

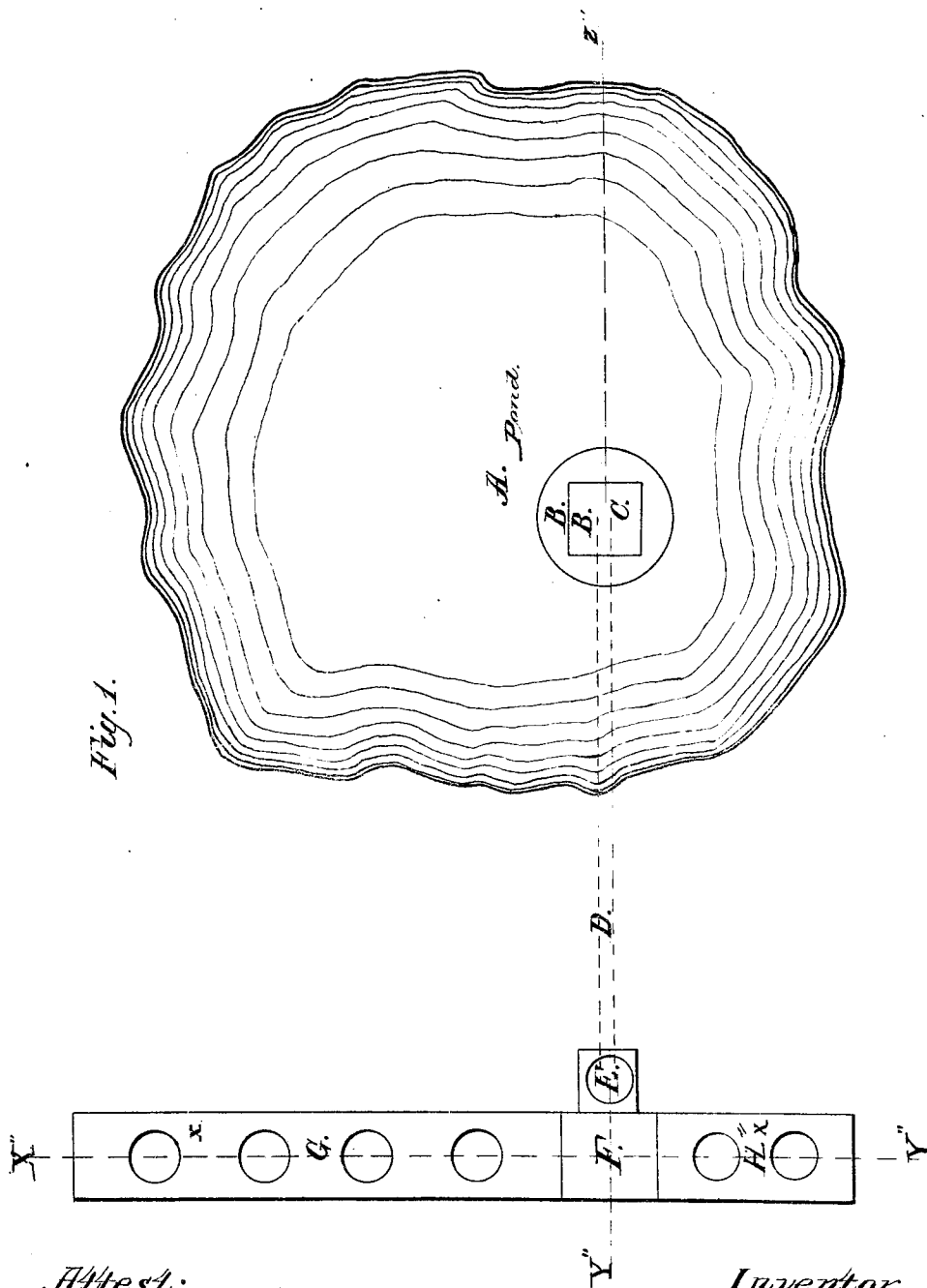
J. COMPTON.

HYDRANTS FOR WATERING STOCK.

No. 183,751.

Patented Oct. 31, 1876.

Fig. 1.



Attest:

