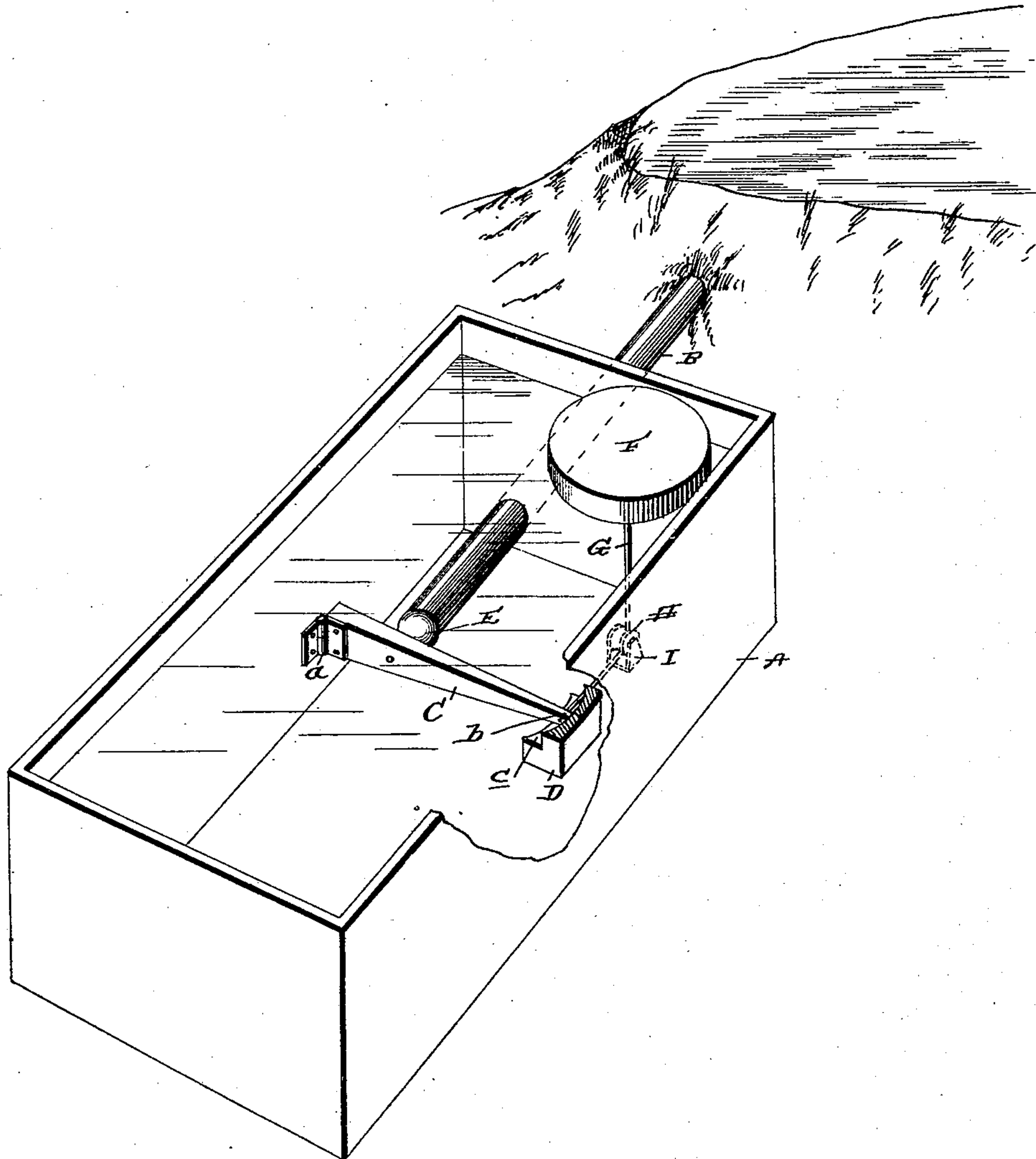


(No Model.)

