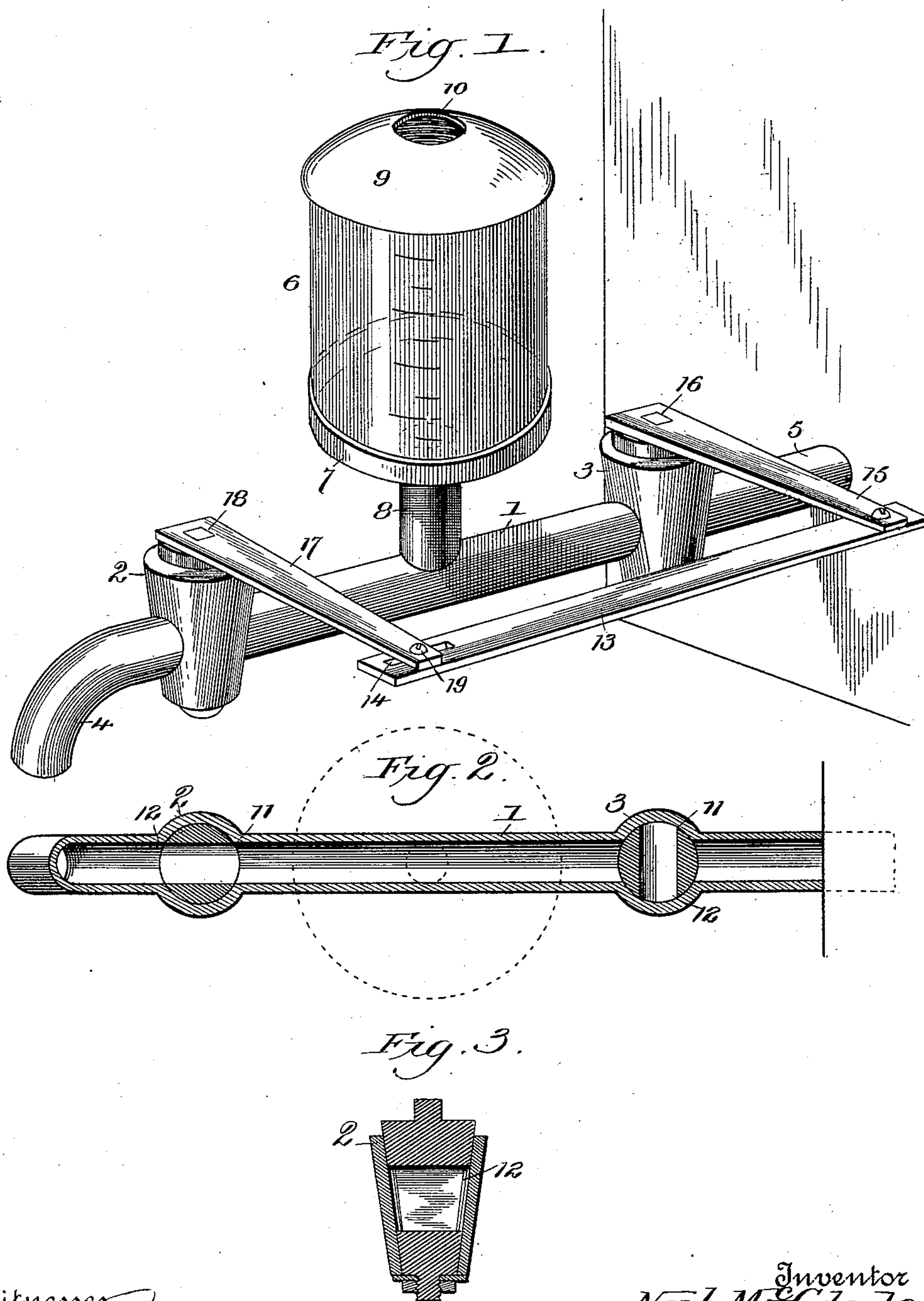


(No Model.)

