E. T. BUSSELL.

Measuring Faucet.

No. 25,627. Patented Oct. 4, 1859.

Fig: 1.

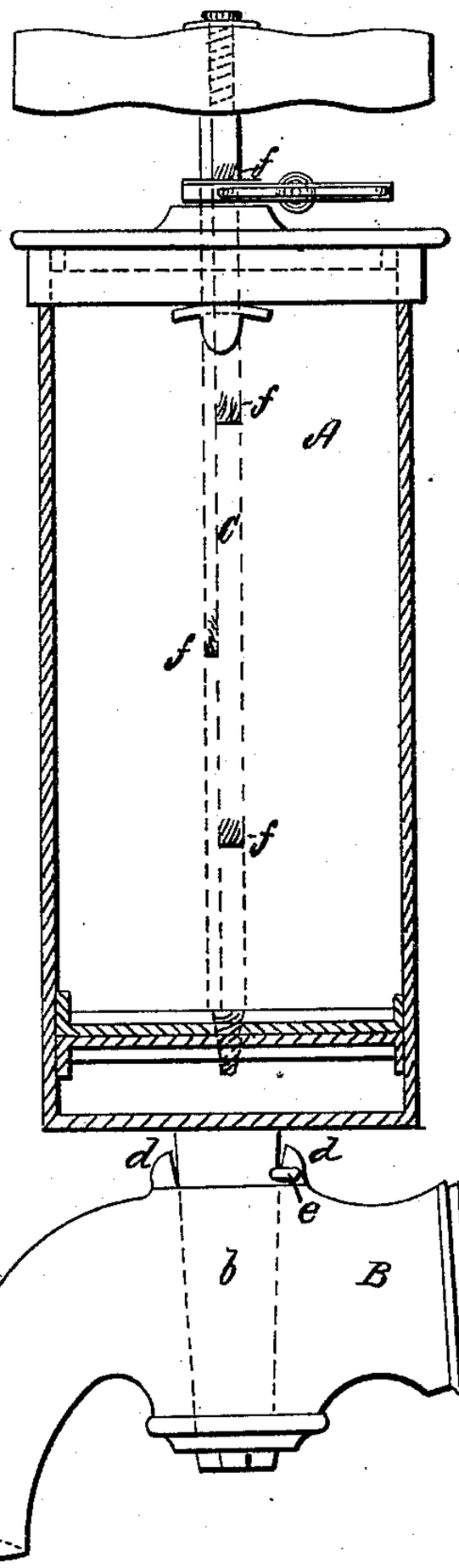


Fig: 3.

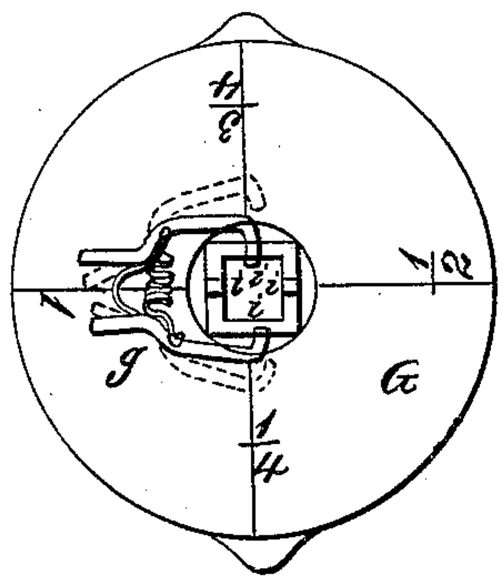
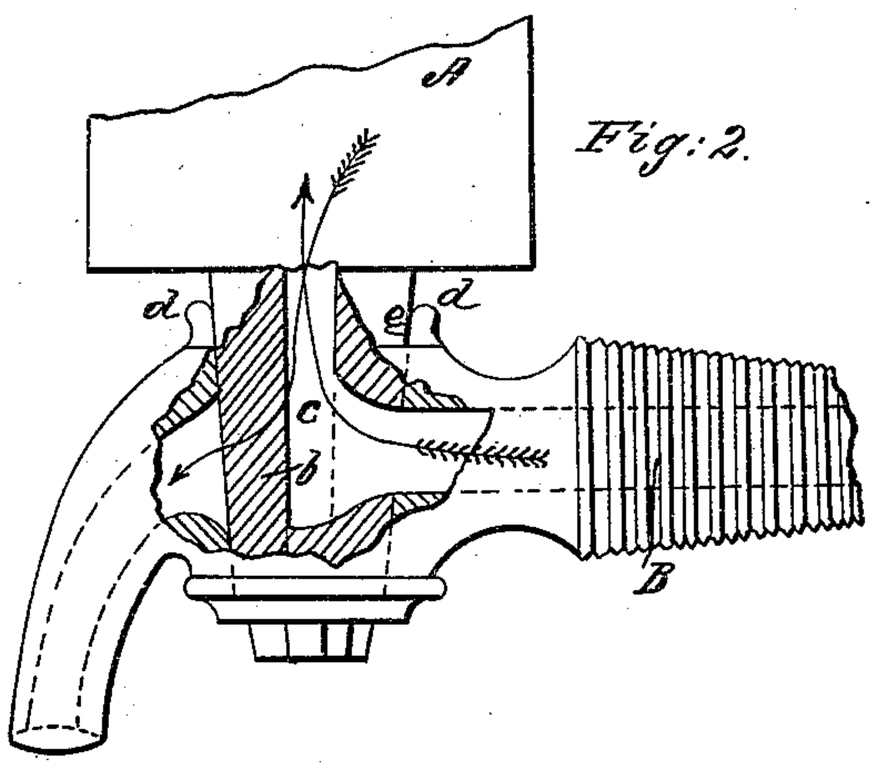


