

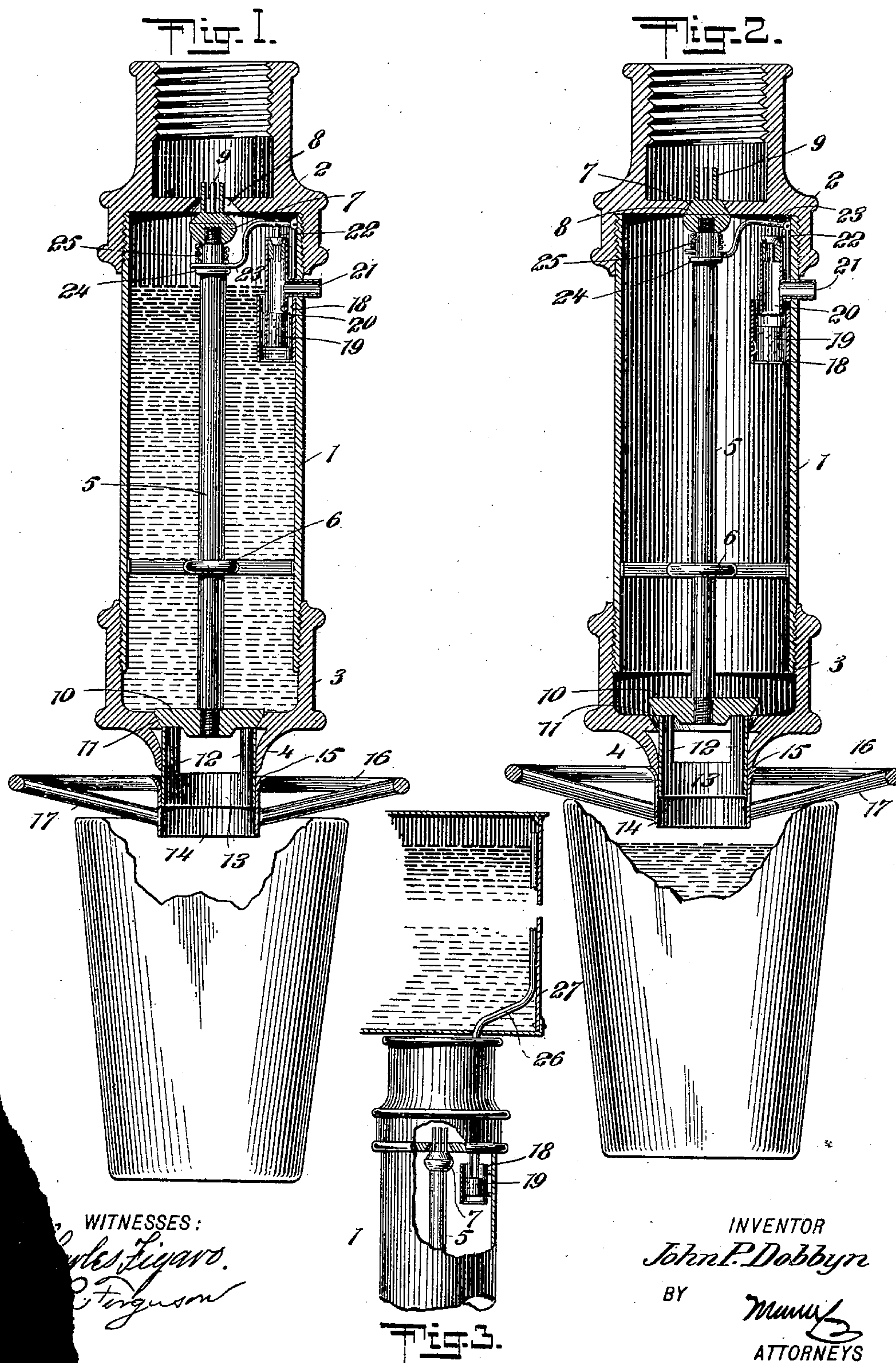
**No. 689,468.**

**Patented Dec. 24, 1901.**

**J. P. DOBBYN.**  
**MEASURING FAUCET.**

(Application filed Mar. 20, 1901.)

(No Model.)





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. DOBBYN, OF HAYFORK, CALIFORNIA.

## MEASURING-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,468, dated December 24, 1901.

Application filed March 20, 1901. Serial No. 52,068. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN P. DOBBYN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hayfork, in the county of Trinity and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Measuring-Faucet, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in faucets or discharge devices for liquids; and the object is to provide a faucet of simple construction particularly useful in dispensing soda-water, tea, coffee, or other beverages or liquids and so arranged as to discharge the proper amount into a tumbler or cup and operated without touching the hands to the faucet, which in some instances might be hot.

