Dec. 23, 1930. W. W. THOMPSON ET AL 1,785,921

POULTRY FOUNT

Filed Nov. 4, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

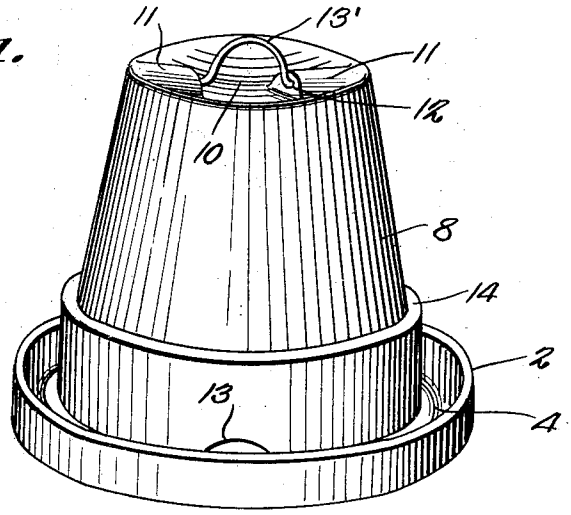
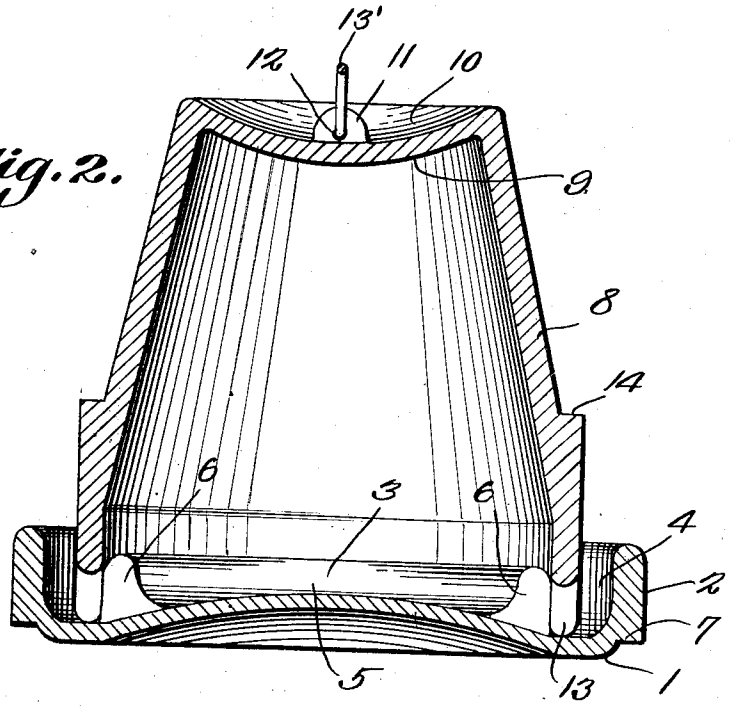


Fig. 2.



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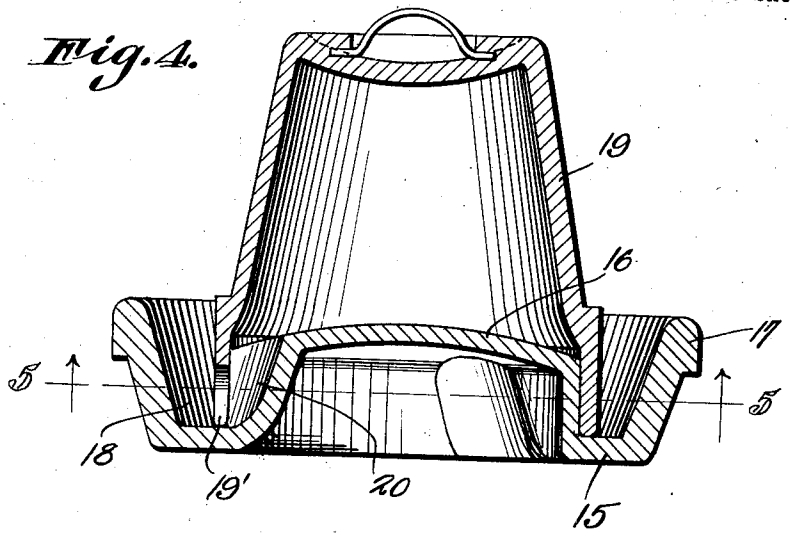
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Fig. 4.



