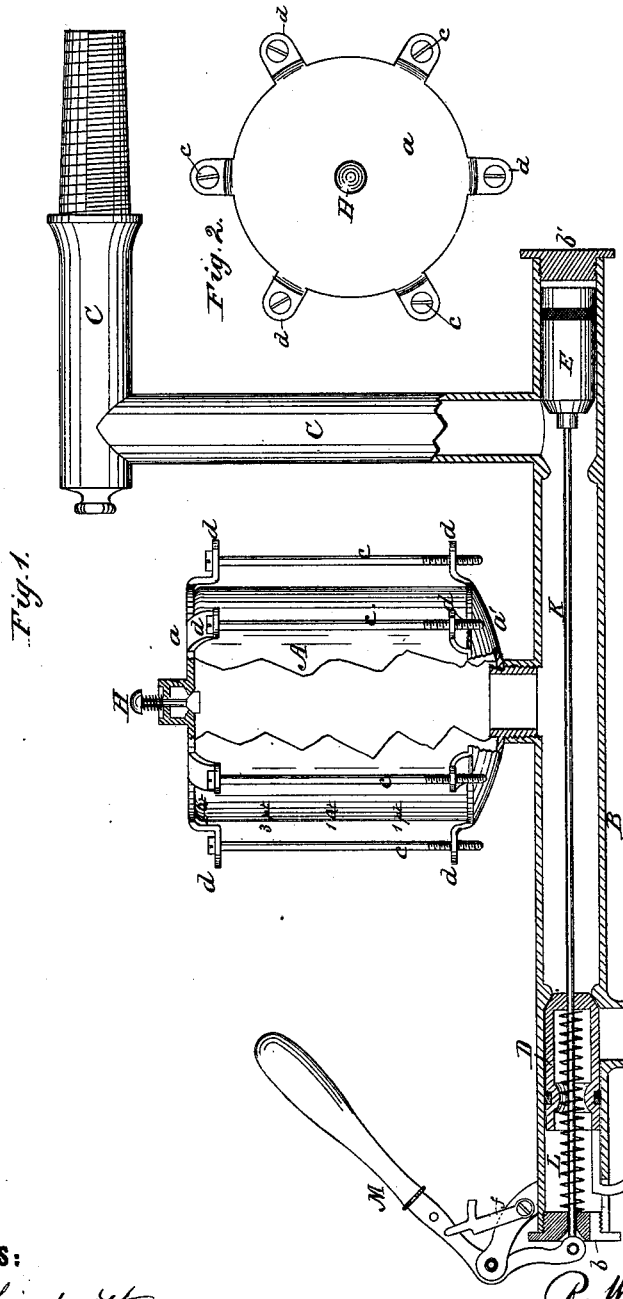
R. W. TAVENER.
Measuring Faucet.

No. 206,151 Patented July 16, 1878.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT W. TAVENER, OF WEST BAY CITY, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO HENRY H. NORRINGTON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MEASURING-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **206,151**, dated July 16, 1878; application filed June 12, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT W. TAVENER, of West Bay City, in the county of Bay and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Liquid-Measuring Faucet; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to an improved self-closing and liquid-measuring faucet.

The device consists of two parts, a transparent graduated measuring-vessel and a faucet proper, the two being so connected that liquid is received into said vessel through the faucet direct from the source of supply, and the quantity being thus ascertained it is discharged from the vessel back into the faucet, from which it escapes into any receptacle provided for it. The induction and exit orifice of the measuring-vessel are one and the same. The faucet has two valves, which are so arranged that the orifice or passage through which the liquid enters and escapes from the measuring-vessel is closed simultaneously with the opening of the discharge-orifice in the faucet and vice versa, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, I have represented a sectional elevation of my improved faucet, and a plan view of the measuring-vessel proper.

A indicates the graduated glass cylinder, into and from which the liquid to be measured is alternately drawn and discharged. The faucet B is connected with the lower end of said cylinder and with the tube C, which leads to the source of supply or vessel (not shown) from which the liquid is to be drawn. D and E are the self-closing valves of the faucet B, and F the cut-off connected with valve D.

The construction and arrangement of these parts are more particularly as follows: The cylinder A is supported in vertical position by a metallic frame whose lower part is attached to the faucet-barrel by a screw-joint. This metallic frame consists of two concaves or sockets, *a a'*, for receiving the upper and lower ends of the cylinder, and the concaves are connected by screw-rods *c*, which pass through lugs *d*. The cylinder is graduated for pints and quarts, and will preferably be made of such capacity as to measure a gallon or half-gallon. A spring-valve, H, is applied to the top of the cylinder in such a manner as to serve for admission of air when the cylinder is discharging its contents.

The faucet-barrel B is closed at each end by a screw-plug, *b b'*. The hollow cylindrical valves D and E are placed in the respective front and rear ends of the barrel, and both have a fixed attachment to the same stem K. A spiral spring, L, encircles said stem in front of valve D. A pivoted lever, M, is attached to the end of the stem K, which projects through plug *b*, the function of which is to draw the valves D and E toward the front of the barrel by overcoming the stress of spring L, and thus close the supply-pipe C and open the discharge-nozzle N. The valve D has a rigid angular arm, O, attached on its under side, or formed solid therewith, and broadened at its lower end, or carrying a disk, F. When valve D is closed the lower end or disk F of said arm O forms a tight joint with a nozzle, N, pendent from the barrel B, so that the disk F serves to cut off the escape of liquid from the nozzle as the valve D closes. Each of the valves D E is provided with a circumferential groove to receive suitable elastic packing.

The operation of the device is as follows: The device having been attached to a cask or tank containing the liquid to be drawn off and measured, and the vessel A filled with liquid, the lever M is pressed back to draw the valves D and E forward, the one to its seat and the other away from its seat, and thus simultaneously close the lower end of supply-tube C and open discharge-nozzle N. The contents of vessel A will then escape, and so soon as the lever M is released the valves will assume their former position and cut off the discharge and drip, and open the supply-pipe as before. The vessel A will then be again filled, and the discharge operation may be repeated.

It is obvious that one pint or any other quantity less than the entire contents of the cylinder A may be drawn off from it by cutting off the discharge at the proper time.

The lever M may be locked by a pivoted

dog, *f*, in position to hold the valve D open against the stress of spring L.

What I claim is—

1. The spring-closed valves D and E and connecting-stem K, in combination with the barrel B, supply-pipe C, and measuring-vessel A, said valves being so arranged as to simultaneously close the supply-pipe and open the discharge, or vice versa, as shown and described.

2. The valve D, having the cut-off F attached, and the barrel B, having nozzle N, combined as shown and described, for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:
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