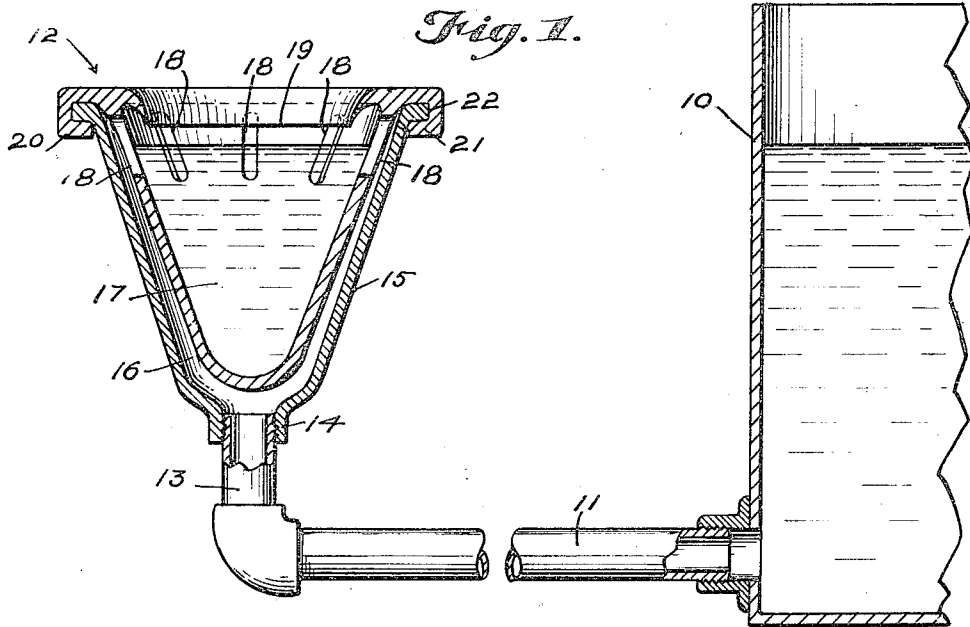
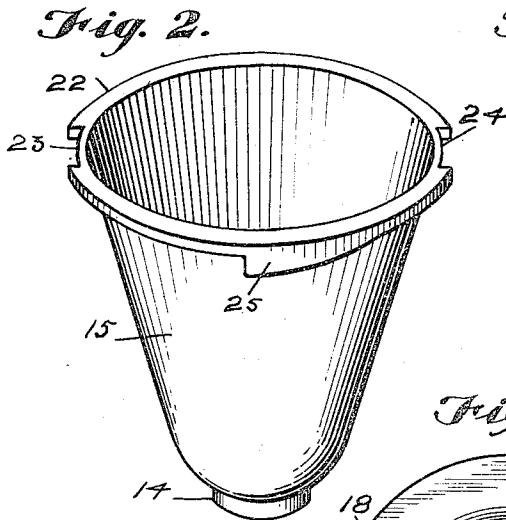
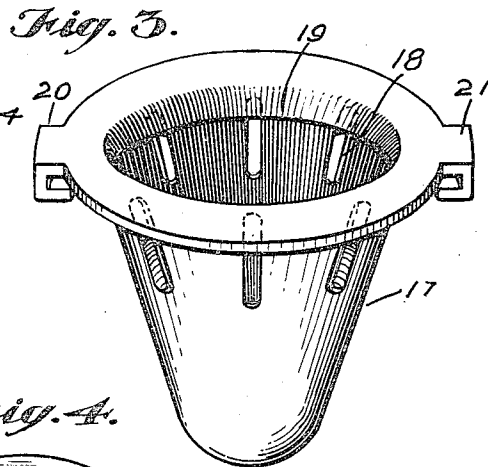
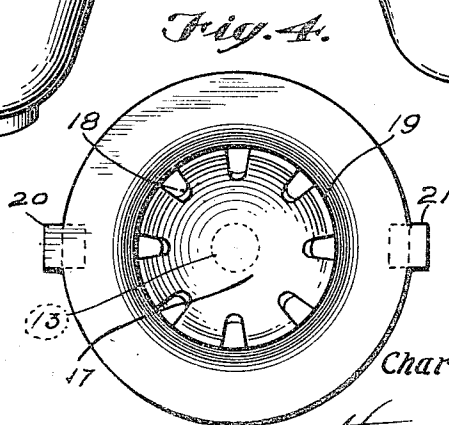


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 SANITARY STOCK DRINKING CUP.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 27, 1916. RENEWED JAN. 23, 1918.

