

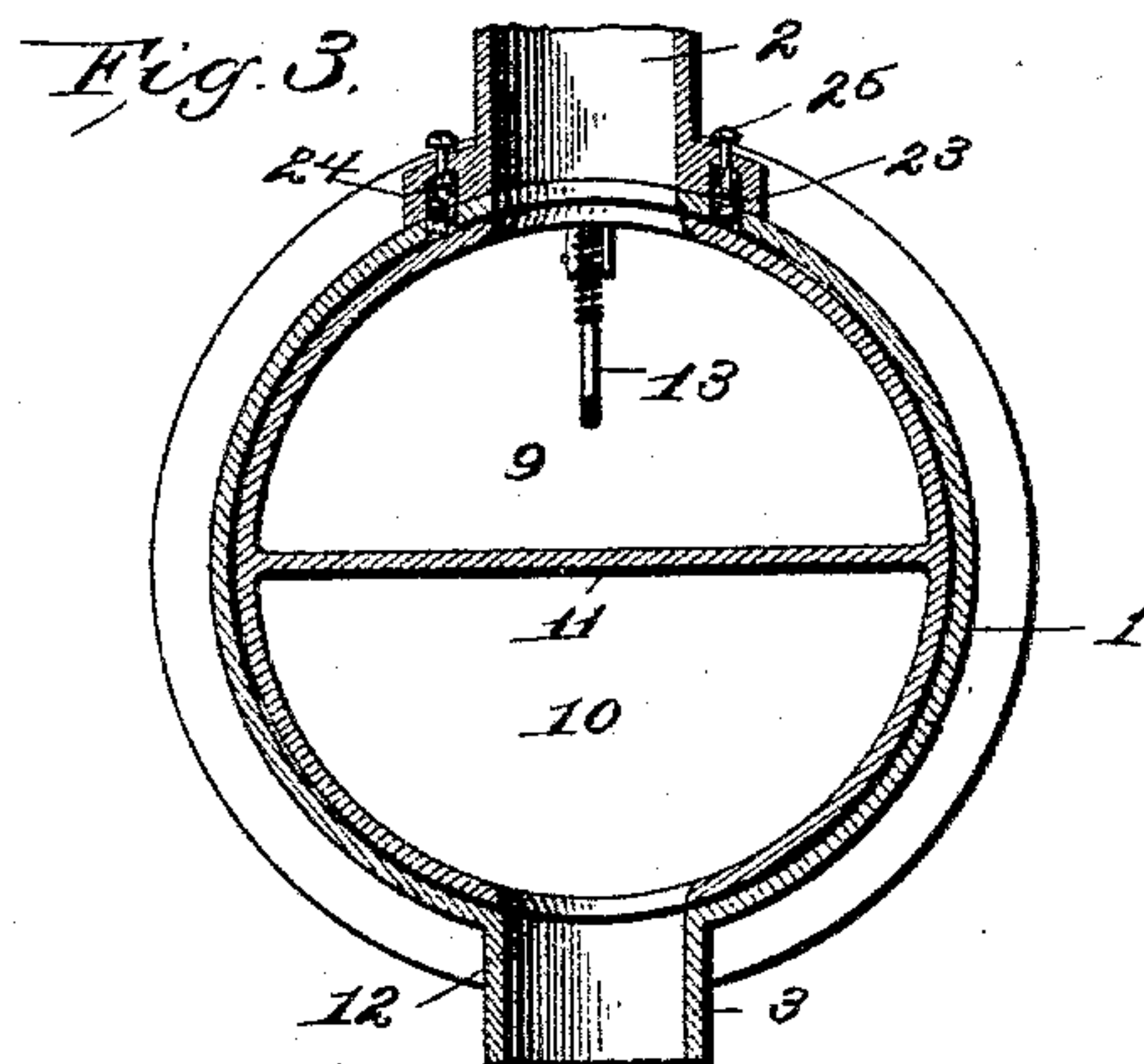
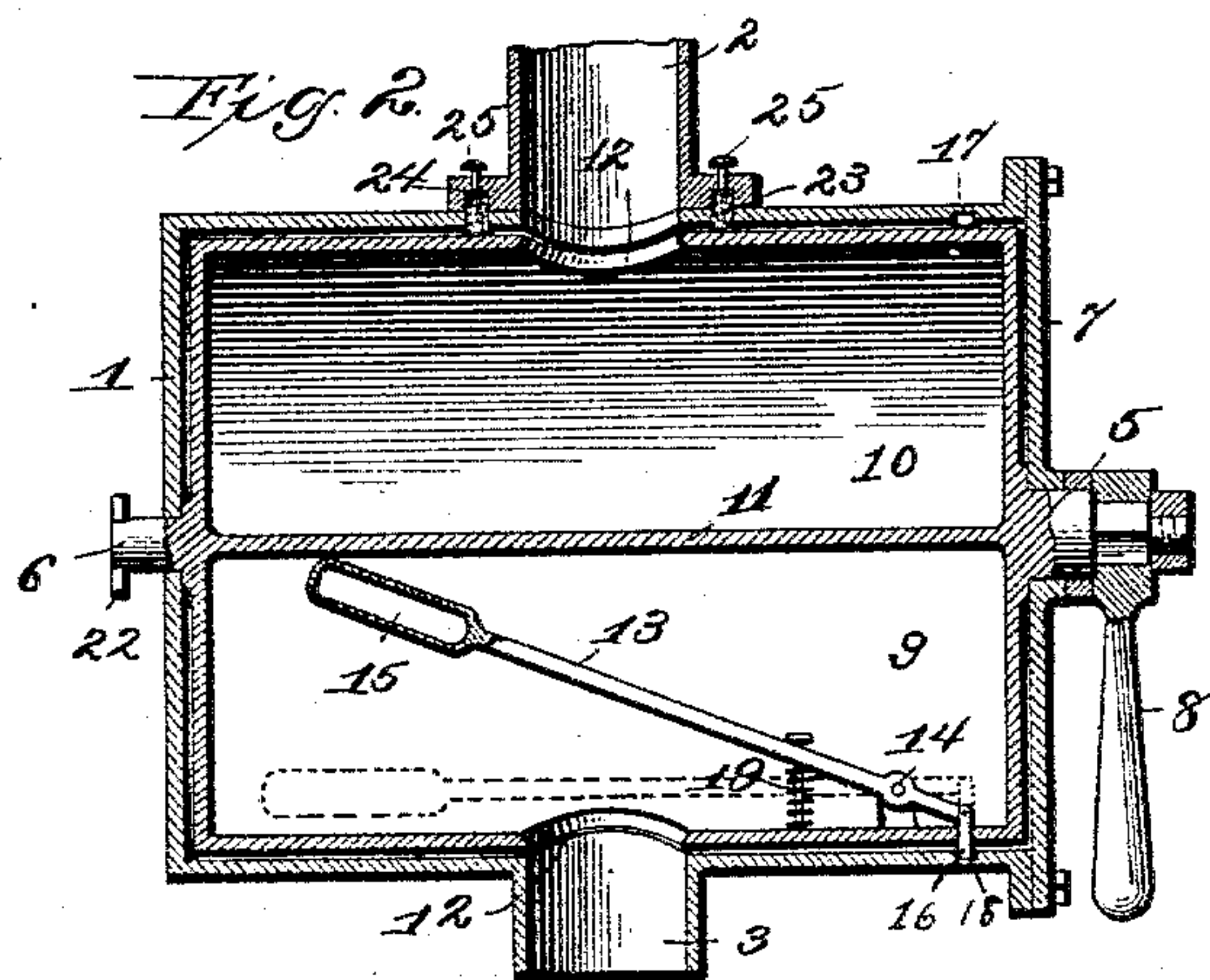