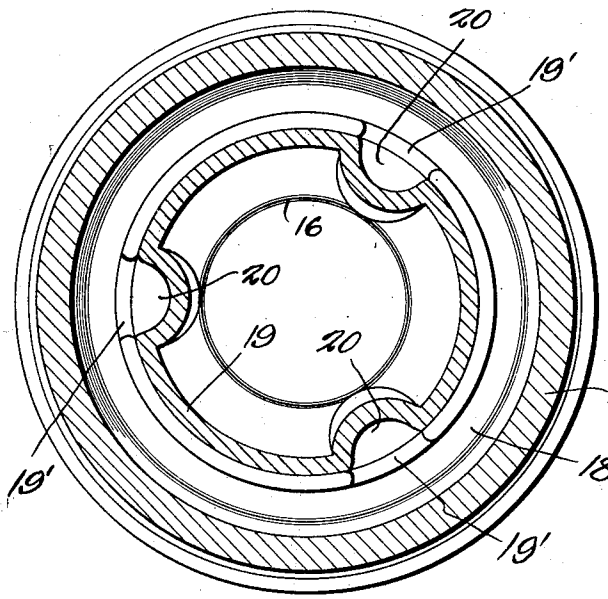


Fig. 5.

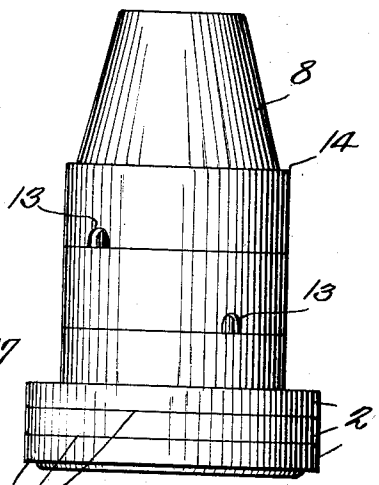


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WALTER W. THOMPSON AND EDELBERT RUSSELL, OF MACOMB, ILLINOIS

POULTRY FOUNT

Application filed November 4, 1929. Serial No. 404,742.

This invention relates to a fount designed primarily for supplying buttermilk and other liquids to poultry.

It is an object of the invention to form a fount of two pieces of pottery rendered non-absorbent by any suitable means, these pieces being adapted, when assembled in one position, to permit inversion of the container portion of the fount without spilling or splashing the contents, and, when in another position, to permit liquid to gravitate from the container portion of the fount to the trough or saucer portion thereof.

A further object is to provide a structure of this type so designated that the container portions of a number of founts can be nested together while the troughs or saucer portions can likewise be nested, thereby facilitating storage and shipping.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the acompanying drawings the preferred forms of the invention have been shown.

In said drawings,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a poultry fount embodying the present improvements.

Figure 2 is a central vertical section therethrough.

Figure 3 is an elevation showing several founts nested for storage or shipping.

Figure 4 is a section through a modified form of fount.

Figure 5 is a section on line 5—5 Figure 4.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates a base which can be circular and provided with an upstanding annular flange 2. This flange is concentric with and extends around another upstanding or inner flange 3 so that an annular trough 4 is thus provided between the flanges. The inner flange 3 defines a recess 5 adapted to communicate, through an opening 6, with the trough 4. One or more of these openings or recesses 6 may be employed, it being preferred to have them regularly spaced annularly, all of the recesses or openings being of the same size. Flange 3 is of less height than the flange 2 and under the flange 2 there is formed an annular shoulder 7. Thus it is possible to nest these bases 1, the shoulder 7 of each base resting on the upper edge of the adjacent flange 2 thereunder while the portion of the base surrounded by the shoulder will be supported within the next adjacent base and above the flange 3.

