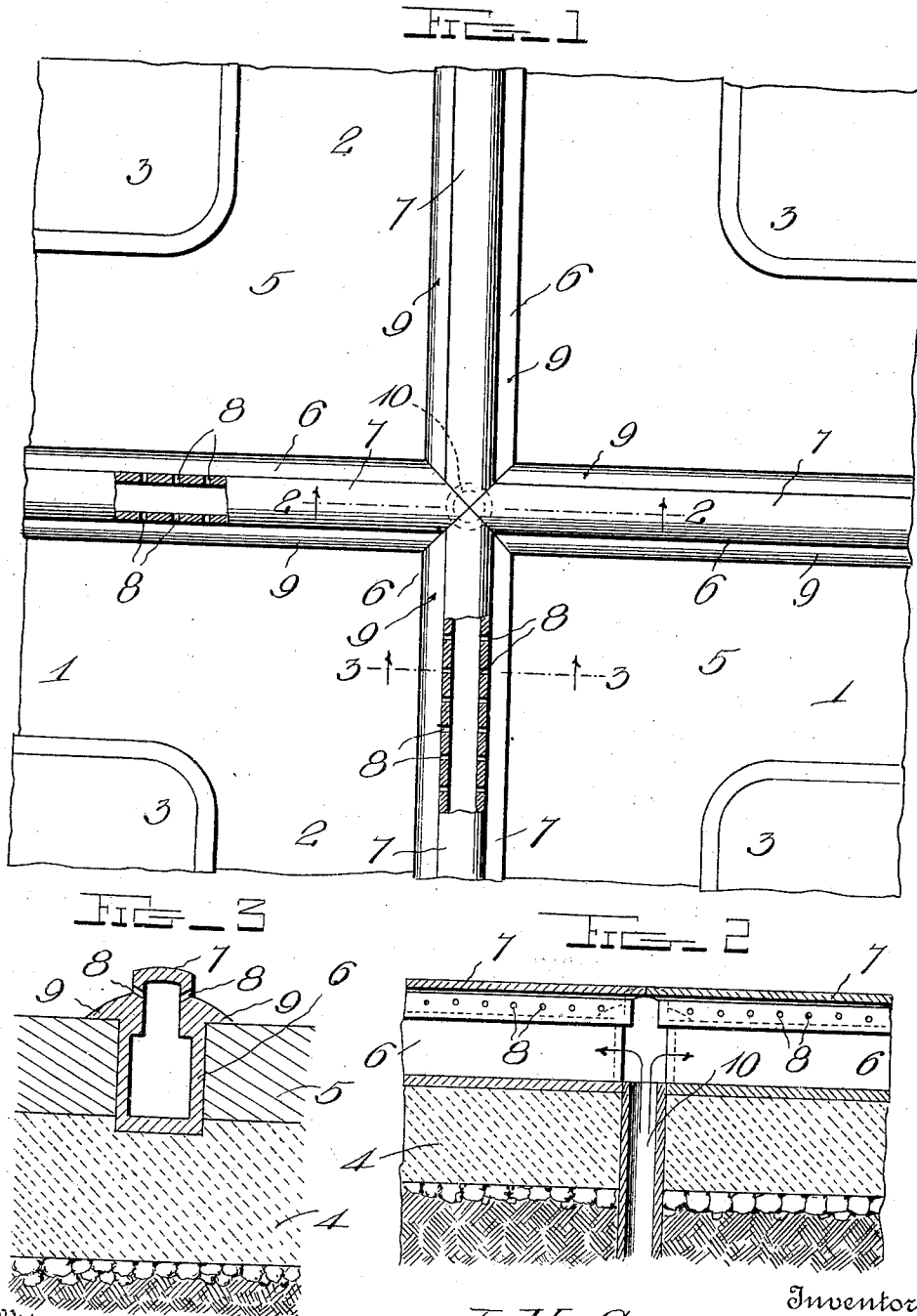


J. H. CARMACK.
STREET SPRINKLING SYSTEM.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 29, 1909.

965,077.

