W. H. Hartman,

Molasses Gate,

No. 52,712, Patented Feb. 20, 1866.

Fig: 1.

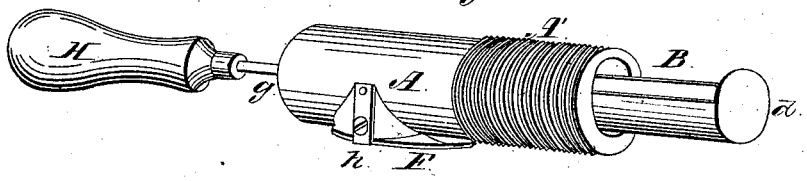


Fig: 2.

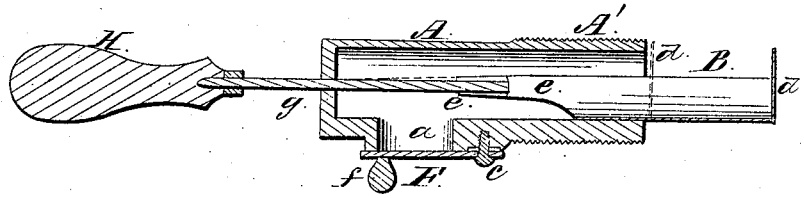
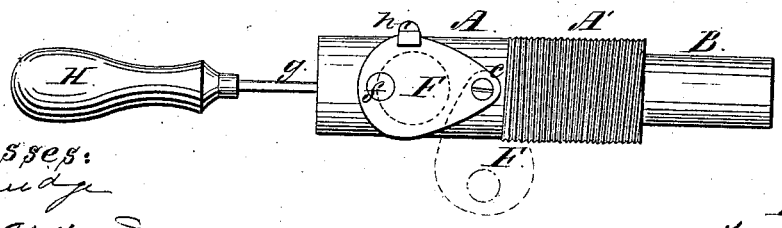


Fig: 3.



Witnesses:
W. H. Bundy
H. M. Ellis

Inventor:
W. H. Hartman

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

W. H. HARTMAN, OF FOSTORIA, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN MOLASSES-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 52,712, dated February 20, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, W. H. HARTMAN, of Fostoria, in the county of Seneca and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Molasses-Faucets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the faucet. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a view of the under side.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views.

My improvement relates to a faucet whereby molasses can be readily drawn from casks or barrels when it becomes thick or congealed, as well as when thinner, and at the same time effectually prevented from leaking.

A is the barrel or faucet that is designed to be screwed into a cask or barrel, there being a screw, A′, on one end for this purpose.

B is a trough or spout that fits into the lower part of the faucet, and has a circular end or head, *d*, on the end. The other end in the barrel is cut or curved out at *e*, and is attached to a stem, *g*, that has a handle, H, on the end, by which the spout can be moved in and drawn out.

In the lower part of the faucet there is a circular opening, *a*, that is closed by a cut-off, F, pivoted at *c* to the faucet. *f* is the handle by which the cut-off is turned on or off the opening. *h* is a lip or catch that the cut-off F is adjusted under when it is turned over the opening, retaining it in place and causing it to fit closely.

The manner in which this faucet as constructed is used is as follows: The faucet is screwed into the barrel and the cut-off F turned round, uncovering the opening, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, when the handle is moved in toward the barrel, more or less, which uncovers the inside end of the faucet. The sirup, if thin enough, can then run into the faucet and out at the opening; but it will run faster, particularly if at all stiff or thick, by moving in and drawing out the spout B, the spout being filled each time with sirup as it is drawn out into the position indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. The sirup from the barrel in the spout will be drawn into the faucet, which will force that in the faucet out at the opening *a*, the opening *e* in the spout being directly over the opening in the faucet. When the sirup is drawn the opening is closed by means of the cut-off, which fits closely over the opening, cutting off the molasses or sirup, so as to prevent any leaking, and when the handle H is drawn out the end *d* of the spout comes against the inside end of the faucet so as to close it, and the molasses will thus be prevented from running into the faucet from the barrel.

This arrangement for drawing molasses or any similar liquid has many advantages, which are apparent—the readiness with which it can be drawn and cut off so neatly without the liability of leaking.

What I claim as my improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The trough or spout B and head *d*, in combination with the barrel A and cut-off F, when arranged and operating as and for the purpose set forth.

W. H. HARTMAN.

Witnesses:

W. H. BURRIDGE,

A. W. MCCLELLAND.