A. L. WEBSTER.

DEVICE FOR DRAWING LIQUIDS BY COMPRESSED AIR.

No. 106,008. Patented Aug. 2, 1870.

Fig: 1

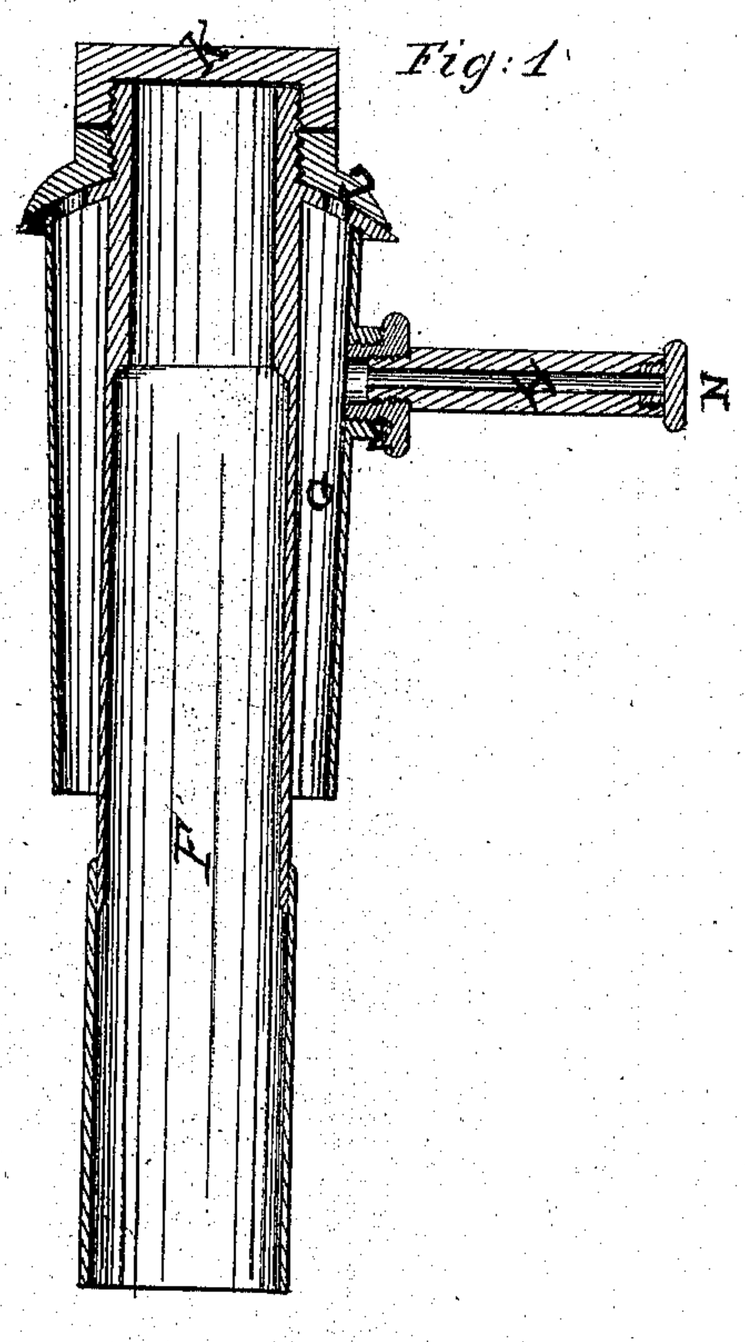


Fig: 2

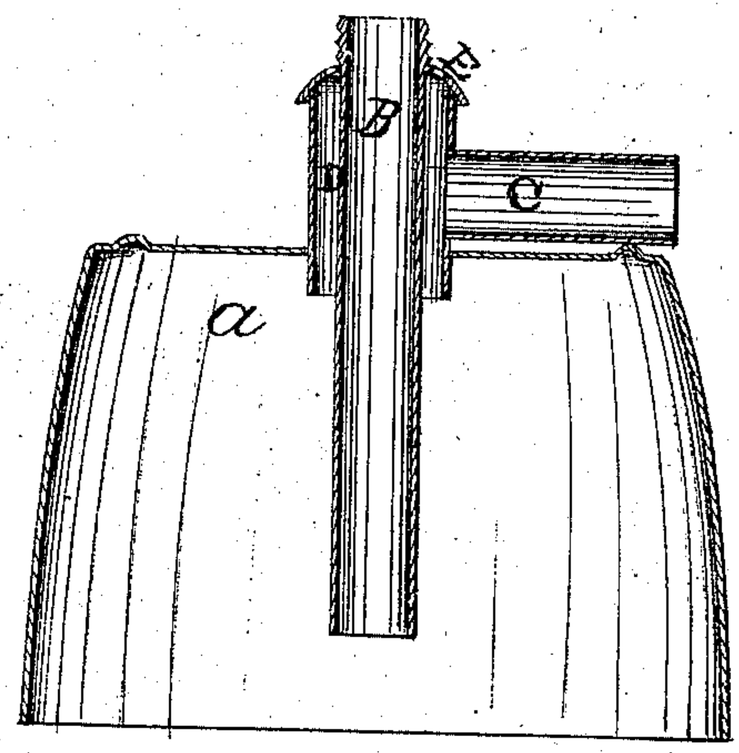


Fig: 3

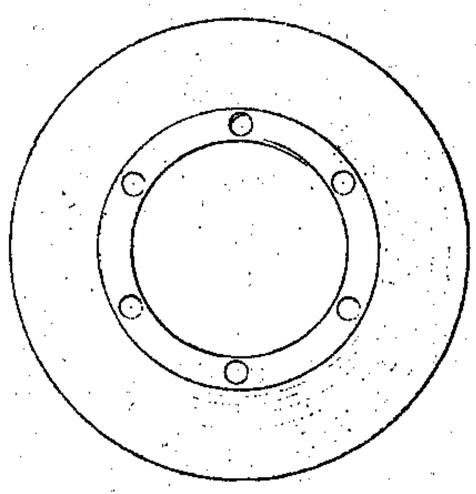


Fig: 4

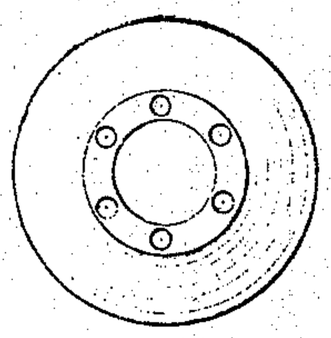


Fig: 5

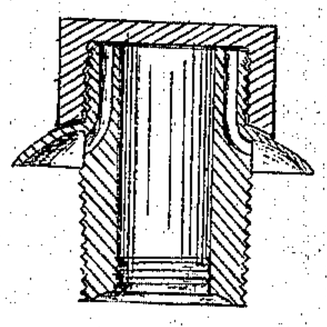


Fig: 6

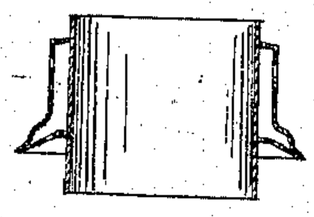
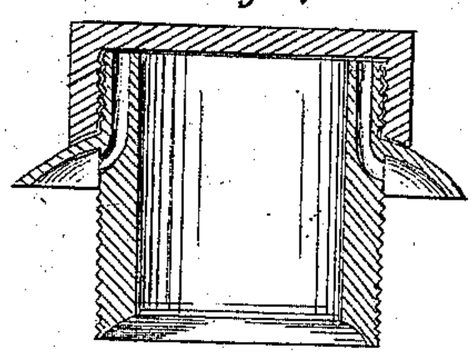


Fig: 7



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ABEL L. WEBSTER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 106,008, *dated August* 2, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN DEVICES FOR DRAWING LIQUIDS BY COMPRESSED AIR.

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

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABEL L. WEBSTER, of the city of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pumping Fluids from Air-tight Chambers or Vessels; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and the letters and marks thereon, which said drawing forms part of this specification, and shows the means for carrying out my invention.

Figure 1—

F is a tube, leading from the opening above, which is closed by cap or lock marked K, to the bottom of a tank or other vessel from which fluids are forced.

G is an air-passage, leading from under side, from vent-closing cap L to the vacuum of a vessel from which fluids are forced.

H is the air-duct or passage by which the air is forced into the air-passage G.

L is a lock-nut or screw-cap, for closing air-passage G.

