

(No Model.)

J. B. FELLOWS.
TRAVELING LAWN SPRINKLER.

No. 473,454.

Patented Apr. 26, 1892.

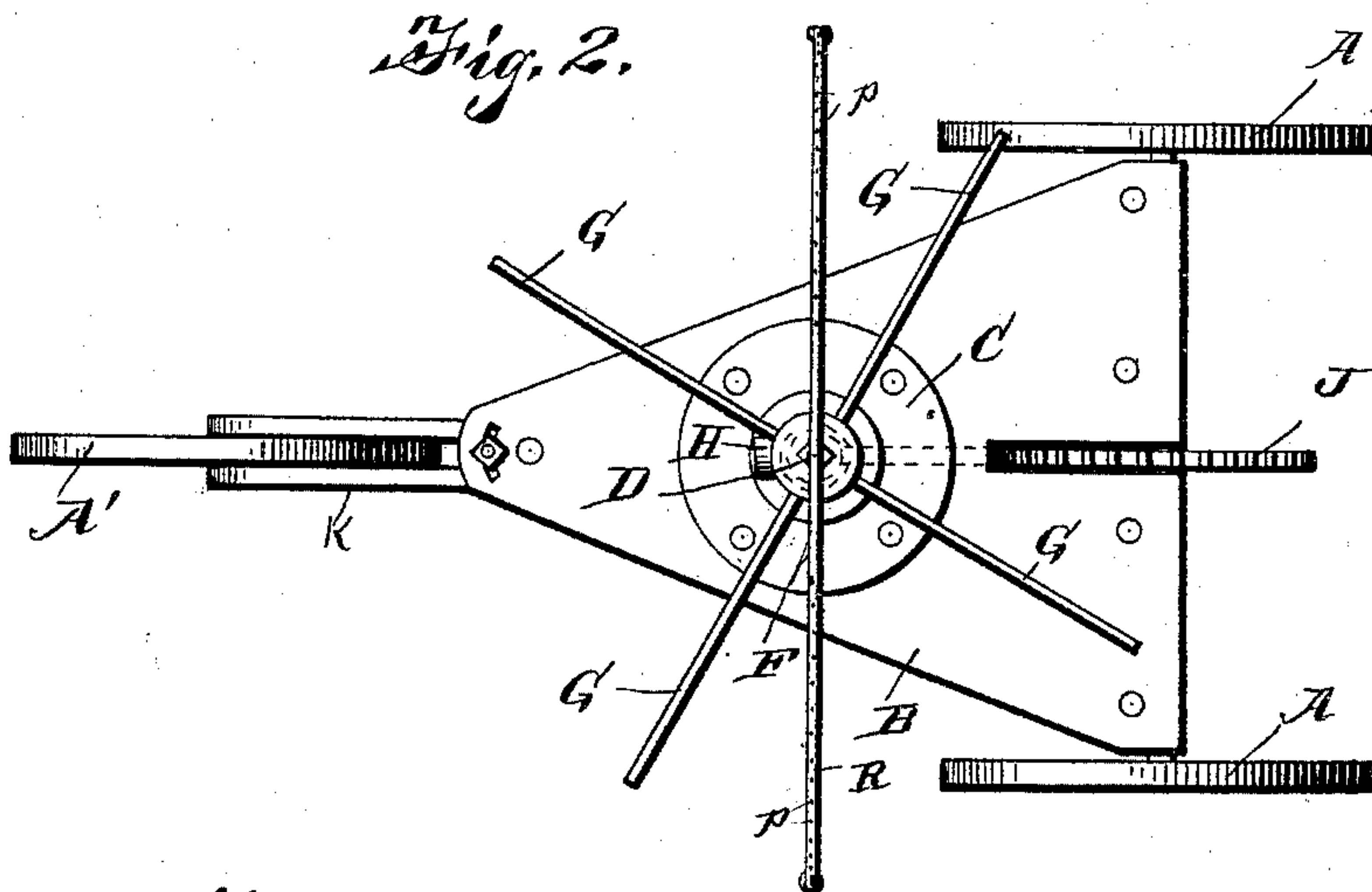
