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Volume 1	No. 1.	Diplomatic: Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Volume 2	No. 1.	Interior.
Volume 3	No. 1.	War: Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 4	No. 1.	War—Appendix: Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 5	No. 1.	Navy.
Volume 6	No. 1 to No. 4.	
Volume 7	No. 5 to No. 49.	
Volume 8	No. 50 to No. 72, except Nos. 52 and 56.	
Volume 9	No. 52.	Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 10	No. 56.	Commercial Relations.
Volume 11	No. 73.	Parts 1 and 2.
Volume 12	No. 74 to No. 133, except Nos. 75 and 102.	
Volume 13	No. 75.	(Quarto.)
Volume 14	No. 102.	Smithsonian Report.
Volume 15	No. 136.	Agricultural Report.
Volume 16	No. 134 to No. 156, except No. 136.	

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1866.

Third, the combination of the sleeve E, the links and toggle joints with their terminal wedges, and the expanding segments or ring, substantially as described.

Fourth, the combination of the links I I with the toggles J J, substantially as and for the purpose described.

No. 51,135.—PETER BUDENBACK, New York, N. Y.—*Locomotive Head Lamp.*—November 28, 1865.—This invention consists in the employment of a double conical foraminous cage, surrounding the mouth of a supply pipe of a locomotive head lamp; also, of a plurality of rings, attached by arms to the button rod and sliding within the draught tube.

Claim.—First, the described arrangement of the double conical, foraminous cage, or guard *f*, surrounding the mouth of the supply tube *e*, in the described relation to the reservoir and burner, for the purpose specified.

Second, the plurality of supporting rings *k k*, attached by arms to the button rod *j*, and disconnected from the draught tube, when combined and arranged in relation to the various parts of the lamp burner in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

No. 51,136.—JAMES H. BUMP, Unadilla, N. Y.—*Tube and Pump for Wells.*—November 28, 1865.—This invention consists in enclosing a cylinder or pump barrel, having a conical, perforated end, within the well tubing, and connecting the two by means of a contraction in the outer pipe.

Claim.—First, in wells which are made by driving the ends of tubes into the ground, enclosing a cylinder or pump barrel having a conical, perforated end, within an outer tube driven or placed in the ground, and connecting them by a water-tight joint, by means of a contraction in the outer pipe, substantially as shown.

Second, making a flange or its equivalent on the inside of the pump barrel or cylinder, so that the cylinder can be removed by the jar of the piston against it, substantially as described.

No. 51,137.—EDWIN BURGESS, Racine, Wis.—*Suspenders.*—November 28, 1865.—This invention will be understood by reference to the claim and engraving.

Claim.—Suspenders having a yoke and vertical and inclined parts, united by a single buckle, all substantially as described.

No. 51,138.—JAMES BURNES, Titusville, Penn.—*Drill and Reamer for Oil or other Wells.*—November 28, 1865.—The object of this invention is to produce a drill which shall bore a round hole, as well by reason of the position of its cutting edges in relation to each other, as by reason of the reamer which constitutes a part of the tool.

Claim.—First, in drills for boring oil and other wells, placing one cutting edge across the drill, but on one side of its diameter, and another cutting edge on a radial line, at a right angle or other angle to the other cutter, substantially as shown, the last mentioned cutter being equal in length to the radius of the bore.

Second, in combination with cutting surfaces arranged as stated in the first clause of the claim, the reamer D, constructed and arranged on the drill substantially as described.

No. 51,139.—MARCUS L. BYRN, New York, N. Y.—*Coal Scuttle.*—November 28, 1865.—This invention consists of a wooden vessel made with the sides and bottom of separate pieces, the front part being so formed as to make a shute, and bound together by metallic straps, and provided with a bail.

Claim.—As a new article of manufacture the scuttle for coal, &c., formed in the manner specified.

No. 51,140.—THOMAS BYRNE, New York, N. Y.—*Cotton Bale Raft.*—November 28, 1865.—This invention is described by the claim.

Claim.—The mode substantially as herein described of rafting cotton bales and other baled or bundled merchandise, of a buoyant character, upon rivers, the said mode comprising a frame or platform for a series of bales or bundles, and a water-proof covering applied under the bottom, around the sides and ends, and partly or wholly over the top of the raft of bales or bundles as described and represented.

No. 51,141.—CHARLES W. CAHOON, Portland, Me.—*Bottle.*—November 28, 1865.—This invention consists of a block of wood bored out and coated on the inside with asphaltum, shellac, or other insoluble varnish.

Claim.—A bottle consisting of a hollow block of wood, and fitted with a stopper rendered impermeable to liquids, by either of the substances specified, or their equivalents.

No. 51,142.—CHARLES W. CAHOON, Portland, Me.—*Bottle.*—November 28, 1865.—This invention consists of a bottle formed by boring nearly through a block of wood, and saturating it with a suitable liquid. The bored end of said block is stopped with a plug, through which hole smaller in diameter than the bore of the block is made.

Claim.—An impermeable wooden bottle having a plug, substantially as described.

Also, the said bottle, having a channel substantially as described.

Also, an impermeable wooden bottle, having covers substantially as described.

Improvement in tubes and pumps for wells

US 51136 A

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Inventors	James H. Bump
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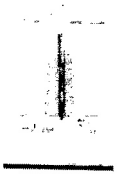
External Links: USPTO, USPTO Assignment, Espacenet

ABSTRACT available in

IMAGES (1)



DESCRIPTION (OCR text may contain errors)

CLAIMS available in

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. BUMP, OF UNADILLA, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN TUBES AND PUMPS FOR WELLS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 51,136, dated November 28, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. BUMP, of Unadilla, in the county of Otsego and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tubes and Pumps for Wells; and I do hereby declare4 that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which the drawing, consisting of only one figure, represents a well and tube made and applied according to my invention.