I will describe a measuring-faucet embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a device embodying my invention, showing the position of parts while filling the body. Fig. 2 is a section showing the position of parts while discharging, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a modification.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the body portion of the faucet, which may be of any desired size—such, for instance, as of a size to hold the amount of liquid that will fill a tumbler or cup. On the upper end of the body is a cap 2, designed to be engaged with an outlet-spout of a vessel or with a pipe, and on the lower end is a cap 3, having a tubular projection 4. Extended through the body portion is a rod 5, which is here shown as guided in a ring 6, supported in the body. On the upper end of the rod 5 is a valve 7, adapted to close against a valve-seat 8 in the bottom wall of the cap 2, and this valve is guided in its movements by guide-fingers 9, which pass through the valve-seat opening. On the lower end of the rod 5 is a valve 10, of larger diameter than the valve 7 and adapted to engage in a valve-seat 11 in the lower wall of the lower cap 3. Extended downward from the valve 10 are guide-fingers 12, which connect at the lower end with a ring-shaped

portion 13. These guide-fingers engage closely in the tubular projection 4 of the lower cap, and attached to the ring-like portion 13 is a collar 14, the upper edge of which is flared outward, as at 15, to engage closely against the curved lower end of the tubular projection 4. Connected to this collar 14 is a frame consisting of a ring 16 and spokes 17.

Arranged within the body 1 and connected thereto near the upper end is a float-containing tube 18, in which a float 19 is movable, the lower end of this tube 18 being made in the form of a spider or open-work to permit the entrance of liquid, but to prevent the dropping out of the float. Extended downward in the tube 18 is a valve-tube 20, the lower end of which is designed to be closed by the float 19. From this valve-tube 20 an air or vent tube 21 extends outward through the wall of the body.

Operating in a valve-seat at the upper end of the valve-tube is a valve 22, having its stem portion connected to a lever 23. This lever 23 at one end is pivoted to the body portion 1, and at its opposite end it is forked to engage around the upper end of the rod 5 and rest upon a collar 24 on said rod. A spring 25 is arranged between the upper side of the fork member of the lever and the valve 7, which permits of a slight yielding motion of the lever as the valve 22 is moved against its seat.

In the operation of the device above described when the parts are in the position indicated in Fig. 1 the liquid will flow through the valve-opening 8 to fill or nearly fill the body-cylinder. As the water rises in this body-cylinder air escapes through the pipe or vent 21 until the liquid rises sufficiently to force the float 19 against the lower end of the valve-tube 20. To empty the body portion, a tumbler or other vessel is to be placed against the frame 16 or against the spokes 17 thereof, and by moving the vessel upward the valve 10 will be opened and the valve 7 moved to its closing position. The tube or collar 14 will be pressed against the discharge-tube or tubular projection 4. At the same time the valve 22 will be opened, allowing the compressed air to escape, and then as the liquid passes out into the vessel for receiving it a sufficient amount of air will pass into the



body portion through the tube 21. By this construction and operation it is obvious that a person need not touch his hands to the vessel, and, further, as the amount contained in the body will be substantially equal to the capacity of the receiving vessel there will be no overflow of liquid in the receiving vessel to wet the sides thereof.

The device shown in Fig. 3 is substantially like the device first described, excepting that in this case the valve 22 is omitted and in place thereof a small tube 26 extends from the float-tube upward into the supply-tank 27 and terminates at a point above the liquid-line therein. The operation of this modification is similar to that before described, although the air is forced up through the pipe 26 and compressed above the liquid in the tank 27 until the lower end of the pipe 26 is closed by the float 19.

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

1. A measuring-faucet, comprising a body portion having an inlet and an outlet, a valve for the inlet, a valve for the outlet, means for moving said valves together, a float-tube in the body, a float in the tube, a valve-tube extended into the float-tube, a vent-tube leading from the valve-tube, a valve for the valve-tube, and means for operating said valve, substantially as specified.

2. A measuring-faucet, comprising a body portion having an inlet-opening at one end and an outlet-opening at the other end, the outlet being larger than the inlet, a valve for

the inlet, a valve for the outlet, a rod connecting the two valves, a float-tube arranged within the body near its top, a float for operating in said float-tube, a valve-tube extended into the float-tube and adapted to be engaged by the float, a vent-tube extended outward from said valve-tube, a valve for engaging in the upper end of the valve-tube, a lever with which the valve-stem connects, the said lever being in engagement with the rod connecting the two first-named valves, and means operated at the lower end of the faucet for moving the two first-named valves upward, substantially as specified.

3. A measuring-faucet, comprising a body having an inlet-opening at one end and an outlet-opening at the other end, a valve for the inlet-opening, a valve for the outlet-opening, a rod connecting said two valves, a tubular projection on the lower end of the faucet, a guide attached to the lower valve and movable vertically in said tubular projection for operating the valves, a collar engaging around said guide and having a flaring upper end for engaging its inner surface with the lower end of said tubular projection, and a frame attached to the said collar, substantially as specified.

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

JOHN P. DOBBYN.

Witnesses:

P. E. BERGH,  
M. F. CARTER.