

(No Model.)

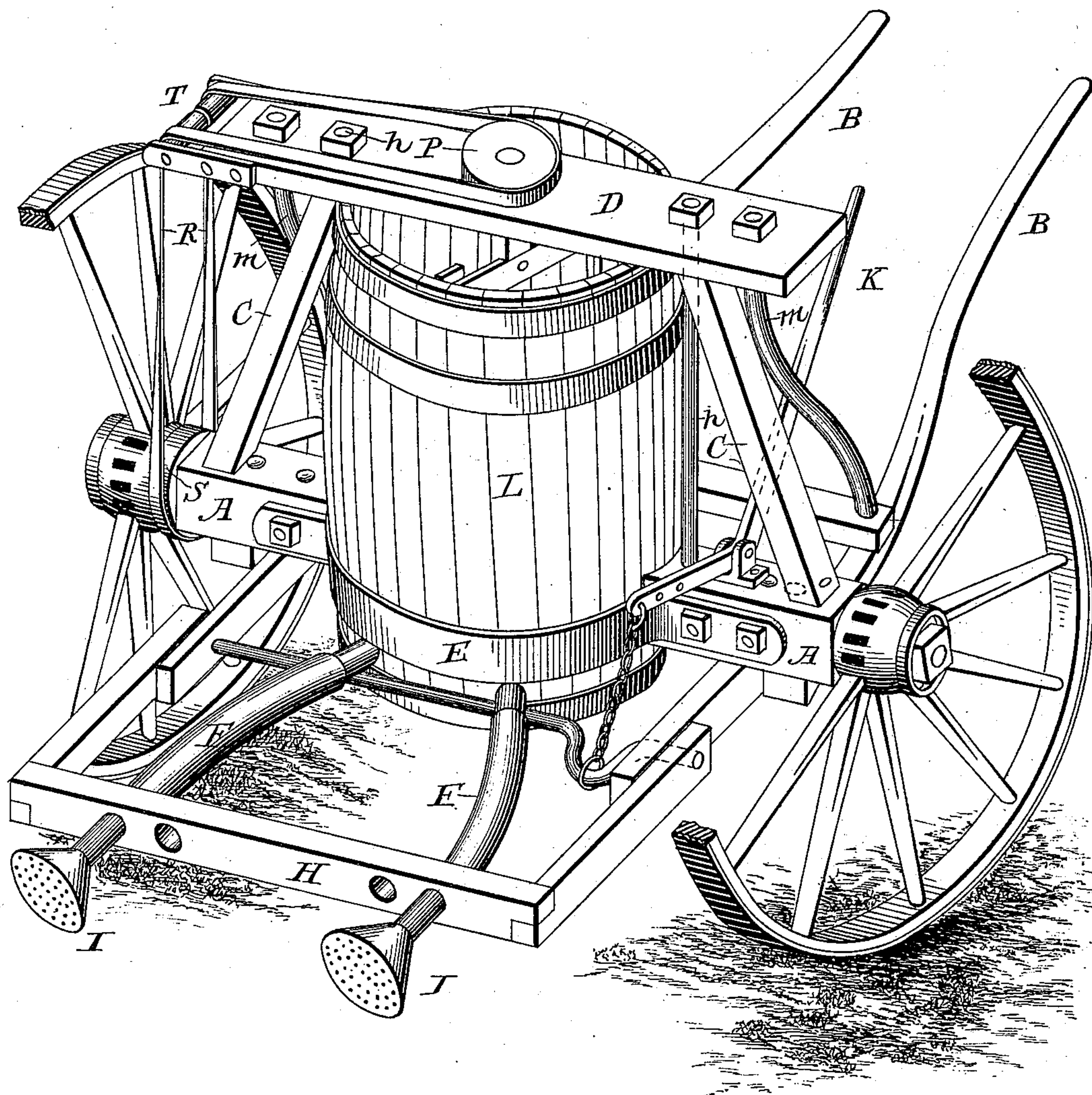
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. MOORE.  
POTATO SPRINKLER.

No. 336,938.

Patented Mar. 2, 1886.

*Fig. 1.*



Witnesses

*S. P. Babcock*  
*A. E. Babcock*

Inventor

*William H. Moore*  
*Chas. Snowdler*  
*attys*

(No Model.)

