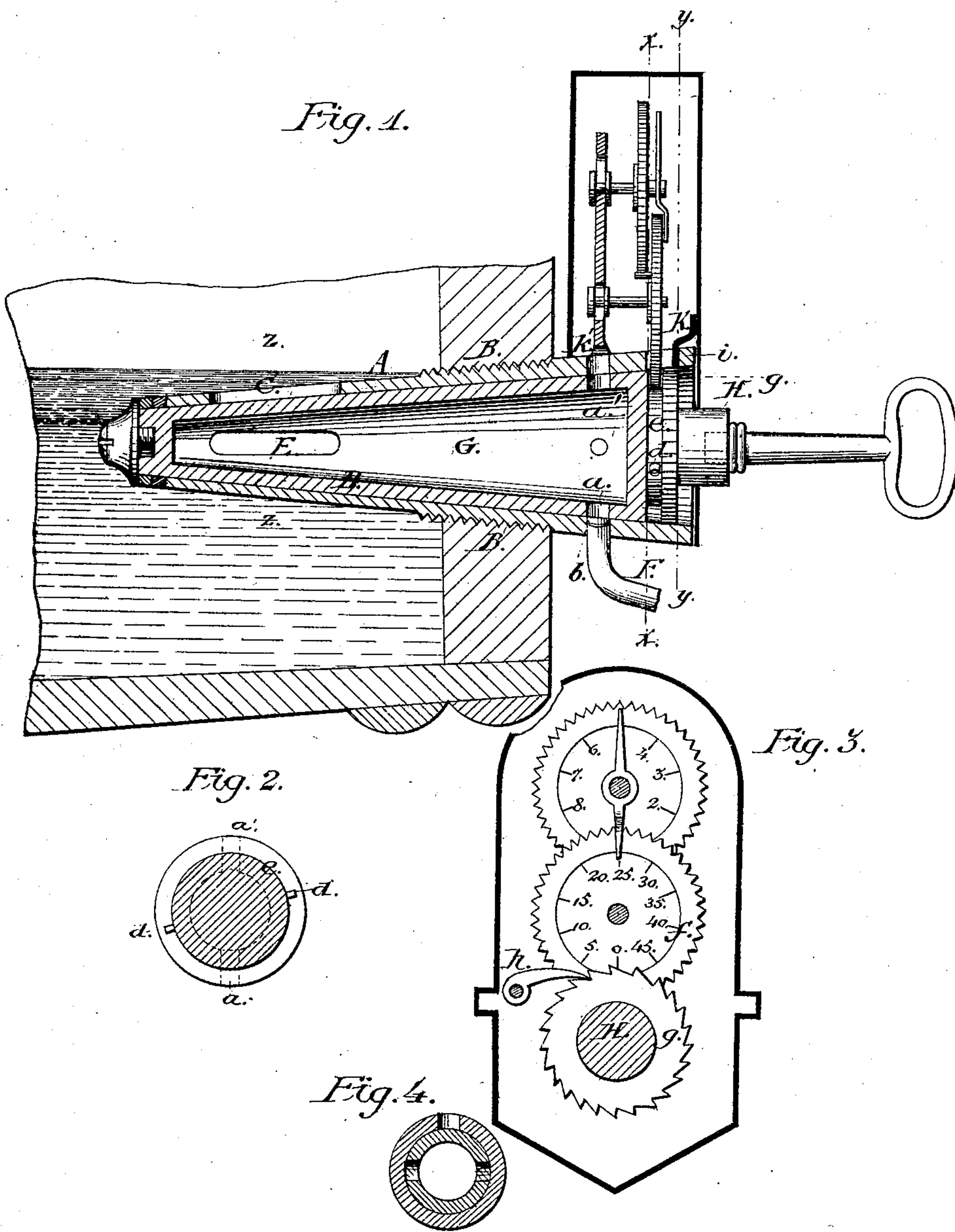


T. W. BLACKERBY.
Liquid-Measuring Spigots.

No. 149,186.

