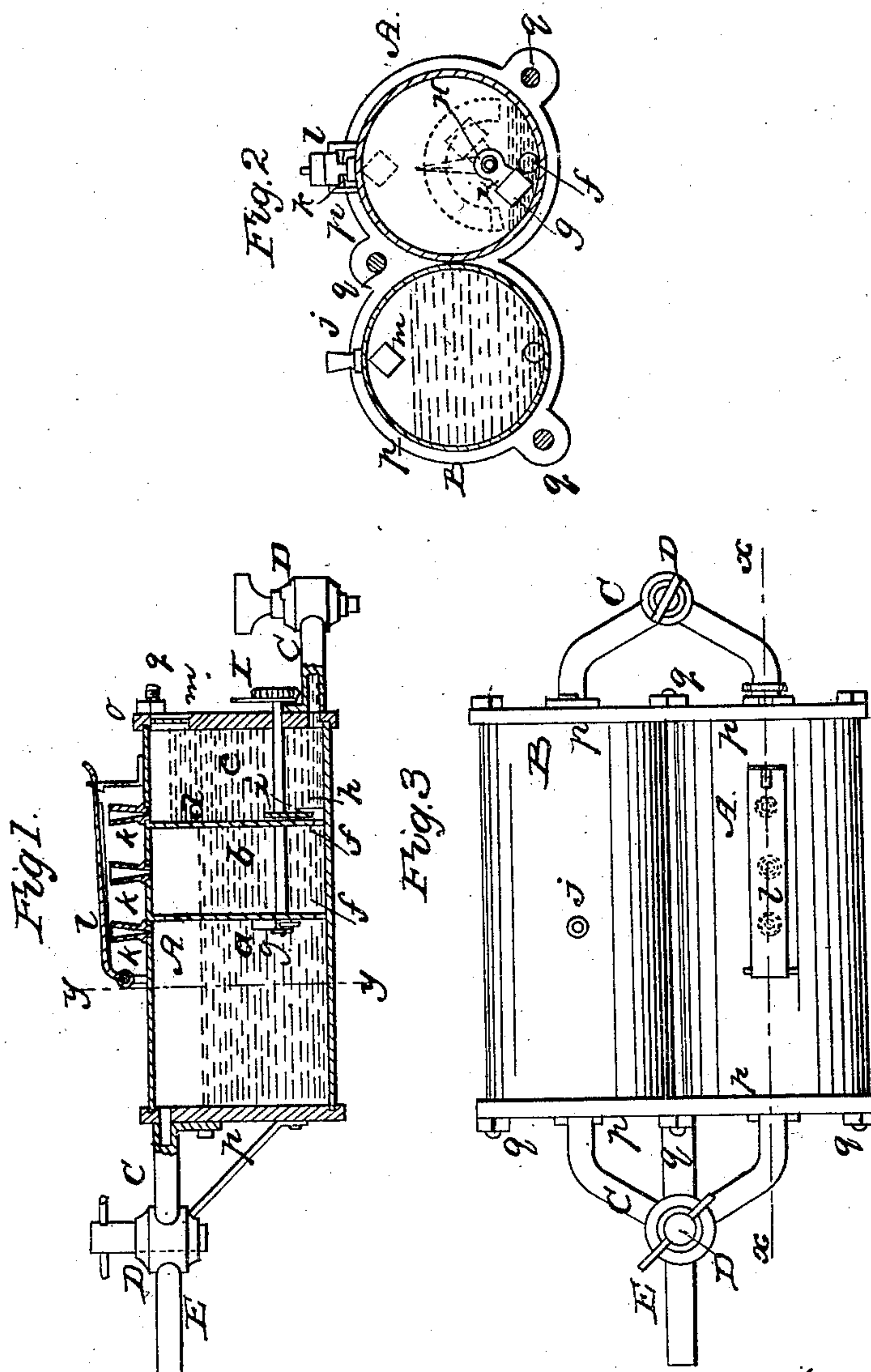


M. W. NALTON.  
Measuring Faucet.

No. 27,465.

Patented March 13, 1860.



