

W. B. GETHING.
 DRINKING FOUNTAIN FOR BIRDS, FOWLS, AND ANIMALS.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 21, 1908.

939,493.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

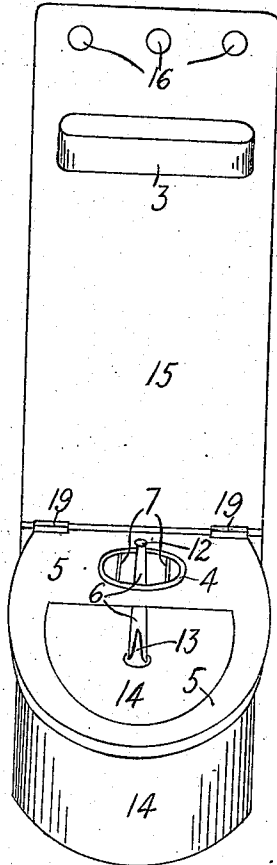


Fig. 1.

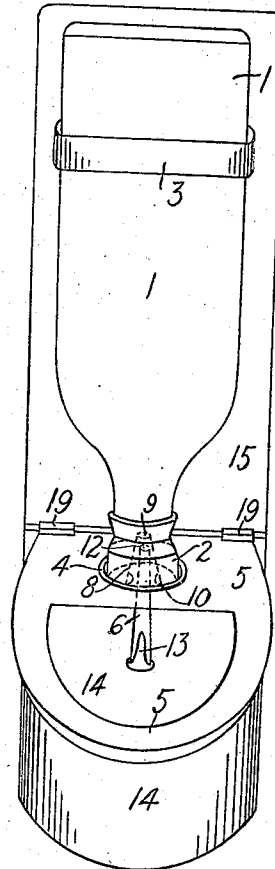


Fig. 2.

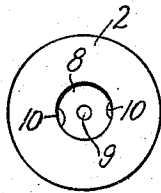


Fig. 3.

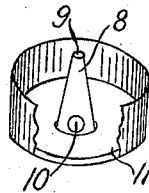


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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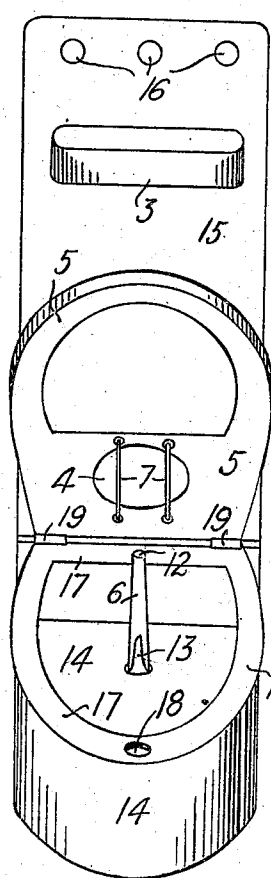


Fig. 5.

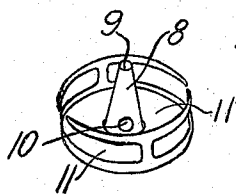


Fig. 8.

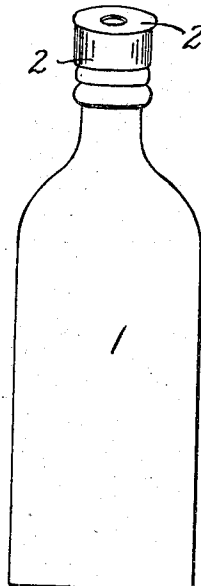


Fig. 7.

