

J. B. HAWKINS.  
STOCK FOUNTAIN.  
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914,570.

Patented Mar. 9, 1909.

Fig. 1.

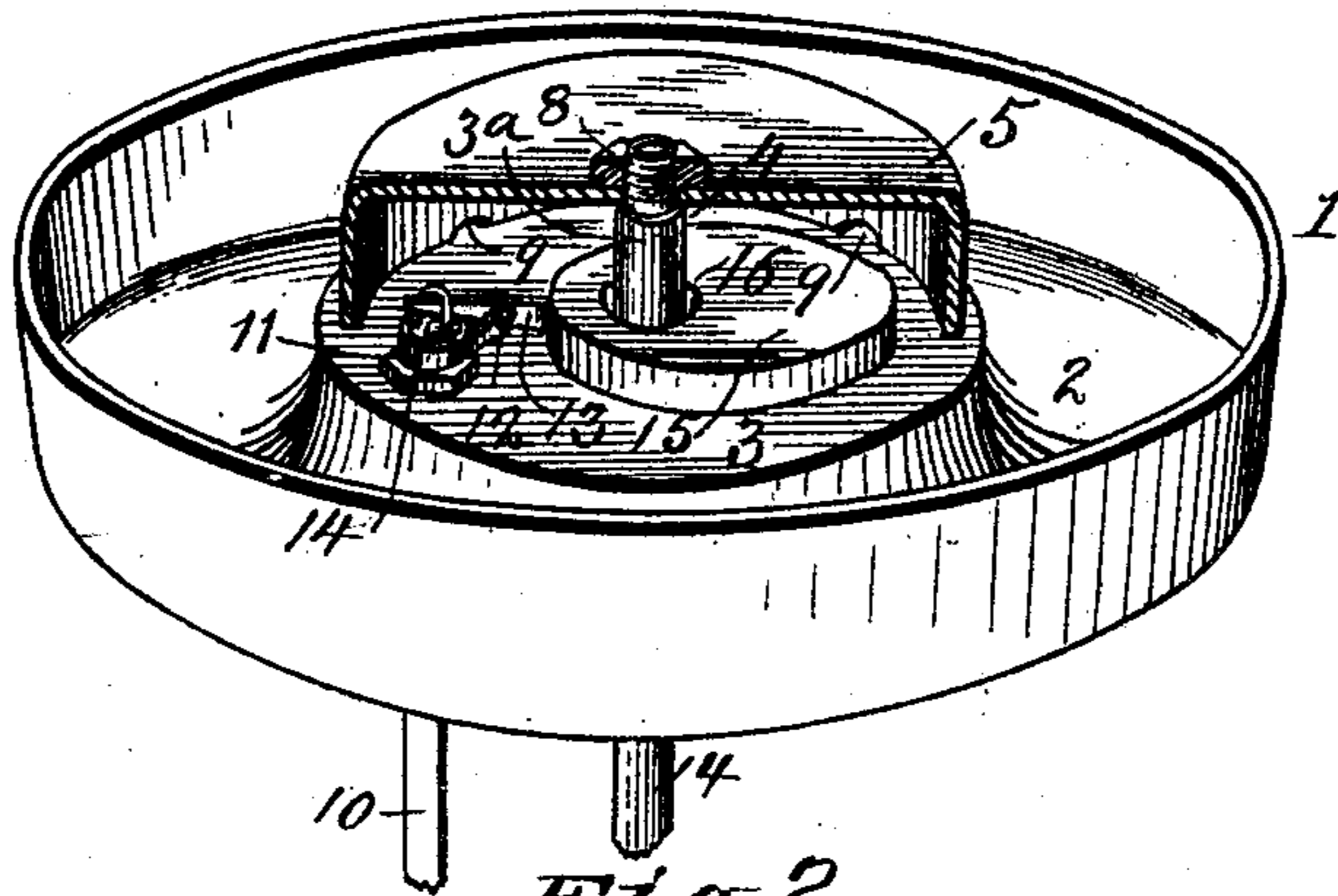


Fig. 2.