1,259,253.

Patented Mar. 12, 1918.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SANITARY STOCK DRINKING-CUP.

1,259,253.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 12, 1918.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. McCULLOUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Calipatria, in the county of Imperial and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sanitary Stock Drinking-Cups, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a drinking fountain for live stock and particularly pertains to a drinking fountain adapted for the use of hogs.

It is the principal object of this invention to provide a drinking fountain which will provide a continuous supply of drinking water for the use of live stock and which is so constructed as to maintain the water in a clean and sanitary condition.

Another object of this invention is to provide a drinking fountain which is designed to permit the settlement of sediment and other foreign substance at the bottom of the drinking receptacle and to insure that the sediment will be drawn toward the center of the receptacle and thereafter will gradually accumulate on the bottom of the receptacle and out of access of the animals.

Another object of this invention is to provide a live stock drinking fountain which may be used by hogs and which has features of design intended to correct the habit of the hog to throw the water with its snout and at the same time to allow the hog to have unrestricted access to the fountain.

Another object of this invention is to provide a fountain which may be readily assembled or dismantled when cleaning is necessary.

Another object of this invention is to provide a fountain, the parts of which may be easily locked when assembled.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a drinking fountain for the use of live stock which is simple in construction and formed of few parts so arranged as to readily and continuously operate without danger of the transmission of infection.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

The invention is illustrated, by way of

example, in the accompanying drawings in 50 which:

Figure 1 is a view in transverse section illustrating the construction of the drinking fountain as well as the manner in which it is supplied with water and maintained at 55 a given level.

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective illustrating the outer casing of the fountain.

Fig. 3 is a view in perspective illustrating the fountain reservoir. 60

Fig. 4 is a view in plan illustrating the fountain as assembled and particularly disclosing the manner in which the two elements are locked together.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 10 indicates a reservoir within which water or other liquid is confined. This reservoir is fitted with a supply pipe 11 which leads to a series of drinking fountains 12, one of which is particularly disclosed in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The pipe 11 is provided with an up-turned section 13 upon which is mounted the drinking fountain. This pipe is threaded into a boss 14 formed at the lower end of an outer 75 casing 15. The casing 15 is substantially conical in shape and extends vertically in an inverted manner to provide a feed reservoir 16. This reservoir is adapted to receive a drinking receptacle 17 which is also 80 conical in shape and extends with its lower end into the outer casing. It has been found preferable to form this inner receptacle with a rounded apex so that sufficient space for the accumulation of sediment and foreign 85 material may be had without interfering with the removal of water therefrom. The receptacle 17 is formed with a series of longitudinally extending supply slots 18 which are arranged around and spaced equi- 90 distant through the upper edge of the receptacle wall.

As a means for protecting the water from being contaminated with sediment, an annular ledge is formed around the upper end 95 of the receptacle and has a downwardly extending tapered flange 19 which extends inwardly and partially covers the feed slots.

This flange is provided as a shield for the incoming water and also as a guard by which the hogs are broken of throwing water from the receptacle.

- 5 The receptacle 17 is removably mounted within the outer casing 15 and is there secured by means of locking lugs 20 and 21 which are formed integral with the flange around the top of the receptacle and extend
10 downwardly to pass beneath an annular flange 22 formed around the upper edge of the outer casing. This flange has oppositely disposed slots 23 and 24 through which the lugs 20 and 21 pass. The flange 22 is also
15 provided with cam faces 25 against which the lugs 20 and 21 are brought to hold the two elements in a locked position.

