

(No Model.)

Q. MAGLIOLA.
MEASURING FUNNEL.

No. 413,326.

Patented Oct. 22, 1889.

Fig. 1.

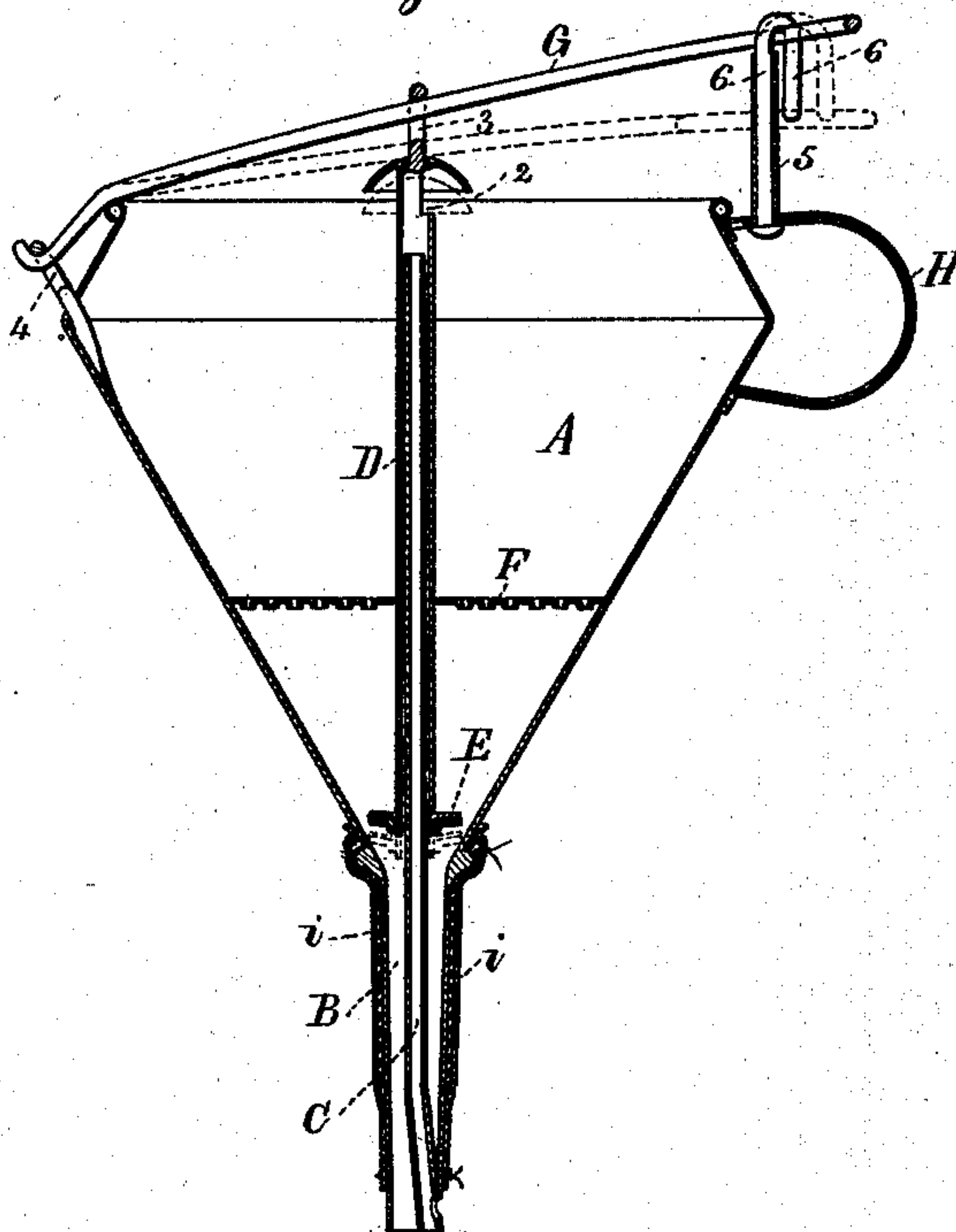
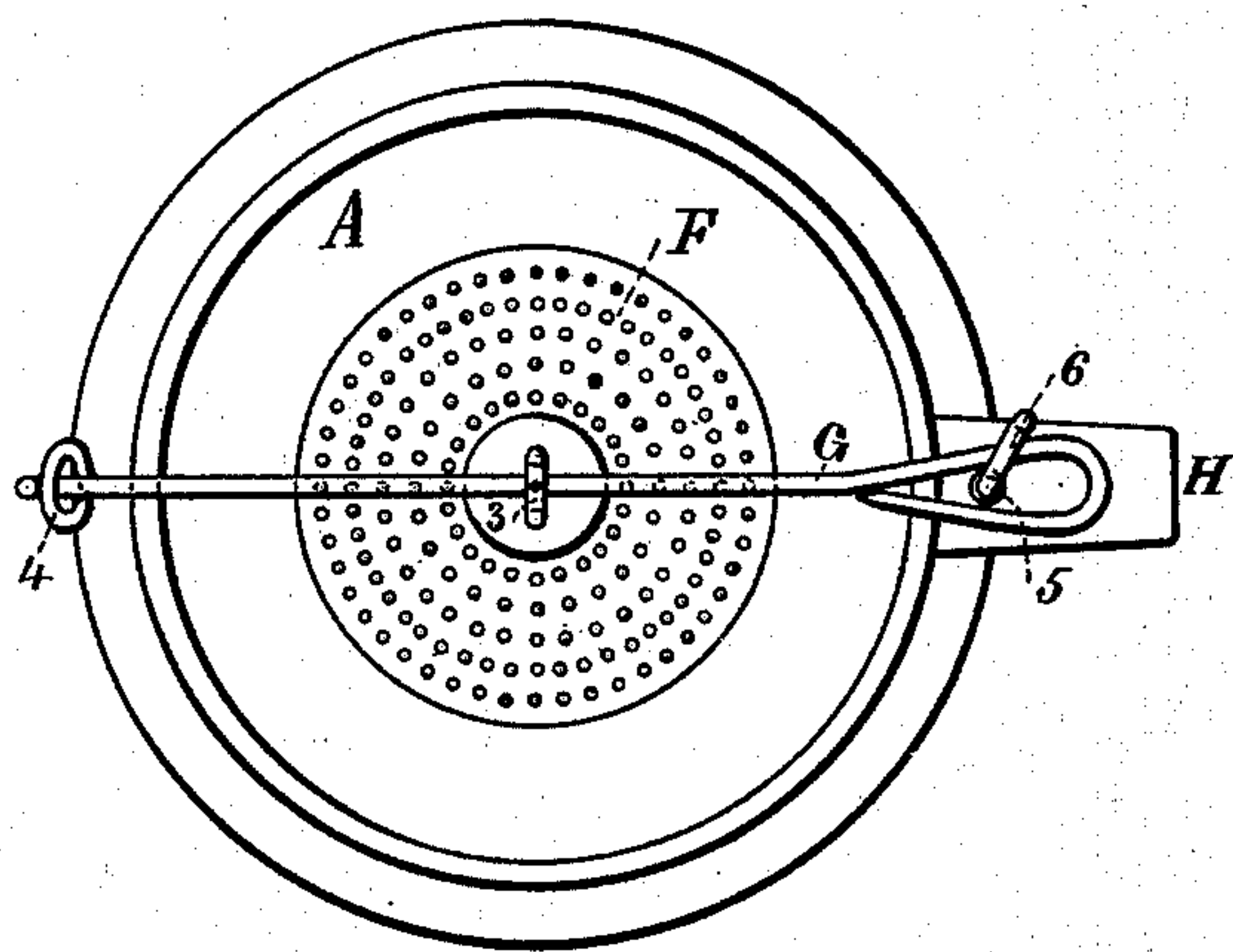


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

QUIRICO MAGLIOLA, OF WEST HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

MEASURING-FUNNEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 413,326, dated October 22, 1889.