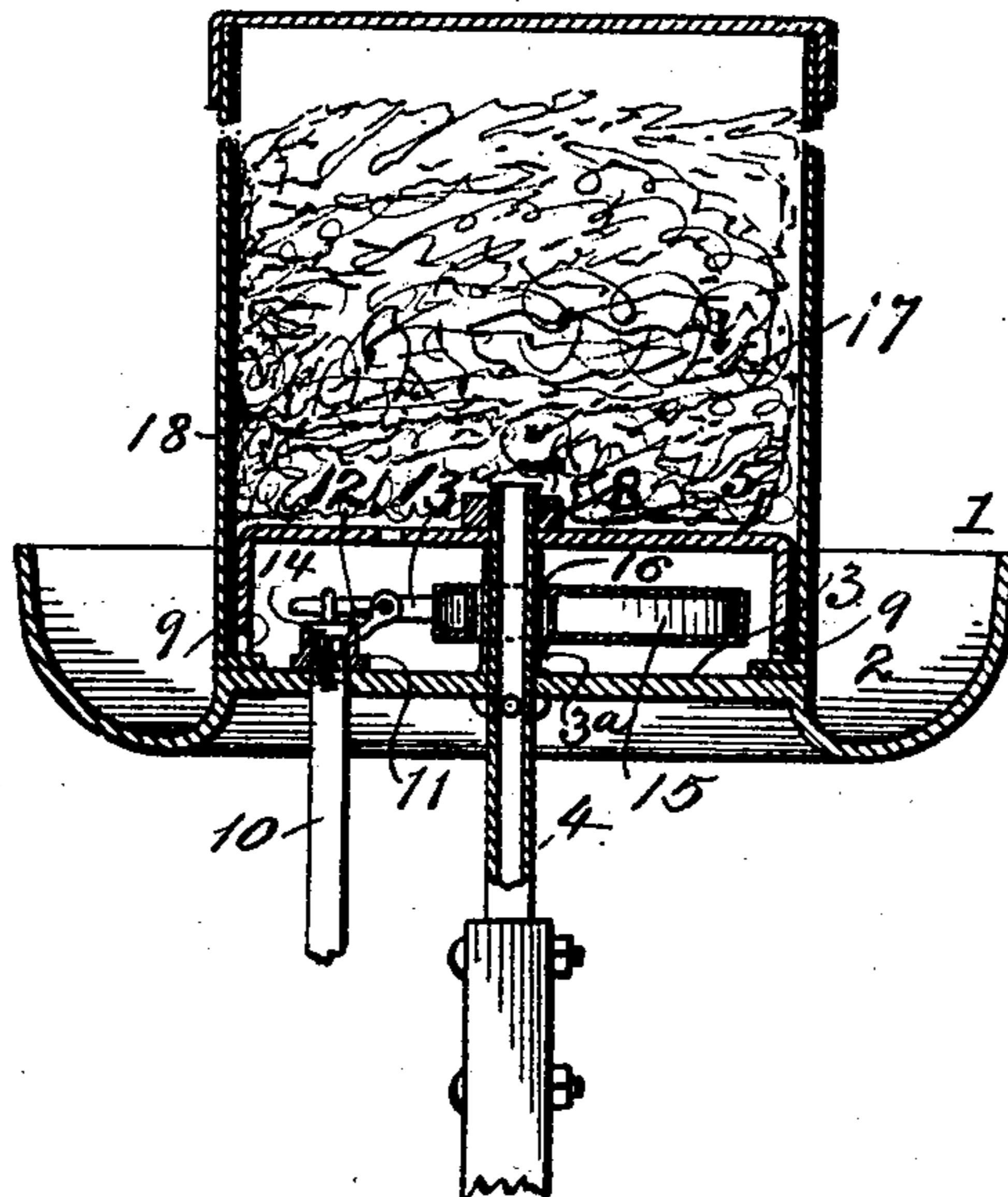
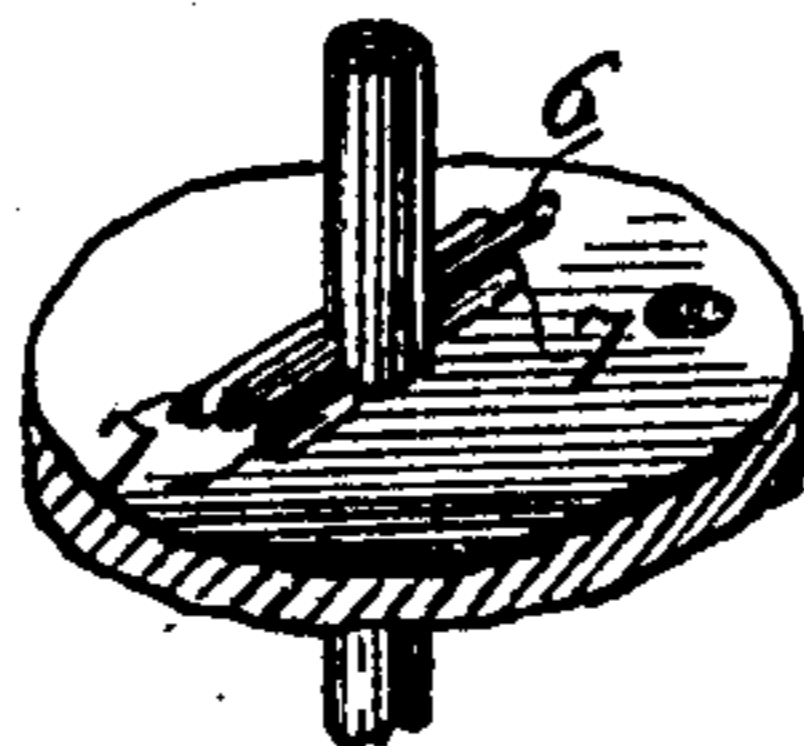


Fig. 3.



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Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES B. HAWKINS, OF SLATER, MISSOURI.

## STOCK-FOUNTAIN.

No. 914,570.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 9, 1909.

Application filed February 4, 1908. Serial No. 414,229.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES B. HAWKINS, citizen of the United States, residing at Slater, in the county of Saline and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stock - Fountains, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to an improved stock fountain embodying a novel valve mechanism for automatically regulating the flow of water to the fountain, thereby enabling the level of the water within the fountain to be maintained at the desired point.

