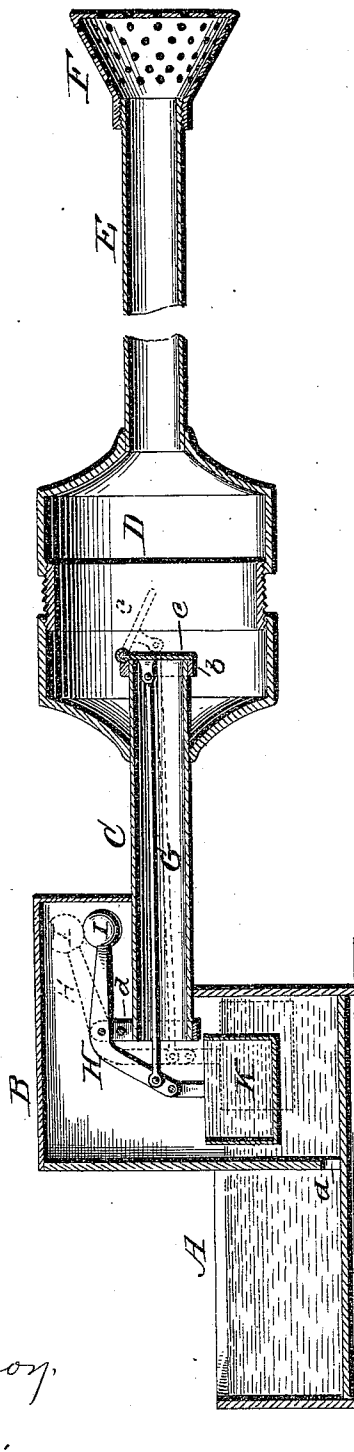


(No Model.)

T. P. POTTER.
AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF FOR WATERING TANKS.

No. 544,377.

Patented Aug. 13, 1895.



Witnesses
L. J. Williamson,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS PINDAR POTTER, OF NEAR CLIFTON CITY, MISSOURI.

AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF FOR WATERING-TANKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 544,377, dated August 13, 1895.

Application filed March 28, 1894. Serial No. 505,440. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS PINDAR POTTER, a citizen of the United States, residing near Clifton City, in the county of Pettis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Cut-Offs for Watering-Tanks, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The present invention has for its object to provide a simple and effective means for automatically controlling the supply of water into drinking-troughs, tanks, reservoirs, and other like receptacles, without danger of overflowing; and it consists in the details of construction, substantially as shown in the drawing and hereinafter described and claimed.

The accompanying drawing represents a longitudinal vertical section of my improved cut-off device, showing it applied to a drinking-trough, the valve and its connections for operating it being indicated in two positions, in full and dotted lines, when the valve is closed and open, respectively.

The drinking-trough A may be of any of the usual forms, and is provided with a hood B to inclose the operating parts of the cut-off, and has an opening *a* for the water to pass into the trough. The hood B also incloses the front end of a discharge-pipe C for supplying the water to the trough, and connecting with this pipe is a chamber D. This chamber, being much larger in diameter than the diameter of the pipe, enables the valve which is connected thereto to operate effectively and without obstruction, and should it be found necessary to repair the valve access may be obtained thereto by means of the screw-coupling *e*, which connects the two sections of the chamber together and which is disengaged with one of said sections.

The chamber D connects with a supply-pipe E, provided at its end with a suitable filter or strainer F, said supply-pipe leading to any source of supply found most convenient, such as a well, reservoir, or other like body of water.

The discharge-pipe C extends some distance into the storage water-chamber D, and

is provided at its end with a suitable seat *b* for a hinged valve *c*.

To the valve *c* is pivotally connected one end of a rod G, the opposite end of said rod being pivotally connected to a curved lever H. The lever H is pivoted to a bracket *d* upon the end of the pipe C, and carries a weight I at its upper end, and upon its lower end is pivotally suspended a suitable bucket K. The top portion of the hood extends just high enough above the top of the weighted lever H to act as a stop to the upward movement of the free end of the lever and thus prevent it from being overbalanced by the bucket sinking too low down and raising the lever into an inoperative position should the water be consumed rapidly when there is but a limited supply. The weighted end of the lever can only rise until it strikes the hood and then the valve will be held open, as shown in dotted lines, until the water has risen high enough to act upon the bucket.

When the trough is empty and the bucket is full of water, the weight thereof will overcome the weight upon the lever and the several parts assume the position shown in dotted lines with the valve open. The overflow of the water from the bucket will accumulate in the compartment of the trough in which said bucket is suspended and when in contact therewith it will cause the bucket to rise like a float and the weighted end of the lever to descend to the position shown in full lines and cut off the flow of water. Any of the well-known means may be provided to prevent the water in the trough and bucket from freezing in the winter, and the trough and hood may be of any preferred construction and the latter detachably connected to the trough, so that it may be conveniently removed when found necessary to obtain access to the operating parts of the device.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The water trough, the supply pipe leading thereto, and the hood, placed in one end of the trough and above the operating mechanism; combined with a valve, applied to the outer end of the pipe, a rod connected to the valve and extending through the pipe to the trough, a weighted lever, pivoted above the

end of the pipe, and having the valve rod
connected thereto; and a bucket, loosely con-
nected to the lower end of the lever; the hood
serving as a stop to the upward movement of
5 the free end of the lever, substantially as
shown.

In testimony that I claim the above I have

hereunto subscribed my name in the presence
of two witnesses.

THOMAS PINDAR POTTER.

Witnesses:

W. T. HUTCHINSON,
W. Y. CLINE.