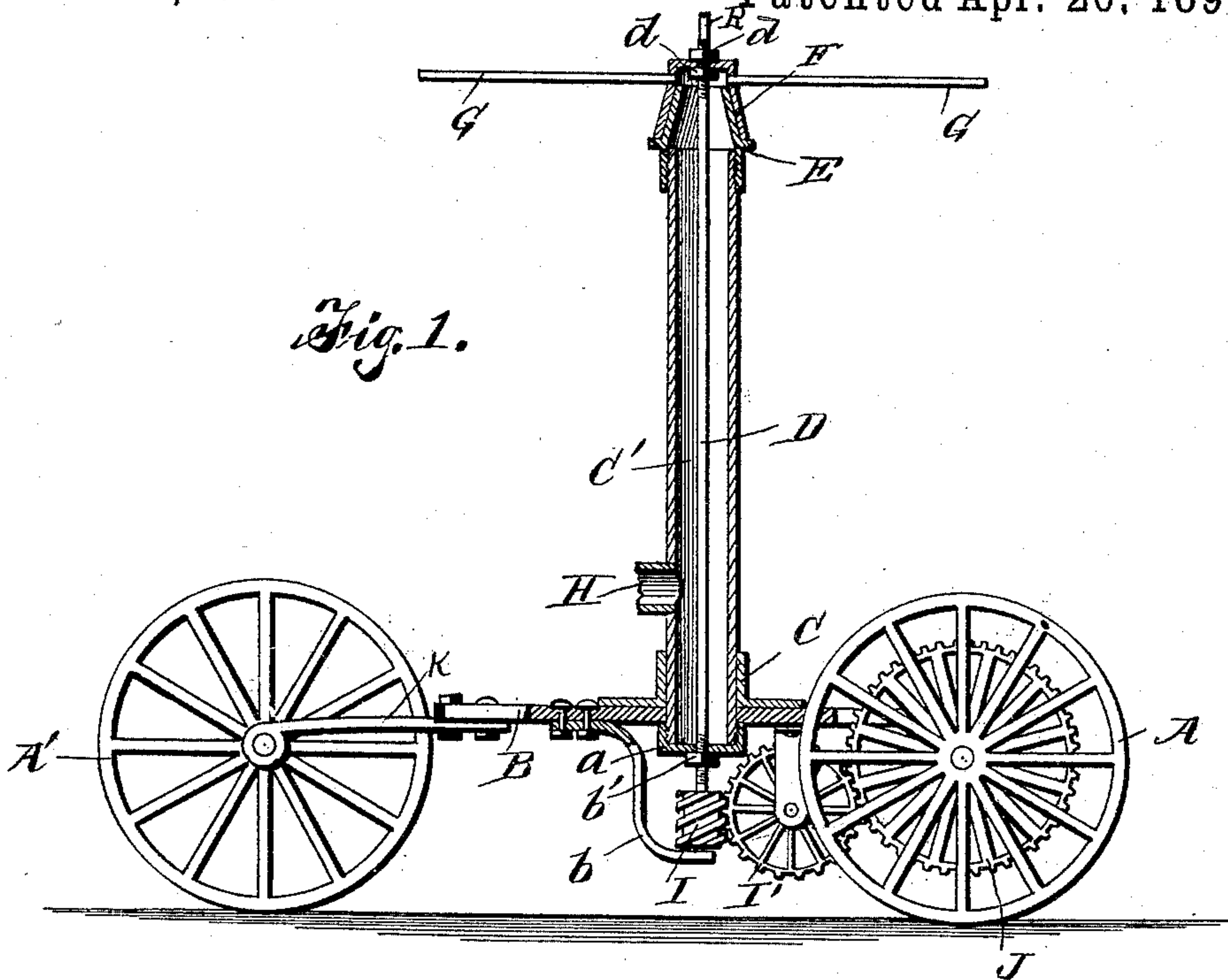
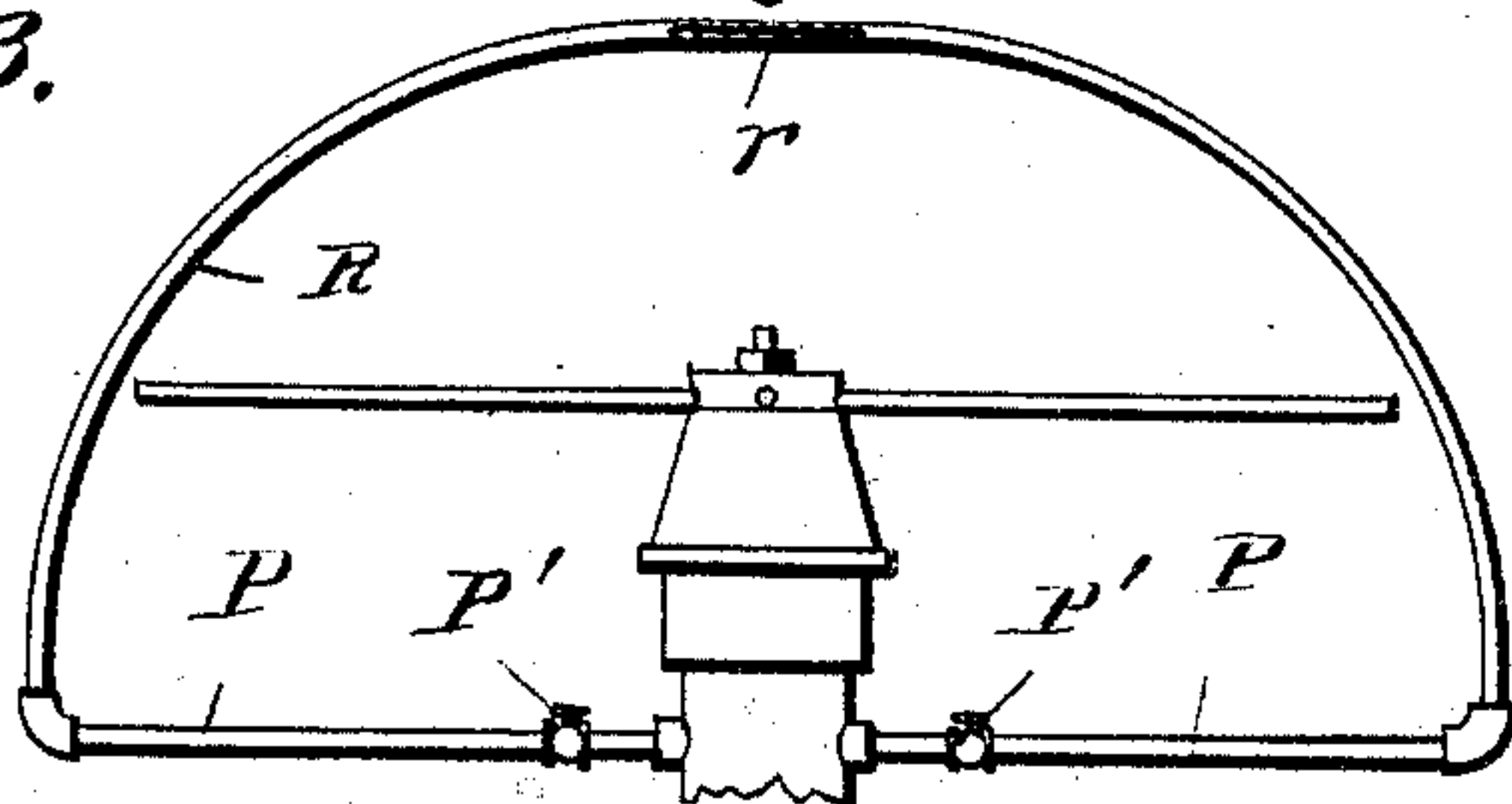


