

No. 696,327.

Patented Mar. 25, 1902.

W. GOEBEL.  
MEASURING FAUCET.  
(Application filed Dec. 30, 1901.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

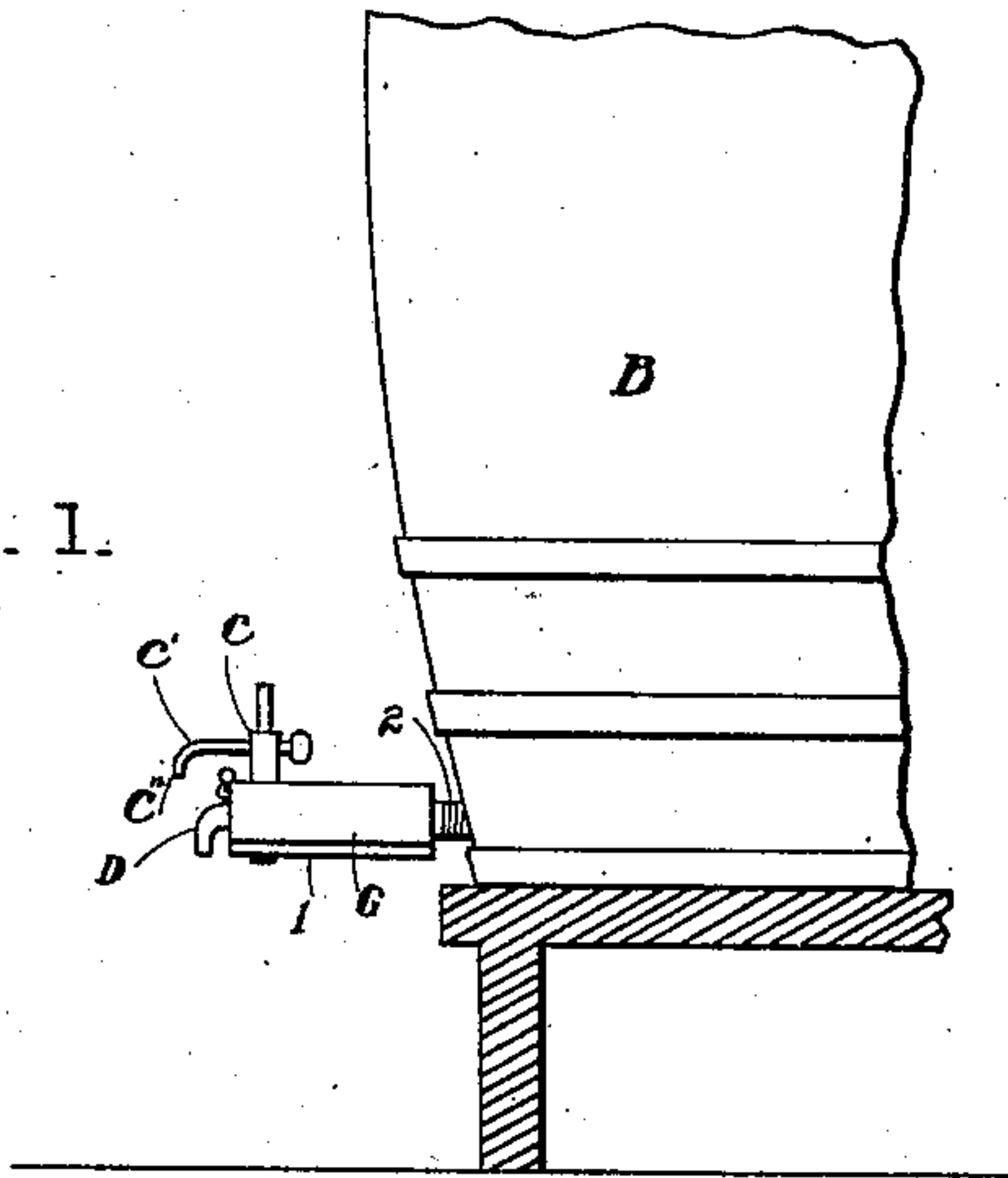


FIG. 2.

