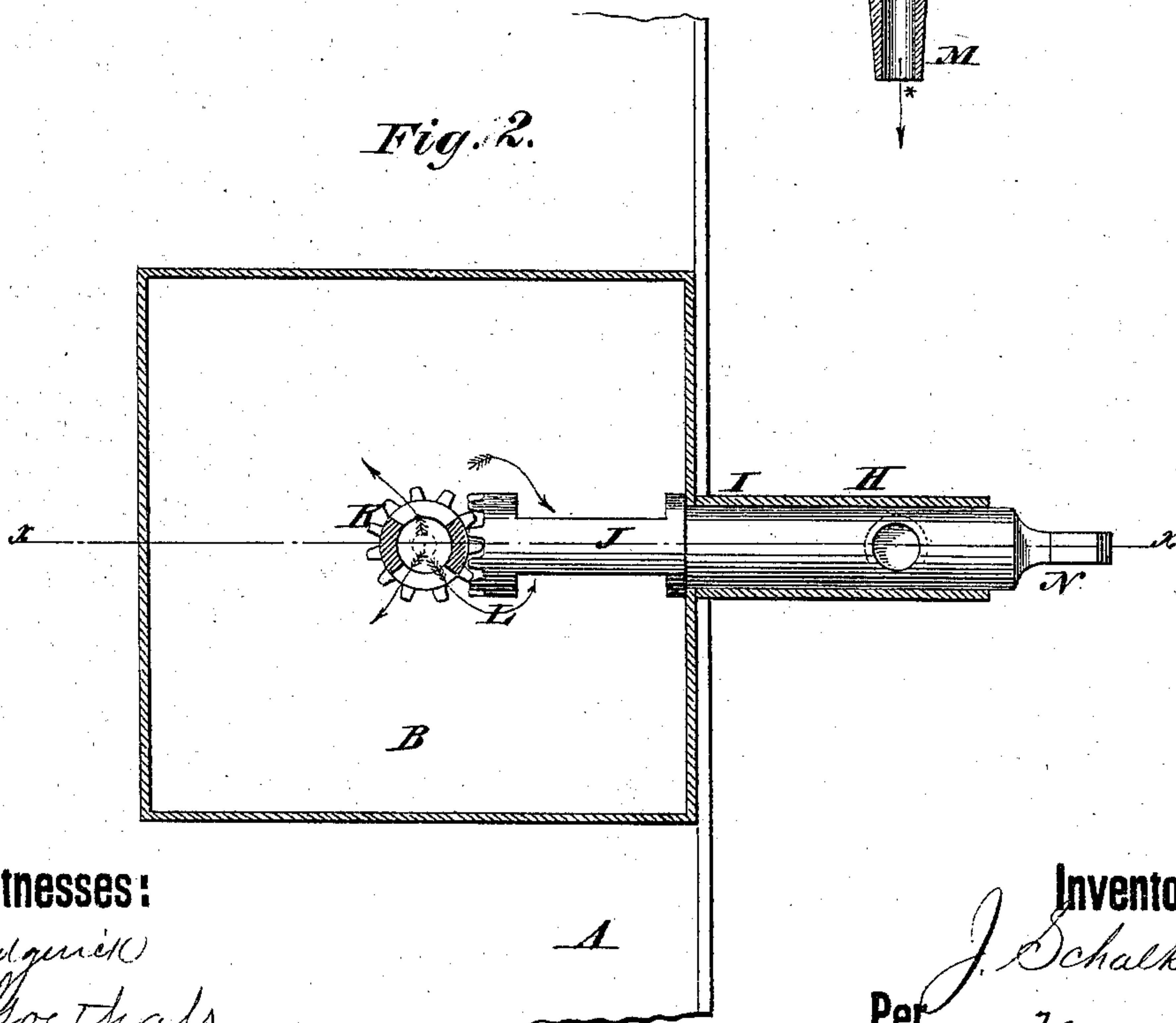
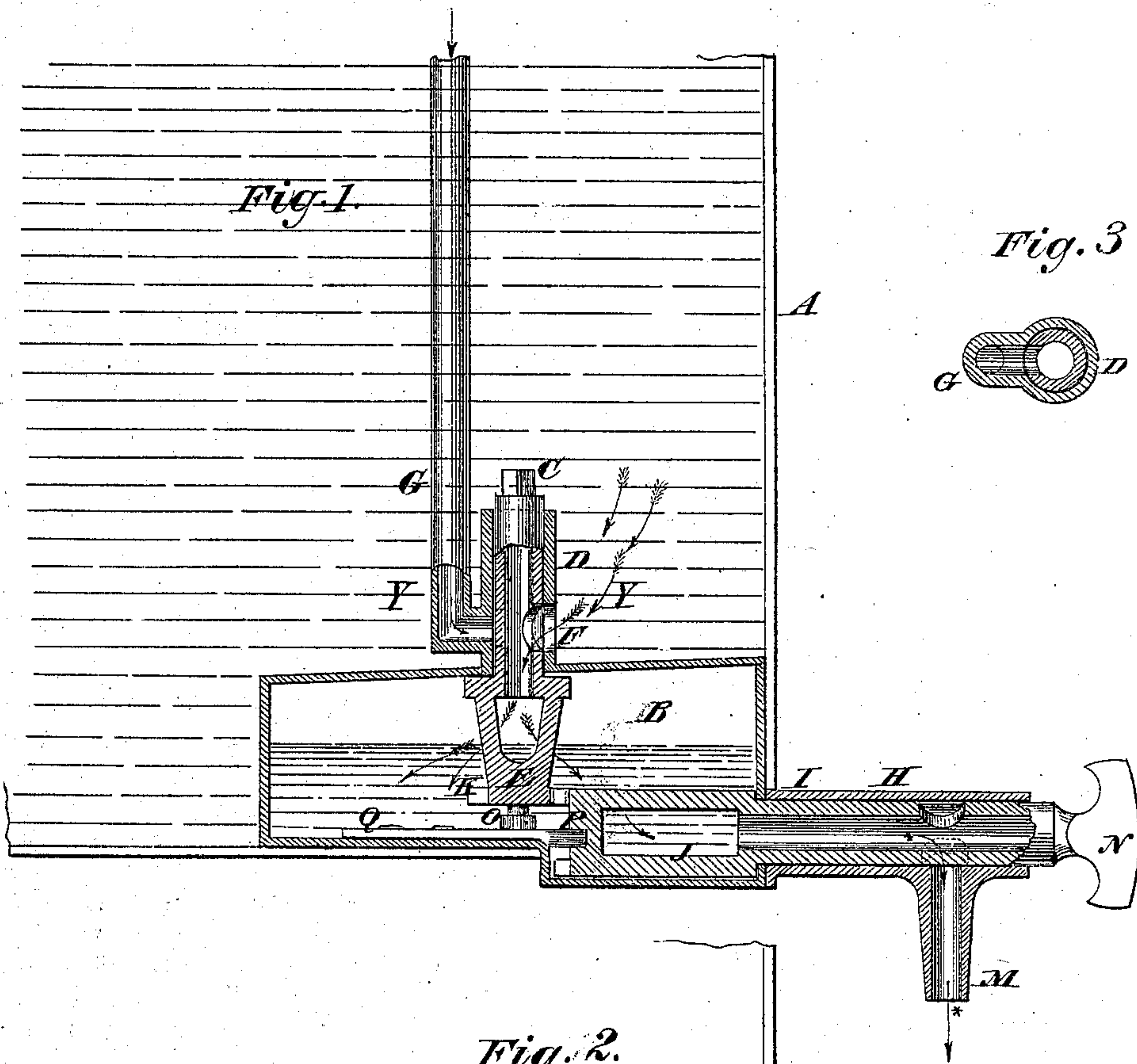