The object of the invention is to design a stock fountain of this character which is of simple and inexpensive construction and can be employed in cold weather without danger of the water freezing and interfering with the action of the valve mechanism.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a stock fountain embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view showing a slight modification. Fig. 3 is a detail inverted view of a portion of the basin.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 1 designates the basin of the fountain, the said basin being shown as circular in shape and being provided with an annular depression 2 surrounding a flat central portion 3. The standard 4 upon which the basin is supported extends centrally through the flat portion 3 of the bottom of the basin and coöperates with a protective casing 5 for the valve mechanism to hold the same in position. A sleeve 3<sup>a</sup> projects upwardly from the bottom of the basin and surrounds the standard 4 so as to prevent the water within the basin leaking through the opening therein which receives the standard. In the present instance this standard 4 is shown as in the nature of a pipe and receives a transverse pin 6 which engages lugs 7 upon the bottom of the basin to support the said basin and prevent rotation thereof. A nut 8 is threaded upon the upper extremity of the

pipe or standard 4 and bears against the top of the casing 5 to force the same against the basin, the lower edge of the casing having notches 9 formed therein to permit of the ready flow of water therefrom. The lower end of the standard may be secured to a support in any desired manner so as to hold the standard firmly in an upright position. A supply pipe 10 projects through the flattened central portion 3 of the bottom of the basin at one side thereof and is capped by a nut 11 formed with a fulcrum arm 12. Pivoted upon this arm 12 at an intermediate point is a lever 13, one end of the lever being received loosely within a loop projecting from a valve 14 while the opposite end is rigidly connected to a float 15. Specifically describing this float it will be observed that the same is of a flattened circular formation and is provided with an opening 16 to receive the standard 4, the said opening being of a sufficient size to prevent the standard from interfering with the free movement of the float. It may also be observed that both the float and valve are entirely housed within the casing 5 which protects the said members from injury, the water entering the basin through the supply pipe and flowing into the annular depression 2 of the basin through the notches 9 at the lower edge of the protective casing. In the preferred construction the pivot opening in the lever is located slightly off center so that should it be found that the float must be lifted too high to properly close the valve, the matter can be remedied by reversing the float and the lever. When the basin is filled with water to the desired extent the float 15 is elevated and operates through the lever 13 to hold the valve 14 firmly upon its seat, thereby preventing the flow of water from the supply pipe to the basin. However, as soon as the level of the water within the basin falls below a predetermined point the float 15 is depressed and operates to open the valve 14, thereby permitting water to flow into the basin from the supply pipe until the basin is again filled, the valve being then forced upon its seat as heretofore described.

A slight modification is shown in Fig. 2 in which the protective casing 5 is formed with a chamber 17 designed to receive some material such as manure which will operate to prevent the freezing of the water within the casing in cold weather. In the construction shown on the drawing this chamber 17 is formed by a cylindrical member 18 which

fits over the casing 5, the lower edge of the cylindrical member being extended inwardly so as to engage the lower edge of the casing. With this construction it will be obvious that the temperature within the casing will be prevented from falling below the freezing point and that the valve mechanism will be enabled to operate effectively in cold weather.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a stock fountain, the combination of a basin, a standard extending through the basin, a casing held in position within the basin by the standard, a supply pipe leading to the basin, a valve for the supply pipe, and a float for automatically controlling the valve, the said float having a flattened formation and being formed with an opening loosely receiving the standard which serves as a guide for the same.

2. In a stock fountain, the combination of a basin provided in its bottom with an opening, a sleeve extending upwardly from the bottom and surrounding the opening, a standard passing through the sleeve, a casing held in position within the basin by the standard, a supply pipe leading to the basin, and a valve mechanism within the casing for automatically controlling the supply of water to the basin.

3. In a stock fountain, the combination of a basin provided with an annular depression, a casing fitting over the central portion of the basin and formed with a chamber to receive a heating medium, a supply pipe leading to the basin, and a valve mechanism within the casing for automatically controlling the supply of water to the basin.

4. In a stock fountain, the combination of a basin, a standard extending through the basin, a casing held in position within the basin by the standard, a supply pipe leading to the basin, and a valve mechanism within the casing for automatically controlling the supply of water to the basin.

5. In a stock fountain, the combination of a basin, a standard extending through the basin, a transverse pin passing through the standard and engaging the bottom of the basin to support the same and prevent rotation thereof, a supply pipe leading to the basin, and a valve mechanism for automatically controlling the supply of water to the basin.

6. In a stock fountain, the combination of a basin formed with an annular depression and a flat central portion, a standard projecting through the flat central portion of the basin, a protective casing fitting over the flat central portion of the basin and held in position by the standard, a supply pipe leading to the basin and extending through the flat central portion thereof, a nut capping the supply pipe and formed with a fulcrum member, a valve for the supply pipe, a lever pivoted upon the fulcrum member and engaging the valve, a float rigid with the lever and formed with an opening loosely receiving the standard.

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

JAMES B. HAWKINS. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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