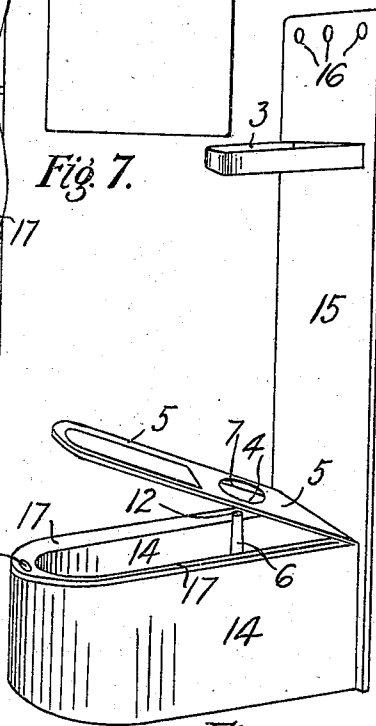


Fig. 6.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

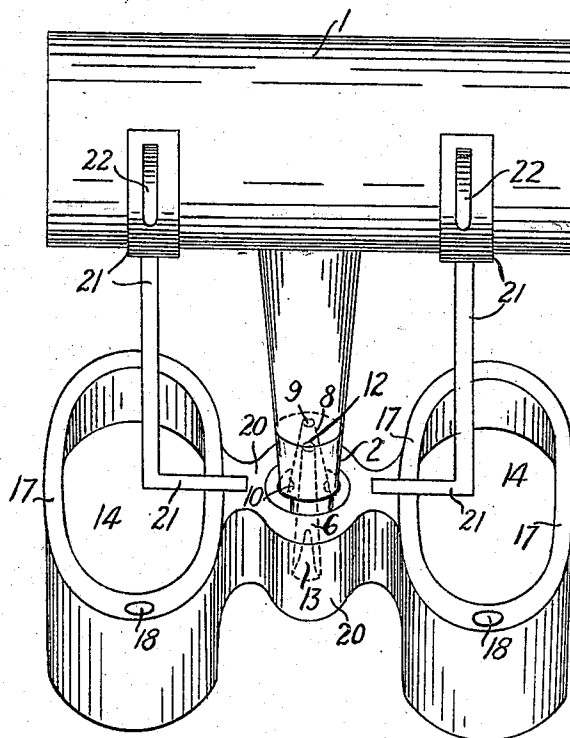


Fig. 9.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BARTON GETHING, OF CAPE TOWN, CAPE COLONY.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN FOR BIRDS, FOWLS, AND ANIMALS.

939,493.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

Application filed January 21, 1908. Serial No. 412,021.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BARTON GETHING, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at 70 Chester road, Walmer Estate, Cape Town, Cape Colony, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drinking-Fountains for Birds, Fowls, and Animals, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in drinking fountains for birds, fowls and animals and its objects are, firstly, to construct a drinking fountain with a self-regulating reservoir attached which will supply a regular flow of water into the drinking trough, an advantage which will be specially useful when birds, fowls or animals are sent any distance and when water cannot be supplied on the journey, second, the construction of a drinking fountain which will not overflow when shaken or upset, third, the construction of a drinking fountain which can be hung up at any desired height and thus prevent dirt and refuse getting into the trough and polluting the water, fourth, the construction of a drinking fountain which discloses at a glance how much water there is in the reservoir, fifth, the construction of a drinking fountain which can be filled without the waste of any water and which can be easily and thoroughly cleaned.

In this invention the reservoir is fitted with a cap 2 which when in position is placed over the projecting tube 6 in the trough. When sufficient air passes through the projecting tube, through the holes in the cap and into the reservoir the water commences to flow and continues to do so until it reaches above the hole 13 in the bottom of the projecting tube. When the water covers the hole 13 air is prevented from finding its way into the reservoir and consequently the flow of water ceases. When sufficient water has been taken from the trough to enable air to pass into the reservoir the water will again flow until it reaches above the hole 13 as previously described.

Now in order to more fully describe the invention reference is made to the accompa-

nying drawings in which like numbers indicate like parts.

Figure 1. is an elevation of the fountain without the reservoir. Fig. 2. is an elevation of the fountain showing the reservoir in position. Fig. 3. is a plan of the cap. Fig. 4. is an elevation of the cap, with part of the side taken away, showing air holes in cone, and the washer. Fig. 5. is an elevation of the fountain with raised lid. Fig. 6. is a side elevation of the fountain with raised lid. Fig. 7. shows the reservoir with cap fitted thereon. Fig. 8. is an elevation of a cap fitted with spring sides. Fig. 9. is a view of a fountain different in shape but with the same fittings.

The apparatus consists of a tank proper 14 having a cover 5 hinged thereto in which cover there is an opening through which the fowl may have access to the water within the tank. Said cover also has an opening 4 with the supports 7 therein on which the cap 2 rests.

15 is the vertical support secured to the tank 14 and adapted to support the bottle 1. The tank 14 has a conical tube 6 soldered to its bottom, which tube has an opening 13 at its lower end and its upper end projects through the opening 4.

In working the apparatus the reservoir 1 is filled with water the cap 2 being placed over its mouth. It is then held up side down and then placed into position in the fountain, firstly, through the support 3 and secondly through the hole 4 in the lid 5, the cap 2 being over the projecting tube 6 and resting on the supports 7.

The cap 2 is provided in the center with a hollow conical shaped device 8, in its apex is a hole 9 and near its base are two holes 10. A washer 11 is also placed inside the cap, around the cone 8. The object of this washer, which is preferably made of india-rubber, is to prevent any air passing between the mouth or rim of the reservoir 1 and the cap 2.

