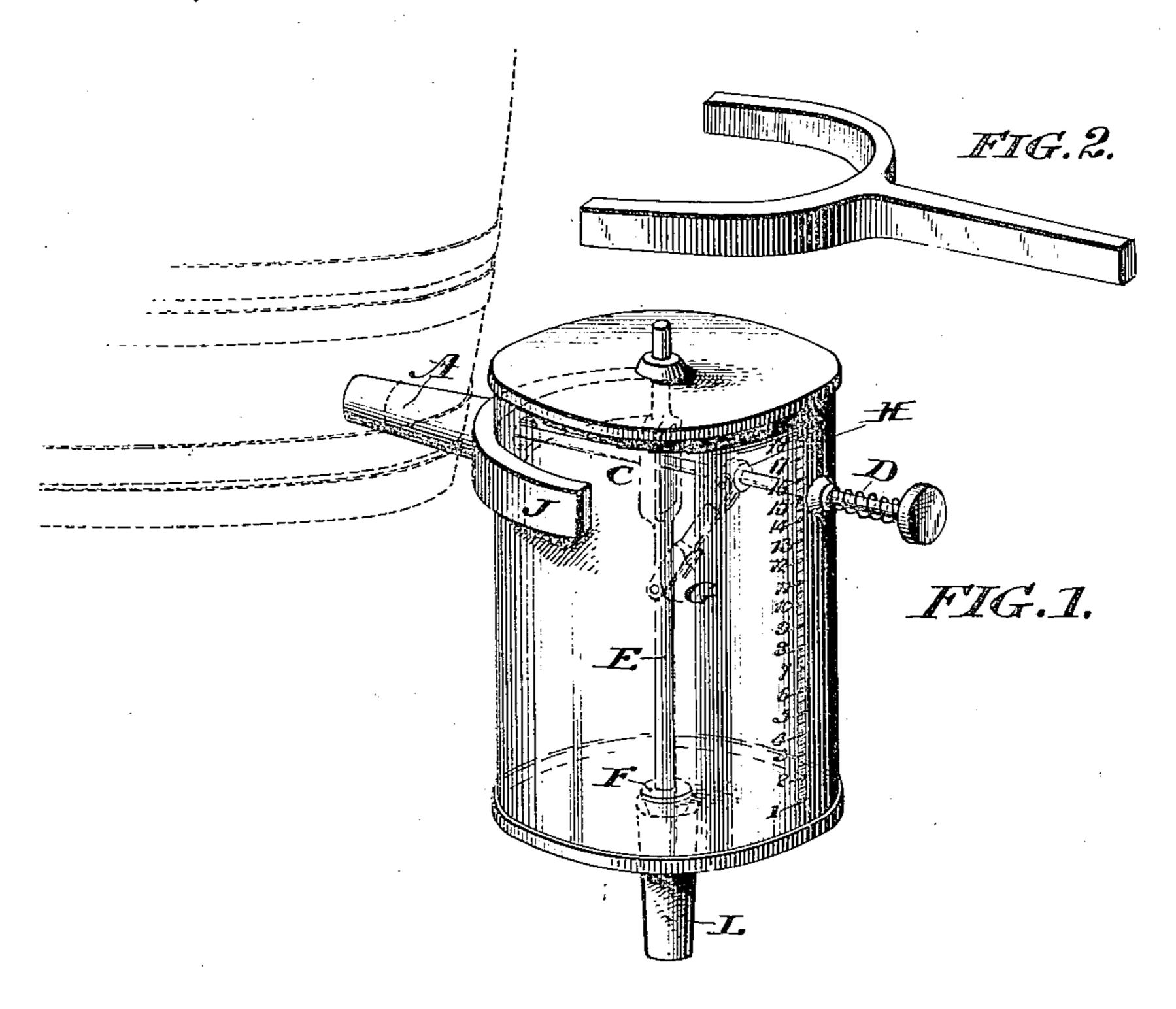
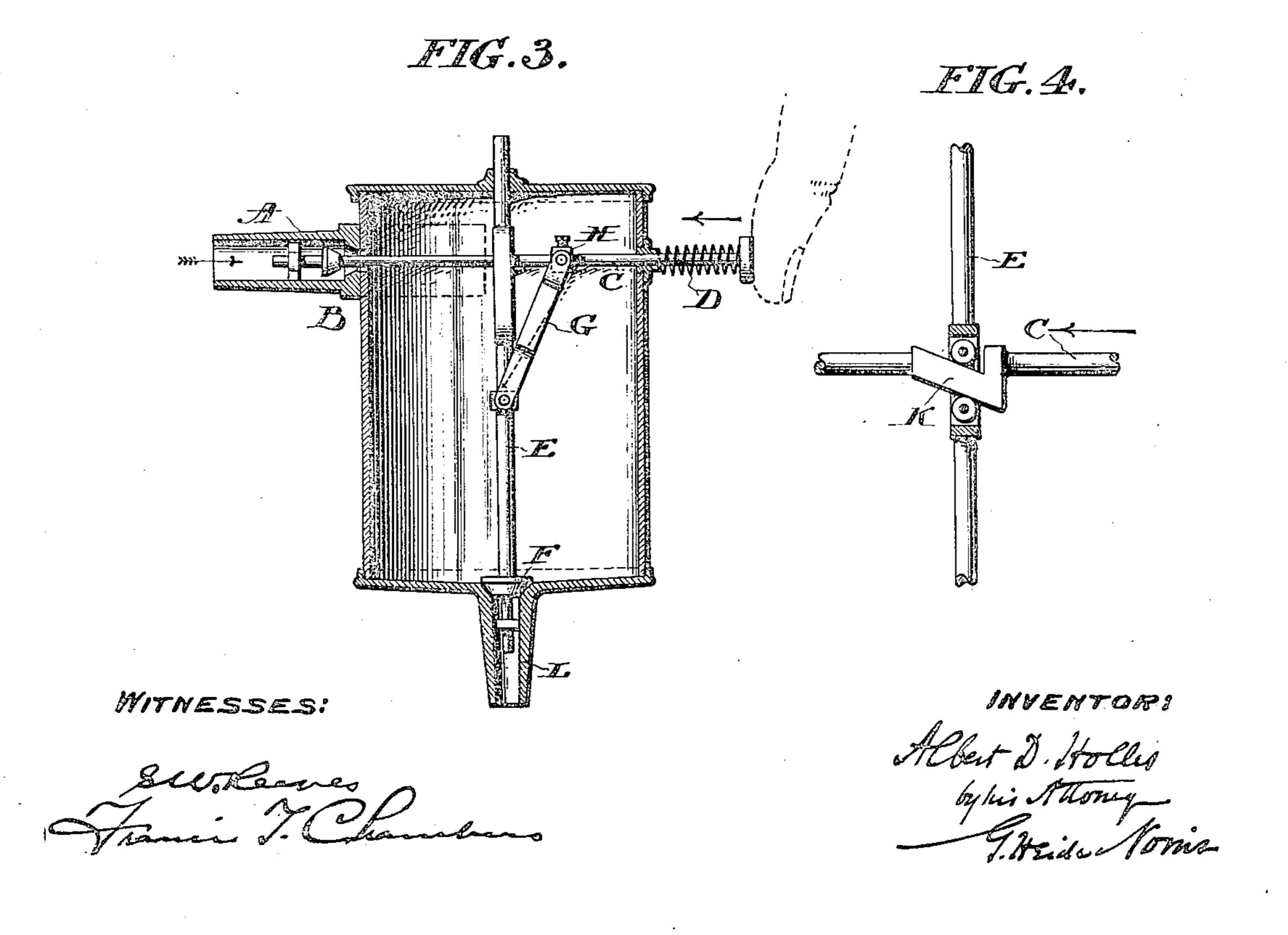
(No Model.)