Application filed February 18, 1889. Serial No. 300,269. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, QUIRICO MAGLIOLA, of West Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Measures and Funnels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of funnels in which a valve is employed to close the outlet, so that the contents of the funnel can be retained when desired. I make use of a valve with a tubular stem, and the same slides vertically upon a stationary air-tube, and the valve is held up by a spring-lever, the moving end of which is adjacent to the handle of the funnel, so as to be pressed upon to close the valve when the contents of the funnel are to be retained.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of the funnel complete, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

The funnel is made with the body A and the nozzle B, and within the nozzle is an air-tube C, which air-tube rises centrally within the body A of the funnel.

D represents the tubular stem, which slides freely upon the air-tube C, and it is provided at its lower end with a valve E, which is preferably of elastic material—such as rubber—and when the valve is depressed it rests upon the upper end of the nozzle to close the same, and it is preferable to employ a perforated plate F around the tubular valve-stem D and resting at its edge upon the inclined inner surface of the body of the funnel, and this tubular stem D, valve E, and perforated plate can be lifted out of the funnel freely for cleaning the parts. There is an orifice 2 in the upper end of the tubular valve-stem, and at the top of said valve-stem is an eye 3, that receives a spring-lever G, and at one side of the funnel, near the top thereof, is a stationary eye 4, into which the hooked end of the spring-lever G is passed, and such spring-lever extends across the funnel to the handle H, so that when the funnel is in use the thumb can be used to press upon the moving end of the spring-lever G and depress the same and the valve E to close nozzle B, and when the pressure of the thumb is released the spring-lever will resume its normal position and lift the valve off its seat, so as to

allow the contents of the funnel to run out freely.

It is preferable to make use of a stationary tube 5, rising above the handle H, through which passes a headed wire 6, having a hook at its upper end, and the moving end of the spring-lever G is formed as an eye that passes over this hook 6, so that when the lever is in its normal position the hook 6 will prevent the moving end rising too high, but when this moving end of the spring-lever G has been depressed and the wire hook rotated within the tube 5 the end of such wire hook will coincide with the eye upon the end of the spring-lever, so that such spring-lever can be lifted up and disconnected from the stationary eye 4 and the movable parts taken out of the funnel for cleansing.

It is now to be understood that when the funnel is used simply as a funnel the liquid is free to run past the valve E and through the nozzle B, and the air will escape by the tube C. If the funnel is to be used as a measure, the moving end of the spring-lever G is pressed down and the valve closed and the liquid introduced into the funnel, after which the contents of the funnel will be discharged by liberating the spring-lever and allowing the same to lift the valve.

I prefer to make use of an india-rubber sleeve i outside of the nozzle B and bound firmly thereto at the top and bottom ends, and this rubber sleeve is adapted to forming a stopper to a bottle or other vessel into which such nozzle is inserted, so that liquid will be retained and not overflow the top of the bottle or other vessel; hence as soon as the liquid in the funnel ceases to flow the spring-lever is to be pressed upon, and then the liquid in the funnel can be lifted away from the bottle or other vessel without any loss of such liquid. This is a great advantage in filling dark glass bottles or vessels that are not transparent.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the funnel and central air-tube, of a valve and tubular stem, and a spring-lever passing through an eye at the upper end of the tubular stem and into a stationary eye on the funnel, the moving end of the spring-lever being adjacent to the

handle of the funnel, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the funnel, of the valve and tubular stem, a spring-lever connected to the upper end of the stem and received at one end into a stationary eye upon the funnel opposite to the handle, the tube 5 upon the handle of the funnel, and the wire hook passing through the same and adapted

to receive and hold the spring-lever, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 11th day of February, 1889.

QUIRICO MAGLIOLA.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
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