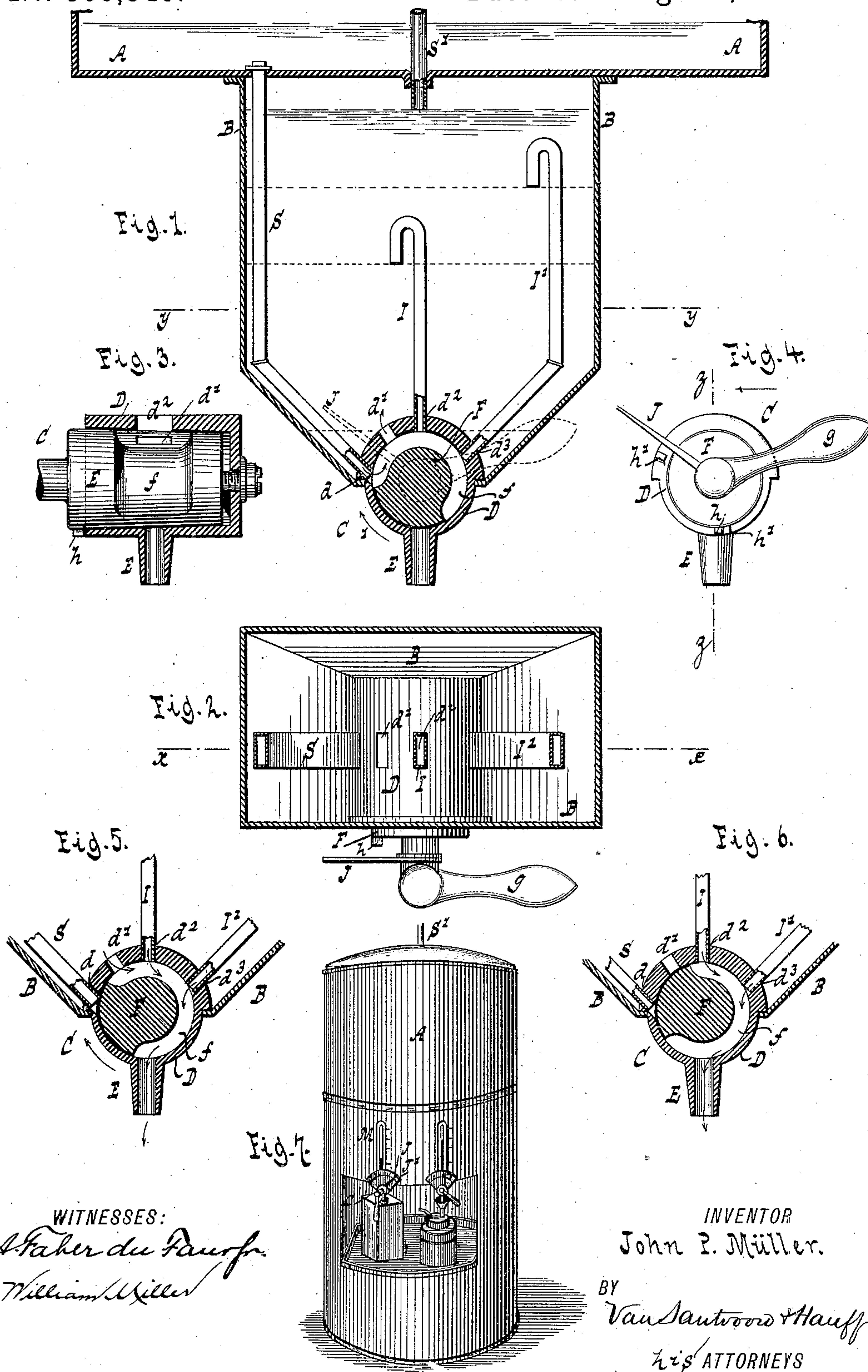


(No Model.)

J. P. MÜLLER.
LIQUID MEASURE.

No. 368,545.

Patented Aug. 16, 1887.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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JOHN E. HENÄCKER, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

LIQUID-MEASURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,545, dated August 16, 1887.

Application filed April 21, 1887. Serial No. 235,657. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. MÜLLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Measures, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to liquid-measures of that class which are intended for drawing from a tank stated quantities of liquid contained therein.