M is a socket-screw, by which the air-passage H is connected with the air-passage G.

N is a screw-cap, for closing air-passage H.

Figure 2—

A is a tank or closed vessel, from which fluids are forced.

B is the passage for the liquids leading from the tank A.

C is an air-tube, from which the air is forced into the air-passage D.

D is an air-passage, by which the air is passed into the air-tank A.

E is an air-vent, leading into the air-passage D.

Figure 3 is a sectional view of Figure 7, showing the manner of venting.

Figures 4 and 5 are used for the same purposes as figs. 3 and 7.

Figure 6 is a sheet-metal nozzle or orifice, through which fluids are poured into and out of closed vessels, such as cans, &c.

Now, from the general character and construction of the means here shown, it will readily be perceived that the elevation of the fluid or other material to be moved is affected by the pressure of atmospheric air, which may be applied directly to the surface of the fluid by the continuous action of an air-pump, or be applied by a tube, leading from a chamber of air compressed to any desired degree, and controlled by keys or faucets, to regulate the degree of pressure to be exerted on the surface of the fluid.

Now, what I claim as my invention, is—

The fluid-passage F and air-passage G, arranged concentric to each other, in combination with the supply-pipe C and cap L for closing the air-vent E, substantially as set forth.

This specification signed this 6th day of June, 1870.

ABEL L. WEBSTER.

Witnesses:

THOS. T. EVERETT,

EDM. F. BROWN.