Patented July 19, 1910.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STREET-SPRINKLING SYSTEM.

965,077.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. CARMACK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oklahoma city, in the county of Oklahoma and State of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Street-Sprinkling Systems; and I do 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.

This invention relates to improvements in street sprinkling systems.

One object of the invention is to provide an improved arrangement of water conducting pipes by means of which streets may be quickly and thoroughly sprinkled.

Another object is to provide an improved construction of pipes having means to prevent the same from being pressed below the surface of the street, said means also facilitating the passage of vehicles over the upwardly projecting portions of the pipes.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of two intersecting streets showing the arrangement of my improved sprinkling system; Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a vertical, transverse sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

In the accompanying drawings, 1 and 2 denote two intersecting streets or roadways and 3 denotes the curbing along the sides of the streets. The streets 1 and 2 are shown in the present instance as having a surface paved with concrete material 4 over which is a layer of asphalt 5 in which the water conducting pipes or tubes 6 of my improved system are embedded.

The tubes or pipes 6 are here shown and are preferably of rectangular shape in cross section and have their main or body portion embedded in the asphalt and set a slight distance into the concrete material of the paving. The pipes 6 are provided with a reduced upwardly projecting discharging portion 7 which extends a suitable distance above the surface of the street and is provided on its opposite sides which are ver-

tically disposed with a series of upwardly inclined discharging apertures or perforations 8. The vertical arrangement of the apertured side walls of the extension 7 provides for the protection of the apertures to prevent their becoming clogged with dirt from the street.

On the opposite sides of the upwardly projecting portions 7 of the pipes below the outer ends of the perforations 8 are formed laterally projecting stop flanges 9 which engage and rest on the upper surface of the paving and serve to prevent the pipes from being pressed or forced down into the paving material by the passage thereof of heavy vehicles. The upper sides of the flanges 9 are beveled or inclined upwardly on a slight curve from their outer edges toward the upwardly projecting portions 7 of the pipes, thereby facilitating the passage of vehicles over the projecting portions of the pipes. The pipes 6 may be connected with a water main 10 or other source of water supply at any suitable point but are preferably connected to the main 10 at their point of intersection, said connection being preferably made through the bottom or lower side of the pipes. By connecting the pipes with the main at their point of intersection, the water from the main will be equally distributed in all directions, throughout the branches of the pipe and from the same will be discharged through the perforations 8 in opposite directions toward the curbing of the streets, thereby thoroughly sprinkling and washing the latter. The size and number of the water discharging perforations in the pipes may be varied to accord with the pressure and supply of the water from the main.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a street sprinkling system, a series of pipes set in the street pavement and hav-

ing respective extensions projecting above the surface of the street, said extensions having vertically disposed side walls with series of water discharging perforations therein, and means for preventing the pipes from being pressed down below the surface of the street.

2. In a street sprinkling system, a series of pipes set in the street pavement and having respective extensions projecting above the street surface, said extensions having oppositely disposed vertical side walls provided with downwardly and inwardly inclined water discharging perforations, and spaced flanges formed on the opposite sides of the upwardly extending portions of the pipes to engage the upper surface of the street and thereby prevent the pipes from being forced down below the street surface.

3. In a street sprinkling system, a series of pipes set in the paving of the street, and having respective upwardly projecting extensions provided on opposite sides with series of water discharging perforations, stop flanges formed on the opposite sides of said extensions to engage the surface of the street

to prevent the pipes from being forced downwardly, said stop flanges having inclined upper surfaces to facilitate the passage of vehicles over the upwardly extending portions of the pipe.

4. In a street sprinkling system, a series of intersecting pipes set in the surface of the street, said pipes having reduced upwardly projecting extensions provided with upwardly inclined perforations arranged in the opposite sides thereof, stop flanges formed on the opposite sides of said extensions below the perforations therein to engage the upper surface of the street and thereby prevent the pipes from being forced downwardly into the paving of the street, and means to connect said pipes at their point of intersection with a water main.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES H. CARMACK.

Witnesses:

A. D. MARBLE,
M. B. MARBLE.