The particular improvements which constitute my invention are more fully pointed out in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical section in the plane xx , Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section in the plane yy , Fig. 1, thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical section in the plane zz , Fig. 4, of the faucet. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 5 is a vertical transverse section of the faucet. Fig. 6 is a similar section showing the plug rotated to a different position from Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a perspective showing the measure applied to use, said figure being drawn to a smaller scale than the preceding figures.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the tank or reservoir from which the liquid to be measured is drawn. To the bottom of this tank is firmly secured the measuring-vessel B. A faucet, C, is secured in the bottom wall of said measuring-vessel, and the horizontal tubular casing D of the same contains a series of openings, $d d' d^2$, &c., arranged about that portion of its girth which lies within the measuring-vessel. The usual spout or outlet, E, is provided. The plug F is fitted horizontally into the casing D, and contains a circumferential recess, f , which is of such a length that when the outlet E is closed by the plug all the inlet-openings $d d'$, &c., are open, and the liquid in the can can freely enter the casing of the faucet.

The liquid from the tank A is conveyed to the measuring-vessel by a supply-tube, S, which leads from the bottom of said tank and connects with an opening, d , in the faucet-casing. The liquid conducted from the tank by the tube S can enter the vessel B through all of the openings $d' d^2$, &c.

The level of the liquid in the measuring-vessel can be fixed at any desired point by means of an air-tube, S', Figs. 1 and 7, extending into the vessel and projecting through and above the tank A.

From the opening d^2 rises a tube, I, the upper end of which is turned downward to form a siphon, the mouth of which is on a determined level—say that corresponding to two quarts of liquid, measuring from top down. A second siphon shaped tube, I', extends vertically from the opening d^3 , its mouth being at a level calculated to cause a quart to be drawn.

The measuring-vessel being intended to hold a gallon, the opening d' is not provided with a tube, and consequently will allow the entire contents of the can to be emptied when said opening is connected with the outlet or spout E.

As shown in Fig. 1, the plug F is in such a position that the outlet E is closed and the liquid cannot escape; but if it is now turned in the direction of arrow 1, Fig. 1, until it reaches the position shown in Fig. 5, the supply-opening d is first closed and then the outlet E is opened, thereby closing off the supply from the tank A and allowing the liquid to escape from the vessel through the openings d' , d^2 , and d^3 . With the plug in this position a gallon can be drawn. By turning the plug to close opening d' , as shown in Fig. 6, two quarts are drawn, &c. A suitable handle, g , is provided for turning the plug, and stops h and h' , Fig. 4, arranged, respectively, on the plug and casing limit the rotation of the plug. As shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, a suitable pointer, J, is secured to the plug, which indicates the position of the latter on an index-board, J', Fig. 7, located in a proper position.

To observe the level of the liquid in the vessel at any time, a graduated glass gage, M, of any suitable construction, Fig. 7, may be employed.

It will be observed that when the plug is in a position closing the outlet E the tank A is in communication with the measuring-vessel C through all the openings $d d'$, &c., in the faucet, and therefore the vessel is rapidly filled with liquid to a level determined by the air-tube S'.

The siphon-tubes I I' allow only the determined quantity of liquid to make its escape,

cutting off the said escape with more exactness than perfectly-straight supply-tubes.

It will be noticed that when drawing larger quantities of liquid from the vessel said liquid
5 can escape through two or more openings in the casing, and consequently the flow of liquid is rapid.

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

10 1. The combination of the tank A, the measuring-vessel B, connected with the under side of the tank, a tubular casing, D, secured horizontally in the bottom wall of the measuring-vessel and provided with a series of inlet-open-
15 ings located inside the said measuring-vessel and a pendent discharge-spout, E, a supply-pipe, S, leading from the said tank to one of the openings in the casing, a series of tubes of different height connected with the other open-
20 ings in said casing, and a turning-plug, F, arranged horizontally in the casing and having a circumferential recess, *f*, of such length that when the plug is in position to close the discharge-spout all the inlet-openings are open
25 and have communication with said circumferential recess, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the tank A, the measuring-vessel B, connected with the under side of the tank, the air-tube S', opening through the bottom of the tank into the measuring-ves- 30
sel, the horizontal tubular casing D, secured in the bottom wall of the measuring-vessel and having a series of inlet-openings located inside the measuring-vessel and a pendent discharge-pipe, E, a supply-pipe, S, leading from 35
the bottom of the tank to one of the inlet-openings in the casing, a series of siphon-tubes of different height connected with the other inlet-openings of the casing, and a turning-plug, F, arranged horizontally in the said casing and 40
having a circumferential recess, *f*, of such length that when the plug is in position to close the discharge-spout all the inlet-openings are open and in communication with the said circumferential recess, substantially as described. 45

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN P. MÜLLER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

A. FABER DU FAUR, Jr.,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.