N. McGLADE.
MEASURING FAUCET.

No. 538,738.

Patented May 7, 1895.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NEIL MCGLADE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

MEASURING-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,738, dated May 7, 1895.

Application filed June 8, 1894. Serial No. 513,909. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEIL MCGLADE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Measures; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a liquid measure or faucet, and has for its object to provide simple and effective means to permit the measurement of the same amount of liquid from a vessel in succession without changing or varying the parts or stopping to adjust the mechanism.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of the construction and arrangement of the several parts which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved device shown applied to a vessel. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal horizontal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view of one of the valves.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a tube having near opposite ends thereof valves 2 and 3, the valve 2 being adjacent to a nozzle or spout 4, and the valve 3 is attached to a feed tube 5, which is connected with the vessel that holds the liquid. The nozzle or spout 4 can be either straight or curved and permits the liquid to flow out of the device when the parts are properly adjusted.

Between the valves 2 and 3, and connected with the tube 1, is a gage 6, which consists of an open glass cylinder graduated and having a metallic casting 7 secured to the bottom thereof with plaster of paris, or any suitable cement. The said casting 7 is connected to the tube 1 by a short branch tube 8, which is vertically disposed, and the gage or cylinder is open at the top, so that the air can pass in and out of the tube 1, it being understood that

the branch tube 8 is secured to the tube 1 in any suitable manner. The cylinder or gage is also supplied with a cover 9, formed with an opening 10 in the center thereof, and is intended to be placed on the said gage or cylinder to prevent dirt or other extraneous matter from entering the cylinder or gage.

The valves 2 and 3 are provided with openings 11 and 12, which are oppositely situated, that is, when the valve 3 is turned to open the tube 1 into the feed tube 5, the valve 2 is closed, both valves being operated nearly simultaneously, and when the valve 3 is closed, the valve 2 is open. To accomplish this operation, a bar 13 is provided which has at one end a slot 14, and secured to the opposite end is a key 15 with an angular slot 16 in its free end. To the opposite end of the bar 13 is attached another key 17, having an outer angular slot 18, and at its inner end is a bolt 19 moving in the slot 14. The slots 16 and 18 are applied to the stems of the valves 2 and 3, and the bar moved longitudinally in either direction in operation to fill the tube 1, and consequently, more or less of the gage 6. The keys 15 and 16 are applied to the valves 2 and 3 and operated by the bar 13 by an inward movement to open the valve 3 slightly in advance of the closing of the valve 2, and when a sufficient quantity of liquid shall have passed into the tube 1, the bar 13 is moved outwardly, which closes the valve 3 slightly in advance of the opening of the valve 2. This advance closing of the inlet valve, and also the opening of the same, is due to the slot 14 in the bar 13, which permits the key 17 to remain inoperative until the pin 19 strikes either one or the other of the end walls of the said slot 14. This operation, of course, insures an exact measurement, and the gage indicates the quantity desired, and which can be readily seen in view of the construction of the said gage.

The several parts are simple and effective in their construction and operation, and can be made of brass, glass, wood, iron, or metal of any kind, or a composition of materials, as may be desired.

It is apparent that many minor changes in the construction and arrangement of the several parts might be made and substituted for

those shown and described, without in the least departing from the nature or spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what
5 is claimed as new is—

The combination of a tube having a discharge nozzle at one end and having the opposite end connected with a cask or barrel from which the liquid contents are to be drawn,
10 two valves located in the length of the tube and disposed so that one of them is open while the other is closed, keys connected respectively to the ends of said valves, a bar connecting the free ends of the said keys having a

slotted connection with one of said keys, producing a small degree of lost motion, whereby the valves are operated in unison and a movement of one valve slightly in advance of the other is obtained, substantially as and for the purpose described. 15 20

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NEIL MCGLADE.

Witnesses:

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GEORGE A. STEVENS.