J. SCHALK, Jr.
Measuring-Faucets.

No. 143,850.

Patented Oct. 21, 1873.



Witnesses:

J. Edgerton
J. Goethals

Inventor:

J. Schalk, Jr.
Per *Wm. L. Schalk*
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB SCHALK, JR., OF GUTTENBERG, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN MEASURING-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **143,850**, dated October 21, 1873; application filed June 14, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB SCHALK, Jr., of Guttenberg, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Self-Measuring Faucet, of which the following is a specification:

The invention will first be fully described and then pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a can with the faucet attached. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail, showing the mode of operating the vertical faucet. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line *y y* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This self-measuring faucet consists of two faucets combined and a measuring-cup. A is the can or vessel, which contains the kerosene or other liquid. B is the measuring-cup containing one quart, more or less. C is the inner faucet arranged within and extending above the top of the cup. D is the tube, which is attached to the top of the cup, and E is the hollow plug therein. F is the aperture in the tube with an aperture of corresponding size in the hollow plug. When the plug is turned so that two orifices correspond in position, in whole or in part, the liquid in the can will run down into and fill the cup. When the orifice F is closed the orifice in the plug is brought in communication with the air-tube G, which subjects the contents of the cup to atmospheric pressure, and allows a free discharge thereof. H is the outer faucet, which is placed at a right angle with the inner faucet C. I is the tube of the outer faucet, and J is the hollow plug. The plugs of the faucets are connected by means of a gear-wheel on each. K is a gear-wheel on the plug of the inner faucet C, and

L is a gear-wheel on the end of the plug of the outer faucet H. M is the discharge-tube. N is the finger-piece, by which the faucet H is operated.

When the discharge-tube is closed the opening F in the inner tube is open, and the cup B is consequently full.

When a customer calls, his receptacle is placed beneath the discharge-tube M and the plug J turned, which, by virtue of the gear-wheel, turns the inner plug E and closes the aperture F. The liquid in the cup (and no more) is consequently discharged. When that quantity is drawn off the faucet is turned back and the cup immediately fills, and it is ready to be again discharged. The faucet with the cup may be placed beneath instead of in the can or vessel, if desired. The course of the liquid and of the air is indicated by the arrows. The ends of the two plugs E and J are supported by pivots O and P of the plate Q, which latter is fastened to the bottom of the cup, as seen in the drawing.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The two cocks, having their hollow plugs terminating in the open frames E J, connected by gears K L, in combination with reservoir and interior measure B, substantially as described.

2. The vertical cock D, operated by a gear-connection with an outlet-cock of measure B, in combination with the air-tube G, substantially as described.

JACOB SCHALK, JR.

Witnesses:

T. B. MOSHER,
ALEX. F. ROBERTS.