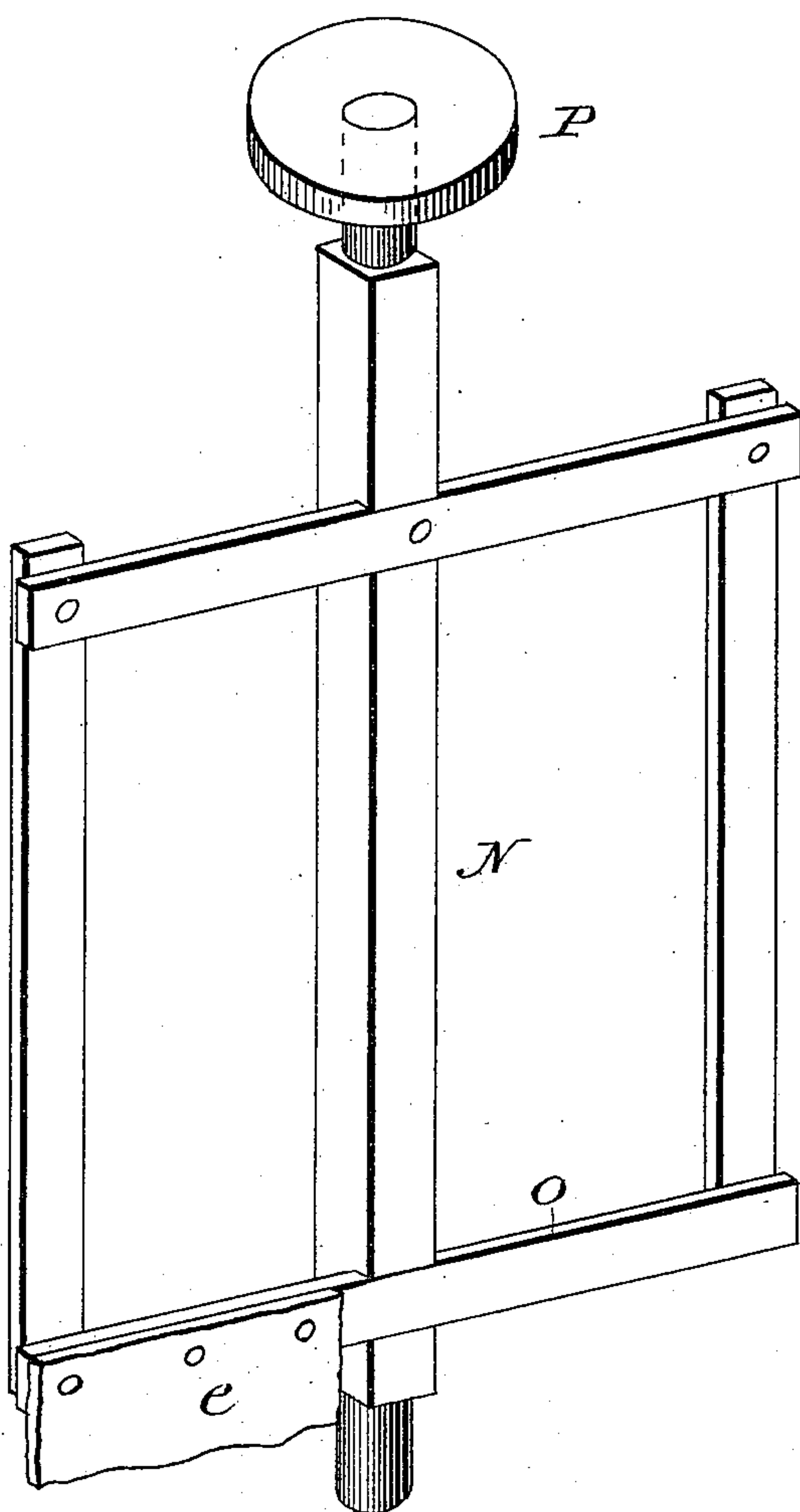
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*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses:

*S. P. Babcock*  
*A. E. Babcock*

Inventor

*William H. Moore*

*C. A. Snowdon*  
*attys*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, OF PALMYRA, MICHIGAN.

## POTATO-SPRINKLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,938, dated March 2, 1886.

Application filed July 27, 1885. Serial No. 172,840. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Palmyra, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Potato-Sprinkling Machine, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in potato-sprinkling machines in which sprinkling-roses operate in conjunction with hinged or elastic tubes, an upright barrel, and an agitating device; and the objects of my improvements are, first, to provide a continuous flow of insect-mixture; second, to keep the mixture well stirred; and, third, to provide an inexpensive and handy method of removing any sediment that may accumulate in the sprinkling-roses to obstruct their free and uninterrupted discharge. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a detailed view in perspective of the sprinkling-roses, the conducting-tubes, the upright barrel, the actuating lever, and chain. Fig. 2 is a perspective detailed view of the stirring device.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout.