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEROME B. FELLOWS, OF NORTH CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

TRAVELING LAWN-SPRINKLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 473,454, dated April 26, 1892.

Application filed October 31, 1891. Serial No. 410,486. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEROME B. FELLOWS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of North Conway, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Traveling Lawn-Sprinklers; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a side elevation, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a top plan view. Fig. 3 is a front view of upper portion of stand-pipe and attachments.

This invention has relation to lawn-sprinklers; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter specified.

The objection to the sprinklers heretofore in use has been that they remain stationary at the point at which they are placed until they are moved by means independent of themselves to another location.

The object of this invention is to provide a sprinkler which will by its own power propel itself along the surface to be watered.

In the accompanying drawings, the letters A A designate the front supporting-wheels, and A' the rear wheel, said wheels carrying a triangular platform or frame B. On this platform is bolted or secured a sleeve or flange C, in which is secured the lower end of a stand-pipe C'. Running vertically through the pipe is a rod or shaft D, which passes through an aperture in a plug *a*, closing the lower end of the pipe, and is provided with bearings in a bracket *b*. A nut *b'* prevents said rod or shaft from vertical movement. The upper portion of the stand-pipe has screwed thereon a sleeve E, on which fits or bears a cap F, having therein an aperture through which the upper portion of the rod or shaft D projects. The cap F is secured to the shaft by the nuts *d d'*, one above and one below, and rests against the shoulder *e* on the sleeve, permitting the use of washers to take up the wear of the parts.

G are the radial branch-pipe arms or sprinklers carried by said cap, (four being shown.)

H is a coupling near the lower portion of the stand-pipe to which the supply-hose is connected.

On the lower portion of the shaft D below the stand-pipe is a worm I, which meshes in a gear-wheel I', journaled in arms or brackets of the frame and which in turn meshes with a second gear-wheel J, fast on the front axle.

It will be apparent that when water is admitted to the stand-pipe the radial arms will revolve in the manner of ordinary sprinklers, giving a rotary movement to the shaft D through the cap F and thereby through the worm and gear wheels propelling the supporting wheels and frame.

The rear wheel A' is journaled in an arm K, which is capable of a lateral adjustment. By this means the machine can be set to travel either in a straight line or in a circle of any diameter, as may be desired.

Sufficient power will be produced to not only drive the machine but to drag the hose with it.

It is obvious that these machines may be of any size, from that suitable for sprinkling small lawns up to that designed for use in sprinkling large public parks. In the latter case, where it is necessary to carry a considerable length of hose, I find it advisable to spike the supporting-wheels to prevent their slipping. By changing the relative sizes of the gear-wheels the rate at which the machine is propelled may be regulated. In addition to the sprinkler-arms G it may be advisable to provide the stand-pipe with the horizontal arms P P, communicating with the interior thereof. To the outer ends of these arms are connected the ends of a semicircular pipe-section R, forming an arc above the upper end of the stand-pipe above the arms G. This pipe is provided with a series of discharge-perforations *p*. Each of the arms P P is provided with the cock or valve P', by means of which the water may be cut off from one or both, as desired, the bow portion R being closed at the highest point. By means of this attachment the machine is capable of sprinkling over a larger area than that covered by the sprinklers G.

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

1. The combination, with the supporting-

frame and the stand-pipe thereon, of the vertical shaft in said stand-pipe, a connection between said shaft and the sprinkler-arms, and gear carried by said shaft and engaging gear
5 for driving the machine, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the supporting-frame and the stand-pipe carried thereby, the sleeve thereon, and the cap having bearings
10 on said sleeve and carrying the sprinkler-arms, of the rotary shaft connected to said cap and carrying a worm meshing with said driving-gear connected with the main axle,
15 and means for automatically steering the machine, substantially as specified.

3. A self-propelled lawn-sprinkler comprising a supporting-vehicle, a stand-pipe supported thereon, sprinkling devices arranged to revolve on the upper end of said pipe, a vertical shaft inside of said pipe and connected to said sprinkling devices, gear on said shaft arranged to propel the vehicle under the rotation of said shaft, and means for steering said vehicle, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

JEROME B. FELLOWS.

Witnesses:

GEO. U. EASTMAN,
C. J. POOLE.