Fig: 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERASTUS T. BUSSELL, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

MEASURING-FAUCET.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 25,627, dated October 4, 1859.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERASTUS TONCY BUSSELL, of Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Measuring-Faucet; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description, viz:

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and letters of reference marked thereon, and which I desire to constitute a part of this description.

Like references mark like parts.

Figure 1, is an elevated side view of the measuring faucet. Fig. 2, is an elevated—partially sectional side view of the taper valve plug. Fig. 3, is a top view of the faucet lid.

A, A, is the exhaust and measuring chamber, in which a plunger plays up and down, in the act of drawing and measuring fluids from casks.

B, B, is a metal cock, on one end of which is a screw for entering the barrel or cask; the other end is the discharge pipe. In the center of this cock is fitted, by a close ground joint, the taper plug *b*, held by a nut on its lower end. On the side of this taper plug *b*, is a slot—*c*, which slot reaches a little past the center, and then turns upward at right angle, and assuming a circular form passes up into the exhaust, or measuring chamber A. The cock proper (B) is hollow lengthwise,—a hole passing from the screw end, out at the lower end of the discharge pipe.

d, *d*, are small collar projections, for limiting the rotary play of the taper valve plug, by means of the small metal pin—*e*.

G is a metal lid, with an index on its upper face—ranging from one fourth up to one. In the center of this lid G, is a square hole, into which a square plunger rod fits closely.

C, is the square plunger rod, with *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, notches, with shoulder on the lower side, while they bevel out on the upper side. By reference to Fig. 3, a forcep shaped spring will be seen which has on one of its prongs a long point projecting through the hole *f'*, where it comes in contact with the plunger rod, and serves the purpose of catching in the notches *f* in said rod, and thus limits the play of the plunger in its upward movement, and so determines the capacity of the vacuum in the exhaust chamber A.

The nature of this invention, consists in furnishing a simple and cheap means of drawing fluids from barrels, or casks, and measuring the fluid so drawn, with the greatest possible accuracy.

By reference to Fig. 1, it will be seen that the graduated notches *f*, *f* &c. are arranged at suitable distances from the lower face of the plunger to determine the required amounts of fluids to be drawn—in this instrument it runs from one half pint ("½") up to one quart, ("1").

In operating this measuring gage, or faucet, place the long hook of the forcep shaped spring, into the hole, *i*, corresponding with the numeral on the upper face of the lid—representing the amount you wish to draw. Then by taking hold of the handle of the plunger rod turn the exhaust chamber around until the slot "*c*" in the taper plug *b*, faces backward toward the barrel. Now pull up the plunger until the forcep spring catches in the notch *f*, which gives you the exact amount of liquid required, in the measuring chamber A. Now turn the exhaust (or measuring) chamber back, until the slot *c* presents itself toward the discharge pipe of the cock B. This opens a free passage from the measuring chamber, to the place of egress, when, a simple forcing of the plunger down to the bottom of this chamber, discharges all its contents.

For any greater amount of liquids than the capacity of this instrument, it is only necessary to repeat its full measure, until the required amount is drawn and discharged.

These measuring faucets may be made of any of the cheap and firm metals, such as iron, tin, or brass.

What I claim as my invention, is—

Operating the cut-off, by a rotary movement of the exhaust chamber which comprises the measure proper—whereby the fluid is first admitted into said measure, and then discharged therefrom; also, a graduated plunger rod—square, or otherwise, so as to admit of stop notches on each side, independent of the others, into which a pin is forced by a spring as set forth, or its equivalent.

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Witnesses:

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