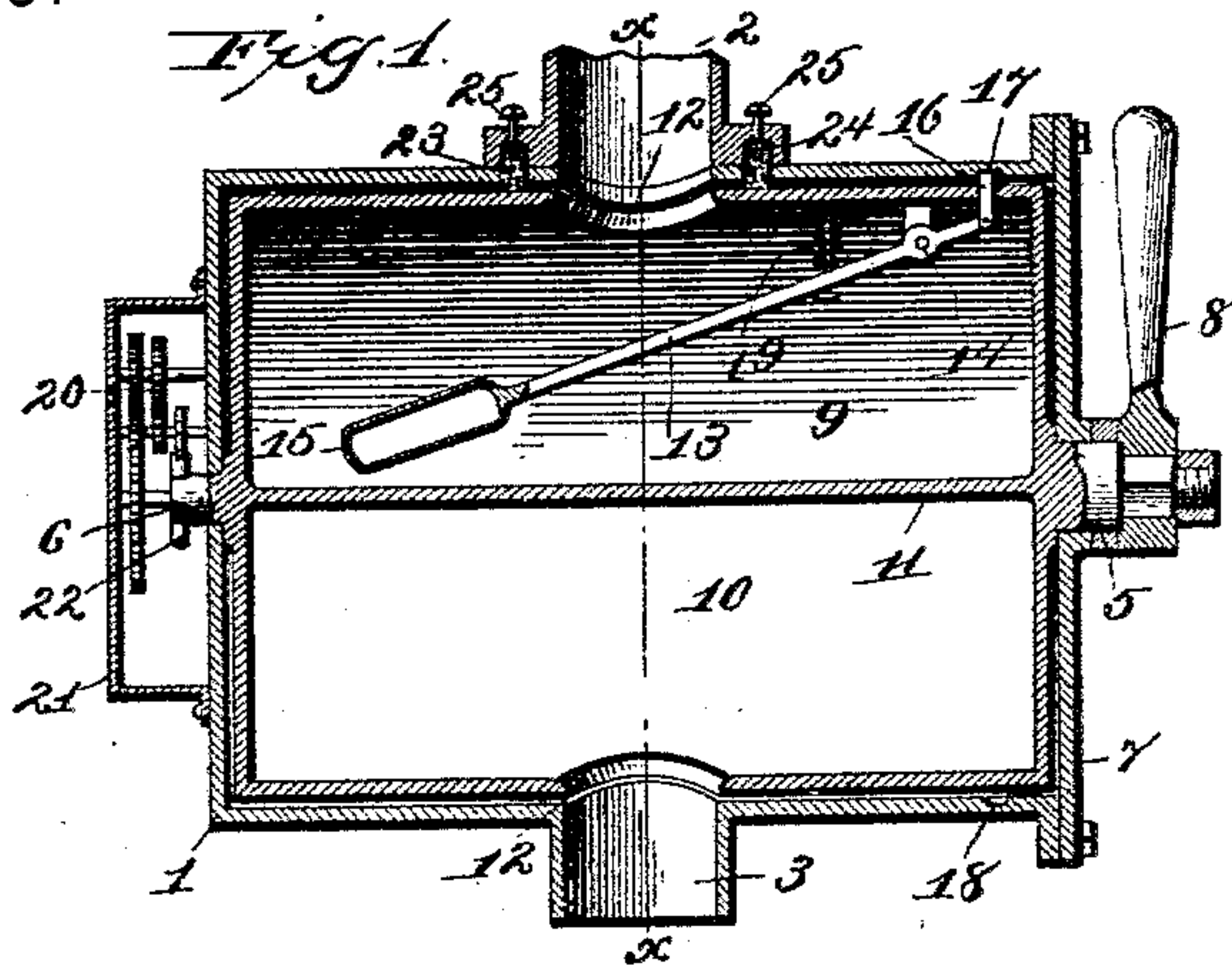
(No Model.)

