

(No Model.)

M. LYNCH.
STOCK WATERING TANK.

No. 407,410.

Patented July 23, 1889.

Fig 1.

Fig 2.

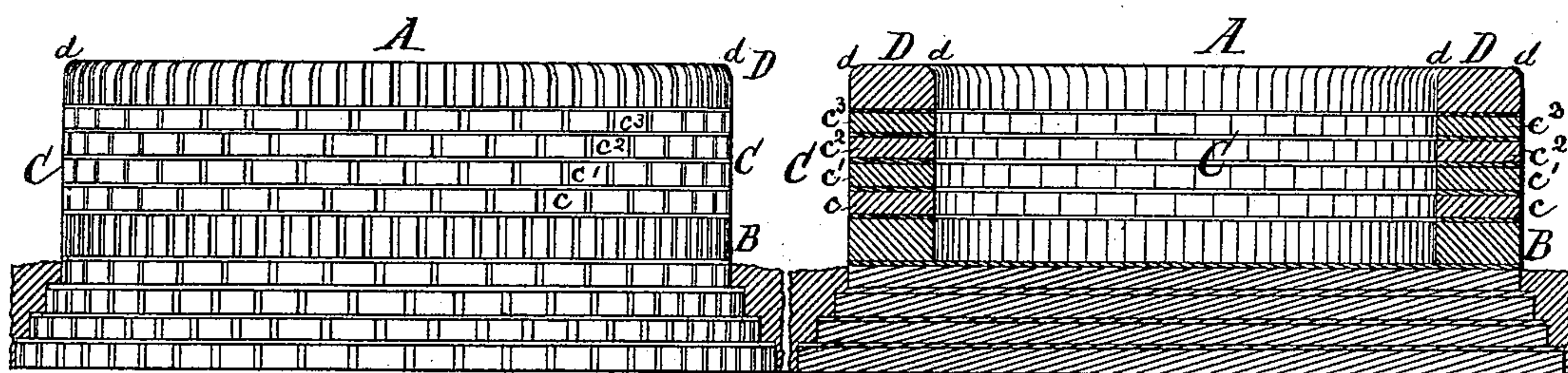
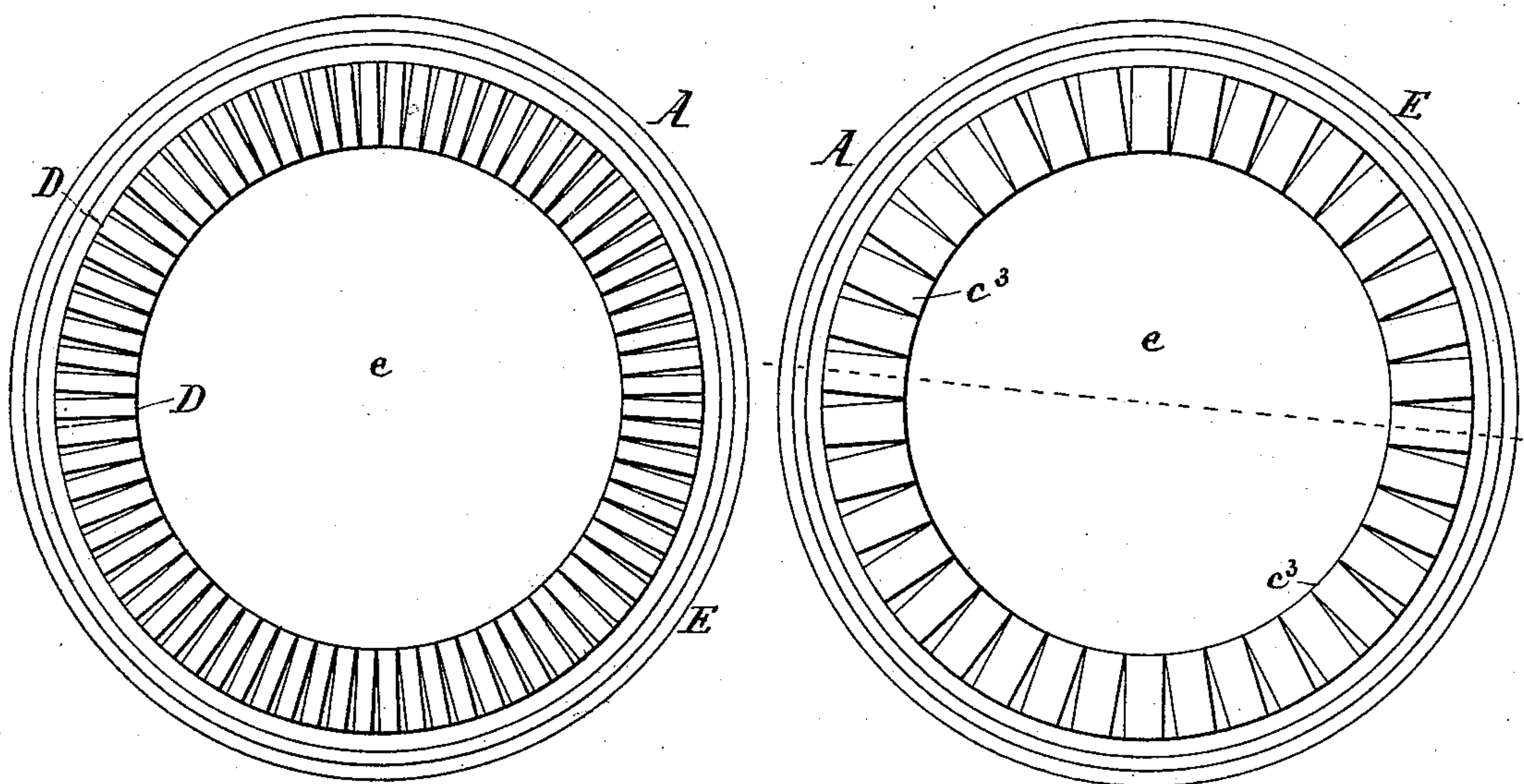


Fig 3.

