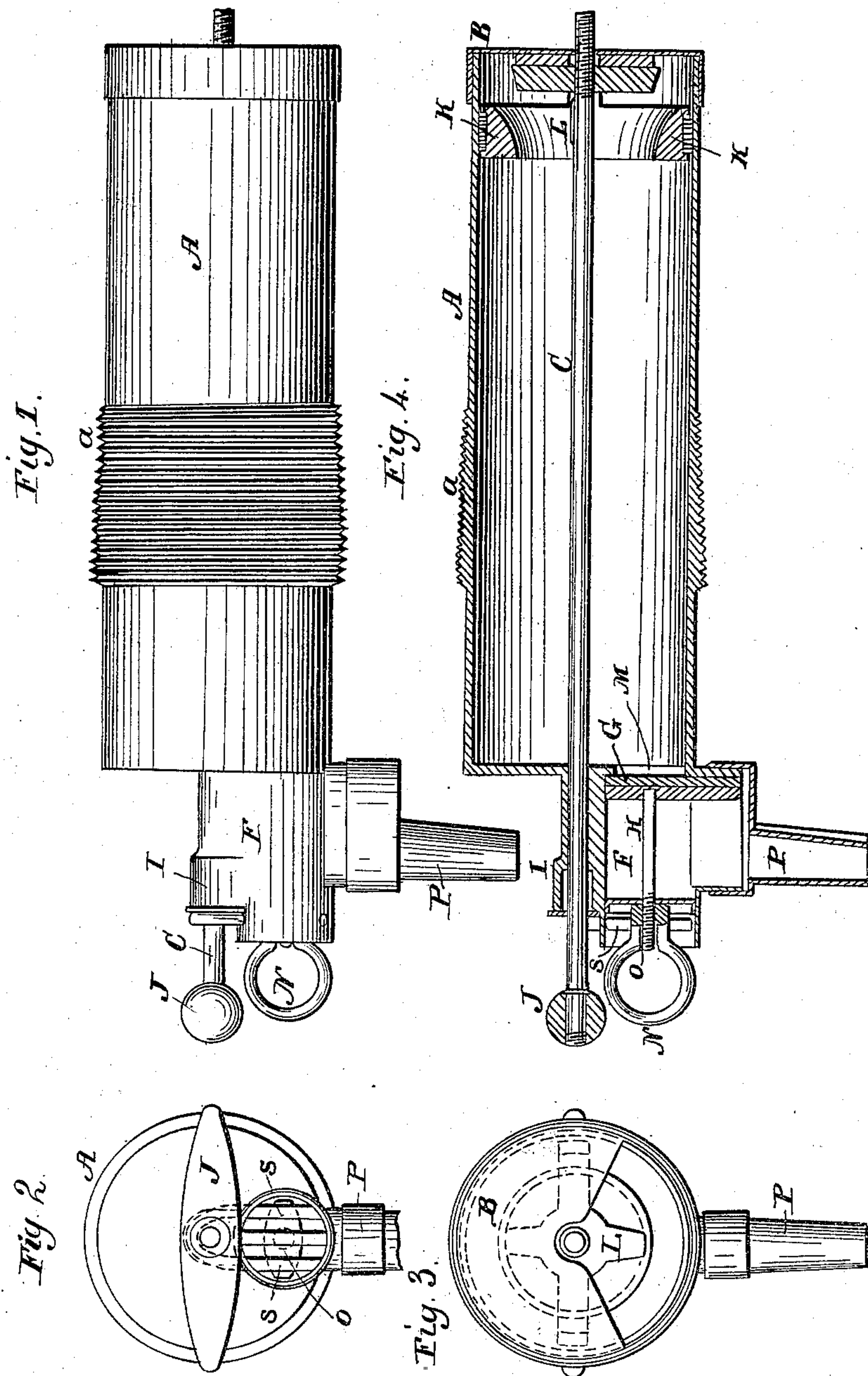


BYLER & SENSENICH.

Measuring Faucet.

No. 8,937.

Patented May 11, 1852.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB R. BYLER AND G. W. SENSENICH, OF BEARTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

MEASURING-FAUCET.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,937, dated May 11, 1852.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JACOB R. BYLER and GEORGE W. SENSENICH, of Beartown, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Measuring-Faucets; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1, represents a side view of the faucet. Fig. 2, represents a front end view. Fig. 3, represents a rear end view, and Fig. 4, represents a vertical longitudinal section through the center of the faucet.