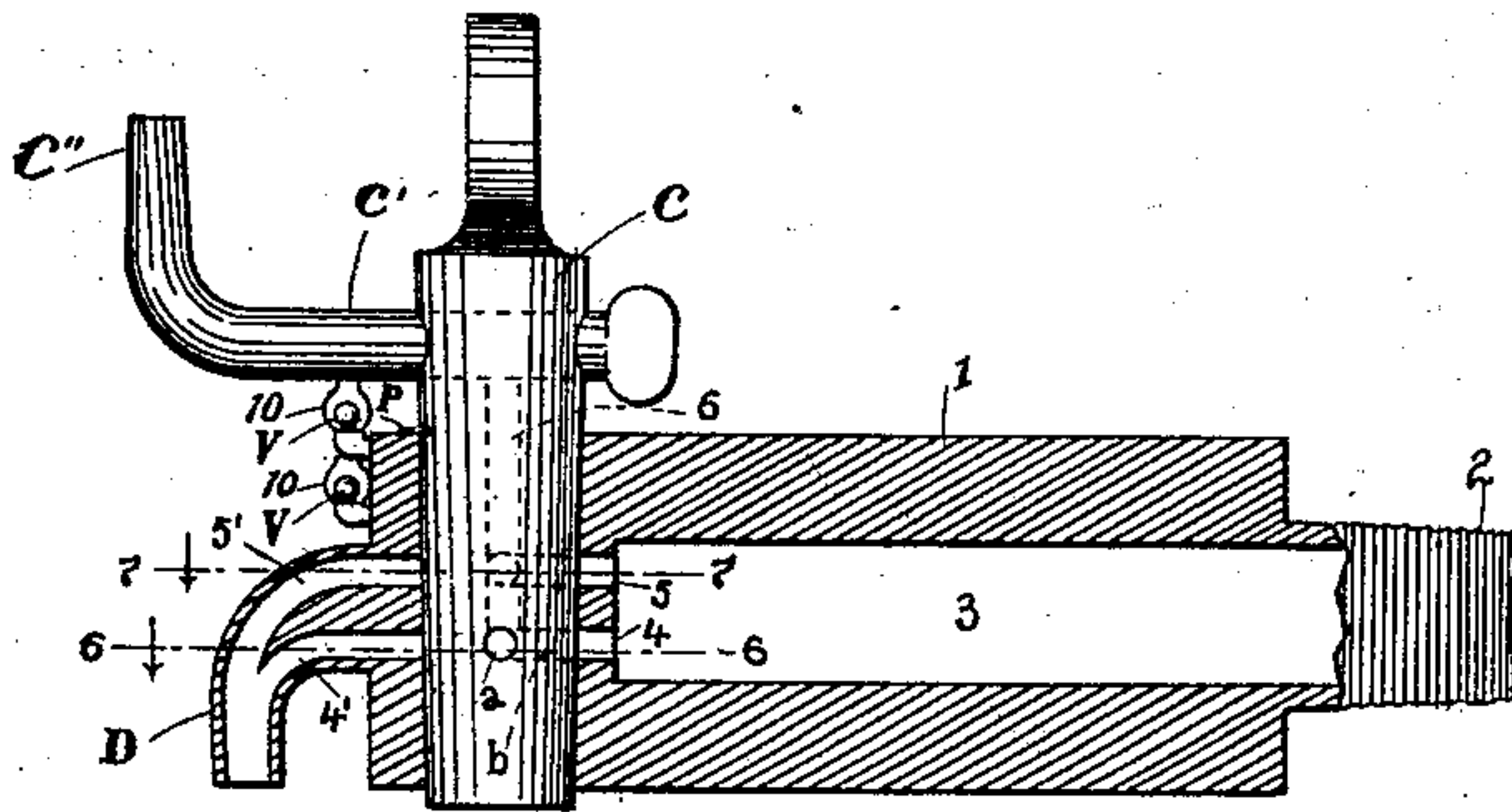