WITNESSES  
H. Coombs  
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INVENTOR  
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attys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

M. W. NALTON, OF UTICA, NEW YORK.

## MEASURE-FAUCET.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 27,465, dated March 13, 1860.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, M. W. NALTON, of Utica, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Measure-Faucet; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of my invention, taken in the line *x, x*, Fig. 3. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of ditto, taken in the line *y, y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 a plan or top view of ditto.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in the employment or use of a plurality of vessels attached to the cask or reservoir containing the liquid to be drawn, and arranged, one or more, with partitions, valves and cocks, substantially as hereinafter shown and described, whereby the liquid may be expeditiously drawn by measurement direct from the cask or reservoir, and the whole quantity required to be drawn, at once, however much, enabled to be drawn continually without waiting for measures or vessels to refill.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A, B, represents two hollow cylinders which may be constructed of any suitable metal, and connected at both ends by tubes C, each of which is provided with a cock D. The tube C, at the back ends of the cylinders A, B, has a tube E, attached, which is driven in or made to communicate with the cask or reservoir containing the fluid to be drawn and at the junction of the tubes C, E, there is a cock D so constructed and arranged that when communication is allowed between one cylinder and the cask, the communication between the cask and the other cylinder will be cut off. Cocks thus constructed are quite common, and therefore do not require a minute description. The tube C at the front ends of the cylinders has its cock D constructed in a similar manner.

The cylinder A is divided into three compartments *a, b, c*, by vertical partitions *d, e*, and in the lower part of each partition there is an opening *f*. These openings *f*, are provided with valves *g, h*, which are plates cov-

ered with india-rubber and attached by arms *i*, to a rod H, which passes horizontally into the cylinder A, through its front end, and through the partitions *d, e*, see Figs. 1 and 2. The valves *g, h*, are attached to the rod H, so that their arms *i*, will be in line with each other, and project from the rod H, at opposite points, as shown in Fig. 2.

The cylinder B is not provided with any partitions, it has, however, a vent *j*, in its upper part, and the cylinder A is provided with three vents *k*, one for each of its compartments. These vents, when not required to be open, may be covered by a flap *l*, arranged in any suitable way in order to prevent the admission of dust within the cylinders.

In the front end of each cylinder at its upper part a glass *m*, is fitted for the purpose hereinafter stated, and on the front end of the rod H there is placed an index I, which on turning rod H traverses over a graduated arc on the front end of cylinder A, shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The cylinders A, B may be constructed of sheet metal spun in proper form, and having their ends fitted in annular grooves *o*, in heads *p, p*, which are connected together by screw rods *q*. This would probably be as simple, efficient, and economical a mode of construction as any.

The operation is as follows: Suppose for instance that the cylinders A, B, hold each, when full, a quart, and that the partition *e*, being central, divides the cylinder A, into two pint chambers one of which is subdivided into two equal compartments by the partition *d*. The cylinders A, B, may, by turning the cock D behind them both be filled, one after the other, and the implement is ready for use. If it is required to draw a half pint from the cask, the rod H is turned until the valve *h*, covers the opening *f*, in the partition *d*, the front cock D is then turned to let out the contents of compartment *e*, which is the quantity desired. In case it is required to draw a pint from the cask, the rod H, is turned so that the valve *g*, will cover the opening *f*, of partition *e*, the opening of partition *d*, being open and the contents of both compartments *b, c*, are allowed to pass out, and when a full measure, a quart, is required, the rod H is turned to such a position that neither valve *g, h*, will be over its opening *f*, and the whole of



the contents of cylinder A will be allowed to pass out. When, however a full measure is required to be drawn, it may be taken from either cylinder, and when large quantities are to be drawn, the cylinders A, B, 5 are alternately filled and emptied, so that no delay will be occasioned in waiting for measures to fill, as is the case with all other measure faucets that have passed under my 10 observation.

The glasses *m, m*, in the quart parts of the cylinders enable the operator to see when the cylinders are filled, and the graduated arc at the front end of cylinder A, enables the 15 operator to move the valves *g, h*, over and off from their openings *f*, as may be required.

I do not confine myself to any particular number of cylinders, nor to any precise division of any of the same, for variations 20 may be made in these respects, as circumstances may require.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The employment or use of a plurality 25 of hollow cylinders, or vessels A, B, connected by tubes C, provided with cocks, arranged substantially as shown and described to admit of the alternate filling and discharging of the vessels for the purpose described. 30

2. The dividing of one or more of the hollow cylinders or vessels into compartments by means of the partitions provided with the valves *g, h*, and rod H, arranged as shown to admit of the drawing off, of the contents 35 of one or more of the compartments as occasion may require, in connection with the index I, and graduated arc, all for the purpose and in the manner set forth.

M. W. NALTON.

Witnesses:

M. M. JONES,  
WM. GRIFFITH.