(No Model.)

S. W. COGLIZER.

TROUGH FOR WATERING LIVE STOCK.

No. 351,852. Patented Nov. 2, 1886.

Fig. 1.

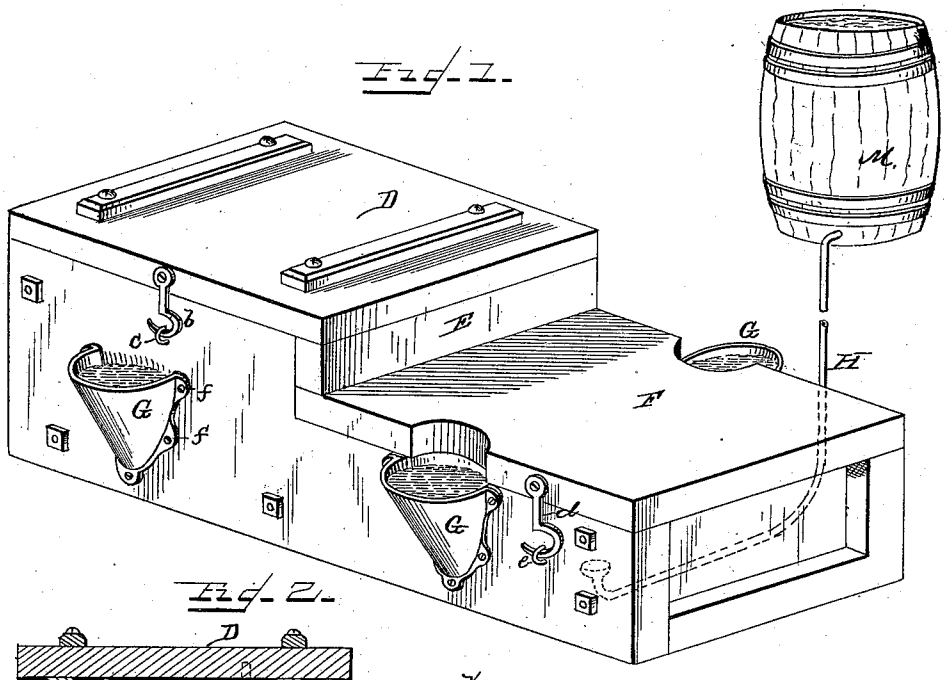


Fig. 2.

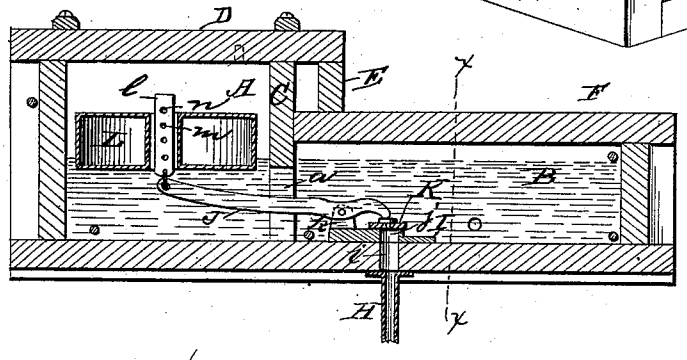
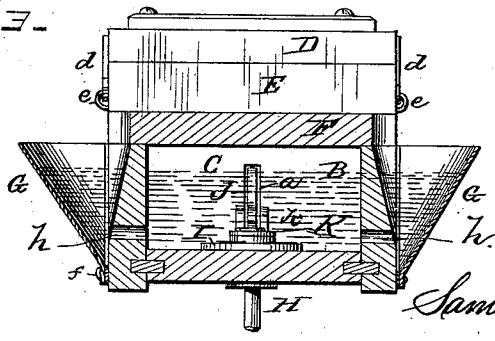


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL W. COGLIZER, OF WEEPING WATER, NEBRASKA.

TROUGH FOR WATERING LIVE STOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 351,852, dated November 2, 1886.

Application filed November 13, 1884. Serial No. 147,857. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL W. COGLIZER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Weeping Water, in the county of Cass and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Troughs for Watering Live Stock; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has reference to watering-tanks for stock; and it consists in the improvements hereinafter described and set forth, and then sought to be specifically defined by the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating my improvement. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of the same; Fig. 3, a transverse section on the dotted line *x x* of Fig. 2.

The device consists, primarily, of a suitable casing forming two chambers, A B, between which communication is established through a vertical elongated opening, *a*, which is centrally formed in the vertical partition C, separating the two chambers. A lid, D, is designed to cover the chamber A, and for its proper retention thereon is provided on each side with a hook, *b*, designed to engage a staple, *c*, located in the side of the chamber below. A cross-bar, E, is secured to the sides of the chamber B, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, so that said cross-bar is suspended beyond the limit of said chamber and forms an overhanging ledge, beneath which is inserted one end of the lid F, covering the chamber B. The said lid is provided at each side near it front end with a hook, *d*, adapted to engage a staple, *e*, in the casing below. An opening is formed in the sides of the chamber A, and on the side of said chamber, so as to cover said opening, is a metallic trough or bucket, G, provided with perforated ears *f*, for its attachment to the side of said case. Openings *h* are likewise formed in the sides of the chamber B, which openings are also covered by metallic receptacles or troughs G, similar to those previously described. The sides of the lid F, adjacent to the receptacles or troughs G, are cut away so as to provide more readily for access to said trough.

As illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, the bottom of the chamber B is provided with an opening, *i*, in which communicates a supply-pipe, H. A circular plate, I, is secured upon the bottom of the chamber B, and has an opening, *j*, registering with the opening *i* in the bottom of said chamber. The said plate I is provided adjacent to said partition C with an ear, *k*, on which is pivoted the forward portion of a lever, J, the front end of said lever being curved so as to bear upon the upper face of a flap-valve, K, pivotally attached to the plate I, so as to cover the opening *j* therein. As illustrated, the lever J extends through the elongated opening *a*, and has its end terminating about centrally in the chamber A, the said end being perforated for the pivotal attachment of a bar, *l*, provided with a series of perforations, *m*.

L represents a circular float, which is provided with a central vertical opening for the passage of the bar *l*, the engagement of said bar with said float being effected by passing a transverse pin, *n*, through one of the openings of said bar.

It will be understood that when there is not sufficient water in the chambers A B to properly supply the troughs G the float L will be sufficiently lowered in the chamber A to move the lever J upon its pivot and elevate its curved end, the normal pressure or head of the water lifting the flap-valve K from its seat and thereby freely supplying the chambers A B. When the water has attained its proper level in the said chambers A B, the float L will be lifted to such an extent as to cause the curved end of the lever J to force the valve K down on its seat and hold it there, thereby cutting off further supply of water.

The supply of water may be furnished from any suitable source. In Fig. 1 I have represented the said supply as consisting of a cask or barrel, M, suitably elevated, and having a pipe, H, leading therefrom to the opening I in the tank.

It is most desirable to cut away those por-

tions of the sides covered by the receptacles or troughs G in order to increase the capacity of said troughs.

By varying the pin *n* in the different perforations *m* of the bar *l* the vertical movement of the float can be readily regulated and the amount of water admitted to the chambers A B controlled and limited.

I claim—

The combination, in a device for watering stock, of a chamber provided with a lid, F, openings formed in the sides of said chamber, independent metallic troughs or receptacles secured over said openings and having their upper edges in a line with said lid, the latter being cut away adjacent to said trough, and the side portions being cut away to increase the capacity of said troughs, as and for the purposes specified.

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

SAMUEL W. COGLIZER.

Witnesses:
HARVEY D. TRAVIS,
BYRON C. YEOMANS.