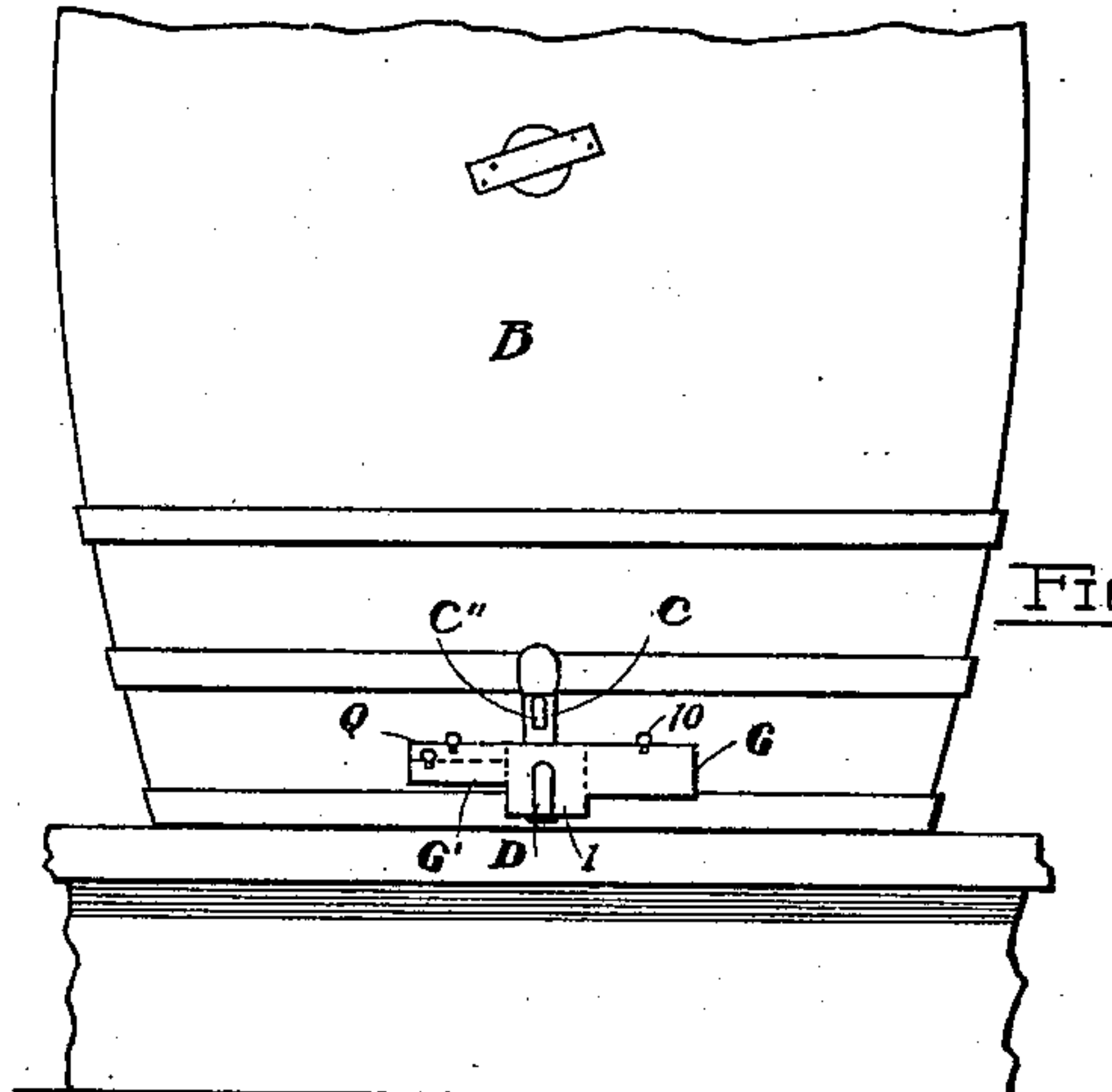