- In operation, the drinking fountain is mounted upon a pipe 13, as described, and
20 communicatively connected by a pipe 11 to the reservoir 10. The reservoir 10 is supplied with water which is maintained at a given level corresponding to the level desired within the fountain. As the water
25 passes into the fountain it will fill the reservoir 16 and upon reaching the feed slots 18 will pass into the receptacle 17. Due to the arrangement of these slots the water will flow into the receptacle from all sides and
30 will act to carry any sediment which might have been deposited upon the surface of the water toward the center of the reservoir from which point it will afterward settle to the bottom of the reservoir. In this manner
35 the surface of the water will be kept clean and will cause the side walls of the receptacle to be practically free from a deposit of foreign material. When the live stock drinks from the receptacle the water will be
40 continuously replenished and will be maintained at the level of the water in the reservoir. Hogs have the habit of throwing the water with their snouts when drinking. It is the intention to correct this habit by
45 means of the tapered annular flange 19 around the opening of the reservoir. When the animal starts to throw its snout, it will forcibly encounter the sharp edge and will soon discontinue the practice. It will also
50 be noted that due to the ledge around the opening of the receptacle birds may drink from the receptacle without carrying the dirt from their feet into the water, thus preventing the carrying of infection from place
55 to place. Blackbirds, in particular, are carriers of disease germs which collect on their feet while they are feeding in the hogpens. They have been a source of loss to live stock raisers because these disease germs were carried to the drinking fountains and water-
60 troughs of live stock which became infected thereby. My improved sanitary drinking cup avoids the contamination of the water

from this source as the birds will stand on the dry flange 22 and will not get their feet 65 in contact with the water within the cup. It may be remarked that these fountain cups are under cover and that there is no liability that any germs that may be present in the dust deposited on the rim of the cup will 70 be washed into the same by the rains. As is well known there is very little danger of infection from the bill of a blackbird because they are in the habit of cleaning their bills immediately after eating or picking in 75 wet or moist places.

It will thus be seen that the fountain here disclosed possesses few parts which may be simply assembled and maintained in operative and sanitary condition and that live 80 stock may be watered thereby without great danger of infection due to the contamination of the water.

While I have shown the preferred construction of my invention as now known to 85 me, it will be understood that various changes in the combination, construction and arrangement of parts may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of my invention. 90

I claim:

1. A drinking fountain, comprising an inverted frusto-conical outer casing, an inverted frusto-conical receptacle positioned within said casing and having its walls 95 spaced from the walls of the outer casing, means whereby the receptacle will close the opened upper end of the outer casing, the walls of said receptacle being formed with circumferentially arranged openings 100 whereby water passing into the outer casing may overflow into the top of the receptacle, and means whereby the openings may be shielded.

2. A drinking fountain for live stock, 105 comprising an outer inverted frusto-conical casing, a conical drinking receptacle therein and positioned with its walls in spaced relation to the casing walls, an annular flange formed around the upper edge of the drinking receptacle and adapted to overlap the 110 upper edge of the casing in a manner to entirely inclose the mouth of the casing, means for locking said inner and outer casings together, a series of slotted openings formed 115 through the wall of said drinking receptacle and in a manner to cause sediment within the water to accumulate at the center and upon the bottom of the receptacle, and a guard flange positioned over the top of the 120 openings and provided to prevent the throwing of water by the live stock.

3. A drinking fountain for live stock, comprising an outer casing, a drinking receptacle mounted therein and disposed with 125 its walls in spaced relation to the casing

walls, an annular flange formed around the upper edge of the drinking receptacle and adapted to overlap the edge of the casing, and locking lugs mounted upon said receptacle and adapted to secure the receptacle 5 within the casing, the wall of said receptacle being formed with a series of slotted openings arranged circumferentially thereof, whereby water may pass from the casing into the receptacle and will cause the sedi- 10 ment within the water to accumulate at the center and upon the bottom of the receptacle.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

CHARLES C. McCULLOUGH.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."