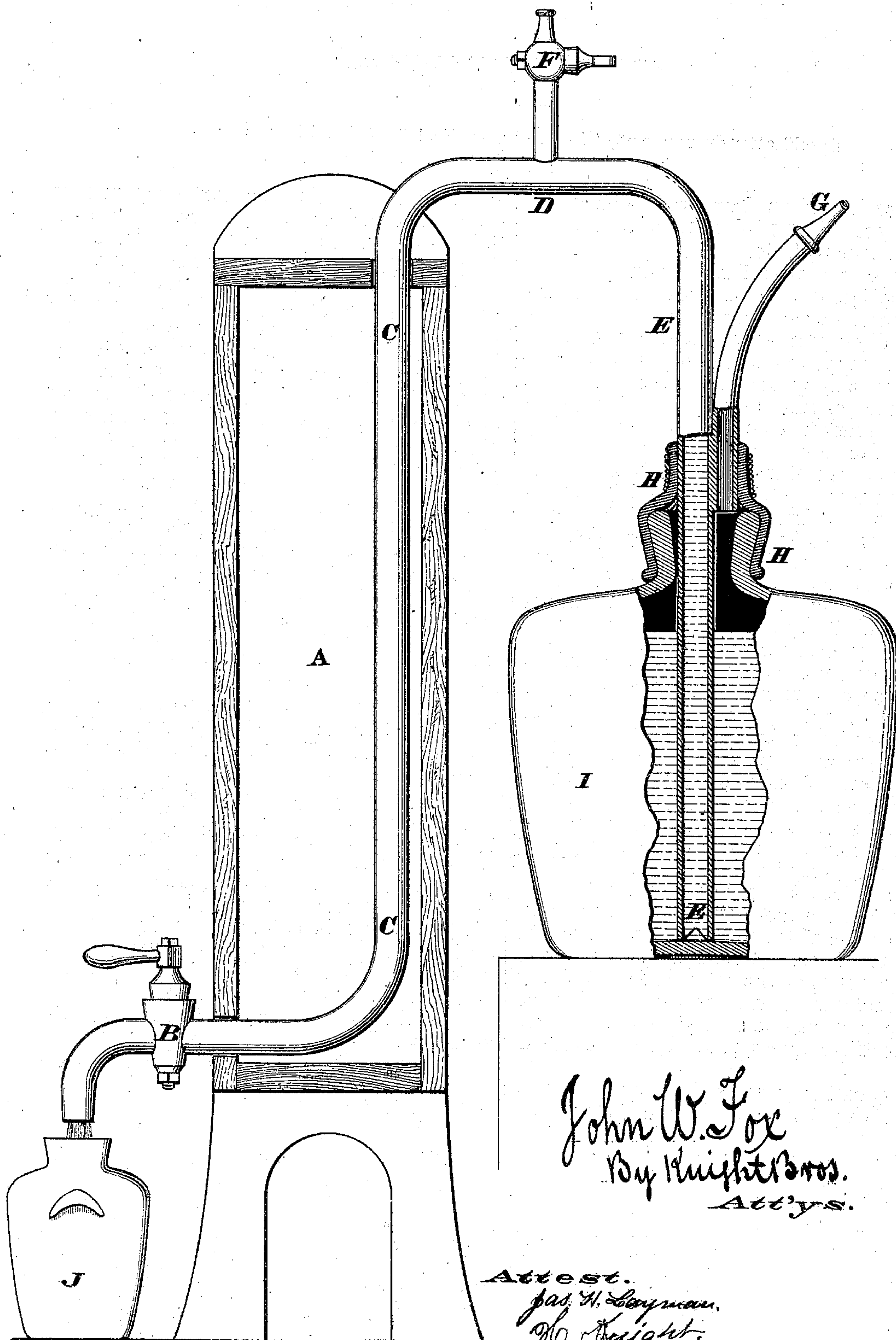


JOHN W. FOX.
Siphons.

No. 127,334.

Patented May 28, 1872.



John W. Fox
By Knight Bros.
Att'ys.

Attest.
 Jas. H. Longman,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. FOX, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN SIPHONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,334, dated May 28, 1872.

Specification of an Improved Siphon, invented by me, JOHN W. FOX, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio.

This is an improved form of apparatus for decanting liquids without disturbing the containing vessels or spilling their contents, and is especially designed for transferring acids and other dangerous and costly liquids from the original carboys into other vessels.

The accompanying drawing is a partially-sectioned elevation of an apparatus embodying my improvements.

A represents a stand or support, and which may be of wood. B, C, D, E, and F, are respectively, the discharge-cock, discharging-limb, elbow, receiving-limb, and pet-cock of a siphon, such as employed by me. These parts may be substantially like those described in my patent for siphon, granted the 9th day of April, 1872. The stand-pipe described in said patent is liable to some danger or inconvenience in inexperienced hands, requiring as it does the pouring in of some liquid before any can be drawn out. This stand-pipe I render unnecessary by providing a mouth-piece, G, which, entering the carboy, and being combined with an elastic collar or lip, H, of India rubber, intended to be drawn over the neck of the carboy, enables the creation of a pressure within the carboy sufficient to fill the siphon with liquid and thus start its flow. This pressure is easily and instantly effected by the operator blowing into the mouth-piece. The parts in this apparatus which come in contact with the liquid must, of course, be composed of materials capable of resisting their chemical action. For use with sulphuric and other ordinary acids, the siphon proper may be of lead, and the spigot of the cock B of glass, porcelain, or enameled iron.

The operation of my siphon is as follows: The receiving-limb E being inserted into the

carboy I, and the elastic collar H drawn over the neck of the same, in the manner shown, the pet-cock F being shut, and the discharge-cock B being open, and a bottle, J, or other vessel to be filled being placed thereunder, the operator, by simply breathing into the mouth-piece G, creates a pressure in the carboy sufficient to drive a portion of its contents up the limb E and thus start the flow of the siphon. Upon the bottle J becoming filled, the cock B is closed until another bottle is placed in position, whereupon the said cock being reopened will discharge as before without further manipulation of the mouth-piece, and so the process is repeated until the carboy is emptied or the desired quantity has been drawn off. In the latter case the flow of the siphon is arrested by simply opening the pet-cock.

It will be seen that in this device there is absolutely no handling or pouring of any liquid whatever except what passes through the siphon, and not the slightest disturbance of the carboy or other original vessel.

The same apparatus may be used for emptying barrels, the latter being provided with a hollow and protruding bung or plug to receive the elastic collar.

In the invention as presented the blowing-tube G is formed in one piece with the siphon, so as to constitute an entire apparatus, though it is evident it may be attached to the siphon by a strap or otherwise, without impairing the integrity of the apparatus.

I claim herein as new and of my invention—

The siphon, consisting of the parts E D C, cocks F and B, and tube G, all constructed, arranged, and operated as set forth.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. FOX.

GEO. H. KNIGHT,
JAMES H. LAYMAN.