FIG. 3.

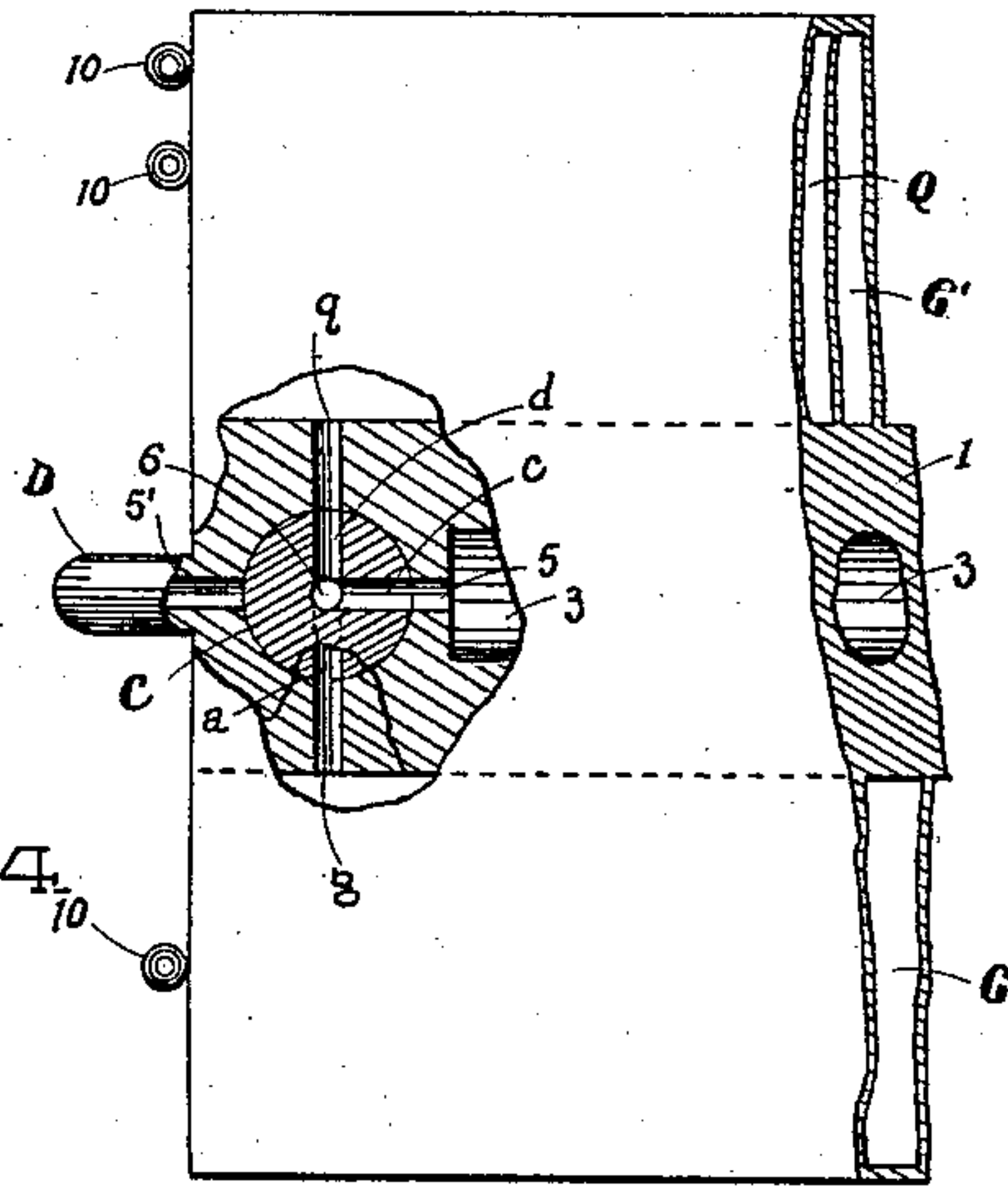


FIG. 4.

