

I. Kinman,  
 Measuring Faucets,  
 No 23,845, Patented May 3, 1859.

Fig. 1

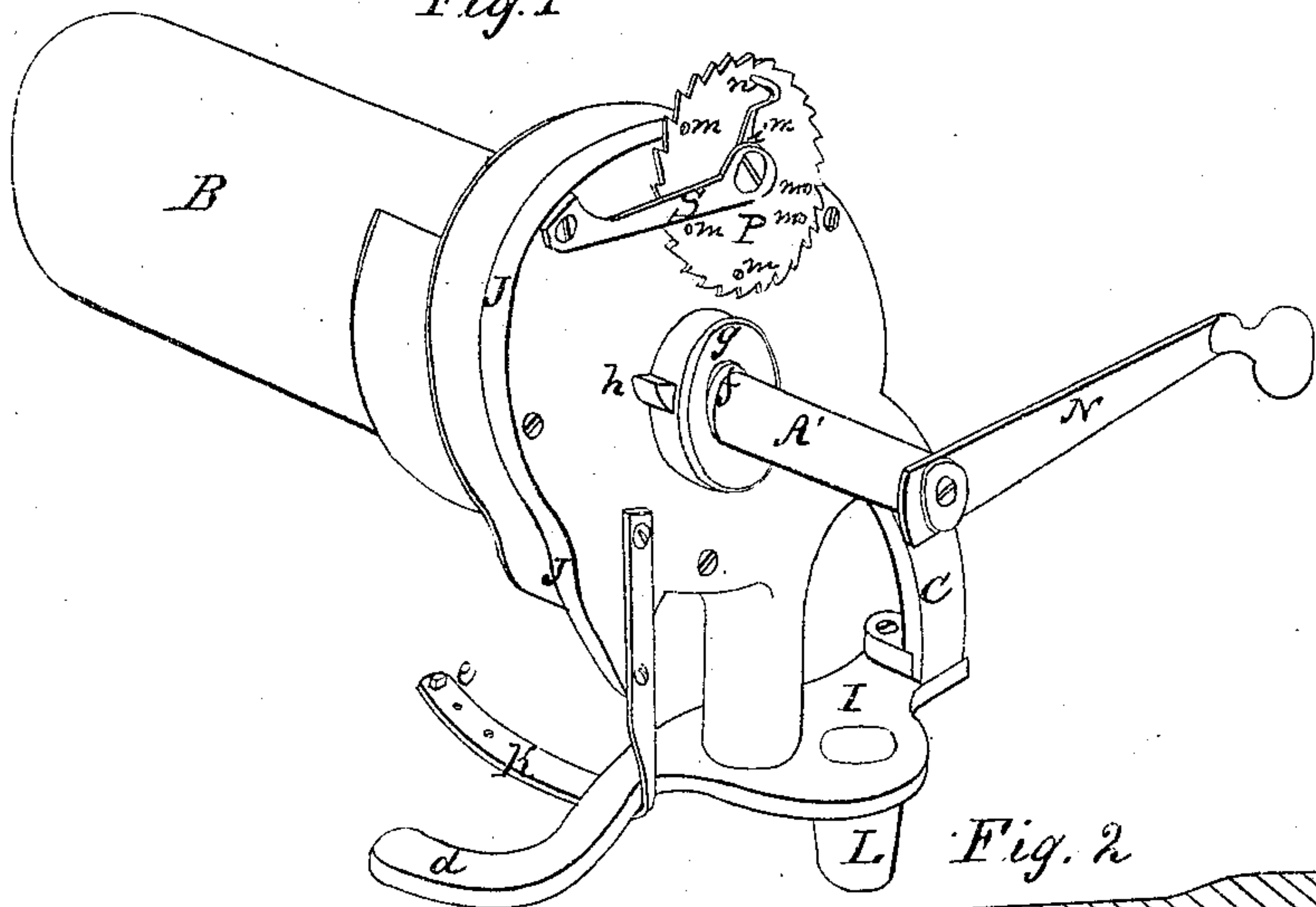


Fig. 2