This invention relates to wells which are made by sinking or driving a tube into the ground without first digging or boring a hole for it. One mode of making such a well is to drive into the earth a tube whose lower end is brought toa point, and which end is perforated, so that after the tube has been driven down to the place where water is found, or to a vein of water, such water can enter the tube through its perforations and can then be pumped up by a piston in the ordinary way.

This invention is meant as an improvement on that mode; and it consists in driving down a soil-pipe of sufficient length to reach a vein of water, and which pipe is lessened in diameter ata certain point near its lower end within it by a tapering swell. The cylinder or pump barrel is made conical or tapering at its lower end, and is, moreover, perforated in that part. On letting the barrel down into the soil or driving pipe, which pipe constitutes the well-tube, its conical perforated end passes the said contracted part, but the part of the barrel which is of full size is stopped at the throat of the contraction and becomes wedged fast. The piston works in that part of the pump-barrel which is above the contraction. The upper end of the pump-barrel is contracted within, or has an internal flange against which the piston strikes when it is pulled up higher than its workin g stroke, and thereby loosens the barrel from the well-tube, so that it can be drawn to the top of the well.

A designates the well-tube. It is left open at both ends, and is to be thick and strong and capable of being driven through hard ground and even through rock. The earth is to be removed from within it by any proper means- At a suitable height in this tube from its lower end, its internal diameter is contracted, as at B, the contraction gradually increasing as it proceeds downward until it suddenly terminates, when the rest ofthe pipe is again made of the same diameter as it is above the contraction.

Within this tube or pipe is placed the pumpcylinder G, whose lower end, E, is conical and perforated, as seen at F in the drawing. It is driven down into the soil below the end of outer pipe, A, until it wedges tight in the contracted part B of said

pipe, it being intended that the parts shall fit water-tight, and that the whole of the perforated end of the cylinder shall be below the said contracted part B.

The upper part of the pump-cylinder C has an internal flange or shoulder, H.

D is the piston, and G the piston-rod. The piston works between the iiange or shoulder H, and the contracted or conical end of the cylinder or pump-barrel, where the ordinary valve is placed, as seen in red outline. Vhen it is desired to withdraw the said cylinder it is only necessary to draw the piston upward beyond its stroke, so that it will strike with a jar against the shoulder or flange H, when the cylinder will be disengaged from the outer pipe and can be drawn up to the top of the well.

In operating tbe pump, the water enters through the perforations F in the conical part E, and so comes free from dirt or foreign matter, and is raised by working the piston through which it passes at each descent thereof, and when the piston is drawn upward its valve or valves close andthe water aboveitislifted in the usual manner. A valve may be placed above the iiange H, and another one in the conical part, E, of the cylinder; but I have not shown any such valves, since their construction and arrangement are well understood by persons skilled in the art of making wells and pumps. The water is carried upward through the pipe A to the top of the well.

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let ters Patentl. In wells which are made by driving the ends of tubes into the ground, inclosing a cyl. inder or pump-barrel, having a conical per.

The above specification of my invention signed byline this 9th day of September, 1865.

JAMES H. BUMP.

formed end7 within an outer tube driven or placed in the ground, and connecting,' them by u. watertight joint by means of a contraction in the outer pipe7 substantially as shown. I

2. Making 2n ange, or its equivalent, 011 the Witnesses: inside of the pump-barrel or cylinder so that J A0013 TELLER, the cylinder can be removed by the jar of the R. TELLER. piston against it, substantially as described.

REFERENCED BY

Citing Patent	Filing date	Publication date	Applicant	Title
US4736797 *	Apr 16, 1987	Apr 12, 1988	Restarick Jr Henry L	Jarring system and method for use with an electric line

* Cited by examiner

CLASSIFICATIONS

Cooperative Classification	E21B43/128

The Otsego Chronicle.

MORRIS, N. Y.

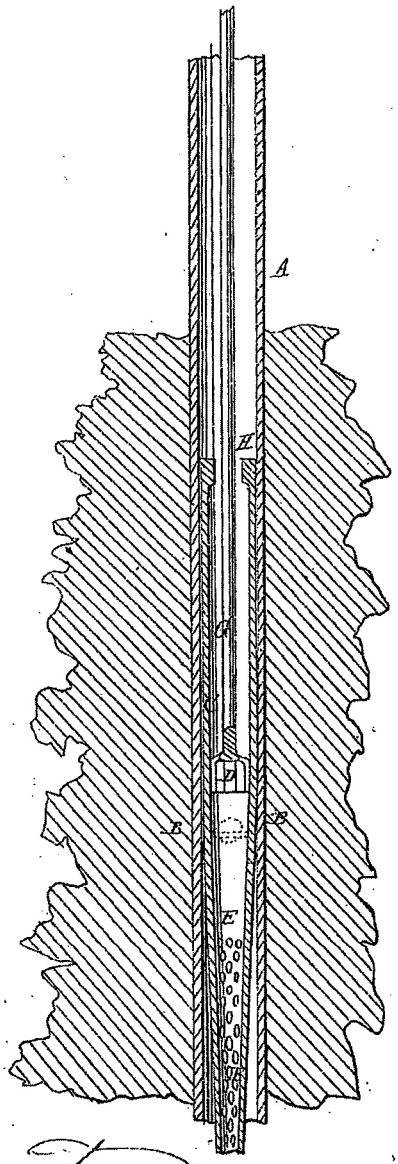
TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1865.

p. 3

J. H. Bump,

Well Tubing,

No. 51,136. Patented Nov. 28, 1865.



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