G. W. FUNK.
DEVICE FOR WATERING STOCK.

No. 478,745.

Patented July 12, 1892.



Witnesses:
C. H. Faeder
W. F. Mattheus.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. FUNK, OF SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

DEVICE FOR WATERING STOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 478,745, dated July 12, 1892.

Application filed April 30, 1892. Serial No. 431,230. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. FUNK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sedalia, in the county of Pettis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Watering Stock; 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.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of apparatus for watering stock in which a tank or trough is filled from a pond or other subterranean place and the supply automatically cut off when the water rises in the tank to a point at which it would overflow, the inlet being also automatically effected as the body of water in the tank becomes exhausted or reduced to a certain point.

Before describing the details of construction I desire to say that I am well aware that it is not new to connect a pond or other source of supply with a tank or trough having a float arranged on one end of a lever and an arm connecting the opposite end of the lever with a valve to close the supply-pipe, and I would therefore have it understood that the prime object of my invention is to reduce the cost of construction to a minimum expense and to increase the efficiency by occupying but little space in the tank or trough for the operating devices, as it is well known in devices of this character that very much of the frame is occupied by floats and mechanism for operating them.

My improvements will be fully understood from the following description and claim, when taken in connection with the annexed drawing, in which the figure is a perspective view of my improved apparatus, showing the same connected with a subterranean reservoir, with a part of the tank partly broken away.

Referring by letter to said drawing, A indicates a tank, which is preferably of a rectangular form and is arranged at a suitable distance from a pond or other suitable source of supplying water. B indicates a pipe leading from the pond or subterranean reservoir through one end of the tank or trough

and extends a sufficient distance therein, as shown. C indicates a lever, which is hinged at one end to one of the side walls of the tank and about two inches above the bottom, as at *a*, and its opposite end is placed in a guide D, secured to the floor of the trough, so that said lever may be guided truly, for a purpose which will be presently explained. E indicates a rubber ball-valve, which is secured to one side of the lever C and is designed to close the discharge end of the pipe B. F indicates a float. This float has secured to its central under side one end of a cord or rope G, which passes under a guide-pulley H, journaled in a suitable bearing or bracket I, secured to the floor of the trough, as shown, and has its opposite end connected to the free end of the lever C, as shown at *b*. The guide D may be composed of a block of wood or other suitable material having an elongated slot or recess *c*, and in some cases the free end of the lever C may carry a roller to afford a free and easy movement of the lever within the slot of the guide-block. It should be observed that these parts are all arranged in one end of the trough, and there is a comparatively small space within the trough occupied for these operating devices.

I have found by experience that it is very objectionable to employ levers connected with the float, and particularly where a rigid arm is employed carrying a float at one end and a valve at the other end, and I have also found that where a rubber ball is employed to enter the discharge end of the supply-pipe, instead of a valve to close over the pipe, much better results are had, and it is unnecessary in the construction which I have illustrated to hood over the float, so as to prevent cattle from operating the supply by forcing down the float.

I would also have it understood that I attach importance to the fact that the lever C moves horizontally instead of vertically and that said lever is arranged within a short distance from the bottom of the tank, as by this arrangement there is no obstruction to cattle in drinking above it and its movements will never interfere with nor frighten the cattle that may be drinking at this point.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

The combination, with a pond or other water-supply, of the tank or trough and the pipe connecting the tank with said supply, the lever C, hinged at one end to one of the side
5 walls of the tank a short distance above the bottom, so as to move horizontally, the recessed guide arranged in the floor of the trough and receiving the free end of said lever, so as to truly guide the same, the rubber
10 ball-valve secured to the lever and adapted to enter and close the discharge end of the supply-pipe, the guide-pulley secured to the

floor of the trough, the float F, and the rope G, secured at one end to the float and passing under the guide-pulley and secured at its
15 opposite end to the free end of the lever, all adapted to operate substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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

GEORGE W. FUNK.

Witnesses:

J. S. MCFADDEN,
E. R. MAVION.