

S. Daykin.
Water Drawer.

A perspective view of a bag, labeled *B*. The bag has a rounded top and a handle at the bottom. A strap is attached to the side of the bag. The handle is labeled *A*, the strap is labeled *C*, and the bag body is labeled *D*.

Witness
J. H. Burridge
Frank S. Alden

United States Patent Office.

JAMES DAYKIN, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 72,725, dated December 31, 1867.

IMPROVED WATER-DRAWER.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JAMES DAYKIN, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Drawer; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the bucket.

Figure 2, a front view.

Figure 3, a vertical section.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views presented.

This invention consists in the manner of discharging the water from the bucket, it being an improvement of a former patent, the bucket and valve being alike in both, and the manner of elevating and tilting it the same. In that of the patent, a rod was attached to the valve, and made to reach upward within the bucket to a short distance above the brim, which, on being drawn up so as to strike the tilting-board, the end of the rod projecting above the brim also came in contact with the board, and was thereby depressed, which opened the valve at the bottom of the bucket, and allowed the water to run out through the spout A, fig. 1. The objection to this manner of opening the valve is that access could not be had to the bucket for the purpose of dipping out the water with a cup, &c., there being a bar across the top for the purpose of holding the end of the rod above referred to, and also for attaching the chain by which the bucket is drawn up. It also prevented any access being had to the valve for repairs, which could be reached only by first removing the bar, or by taking out the bottom of the bucket for that purpose. In order to avoid this inconvenience, the following plan for opening the valve is adopted, viz:

B, fig. 1, is the bucket, and A the spout; C is a semicircular yoke or loop; D, the cord, which passes transversely through the spout A, immediately below the bottom, there being notches cut in the edges of the spout for the reception of the cord, and in which the loop swings or vibrates, as will hereafter be shown. Projecting upward from the middle of the cord is a stem, E, fig. 3. It will be seen that the stem is protruded through the bottom of the bucket, and rests against the under side of the valve F. The position of the valve, stem, and yoke, as shown in fig. 3, is that when the valve is closed. Now, it will be obvious that, on depressing the yoke to the position indicated by the dotted lines *a*, and which will take place by its coming in contact with the conductor on the inside of the curb into which the water is discharged, the stem will force open the valve, as indicated by the dotted lines *b*, and thereby allow the water to flow out, as in the old way. The weight of the valve will cause it to close when the yoke is released from its contact with the conductor.

By this manner of opening the valve, the top of the bucket is left entirely unobstructed, so that a cup can be introduced, and thus dip water for drinking, which could not be done in the old way. A bail is used in this bucket, to which the chain is attached, like those in ordinary use.

I am aware that water-drawers have been constructed with a valve placed in the bottom of the bucket, and that said valve has been operated from without by means of a lever, for the accommodation and play of which the spout of the bucket is provided with an opening or slot cut into and through the bottom of the spout from the lip extending back, and in which the lever for operating the valve works, and which lever is pivoted to a standard in the spout at the rear end of said slot. Objections to this special construction are that, in consequence of the slot referred to, a large portion of the water, on being discharged from the bucket, runs through it back into the well, and splashes upon the curb, instead of flowing out, through the spout, into the pail or trough; also the standard and lever obstruct the passage of the water; therefore the labor spent in drawing it up is partially lost, which, in deep wells requiring much time and labor to elevate the water, is a serious fault. In order to avoid this defect, a semicircular yoke, C, is substituted for the lever, and which is so arranged, as above said, that the cord of the semicircle passes transversely across the spout, and is lodged and made to vibrate or swing in notches cut in the edges of said spout, in the manner above described. By this arrangement for operating the valve, the slot referred to is avoided; hence all the water that may be drawn up is poured into the pail, there being no slot in the spout through which any may escape into the well.

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

The yoke or loop C and stem E, as arranged in combination with the valve F and spout A, for the purpose and in the manner substantially as set forth.

JAMES DAYKIN.

Witnesses:

W. H. BURRIDGE,

J. H. BURRIDGE.