illustrated in the accompanying drawings the ditch to which the soil saver is applied is indicated in general at 1. The soil saver consists of a conduit pipe 2 which is placed in an inclined position upon the bottom of the ditch the said conduit pipe 2 having at its forward end an upstanding elbow 3. A plate 4 is applied to the rear side of the elbow 3 and wings 5 are hingedly connected with the edges of the plate 4. The wings 5 are adapted to extend completely across the ditch from the opposite side of the elbow 3 to the opposite bank of the ditch as best indicated in Figure 2 of the drawings. The body of the conduit 2 is covered by a volume of earth 6 which is filled into the ditch thus forming a levee or bridge. A flood dam 7 is attached to the lower end of the conduit 2 and extends completely across the ditch. The said dam 7 is provided at a point above the conduit 2 with a lip 8 cut from the material of the flood dam and disposed rearwardly and the opening made in the dam by the removal of the lip 8 therefrom may serve as a spill way for permitting flood water which passes over the levee to flow back into the ditch 1 without damaging the banks of the ditch or the levee. If desired an extension pipe 9 may be applied to the outlet end of the conduit 2 for the purpose of directing the flow of water from the conduit into the lower portion of the ditch.

Ring sections 10 (see Figure 5) may be applied to the receiving edge of the elbow 3 for the purpose of raising the entrance edge so that the apparatus may be applied to a ditch without regard to the depth thereof.

In the form of the soil saver as shown in Figure 7 the same general arrangement of the parts and features is the same as that shown and described in the form illustrated in Figure 1 with the exception that the conduit and elbow are rectangular in cross section instead of being circular. Other variations falling within the terms of the claims may be resorted to.

Having described the invention what is claimed is:—

1. A soil saver adapted to be used in a ditch comprising a conduit pipe provided at its upper end with an upstanding elbow, a plate applied to the rear side of the elbow and wings carried at the edges of the plate and adapted to extend from the sides of the elbow across the ditch and a filling applied upon the body of the conduit and located behind said plate and a dam plate attached to the lower end of the conduit and having at its upper edge a lip disposed above the outlet end of the conduit.

2. Soil saving apparatus comprising a conduit adapted to be used in a ditch and provided at its upper end with an upstanding elbow, a plate applied to the rear side of the elbow, wings hingedly connected with the edges of the plate and adapted to extend from the elbow to the banks of the ditch and a filling applied to the conduit and located behind said plate and extending across the ditch.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MARTIN LUTHER SCOTT.