In addition to the base, each device includes a container 8 preferably tapered toward one end, the small end of the container being closed as at 9 and formed with an outer recess 10. In this recess may be provided spaced lugs 11 having sockets 12 into which may be sprung the oppositely extending ends of a resilient bail 13.

The other or open end of the container 8 is preferably cylindrical and of an internal diameter substantially equal to the external diameter of the flange 3. The free edge of the wall of the container has recesses 13 extending thereinto, these recesses equalling in number those in the flange 3 and being similarly spaced. Furthermore each recess is of a depth less than the height of flange 3.

For the purpose of facilitating nesting of the containers 8, each of the containers has an external annular shoulder 14 whereby, when the containers are nested one within the other, the free edge of one container will bear against the shoulder 14 of the next adjoining container. Furthermore the bails 13′ of the containers will be free to rest in the recesses 10 so as not to interfere with the proper nesting of the parts.

The two parts of the fount are preferably formed of pottery suitably glazed so as to be rendered non-porous. Thus both parts of the structure can be used for holding buttermilk or other liquids and will not only be acid-resisting but also will remain free from any moisture that might otherwise be retained through absorption.

In practice the container 8 is partly filled

with the fluid to be dispensed. The base 1 is inverted and placed in position on the container with the flange 3 fitted snugly in the open end of the container and with the recesses 13 out of register with the openings or recesses 6. The device can then be inverted to the positions shown, for example, in Figures 1 and 2 and after it has been placed base downward on a supporting surface, the container 8 can be rotated relative to the base 1 until the recesses 13 are brought into register with the recesses 6. This will permit portions of the contents of the container to gravitate through the openings and rise in the trough 4 until the level of the fluid in the trough reaches a point above the openings at which time the flow will be cut off automatically.

It is to be understood that various modifications of this device may be made within the scope of the present invention. For example, and as shown in Figures 4 and 5, the base 15 can be provided with a raised center 16 the wall of which cooperates with the annular flange 17 to provide an annular trough 18. The open end portion of the container 19 is adapted to fit snugly against the wall of the central portion 16 and has one or more recesses 19′ therein adapted to move into and out of register with one or more depressions 20 formed in the wall of the central portion 16.

When the container is in one position with the recesses 19′ out of communication with the depressions 20, the device, holding a fluid, can be inverted to the position shown in Figure 4 and thereafter, by rotating container 19, the recesses in the end thereof can be brought into register with the depressions 20 so as to permit flow of fluid from the container into the annular trough until the level thereof rises above the recesses in the container whereupon the flow will be cut off.

As before explained any desired number of outlets may be provided whereby fluid can flow from the container to the trough. The structure is advantageous because it is formed of only two parts both of which can be readily made and both of which can be kept clean easily.

What is claimed is:

1. A device of the class described including a pottery base having elevated concentric inner and outer portions forming an annular trough therebetween, there being a recess at the lowest part of the inner portion draining downwardly into the trough, a pottery container for liquid adapted to receive and fit snugly upon the inner upstanding portion of the base, said container having a recess in its edge movable about the inner upstanding portion and into and out of register with the recess in said portion.

2. A device of the class described including a pottery base, concentric inner and outer upstanding portions integral therewith providing an annular trough, said inner portion draining toward its margin and having an outlet recess inclined downwardly and outwardly to the trough at the lowest part of the inner member, a pottery container adapted to receive the inner upstanding portion and be supported by the bottom of the trough for rotation about said inner upstanding portion, there being a recess in the lower edge of the container rotatable to position in and out of register with the recess in the inner upstanding portion.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures.

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