Fig 4.



Witnesses:

J. P. Thos Lang,
Edward T. Fenwick

Inventor:

Matthew Lynch
by his attys.
Marion Fenwick & Lawrence

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MATTHEW LYNCH, OF MALTA BEND, MISSOURI.

STOCK-WATERING TANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 407,410, dated July 23, 1889.

Application filed March 19, 1889. Serial No. 303,897. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MATTHEW LYNCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Malta Bend, in the county of Saline and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brick Tanks for Stock; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to a novel construction of stock-watering tanks used on farms and other places, whereby a water-tight structure is produced which is simple, cheap, strong, and durable, as will be hereinafter described and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the tank, showing several courses of brick set on their narrow edges and broad sides and all radially from the center. Fig. 2 is a cross-section showing the arrangement of the inner ends of the bricks. Fig. 3 is a top view showing the bricks as set on their edges and radially; and Fig. 4 is a cross-section below the top course, showing the bricks as set on their sides and radially.

In the drawings, A represents a tank constructed of brick and mortar, the former suitably arranged and set, as will be hereinafter described. Before constructing the tank I dig a round hole of any desired depth and diameter, and build within this hole to top of ground with refuse brick and mortar a solid foundation, and level the surface with the ground. On the outer edge of this foundation I build the tank, which may comprise three or more courses of brick, arranged as follows:

Upon a first layer of mortar or cement applied on the edge of the foundation I set a course of brick B on edge or in header form, all of the bricks in said course being arranged radially and set at such perfect angles that their inner edge surfaces come very tightly together and form a continuous circular surface, which is water-tight, or practically so, as plainly shown in Fig. 2; but to prevent any possible leakage the inner surface of the tank may be cemented.

On top of the course B, and between it and course C, is placed a layer of mortar, which holds the two courses in proper position. On this layer of mortar is placed another course of brick C, which may consist of one or more layers. In the drawings four layers $c\ c'\ c^2\ c^3$ are shown, the bricks being set flatwise and radially and so arranged that layers $c\ c^3$ break or cover the joints in courses B and C, while their respective joints are broken by layers $c'\ c^2$, all as plainly shown in Fig. 1. Mortar is also placed in between layers $c\ c'\ c^2\ c^3$ of course C.

On top of course C, and between it and course D, is placed a layer of mortar, and on this a course D of brick, which forms the top of the tank, is placed, the same being formed of brick set endwise and radially, as shown in Fig. 3, and with their inner ends tightly wedged and joined together flush with courses B and C. The inner and outer upper corners of the bricks forming the top course D may be beveled or rounded off, as at d , to prevent injury to the stock and to give a neat finish to the tank. The spaces between and the top surfaces of these bricks are filled in and covered with cement to prevent the stock displacing them and to protect the tank from the weather.

In the drawings I have shown only three courses B, C, and D; but it is obvious that any number of courses may be employed without departing from my method of construction as here set forth. The brick used in the construction being burned hard and the thickness uniform throughout—say, for instance, eight inches—it is not necessary to fill in the outside joints with mortar, except for finish and appearance, as water is not liable to penetrate the tank more than one inch and a quarter.

The tank may be made of any desired diameter and height, but preferably is about eight or ten feet in diameter and about two feet in height, and of brick of ordinary dimensions. The thickness—eight inches—will be the same in different-sized tanks.

It has been found in operating with my invention that a ten-foot tank requires about ninety brick to go around it, and where the bricks vary in size a suitably-shaped brick, as

a key, is inserted to complete the course; but this is no departure from the invention involved in my method.

5 It will be seen from the drawings and the foregoing description that by thus arranging the brick they are securely tied in the wall, each brick wedging itself, and the whole forming a solid structure which is cheap, simple, strong, and durable.

10 The top surface *e* of the foundation E is preferably covered with hydraulic or other cement, which gives a water-tight bottom for the tank.

What I claim is—

15 The within-described circular brick water-tight stock-watering tank, comprising the solid bottom or foundation of brick or solid

broken material and mortar and several courses of rectangular brick laid radially, flatwise, and edgewise and breaking joints, 20 and with their inner ends binding closely against one another, forming practically water-tight joints, the bricks of the courses bound together by mortar placed between their bottom and top surfaces and in vertical 25 wedge-shaped spaces between the bricks in rear of the said joints and suitably finished on its inner and upper surface, as set forth.

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

MATTHEW LYNCH.

Witnesses:

A. G. BAILEY,
F. M. FINK.