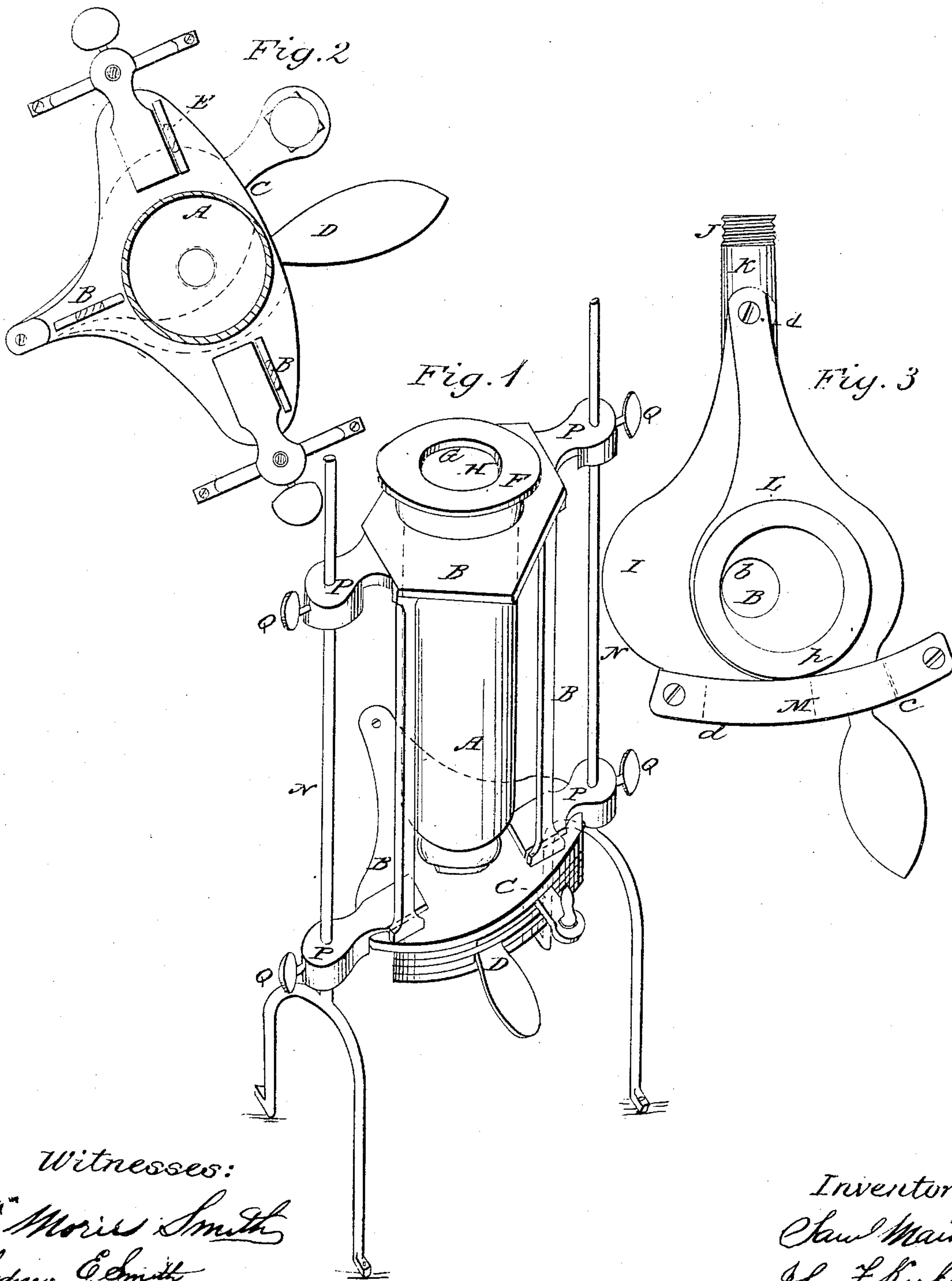


MAINSTER & KIRKWOOD.

Liquid Measure.

No. 62,762.

Patented March 12, 1867.



Witnesses:

W. Morris Smith
Sydney C. Smith

Inventors:

Chas Mainster &
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by their Attorneys
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United States Patent Office.