The axle A, shafts B B, braces C C, binding-beam D, with the iron socket E, constitute the frame of the machine, and is carried along by means of two suitable wheels. The axle A is made of two separate ends, to which the socket E is bolted. The socket E is made of strong band-iron in half-hoops, with the several ends bent outward and bolted to the axle ends, forming one continuous axle, and, together with the binding-beam D and braces C C, form a sort of truss-axle, strong and light. Any suitable wheels can be used, but should carry the bottom of the barrel high enough to pass over the potato-tops without injury thereto. The iron socket E is made large enough to admit the bottom end of the barrel a short distance, thus lowering the center of gravity and more easily holding the barrel firmly in place. The tubes F F are inserted in the barrel, near the bottom, in order to drain the entire contents. The tubes F F are elastic between the connections to the barrel and the sprinkling-roses. The sprinkling-roses I I are made in the usual manner of tin or other

metal, and have a short metal tube attached. This short tube passes through the back part of the hinged frame H and continued by an elastic tube to the barrel with a short metal tube connecting with the barrel. The frame H is hinged to the main frame of the machine, near the outward extremities of the axle by means of the rod g. The bent portion of the rod g forms a short arm, to which one end of the chain x is attached. Two arms, forming part of the frame H, extend sufficiently far from the hinge to reach the short metal tubes attached to the sprinkling-roses. The connecting-stick of the frame H, running from one arm to the other, is pierced with holes through which the short metal tubes pass, and forms a support for them. A lever, K, is hinged to the main frame or axle of the machine, and a short arm of the same is connected to the hinged frame H by means of the chain x, attached to the short arm of the lever K and to the bent arm of the rod g, the rod g being immovably fastened to the frame H, and by moving the long arm of the lever the frame H is held at any desired elevation, thereby elevating or lowering the several sprinkling-roses. When turning round, or at any other time, the sprinkling-roses may be elevated to the full height of the barrel, causing the liquid from the barrel to cease discharging, and at the same time any sediment having collected in the sprinkling-roses will run back into the barrel. This process of simply elevating the sprinkling-roses at any time they may be clogged with sediment effectually clears them, and can be done in an instant, in any part of the field, without stopping or obstructing the work. Elevating the sprinkling-roses does away with the usual cut-offs and also serves to clear the discharge-holes, that often become clogged. The barrel L is placed upright and down a little distance through the iron socket E, and is held firmly in place by means of the binding-beam D resting over the top. The beam D is held down with draw-bolts h h on each side of the barrel, connecting with the axle. The wooden braces C C and iron braces M M connect with the beam D and the lower part of the frame and secure the necessary rigidity. Within the barrel is an upright stirring device, (represented in Fig. 2,) and consists of an upright shaft, N, resting cen-



trally in a socket at the bottom of the barrel. The upper end of said shaft passes through a hole in the beam D centrally over the top of the barrel. On the upper end of shaft N is fastened a pulley. Near the bottom of the shaft N is an arm, O, reaching nearly across the barrel, and attached to the arm O is a rubber or brush scraper, e. There may be several arms along the upright shaft. The several arms revolving in the liquid contents of the barrel, together with the rubber scraper revolving on the bottom of the barrel when the machine is in operation, effectually stirs the liquid in the barrel and mixes with it any ingredient—such as paris-green—that may be introduced therein. From the pulley P a belt, R, passes over a roller, T, at the end of the beam D, and from thence passes downward over a pulley, S. The pulley S is fastened to the hub of one of the wheels which carry the whole machine. When the wheel turns, it imparts motion to the belt and revolves the stirring device in the barrel. The barrel should be provided with a tight cover, and over it the driver's seat is placed, within easy reach of the lever K. The lever K may be operated either by hand or foot.

I am aware that bottle and can washers have been provided with brushes on the end of arms connected to a central shaft adapted to be rotated by suitable means. I would therefore have it understood that I lay no broad claim to the use of flexible scrapers.

My scrapers keep the sediment which collects from the fluid in the barrel or reservoir constantly stirred and mixed with the fluid, and are not designed to wash or clean the barrel in any respect.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The wheels and divided axle, in combination with the barrel or reservoir placed between the divided ends of the axle, a curved brace passed around the barrel and having its ends secured to the sections of the axle, the transverse beam D, located across the top of the barrel, and braces for binding the beam in position, as set forth.

2. The main frame carrying the barrel or reservoir, in combination with the supplemental hinged frame connected to the main frame, the sprinklers supported in the latter, and having a flexible connection with the lower end of the barrel or reservoir, and devices for actuating the hinged frame to effect the elevation of the sprinklers, thereby shutting off the supply thereto and allowing any sediment that may have accumulated in the sprinklers to run back in the barrel, as set forth.

3. The main frame carrying the barrel or reservoir, in combination with the cranked rod journaled in the frame, supplemental frame H, immovably fastened to the ends of the cranked rod, sprinkling devices I I, supported in the front end of the supplemental frame and having a flexible connection with the barrel or reservoir, a lever, K, pivoted in the main frame and connecting with the crank of the said rod, as set forth.

WILLIAM H. MOORE.

Witnesses:

C. B. BOTHUM,  
J. SMITH.