L. L. DENNICK.

Measuring-Faucet.

No. 160,085. Patented Feb. 23, 1875

Fig. 1

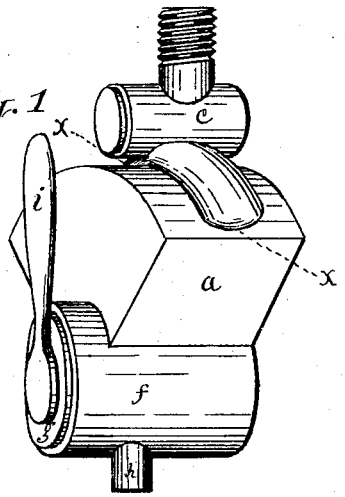



Fig. 2

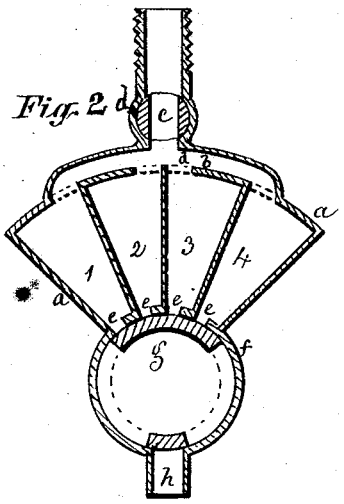
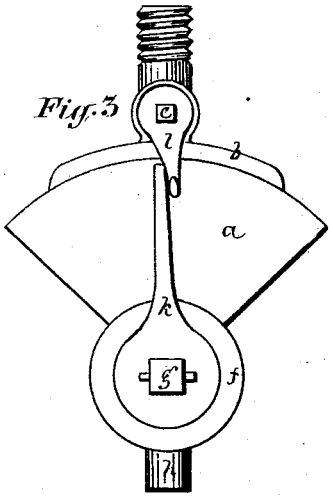



Fig. 3




WITNESSES:

T. Jones

A White

INVENTOR:

Lyman L. Dennick

by J. J. Greenough Atty

THE GRAPHIC CO. PHOTO-LITH. 39 & 41 PARK PLACE, N.Y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LYMAN L. DENNICK, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MEASURING-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **160,085**, dated February 23, 1875; application filed November 16, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LYMAN L. DENNICK, of Syracuse, New York, have invented a certain Improved Automatic Measure for Liquids, of which the following is a specification:

The purpose of my device is to measure liquids from casks, cans, or other vessels, so as to insure accuracy in measuring even when operated in the dark, the apparatus being simple, cheap, and easily constructed and operated.

The construction is as follows, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which Fig. 1 is a general view of the outside of the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a section through the working parts on line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the apparatus.

The body *a* of the apparatus is shown segmental, but that exact form is not essential. The chamber in this body *a* is divided into several compartments, four being shown in the section, numbered 1 2 3 4. At the top there is an inlet-duct, *b*, opening into each of the compartments. This duct connects with a stop-cock, *c*, that communicates with the cask or other vessel from which the liquid is to be measured. The compartments are all filled when the stop-cock is opened, and when it is closed there is an air-vent, *d*, opened into the compartments, to allow them to discharge their contents. At the center or lowest point of the measuring-chamber *a* there is a faucet, *f*, into which all the compartments open through separate openings *e*, all which the plug *g* of the faucet closes and stops communication with the outlet-passage *h* below. The faucet-plug *g* is turned by a handle or lever, *i*, in the usual way. On the rear end of the plug there is also an arm, *k*, Fig. 3, which is moved with it, and to the stop-cock *c* there is a pendent arm, *l*, with which arm *k* comes in contact to open and close the stop-cock, as hereafter described.

The operation of this apparatus is as follows: When in a state of rest, with the faucet closing all the measuring-compartments, the stop-cock *c* is open and the compartments are all filled from the reservoir to which it is attached. Each of these measuring-compartments contains the amount to be measured. Now, if the plug of the faucet be moved so as to open into the first compartment, the stop-cock *c* is at the same instant turned, shutting off the communication with the reservoir by the action of arm *k* on arm *l*. The arm *k* passes by arm *l*, which falls sufficiently to strike the arm *k* on its return, by which the stop-cock *c* is opened as the faucet is again closed. When the first compartment is opened its contents are discharged through the faucet *f*. If more is wanted, the second compartment is opened at the same time by moving the faucet past the second opening, *e*, and so on, to the entire contents of the measuring-chamber *a*. All the compartments can be opened at once or one at a time, as desired, and the measuring can be done in the dark, or without looking, with accuracy and certainty.

Having thus fully described my improved measurer, I claim—

1. The series of measuring-compartments having a common inlet-faucet for filling the same, and an outlet-faucet that opens into each of said compartments and stops off one or all of them, as and for the purposes specified.

2. The combination of the faucet *f* and stop-cock *c* with the measuring-chamber *a*, as herein specified, opening and closing a series of measuring-compartments, as and for the above-described purpose.

LYMAN L. DENNICK.

Witnesses:
J. J. GREENOUGH,
ROBT. C. CHOPE.