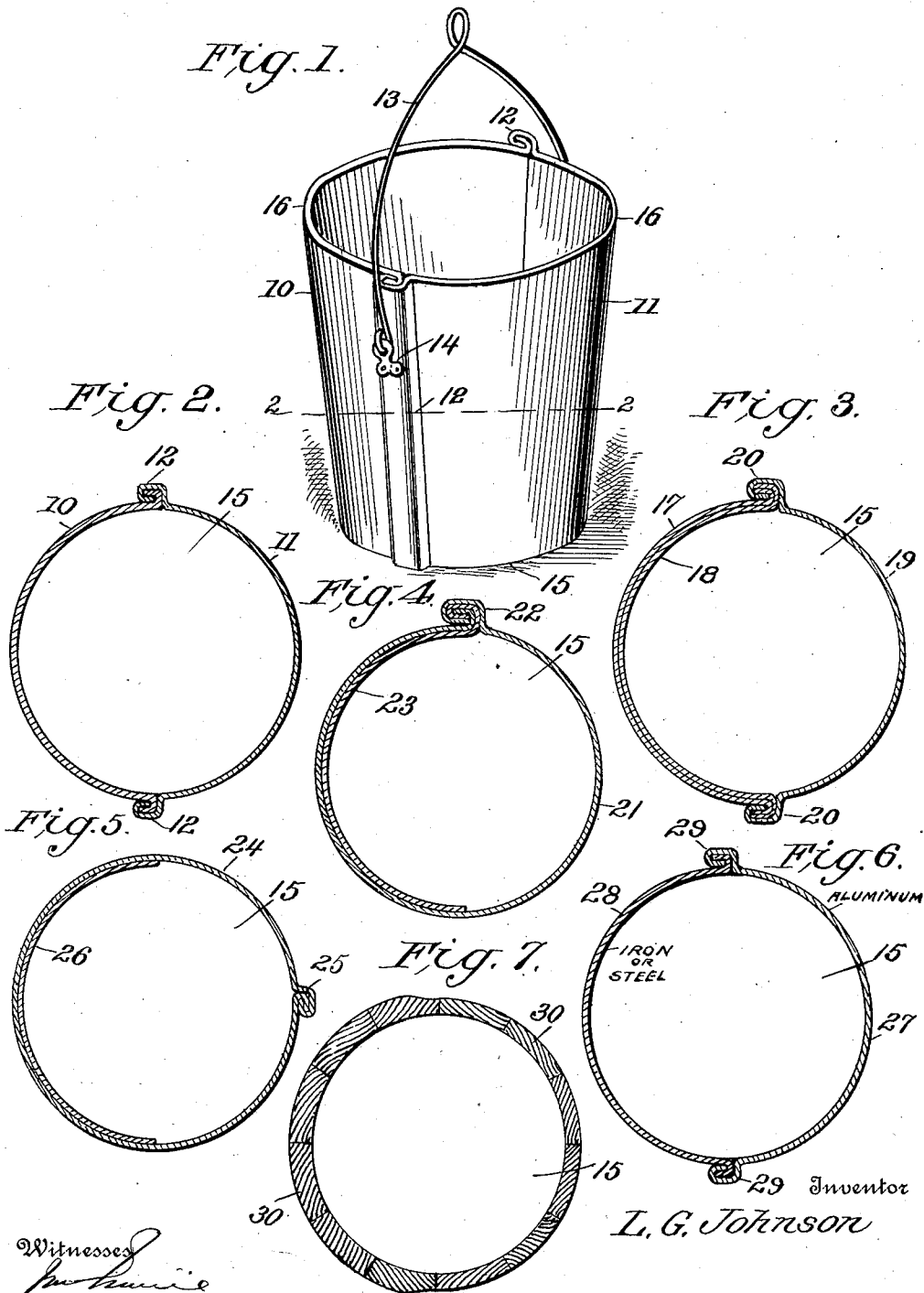


L. G. JOHNSON.
WELL BUCKET.
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1,050,660.

Patented Jan. 14, 1913.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUKE G. JOHNSON, OF GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

WELL-BUCKET.

1,050,660.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUKE G. JOHNSON, citizen of the United States, residing at Gainesville, in the county of Hall and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Well-Buckets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to receptacles, more particularly to buckets employed for drawing water from wells, and has for one of its objects to provide a simply constructed self-sinking bucket which will quickly overturn when it strikes the water and fill without pocketing compressed air therein.

Another object of the invention is to provide a bucket or other similar receptacle which will quickly and automatically overturn when lowered into a well, but which will not be materially increased in weight or expense of construction.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims, and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a well bucket constructed in accordance with the invention; Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are views similar to Fig. 2 illustrating slight modifications in the construction.

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.

The improved device comprises a receptacle such as a well bucket constructed in co-acting sections, preferably semi-cylindrical and united at their confronting edges, one of the sections being of heavier material than the other so that when the bucket is lowered into a well, and comes in contact with the water, the heavier side will cause the bucket to quickly overturn and fill and without producing pockets of air.

The sections composing the receptacle may be formed of metal of different thickness, or two plates of metal may be employed for one of the sections and a single plate for the other section, or both sections may be constructed of the same thickness, but of metal of different weights, as for instance one section may be of iron or steel, while the other is of aluminum or other light weight metal.

For the purpose of illustration the recep-

tacle is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 constructed with one section 10 of heavier metal than the other section 11, the two sections being united by the usual seams 12 at their confronting edges. The receptacle is provided with a bail 13 secured to the receptacle by ears 14 the latter being secured to the receptacle upon or opposite the seams 12. The receptacle is provided with the usual bottom 15 and with the usual rolled-over reinforcing rim 16.

In Fig. 3 a slight modification of the construction is shown consisting in producing the heavier section by employing two plates or sheets 17—18 at one side and a single sheet 19 at the other side, the two sets of sheets being united by the usual seam 20.

In Fig. 4 another slight modification in the construction is shown consisting in forming the receptacle from a single sheet 21 united at one side by a seam 22 and with a supplemental sheet 23, secured at one edge in the seam 22 and extending around one half of the interior of the receptacle, the supplemental sheet 23 producing the desired extra weight at one side.

In Fig. 5 another slight modification is shown consisting in forming the body of the receptacle of a single sheet 24 united at its edges by a seam 25 and with a supplemental plate 26 extending around the interior of the receptacle at one side to produce the requisite extra weight at one side.

In Fig. 6 is shown another slight modification consisting in forming the receptacle in two sections 27—28 united by seams 29, the two sections being of the same thickness, but one of the sections being of lighter metal such as aluminum to produce the requisite difference in weight for each side of the bucket.

In Fig. 7 another slight modification is shown consisting in forming the bucket of staves 30 of wood or similar material, with the staves at one side thicker than at the other to produce the requisite difference in weight at one side.

These various modifications do not constitute departures from the principle of the invention as the result produced is precisely the same.

The improved device is simple in construction, can be manufactured without material increase in expense over an ordinary bucket and operates effectually for the purpose described.

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

1. A receptacle including coacting semi-circular sections converging slightly toward one end and united at their confronting edges to form a circular body tapered longitudinally, and a bottom secured to said body at the smaller end, one of said sections being of heavier material than the other.
2. A receptacle formed of coacting semi-circular sections tapering toward one end and united at their confronting edges, one of the sections being of heavier material than the other section.

3. A receptacle including coacting semi-circular sections converging slightly toward one end united at their confronting edges, a bottom secured to said body at the smaller end, one section being of heavier material than the other, and a bail connected to the receptacle at the junctures of the sections.

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

LUKE G. JOHNSON. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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