W. M. PRICE.

AUTOMATIC MEASURING AND REGISTERING FAUCET.

No. 571,685.

Patented Nov. 17, 1896.



Witnesses
E. C. Ordeman
J. J. Williamson

Inventor
William M. Price
By Geo. H. Holgate
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM M. PRICE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

AUTOMATIC MEASURING AND REGISTERING FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,685, dated November 17, 1896.

Application filed January 2, 1896. Serial No. 574,109. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. PRICE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Measuring and Registering Faucets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in automatic measuring and registering faucets, and has for its object to provide such a device, which, when applied to a barrel or other receptacle containing liquid, will prevent the withdrawal of said liquid from said receptacle except when properly measured and registered.

With these ends in view the invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, I will describe its construction and operation in detail, referring by number to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of my improvement, showing the registering mechanism in elevation; Fig. 2, a similar view, the registering mechanism being omitted, showing the valve turned half around from the position shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, a section at the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1.

Similar numbers denote like parts in the views of the drawings.

It is well known that a large loss is occasioned to the owners of certain classes of stores in which liquids, and especially whiskeys, are sold, on account of the attendants appropriating to their own use the proceeds of many of the sales which are made, and as there is no way of determining the amount of liquid drawn from the large receptacle, such as a barrel, by the usual methods, it is impossible to detect such attendants' misuse of the proceeds of the business; but this difficulty is entirely overcome by the use of my improved faucet, the construction of which is as follows:

1 is the casing, having an inlet 2, adapted

to be secured to the receptacle from which the liquid is to be drawn, and an outlet 3 to deliver said liquid after having been measured. Within this casing fits the valve 4, the interior cavity of which serves to measure the liquid drawn from the receptacle. This valve is provided with trunnions 5 and 6, the former of which projects through a suitable opening in the cap 7 and the latter through an opening in the end of the casing. The cap 7 is secured in position by suitable bolts and serves to retain the valve in its proper relative position within the casing, and the trunnion 5 is fitted with a suitable handle 8. The cavity within the valve is divided into two compartments 9 and 10 by a partition 11, and leading from each of these compartments is an opening 12, adapted to register with the inlet and outlet of the casing when the valve is revolved upon its axis for the purpose hereinafter set forth.

13 is a lever pivoted at 14 within the compartment 9 and provided with the float 15 upon its free end and connected at its opposite end to a locking-pin 16, which latter projects through the wall of the valve and is adapted to engage notches 17 and 18, one formed at the top and the other at the bottom of the casing 1. The lever 13 is given a normal position by means of the spring 19, interposed between said lever and the wall of the valve.