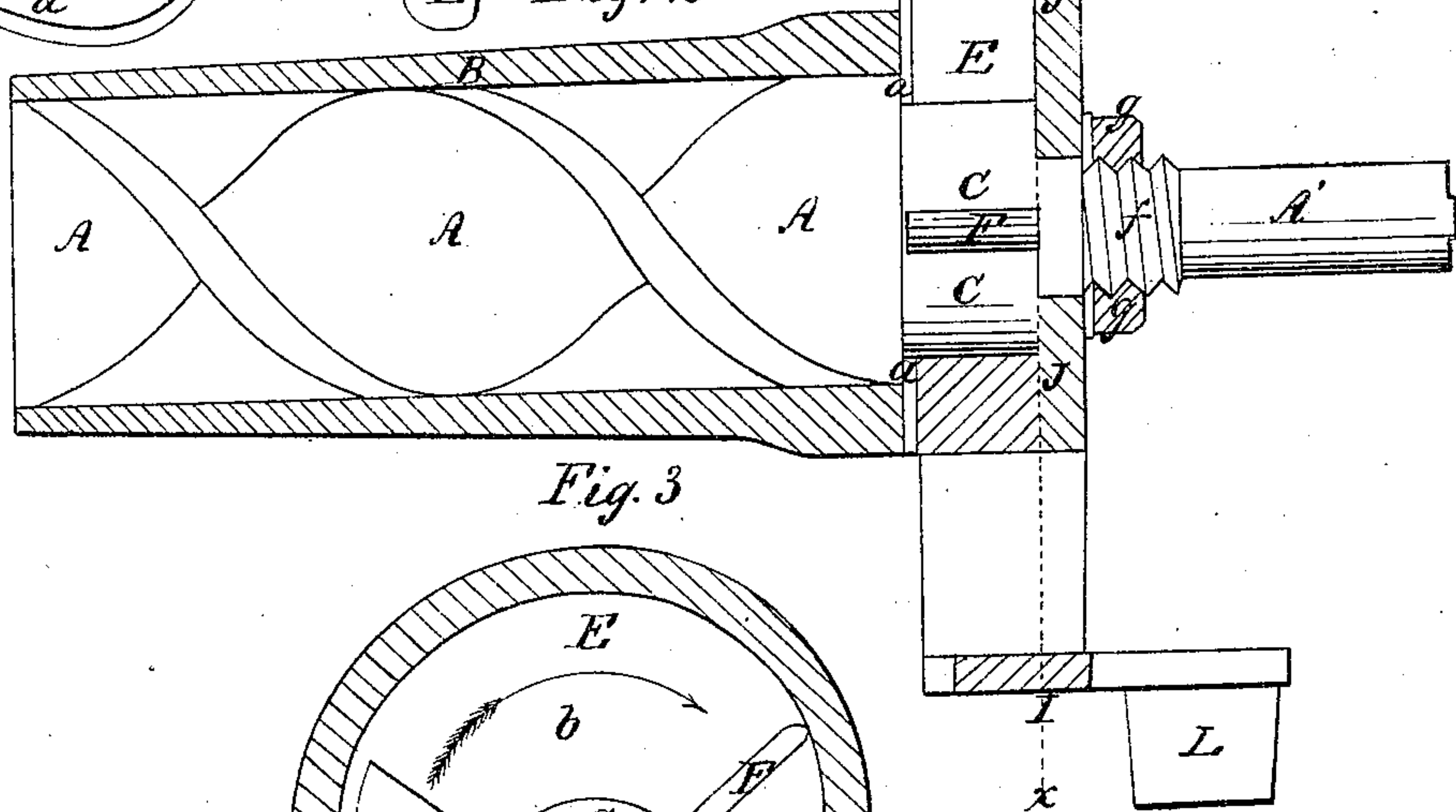
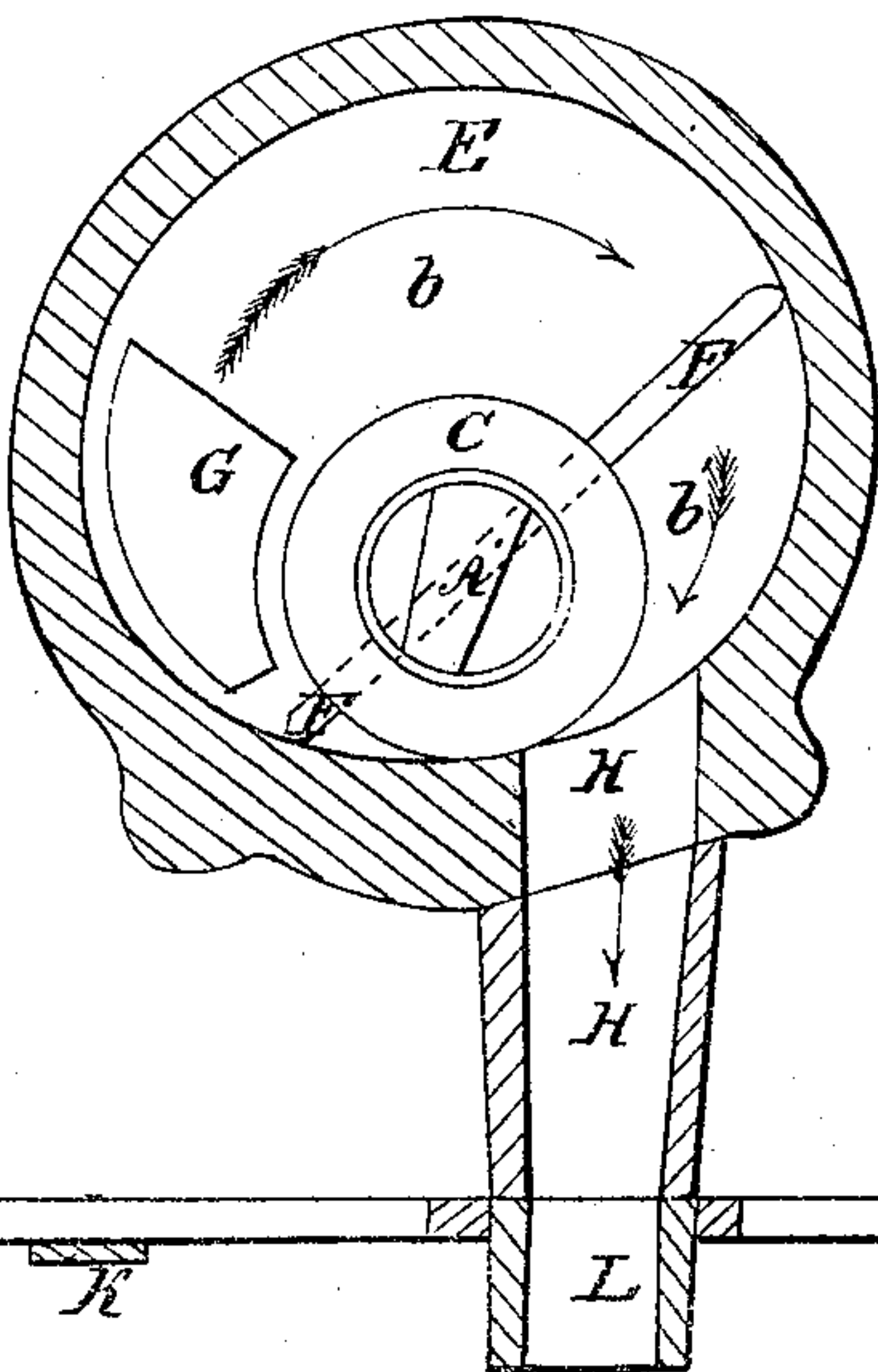