A. D. HOLLIS. MEASURING FAUCET.

No. 471,238.

Patented Mar. 22, 1892.





United States Patent Office.

ALBERT D. HOLLIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND CHARLES L. CAHILL, OF SAME PLACE.

MEASURING-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,238, dated March 22, 1892,

Application filed March 25, 1891. Serial No. 386,285. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Albert D. Hollis, of the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a Measuring-Faucet, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters representing like parts.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an illustration showing the exterior of the apparatus and mode of application to the barrel by means of the tool, Fig. 2. Fig. 3 is a vertical section, and Fig. 4 is a modified construction of the device.

The apparatus consists of a hollow metal or wooden cylinder (shown in Figs. 1 and 3 in the drawings) of the capacity of a gallon or more, if desired, and fitted with a graduated glass gage, as shown. Near the top and side 20 of the cylinder is a diminishing inlet tube, plug, or spigot A, with heavy yoke-extension J, supporting the cylinder, and used, also, in connection with the tool, Fig. 2, for driving the plug into the bung-hole of the receptacle 25 from which the liquid is to be drawn. Within the tube A is an outwardly-working valve B, actuated by the rod C. The rod C projects beyond the cylinder on the side opposite the valve B and is finished with a button or knob. 30 The spiral spring D maintains a constant pressure on the button on rod C and holds

the valve B shut. The vertical rod E runs through the axis of the cylinder and controls the inwardly-working valve F. The short rod G is pivoted to the rod E and to a movable ring II, fastened by a set-screw to the

rod C.

My invention has for its object the saving of time and waste of the article measured in transferring it from the large receptacle to the small one. The result is accomplished as follows: Until the rod C is relieved of the pressure of the spring D the valve B is held shut and the valve F open. When it is desired to measure and deliver any quantity of

liquid, after inserting the spigot firmly in the barrel the rod C is pressed, the valve B opens, and the valve F is closed, and the liquid runs into the cylinder until the desired quantity is shown by the gage, whereupon the press- 50 ure is taken from the rod C, valve B shuts, valve F opens, and the contents of the cylinder empties through the outlet L into the receptacle held beneath.

Fig. 4 shows a modified construction of the 55 device that may be used as a means of controlling the rod E without the use of the pivoted rod G. The result is obtained by means of double-wedged bend or attachment K on the rod C, actuating rod E by means of the 60 roller-wheels placed above and below the wedge, as shown in the drawings. Pressure on the rod C depresses the rod E, which is again raised when the spring D acts. The wedge K will be recognized in the combina-65 tion shown as an equivalent for the link or short rod G.

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

1. In a measuring-faucet, the combination 70 of a metal or wooden spigot A, having a yoke J at its end, and a receptacle supported between the arms of said yoke.

2. In a measuring-faucet, a spigot having an outwardly-working valve B, in combina-75 tion with a receptacle attached to said spigot and having an opening in its bottom, an inwardly-working valve F, arranged to close said opening, a rod C, arranged to actuate valve B, a spring D, holding said valve closed, 80 a rod E, arranged to actuate valve F, and means connecting rods C and E, as described, and so that the movement of rod C to open valve B will move rod E to close valve F, and vice versa.

ALBERT D. HOLLIS.

Witnesses:

S. W. REEVES,

G. Heide Norris.