J. R. Murphy
Jno S. Adams

Inventor

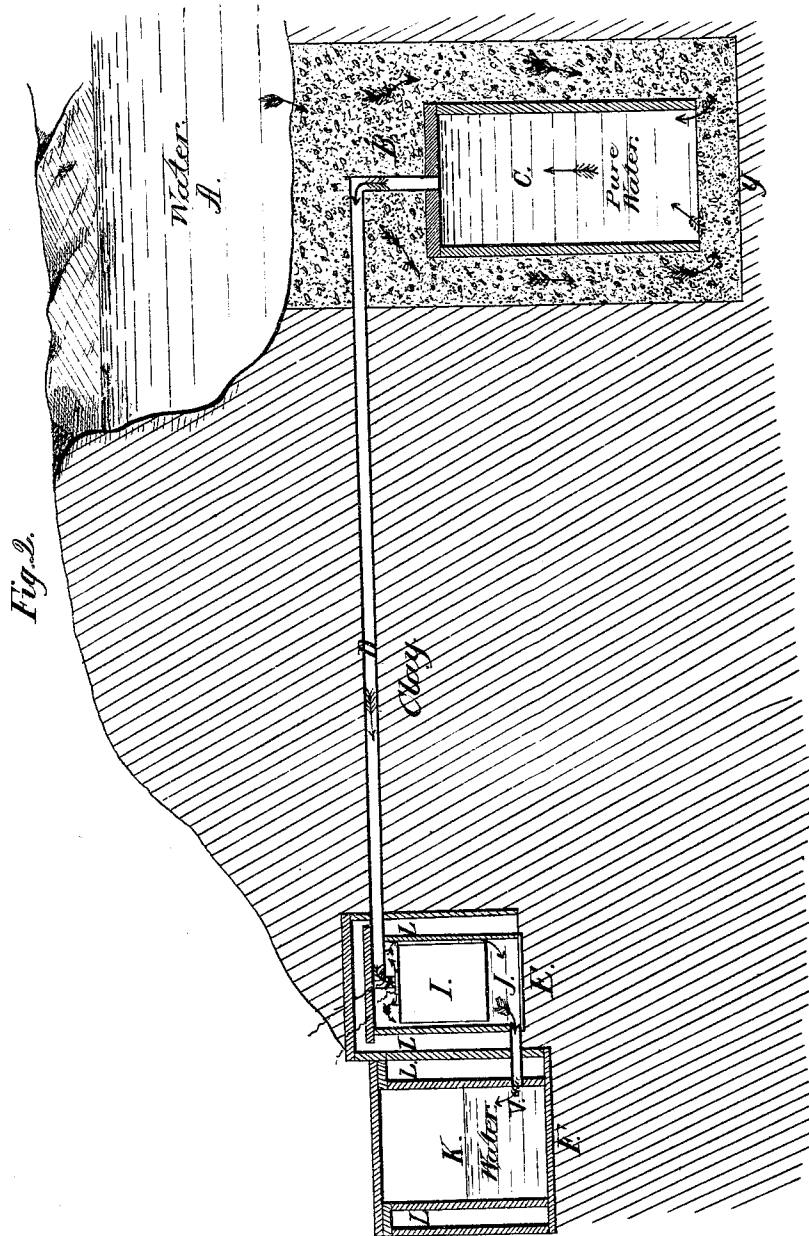
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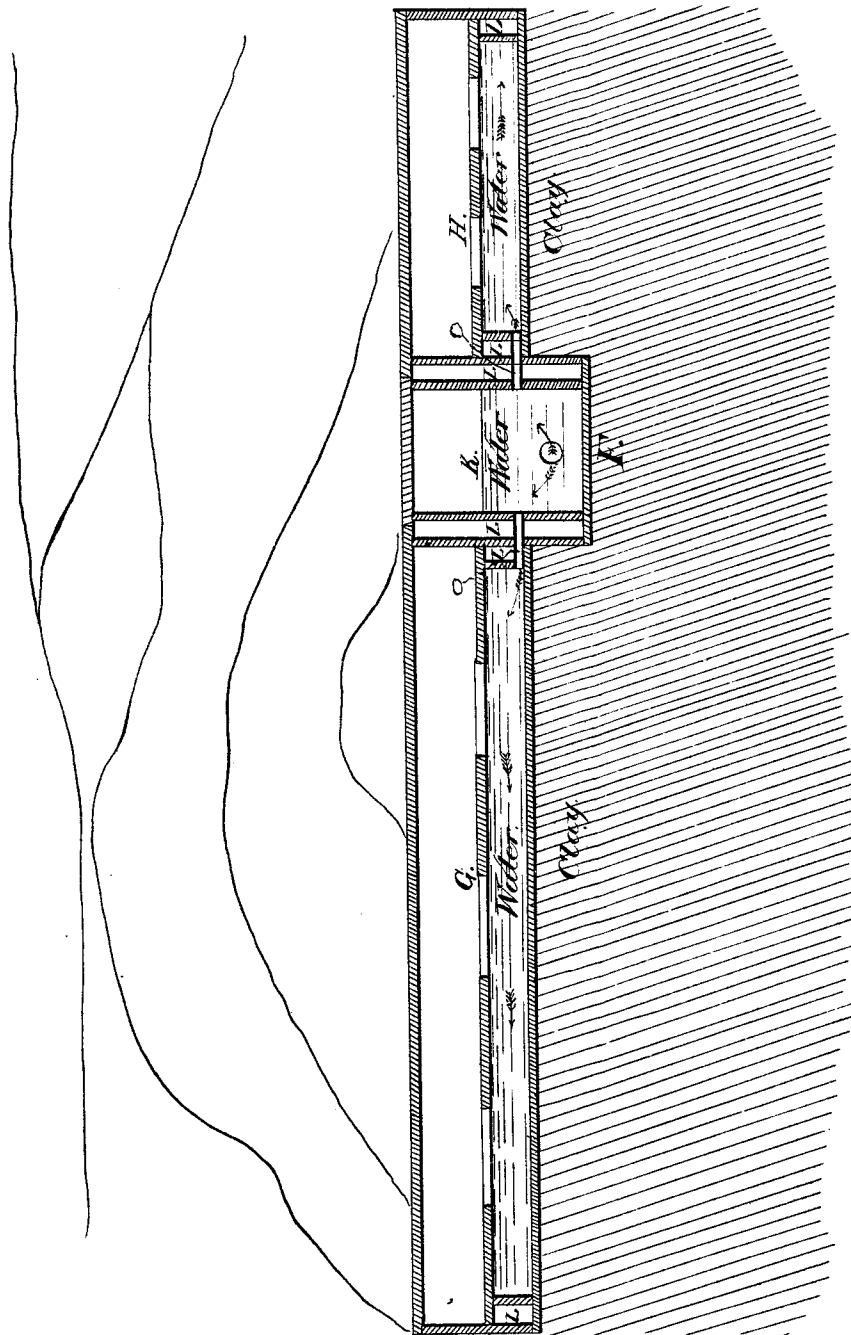
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Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES COMPTON, OF LA BELLE, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN HYDRANTS FOR WATERING STOCK.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **183,751**, dated October 31, 1876; application filed January 8, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES COMPTON, of La Belle, in the county of Lewis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stock-Watering Apparatus, &c; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which 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 the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to apparatus for supplying pure water to man and animals; and the invention consists in a new and improved automatically-operating apparatus or device, by means of which water is supplied as required for use; and it also consists in a new and improved combination of devices, by means of which the water of a pond or other open reservoir is filtered and purified, cooled, and delivered as required, for consumption by man or stock animals, all as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view, showing my apparatus in connection with an open pond of water. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view, showing the arrangement of my apparatus in connection with the pond. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view, showing the arrangement and construction of the watering-troughs, &c.

