(No Model.)

A. D. HOLLIS.

MEASURING VESSEL.

No. 474,959. Patented May 17, 1892.

FIG. 1.

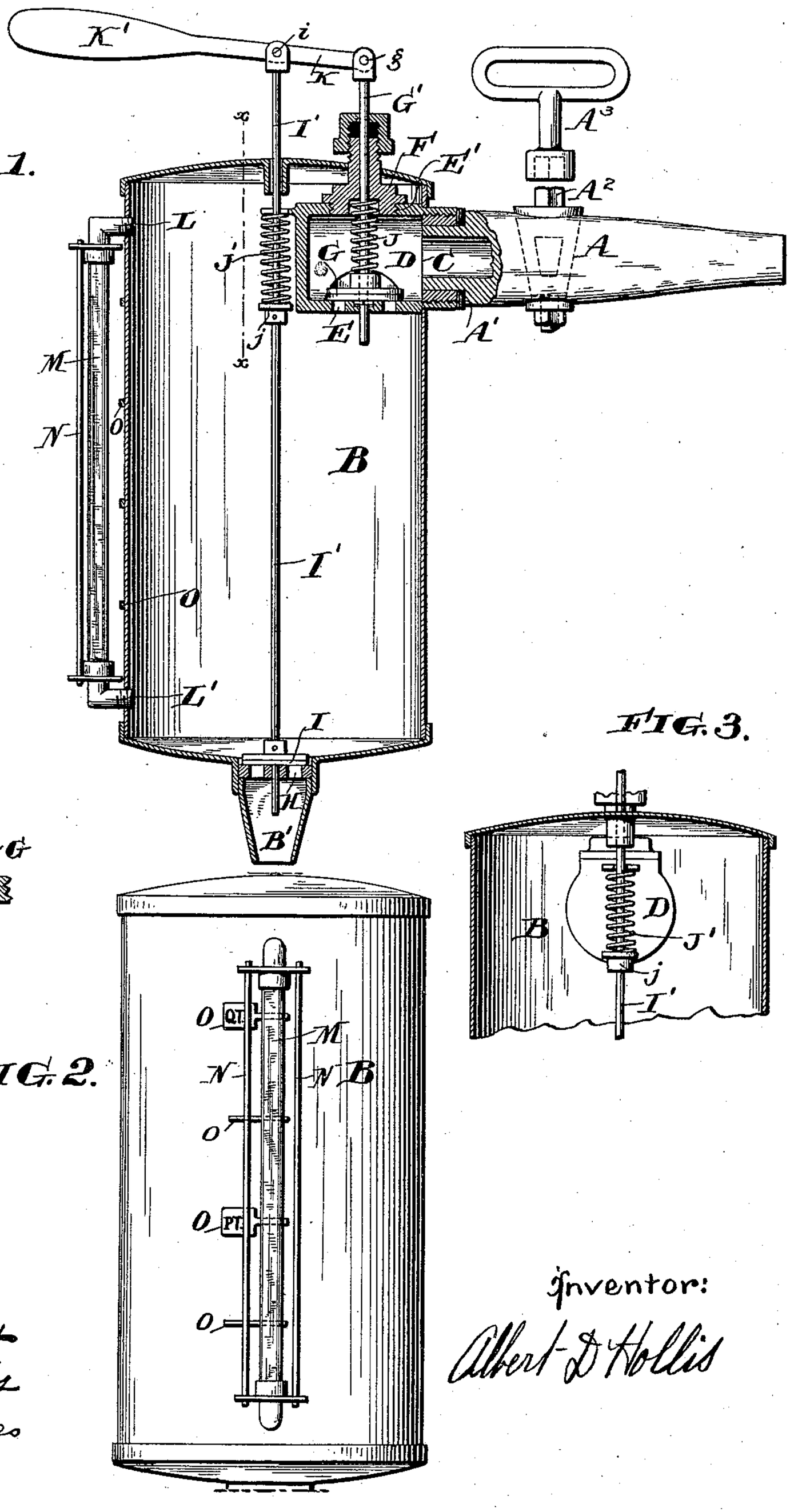

FIG. 4.

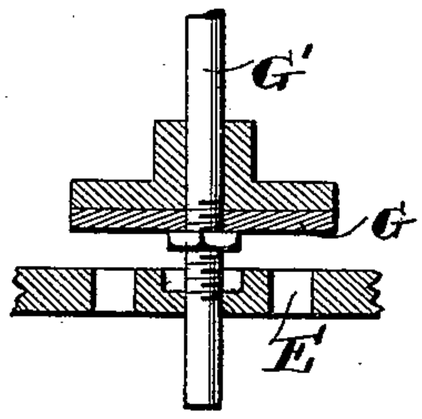

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

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ALBERT D. HOLLIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA; ANNIE MARY HOLLIS, ADMINISTRATRIX OF SAID ALBERT D. HOLLIS, DECEASED, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES L. CAHALL, OF SAME PLACE.