Similar letters in the several figures represent the same parts.

Great difficulty has heretofore existed in the measuring and drawing of such articles as molasses, honey, oil, tar, and other similar substances which thicken in low temperatures, and in very cold weather hours are often spent in drawing small quantities from the cask containing them, with great loss to both seller and purchaser.

The nature of our invention consists in so forming a measuring and drawing faucet as that it shall always be filled with the fluid or liquid to be drawn, and so that it may be forced or drawn out of the faucet at any time, and immediately without awaiting the sluggish movement of such articles as above mentioned.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings.

The tube A, may be made of metal of any kind, and should contain some specified quantity by measurement, as a pint, quart, half gallon, or any other measurement, and should be provided with a tapering screw *a*, for securing it tightly in the cask, or other vessel to be drawn from. The inner, or end intended to be inserted into the cask, is provided with a shield B, which extends from the top of the tube, down a short distance below the center thereof, as seen in Fig. 3. This is for the purpose of excluding the air from the measuring chamber of the faucet, until the liquid in the cask is drawn down below that point, when it ceases to measure. The outer end of the faucet or tube is provided with a packing box I, through which

the valve rod C, passes, and in which it should be properly packed, so as to slide smoothly, and yet be air tight. The outer end of the rod C, is provided with a handle J, and the inner end with a male screw, which is secured into the valve D, and by which screw said valve may be so adjusted as to measure the precise quantity desired; and an approximate fractional quantity of the contents of the tube may be drawn out at any time, by marking the rod C, and only drawing it out to the specified distance. Inside of the tube A, is a packed ring K, provided with arms, or rather a projecting bridgetree L, Figs. 3, 4, through which the rod C, passes loosely, and which with the valve D, when drawn up against it, entirely closes up the space in the inside of the tube, that is the annular space, the valve being placed between said bridge-tree and ring.

On the outer end of the tube or faucet, below the packing box I, and attached thereto, or to the head of the faucet is arranged a valve chamber F; standing immediately opposite the exit hole M of the tube or faucet. A valve G, attached to a valve rod H, which passes through said chamber, is so arranged as to slide freely through the chamber, and entirely close or open the exit M, as may be desired. The outer end of the valve rod H, is provided with a handle N, and on the rod near the handle is arranged a cam O, which passes into a recess in the end of the valve chamber F, and when the exit is to be closed the valve is run forward until it is in place, and by means of the handle the valve rod is turned half around, which brings the cams O, under two pins S, S, arranged in said recess, and which holds it firmly in place. A funnel P, may be provided, removable at pleasure, for guiding the material to be drawn into any narrow necked vessel.

The operation is as follows, presuming the tube to be filled viz: The valve rod is first drawn forward, opening the exit M. The operator then by means of the handle J, draws out or forward the valve rod C, which being attached to the valve D, draws said valve up against the packed ring K, and both are then drawn forward together, forcing out all the liquid in advance of them. The valve rod H, is then run forward and secured by turning half around, closing up

the exit M. The rod C, is then pushed back into the tube, and forces the valve D, against the bridge tree L, which opens the space between the valve and ring. Now in forcing
5 back the valve, &c., there will be a vacuum behind them, into which the liquid from the interior of the cask will be forced and entirely fill up the tube, when it is ready to be drawn again at any moment. Thus al-
10 ways keeping a measured quantity in the tube ready to be drawn or forced out when required. The vacuum can be preserved by the shield until the liquid falls considerably below the top of the tube, and so as to draw
15 off and measure nearly the entire cask.

Having thus fully described our inven-

tion, what we claim therein as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The so constructing of a faucet for measuring and drawing molasses, honey, oil, tar, 20 or other liquids, as that they shall always stand charged with a measured quantity of the liquid, which may be forced out of the faucet instantaneously, however thick or sluggish it may be, when the same is ac- 25-
complished by means substantially the same as herein described and represented.

JACOB R. BYLER.
G. W. SENSENICH.

Witnesses:

JAMES MCCALL,
JOHN PLANK.