Fig. 3



Witnesses  
 Deemar Shackle  
 W. H. H. H. H.

Inventor  
 I. Kinman



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRA KINMAN, OF FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

## MEASURING-FAUCET.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 23,845, dated May 3, 1859; Reissued March 5, 1861, No. 1,148.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, IRA KINMAN, of Freeport, in the county of Stephenson and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Measuring-Faucets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

10 Figure 1, exhibits a perspective view of the faucet showing the exterior of the same. Fig. 2, represents a longitudinal section through the faucet showing the interior of the same. Fig. 3, is a transverse section  
15 taken through the red line  $x, x$ , and showing a front view of the interior of the eccentric cylinder and the manner of discharging the liquid.

My invention relates to certain improvements in measuring faucets by which I am enabled, by an exceedingly simple and compact arrangement of parts, to measure the quantity of liquor, as it is being drawn from the barrel or reservoir containing the liquor,  
25 and to indicate the quantity drawn, described, represented and specified as follows.

The faucet about to be described is to be cast, of iron or other suitable metal, and consists of an endless screw or conveyer A,  
30 packed or ground water-tight to the hollow cylinder B. This screw A, terminates in a barrel C, which passes through a division  $a$ , into an eccentric chamber E, (shown clearly in Fig. 3) and receives a slide F, which fits  
35 water-tight within this chamber and slides back and forth as the screw A, is made to revolve, and the barrel C, being set out of a true center with the elliptical chamber E, the ends of the slide fit the inner surface  
40 of the chamber during its full revolution, dividing the chamber E, into two parts  $b, b^1$ , and forming rotary pistons which alternately draw the liquor in through the opening G, and force it out through the discharge  
45 aperture H, in the direction indicated by the arrows in Fig. 3. The discharge through the aperture H, is regulated by a curved gate I, one end of which is pivoted to an arm  $c$ , projecting down from the cap J, of  
50 chamber E, and passes under the nozzle of the discharge opening H, and rests on a curved support K, terminating in a handle  $d$ .

This gate I, is ground so as to fit tight against the under surface of the nozzle H, and prevents leakage.

L, is a small tube or funnel projecting from the gate I, so arranged that it can be brought immediately under the nozzle H, or only partly under this nozzle and thus regulate the flow of liquor; this discharge is  
60 graduated by a stop pin  $e$ , on the curved support K.

A', is a stem cast with the endless screw A, which passes through the face or cap J, of chamber E, and projects from it a convenient distance, to which is secured the  
65 crank N, for giving motion to the screw. This stem A', has a reverse screw  $f$ , which receives a nut  $g$ , and serves to keep the parts more firmly together. This nut is made to  
70 turn with stem A'; it has a small lug  $h$ , projecting from its periphery which operates a register wheel P, so as to move it the distance of one tooth at each revolution. This wheel is provided with a certain number  
75 of teeth which are spaced off and indicated upon the face of it by small perforations  $m, m, m$ , into which is placed the index hand  $i$ . This index hand turns with the  
80 wheel P, until it comes in contact with stop S, where it remains and checks the motion of the crank N, when it is set back to another hole indicating the amount of liquor to be drawn.

The operation is as follows. The cylinder B, is screwed into a tap in the reservoir,  
85 similarly to the common faucet. The gate is then opened by bringing the funnel under the nozzle H, and the index hand set on the wheel to the mark indicating the quantity to  
90 be drawn. The crank is then turned from left to right revolving the screw and drawing the liquor into the chamber through the opening G, from whence it is forced down in a continuous stream through the discharge  
95 pipe H, by slide F, into a vessel for receiving it. This operation is repeated until the index hand comes in contact with the stop S, indicating that the desired quantity  
100 is drawn.

This faucet is particularly useful in drawing treacle, oils, and other like liquids, acting somewhat upon the principle of the force pump.

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

1. The employment of an endless screw, or its equivalent, in combination with the  
5 rotating slide F, eccentric chamber E, all arranged and operating in the manner and for the purposes substantially set forth.

2. I claim the register wheel P, and index hand i, in combination with the stop S,

when the same is operated by the stem of 10 the endless screw A, so as to indicate the quantity of liquor drawn through the faucet, substantially as above described.

IRA KINMAN.

Witnesses:

DENNARD SHACKLEY,  
B. H. WILEY.