MEASURING-VESSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,959, dated May 17, 1892.

Application filed November 10, 1891. Serial No. 411,424. (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 an Improvement in Measuring-Faucets, which has for its object a simple and effective means for measuring liquids and at the same time transferring them from a large receptacle to a smaller one without waste of time or material or any subsequent dripping from the apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

I would describe my invention generally as producing the desired results in the following specification in connection with the accompanying drawings.

By means of a spigot or other suitable device I attach to the outlet of the receptacle holding the liquid in bulk a hollow cylinder or casing capable of containing a quart, gallon, or more, if desired, fitted with a graduated glass gage to indicate the quantity of liquid measured and having an inlet-orifice near its top and an outlet-orifice in its bottom. I control the flow of liquid into the measuring-cylinder by means of a normally-seated valve in the inlet-orifice, which valve is suitably connected with and controlled by a vertical rod extending beyond the top of the cylinder. I control the discharge of the liquid, when the desired quantity is shown by the gage, by a normally-seated valve in the outlet-orifice controlled by a vertical rod extending also through the top of the cylinder. These rods are pivotally connected with a lever which when it is depressed opens the inlet-valve and when raised shuts the inlet-valve and opens the outlet-valve.

I prefer to construct the apparatus in accordance with the following description and in the manner shown by the drawings, like letters representing like parts.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the apparatus and shows the mode of application to the barrel by means of spigot A. Fig. 2 shows the exterior of the apparatus. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line *x x* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view of one of the valves.

The apparatus consists of a hollow metal cylinder or casing B of the required capacity and fitted with a graduated glass gage M, supported in frame N, with connection at L L′ and having an inlet C at its upper end and an outlet H at its lower end. Secured to and projecting into the casing B near its top is a chamber D, (shown also in Fig. 3,) having an inlet-opening C and a bottom outlet E, in which is normally seated the valve G, (shown enlarged in Fig. 4,) held in place by spring J and operated by rod G′, which projects through packing in top of the chamber D beyond the top of casing B. In the outlet H at the bottom of casing B is a normally-seated valve I, held in place by spring J′ and button *j* on rod I′, by which it is operated and which runs through the axis of the cylinder and projects through its top. The lever-handle K K′ is pivotally connected with the top of rods G′ and I′ at *i* and *g*. Until the valve G is relieved of the pressure of spring J it remains seated and closes the orifice E, and until the rod I′ is relieved of the pressure of spring J′ valve I remains seated and closes orifice H.

When it is desired to measure and deliver any quantity of liquid after inserting the spigot A firmly in the barrel and attaching the cylinder B by means of the screw-thread A′ or other suitable device, the cock A^2 is turned by the key A^3, the handle K′ of the lever is depressed, the valve G opens, and the liquid runs into the cylinder until the desired quantity is shown by the gage M, whereupon the handle K′ of the lever is raised, the valve G closes the orifice E, the valve I is raised and opens orifice H, and the contents of the cylinder empty through the outlet B′ into the receptacle held beneath. When it is desired to remove the apparatus, the cock A^2 in spigot A is turned, the liquid above valve G is run into the cylinder, and it is then unscrewed.

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

1. In a measuring-faucet, a casing B, having inlet and outlet openings at its opposite ends, in combination with valves, as G I, normally seated on said openings, valve-operat-

ing rods, as G′ I′, connected to said valves, and a lever-handle K K′, pivotally connected with the rods, so that the connection with either rod will form a fulcrum for the other, substantially as described.

2. In a measuring-faucet, a casing B, having inlet and outlet openings at its opposite ends, in combination with valves, as G I, normally seated on said openings, sliding-valve-operating rods, as G′ I′, connected to said valves, springs, as J J′, arranged in the upper part of said casing and encircling the valve-rods G′ I′, respectively, and a lever-handle K K′, arranged on top of the casing and pivotally connected with the rods, so that the connection with either rod will form a fulcrum for the other, substantially as described.

3. In a measuring-faucet, a casing or vessel having inlet and outlet openings at its opposite ends, in combination with spring-seated valves normally closing said openings, sliding-valve-operating rods connected to said valves, and an outside lever-handle pivotally connected with the valve-rods, so that the connection with either rod will form a fulcrum upon which the handle may be rocked to operate the other, substantially as described.

4. In a measuring-faucet, a casing B, having an opening H at its bottom, in combination with a chamber D, secured to and projecting into the casing B, said chamber having an inlet-opening C and a bottom outlet E, valves G and I, normally seated on openings E and H, valve-rods G′ and I′, extending upward from said valves, and a handle-lever K K′, pivotally secured to the rods G′ I′, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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