J. HITCHENS.

Fluid Thief or Pump.

No. 161,036. Patented March 23, 1875.

Fig. 1.

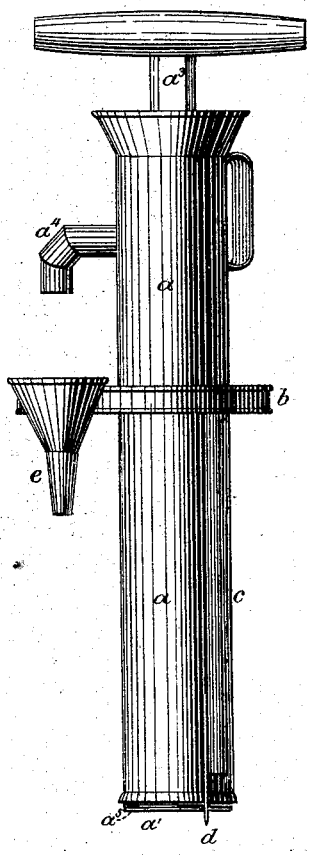


Fig. 2.

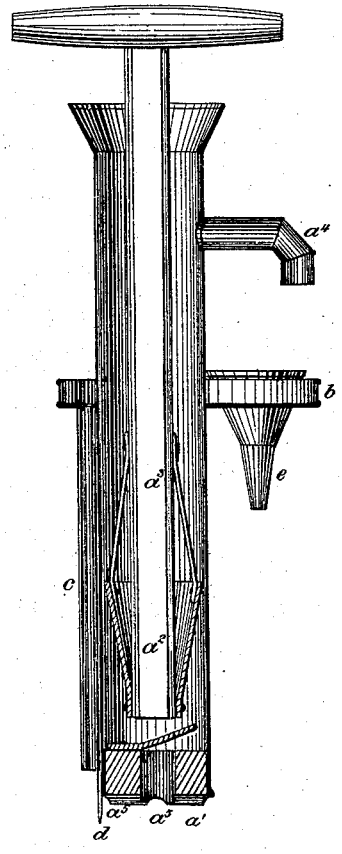
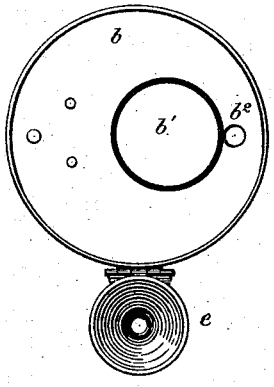


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH HITCHENS, OF PORT WASHINGTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO THOMAS B. BUKEY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN FLUID THIEVES OR PUMPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **161,036**, dated March 23, 1875; application filed February 23, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH HITCHENS, of Port Washington, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fluid Thieves or Pumps; 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 pertains 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 improvements in fluid thieves or devices for taking oils and fluids from barrels through the bung, and has for its object to provide efficient and convenient means whereby the overflowings from the measure and drippings from the spout are caught, and carried and redeposited in the barrel, thus preventing any loss of material. It consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, and Fig. 2 a vertical sectional view, and Fig. 3 a detail view, of my invention.

a is the main tube or pipe, through which the fluid is raised and discharged into the measure or other vessel by means of the valve a^1, bucket a^2, piston a^3, and spout a^4. The valve a^1 is constructed and arranged so as to extend slightly below the end of the tube, and is provided with the cross grooves or gutters a^5, leading into the throat, so that when the tube is set on the bottom of the barrel the fluid can have free passage to the throat of the valve. *b* is a circular cup. Its bottom is perforated near the circumference with the opening b^1, in which is inserted the tube *a*. It is also perforated with the small opening b^2 in the narrow space between the opening b^1 and the rim of the cup, which opening is so placed that when the upper end of the discharge pipe or duct (hereinafter described) is inserted therein said pipe will lie against the tube *a*. Its diameter is sufficient to give space on one side of the bottom for the formation of the openings b^1 b^2, while the opposite side extends slightly beyond a vertical line from the outer end of the spout a^4, so that any drippings from the latter will fall in the cup, and so that a rest is provided on which the measure can be placed in the process of drawing the fluid. *c* is a discharge pipe or duct. Its upper end is inserted in the opening b^2. Its lower end extends nearly to the lower end of and lies immediately against the tube *a*, to which it is secured by solder. The cup *b* is placed at such point on the tube *a* as to give the lower end of the latter a length slightly more than the diameter of the barrels or casks in which it is to be used. It is soldered securely to the tube *a* and pipe *c*, the upper end of the latter being flush with the upper side of the bottom of the cup, and so that no fluid can escape from it, except as it passes into said discharge-pipe. *d* is a sharp-pointed spike fastened to and which extends below the lower end of the tube *b*. It sticks in the wood when the tube is inserted in the barrel, and holds the device steadily in any position placed. *e* is a funnel, hinged to the rim of the cup, and so that when not in use it can be turned up into the cup, and be out of the way.

It will be seen that in the process of drawing the fluid from the barrel the device will be held in an upright or inclined position by the action of the spike *e;* that the measure can be placed in the cup under the spout, so that it need not be held all the time in the hand; that any fluid overflowing the measure or dripping from the spout after the measure is removed will be caught in the cup, and that the measure can be emptied into the outer vessel through the funnel without lifting from the cup. When the tube is inserted through the bung, it should be fixed so as to give a slight backward decline to the bottom of the cup, which will cause the overflowed fluid and drippings to flow to and into the discharge-pipe *c*, and thence into the barrel; but if not so placed when inserted, after removing the measure from the cup, the device can be gently inclined with the hand, and throw the fluid into the discharge-pipe. Thus it will be seen all loss of fluid is prevented.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a fluid thief or pump, the arrangement and combination, with the main tube *a*, of the cup *b*, discharge-pipe *c*, and funnel *e*, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I hereto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH HITCHENS.

Witnesses:

THOMAS B. BUKEY,

ALBERT HILIKER.