The operation of this device in drawing and measuring liquid from a receptacle is as follows: The valve is preferably limited in its rotation to a half-turn in one direction and a half-turn in the opposite direction, and when said valve is in the position shown in Fig. 1 the opening 12 of the compartment 9 registers with the inlet 2 of the casing and the opening 12 of the compartment 10 with the outlet 3, and before liquid enters the compartment 9 from the receptacle the weight of the float and the action of the spring 19 will cause the pin 16 to engage the notch 17, thus locking the valve in this position; but upon the inflow of liquid to the compartment 9 the float will move upward by its buoyancy, and when this compartment is filled the pin 16 is so timed as to be withdrawn from the notch 17, thus unlocking the valve, so that it may be turned upon its axis by power applied to the

handle 8, and when so turned as to bring the opening 12 of the compartment 9 into alinement with the outlet 3 the float will rise to the position shown in Fig. 2, thereby causing the pin 16 to engage with the notch 18 and lock the valve in this position. Now the liquid in this compartment will flow therefrom through the outlet, causing the float to assume the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, which will unlock the valve and permit it to be returned to the position shown in Fig. 1.

While the compartment 9 is being emptied, as just described, the compartment 10 will be in proper position to receive the liquid through the inlet 2, so that the only time consumed in drawing liquid from the receptacle is that necessary for the outflow of the liquid from the lower compartments, the upper compartment being filled at the same time.

The registering mechanism 20 is arranged within a suitable housing 21, secured to the end of the casing, and this mechanism is primarily actuated by a suitable cam or gear 22 upon the end of the trunnion 6, and dials or observation-holes of any ordinary construction are arranged upon the face of the housing, so that the amount of liquid drawn from the receptacle may be determined by reading said dials.

Liquid is prevented from escaping between the valve and casing to the parts adjacent to the inlet 2 by a suitable packing 23, which is arranged in an annular groove 24, formed in the casing, and this packing may be forced into contact with the valve and adjusted by the set-screws 25, which bear upon a suitable ring placed upon the packing; and thus it will be seen that no liquid can be drawn from the receptacle without first passing into one of the compartments and then through the outlet 3, and as this requires the rotation of the valve the number of times that each compartment is filled and emptied will be indicated by the registering mechanism, as before described. This serves as a perfect check upon the fraudulent removal of liquid from the receptacle, as the amount taken therefrom can be determined at any time.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

1. A measuring-faucet consisting of a casing, an inlet thereto and outlet therefrom, a valve adapted to fit in said casing and means within said valve for automatically locking it in a predetermined position, as and for the purpose described.

2. A measuring-faucet consisting of a casing, an inlet thereto and an outlet therefrom, a valve adapted to fit in the casing and means within the valve operated by the contents of said valve for locking it in a predetermined position.

3. A measuring and registering faucet, consisting of a casing, an inlet thereto and an outlet therefrom, a valve adapted to fit within

said casing, the interior of which is divided into two compartments, openings leading from said compartments adapted to be brought into alinement first with the inlet and then with the outlet, a lever pivoted within one of the compartments, a float carried by said lever, a pin actuated thereby, notches with which said pin is adapted to engage for locking the valve in two positions, whereby the compartments may be filled and then emptied, and a registering mechanism actuated by said valve, whereby the number of rotations of the valve are registered, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. The herein-described combination of a casing, a valve adapted to fit therein, packing so arranged as to prevent the escape of liquid from the inlet, two compartments formed in the interior of said valve, a lever pivoted in one of said compartments, a float carried by said lever, so arranged as to lock the valve while either of the compartments is being filled or emptied, a handle for actuating the valve, and a registering mechanism actuated by said valve, whereby the number of rotations of the valve are registered, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. A measuring-faucet consisting of a casing, an inlet thereto, an outlet therefrom, a valve adapted to fit within the casing, an aperture in the valve adapted to register with either the inlet or the outlet of the casing and a float-operated lever within the valve adapted to lock the valve in a predetermined position, as and for the purpose described.

6. A measuring-faucet consisting of a casing, an inlet thereto, an outlet therefrom, a valve adapted to fit within said casing, the interior of which is divided into two compartments, openings leading from said compartments adapted to be brought into alinement first with the inlet and then with the outlet, a lever pivoted within one of the compartments, a spring pressing against said lever, a float carried by the lever, a pin actuated thereby, notches with which said pins are adapted to engage for locking the valve in two positions whereby the compartments may be filled and then emptied and a packing-ring adjustably secured to the casing around the inlet and adapted to make close contact with the sides of the openings of the valve, as and for the purpose described.

7. In a device of the character described, casing having a notch a valve in said casing, a lever pivoted in the valve carrying a float, and a pin adapted to engage the notch in the casing, as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM M. PRICE.

Witnesses:

S. S. WILLIAMSON,
GEORGE MCCURDY.