SAMUEL MAINSTER AND JOHN F. KIRKWOOD, OF THISTLE, MARYLAND.

Letters Patent No. 62,762, dated March 12, 1867.

IMPROVED MEASURE FOR LIQUIDS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL MAINSTER and JOHN F. KIRKWOOD, both of Thistle, in Baltimore county, and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful improvement in "Liquid Measures;" and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing through letters of reference marked thereon, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of our invention.

Figure 2, a transverse section thereof.

Figure 3, an inverted view of the faucet or gate adapted to the same.

The same letters occurring in the several figures indicate like parts.

The nature of our invention consists in a novel adaptation of valves and cut-offs, or inlet and outlet valves, to a measuring-jar or vessel, whereby a given quantity may be drawn from the bulk and discharged into a bottle, or other receiver, without the intervention of a funnel, or the like; also in supporting our measuring apparatus in such a manner that it may be brought in close contact with the faucet of the cask, or other vessel, whilst measuring, in such manner as to preclude the possibility of insects gaining admission during the operation of measuring.

To enable others to make and use our invention, we will proceed to describe its construction and operation by reference to the drawings, in which—

A represents the measuring-jar, which is constructed preferably of glass, but may be of any other transparent substance, as talc, isinglass, or the like. This jar is graduated and marked at various points to indicate its contents at certain heights or levels, and is supported in a suitable frame, B. The lower portion or bed-plate of this frame is provided with a double valve or gate, the discharge apertures of which are so constructed that, by the use of the valve C, a free passage is given for the liquid to discharge into a pitcher, or other open vessel, whilst by the use of both valves C D, the latter being provided with a nozzle, the contents of the measuring-jar A may be discharged into a bottle, or other narrow-necked vessel, without the intervention of a funnel. The upper end of the jar A is provided with a cover, F, having an annular flange, or downward projection, G, which enters the mouth of the jar, and prevents lateral movement, and also prevents the liquid passing through its aperture H from trailing along its under side, and leaking over the edge of the jar. The cask or vessel from which the molasses or other liquid is to be drawn is provided with a valve or gate, or other suitable spigot. In this case we will illustrate the gate suitable for passing molasses, or the like, (see fig. 3,) in which I is the stationary portion, screwed into the cask, or other vessel, being provided with a screw-thread, J, on its tubular shank K, for that purpose; and attached to this stationary portion, by a pivot at *a*, is the gate or cut-off L, which consists of a flat plate, having an aperture *b* for the passage of the liquid when said aperture is brought opposite the orifice of the tubular shank K, which is regulated by the guard M, having a stop, *c*, which prevents its further movement in that direction, and a stop, *d*, which retains it at its position when the said orifice is closed. This gate L is further provided with an annular collar, or downward projection, *h*, surrounding the aperture *b*, which, when the measuring-jar A is elevated until the cover F comes in contact with it, forms a joint between the two, and prevents the intrusion of insects whilst drawing the liquid. When this gate is inserted in the cask, or other vessel, its discharge face, just described, is in a horizontal position, to adapt it to the horizontal cover of the measuring-jar. For spirits, or other more fluid liquids, an ordinary spigot may be inserted in the cask, with its nozzle entering the aperture H, in the cover of the jar A, and an ordinary metal or other spigot be attached to the lower end of said jar. The gate or spigot being inserted in the cask or other vessel in an arbitrary position, we mount the before-described measuring apparatus, with its framing, on two vertical rods N, provided with suitable feet attached to the floor or other foundation beneath it, so that the said measuring-jar, sliding by its ears P on the vertical rods N, may be elevated until the cover of the jar comes in contact with the under face of the gate or spigot, in which position it may be secured by tightening the thumb-screw Q against the rods N; and, when the desired quantity is measured, the jar may be lowered until the nozzle E enters the mouth of the jug or other vessel to be filled; or, such vessel may be placed beneath the jar and elevated to it by an adjustable platform, as deemed most advisable.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The arrangement of the gates C D in relation to each other and to the measuring-vessel A, all constructed substantially as and for the purposes specified.
2. The arrangement and combination of the measuring-vessel A, its supporting-frame B, valves or gates D L, and the standards N, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

SAMUEL MAINSTER,
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Witnesses:

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