The flow of water from the reservoir 1 into the trough 14 is controlled by the inrush of air through the hole 13 in the projecting tube 6. For instance, when sufficient air

passes through the hole 13 and upward through the cap 2 into the reservoir 1 water will flow down into the trough 14 through the holes 10 until it rises sufficiently to cover the V shaped hole 13. As soon as this occurs the air is prevented from finding its way into the reservoir and the water stops flowing. When sufficient water has been consumed to enable more air to pass into the reservoir the water will again flow until the inrush of air is stopped as hereinbefore described.

The back part of the fountain 15 is flat and is provided at the top with three holes 16. By means of these holes the fountain can be hung up. If the fountain is being hung up in any stationary place the two outside holes should be used, but if it is to be used or hung up in a train, boat or vehicle where it is likely to be subjected to severe shaking or rocking from side to side it would be more convenient to use the center hole, as by so doing it would allow the fountain to remain always in an upright position.

The top edge of the trough is fitted with a flange 17, this flange prevents the water spilling or upsetting. A small hole 18 is provided in the front of the flange so that by holding the fountain up side down all water can be poured out of the trough during cleaning operations.

Should a fountain through being placed on the ground happen to be overturned the water in the trough would not run out as the flange 17 would prevent it from doing so, neither would the water from the reservoir flow into the trough. Water will only flow from the reservoir into the trough when it is in an upright position.

The cap 2 can either be plain inside as shown in Fig. 4, be fitted inside with a screw or as shown in Fig. 8 be fitted with spring sides.

In Fig. 9 is shown a fountain different in shape to that previously described. This fountain is provided with two troughs. Between the troughs is a hollow connecting piece 20 inside thereof being the projecting tube 6. The reservoir is kept in position by two supports 21, to which are attached two hooks 22. The working of this fountain is exactly the same as the working in the fountain previously described. This particular shaped fountain is especially adaptable for placing in cages, baskets or the like when birds, fowls or animals are being sent long distances by train, boat or vehicle. Of course it is obvious that the fountain could be hung on the outside of a basket or cage just as well as on the inside thereof, in which event the birds, fowls or animals would drink through the holes or spaces between the bars provided in such basket or

cage. The hooks 22 are provided in order that the fountain may be hung on the sides of the cages or baskets. Flanges 17 and outlets 18 are provided on the troughs.

While in the accompanying drawings I have only shown the drinking fountain in two shapes it is obvious that it can be made in any desired shape and in any desired size.

I do not bind myself to make the fountain out of any special kind of material, as tin, enamel, earthenware, aluminum, glass or the like are all suitable materials. I prefer that the reservoir should be made of glass as it enables one at a glance to see how much water there is in the reservoir.

I do not bind myself to use any special kind of reservoir as specially constructed reservoirs, bottles and the like can be used with equally good results.

I claim—

1. A drinking fountain comprising a trough, a tube projecting upwardly therefrom, said tube having a slot at its lower end and its upper end open, a reservoir adapted to be supported on the trough, and a cap carried by the reservoir and having an opening adapted to register with the opening in the tube, and a second opening through which the water passes from the reservoir to the trough.

2. A drinking fountain comprising a trough, a tube projecting upwardly from said trough, said tube having a slot in its lower end and its upper end open, a reservoir supported on the trough, a cap covering the mouth of the reservoir, and having a conical portion extending into the mouth of the reservoir, said conical portion having its inner end open and registering with the opening in the tube and said conical portion also having openings adjacent its base through which the water passes from the reservoir to the trough.

3. A drinking fountain comprising a trough, a tube secured to the bottom thereof and projecting upwardly, said tube having a slot in its lower end and its upper end open, a cover for the trough having openings therein, one of said openings surrounding the top of the tube, a reservoir resting on said cover, a cap covering the mouth of said reservoir and having a conical portion projecting inwardly into the reservoir, said conical portion having openings in its face through which the water passes from the reservoir to the trough, and also having its upper end portion communicating with the opening in the top of the tube.

4. A drinking fountain comprising a trough, a tube secured to the bottom thereof and projecting upwardly, said tube having a slot in its lower end and its upper end

open, a hinge cover for the trough having
an opening therein, and a second opening
through which the upper end of the tube
projects, cross bars supported on said cover
5 and extending across the second opening, a
reservoir resting on said cross bars, a cap
closing the mouth of said reservoir and hav-
ing an opening registering with the opening
in the upper end of the tube and also having

openings through which the water passes 10
from the reservoir into the trough.

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

WILLIAM BARTON GETTING.

Witnesses:

GEORGE EDWARD LEWIS,

CHARLES FREDERICK BROWN.