Patented March 31, 1874.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. BLACKERBY, OF STANFORD, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN LIQUID-MEASURING SPIGOTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 149,186, dated March 31, 1874; application filed February 4, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. BLACKERBY, of Stanford, in the county of Lincoln and State of Kentucky, have invented certain Improvements in Spigots or Draft-Cocks, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to produce a registering-faucet, which shall permit the escape of a certain determinate quantity of liquid whenever the faucet is used, and to provide, in connection therewith, a registering apparatus, which shall record the number of times the faucet has been used, and so register the amount of liquid drawn therethrough. To this end, it consists in the combination hereinafter more particularly set forth and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of spigot; Fig. 2, section on line *xx* of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, section on line *yy* of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, section on line *zz* of Fig. 1.

A is the outer shell of the spigot, which has screw-threads at B to secure it firmly into the head or side of a cask or vessel in a fixed position. C is an opening in said shell, which should be upward to receive the liquor from the vessel. D is the inner shell, which fits snugly within the outer, and is held to the outer with a nut on its small or inner end, which is clamped against the small end of outer shell to form a perfect loose joint between them. This inner conical shell is provided with two or more openings or inlets, E, one of which, at each fractional revolution, comes opposite to the opening C. It has also two openings, *a a*, opposite each other, and so situated, with reference to the two other openings E E that a line drawn directly through their centers would intersect at right angles a line drawn through the centers of the first named. An opening, *b*, formed in the outer shell, has a pipe, F, extending from it, which serves as a discharge to the liquor. G is the space in the inner shell, intended to be sufficiently capacious to contain a glass of liquor at a time, any part of which may be discharged when the opening *a* or *a'* comes in line with opening *b* or tube F. The spindle H, extending from the head of the inner shell,

has its end fashioned to fit a key or crank-lever used to revolve the inner shell, and draw from the same the desired quantity. The pin *d* in the cylindrical groove *e* is situated in such a manner with reference to the discharge-openings *a a'* that immediately after the flow is cut off said pin, moving with the inner shell, engages one of the teeth in the dial *f*, and records one drink.

The liquor may be allowed to run until the space G is exhausted before turning for another supply; but, if only half, or any fraction of a glass, is called for, the moment after it is cut off the pin *d* engages and moves the dial one unit space.

The dial *f* is fixed on an arbor or post, about which it is allowed to move freely. A record-dial, fixed above or at the side of the post, may be made to move once at each entire revolution of the first to record the hundreds, or any multiple of the spaces of the first dial. A small hole is provided in the upper shell at K', which serves as a vent to assist the discharge of the cock.

To operate my device: The opening *a* being immediately opposite the discharge-pipe F, one has to turn the key a quarter-revolution to the right, to bring the openings E E' in line with opening C, to fill the space G. Another quarter-turn brings the discharge-opening *a'* opposite to, or in line with, discharge-pipe F. Another short movement, after the required amount is drawn, brings the pin *d* in contact with the teeth in the first dial, when one drink is recorded, whether it is small or large, and the proprietor credited with the fixed price for the same.

To prevent any back movement of the dial, a ratchet-wheel, *l*, is fixed about the spindle H, and is controlled by a pawl, *h*, which slips freely over the teeth when the key is turned to the right, but which engages them when any attempt at a back movement is made. A case, I, of suitable material, is provided to fit over the recording mechanism, to be fastened inside, by the angle-piece K, to the projecting metal at *i*. It has a door with glass lights, through which one may see the dials as they record, but which can be touched only by the person holding the key to a lock which may be attached to the door of the case as a

substitute for the temporary fastening shown in the drawing.

In describing my device I have dwelt particularly upon its applicability as a safeguard to proprietors dealing liquor by the small, while, with a slight modification, it may be made useful as a meter for liquids generally, and applied wherever they are drawn from vessels or pipes. By attaching a pipe to the small end of the inner shell, and applying a cock to same, with dial and other appliances, as shown and described, in the larger end of a spigot, a complete measurer will be obtained for general use.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A faucet, composed of the outer cylinder or shell A, and inner cylinder or shell D, com-

bined with the registering device, consisting of the lower toothed dial *f* and upper toothed dial *f*, in the manner and for the purpose described.

2. Registering-dials *f f*, in combination with spindle H, provided with annular groove *e* and pin *d*, to actuate the registering device in the manner hereinbefore described and set forth.

3. In a measuring-faucet, as described, an inner cylinder, having the ratchet *g* and spindle H made upon the end thereof, and forming part thereof, substantially as described.

THOMAS W. BLACKERBY.

Witnesses:

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