Referring to the parts by letters, A represents the pond. B is a well or excavation connected with the bottom of the pond. C is a reservoir located in the well or excavation B. This reservoir C may be constructed of any convenient size and material. It has an open bottom, and connects with a pipe, D, an elbow of which passes in through the top of the reservoir C.

After the reservoir C is placed in position, the well or excavation B is filled up with sand or gravel Y, which operates as a filter to purify the water. The pipe D leads from the reservoir to and connects with the interior of another and smaller reservoir, E. This reservoir is inclosed on all sides, and its upper end may be removable, if desired. I is a float within the reservoir E. It is hollow, and may

be made of glass or metal so as to be airtight. On its upper end is a rubber plate or disk, which operates as a valve to close the opening or end of the pipe D when the float I rises. K is another reservoir, which is connected with the lower end of the reservoir E by means of a pipe, V, open at both ends. The reservoirs K and E are provided with double walls so as to have dead-air spaces L between them. G is a cattle-trough, which may be of any suitable length and size, and H is another trough intended for watering hogs or sheep. These troughs G and H are connected by pipes O O with the reservoir K. They are also provided with double walls and air-spaces L to prevent freezing. X represents perforated covers for the troughs, the object being to prevent freezing by the exposure of as little of the surface of the water to the atmosphere when the lids are up, as possible, without interfering with the watering of the stock. They also serve to keep the water clean. To prevent the stock from disturbing the water of the pond, it should be fenced in.

The advantages of my device will be obvious to farmer, but it may be necessary to explain why its use is advantageous. It is simply this: an open pond is objectionable, because it freezes up in winter, and the water becomes warm and filthy in summer, while with my device pure cold water is always obtainable and all danger of freezing up is obviated.

The operation is as follows: I first excavate or otherwise form a cavity in the soil suitable for holding water. I then dig the well B, place the reservoir C in position, and connect it with the reservoir E by the pipe D, then fill in the well with sand or gravel, as clearly shown by Fig. 2 of the drawings. The water of the pond first passes down through the filtering sand or gravel B, then up into the reservoir C, and from thence, by pipe D, into the reservoir E, and from thence into the reservoir K and troughs G and H.

When it has risen the required height in the troughs, the float I is raised so as to bring the valve or rubber disk H against the end of the pipe D, thereby stopping the flow of water until the level of the water in the

troughs is lowered sufficiently to open the end of the pipe through the lowering of the float I, and so on, as fast as the water is withdrawn from the troughs it is again supplied, and kept at the same level.

The water will have been under ground sufficiently long to cool it down to the temperature of the earth, so that in hot weather cool and pure refreshing water is at all times provided for the stock.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Patents Patent, is—

1. The filtering well or cavity B, reservoir

C, pipe D, reservoir E, float I, pipe V, and reservoir K, all operating in combination substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The troughs G H, having double walls with air-spaces L, and perforated covers X, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of troughs G H, reservoirs K, E, and C, pipes V D, and float I, all operating substantially as and for the purposes specified.

JAMES COMPTON.

Witnesses:

JOHN RICHARD MURPHY,

JNO. J. AGNEW.