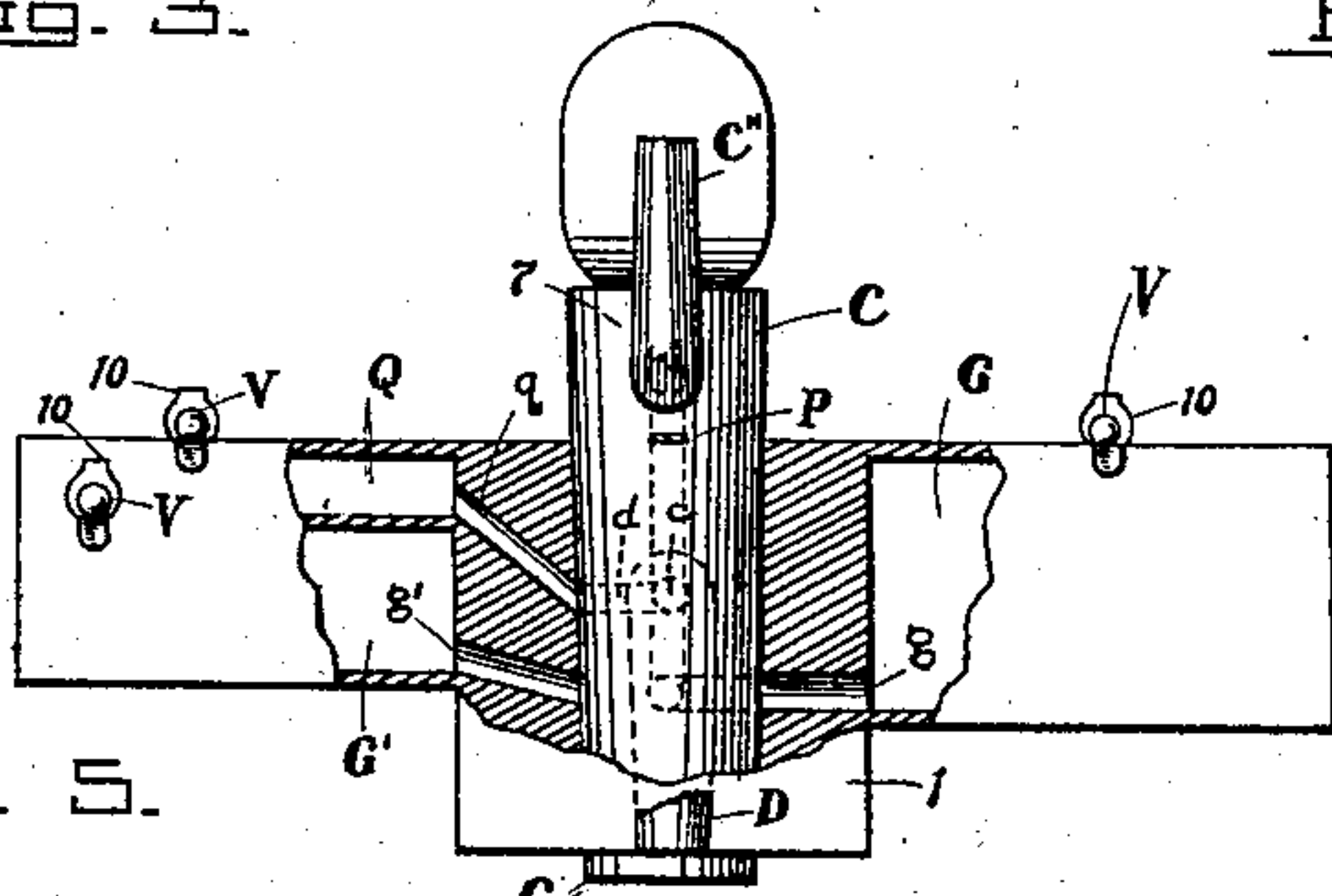


FIG. 5.

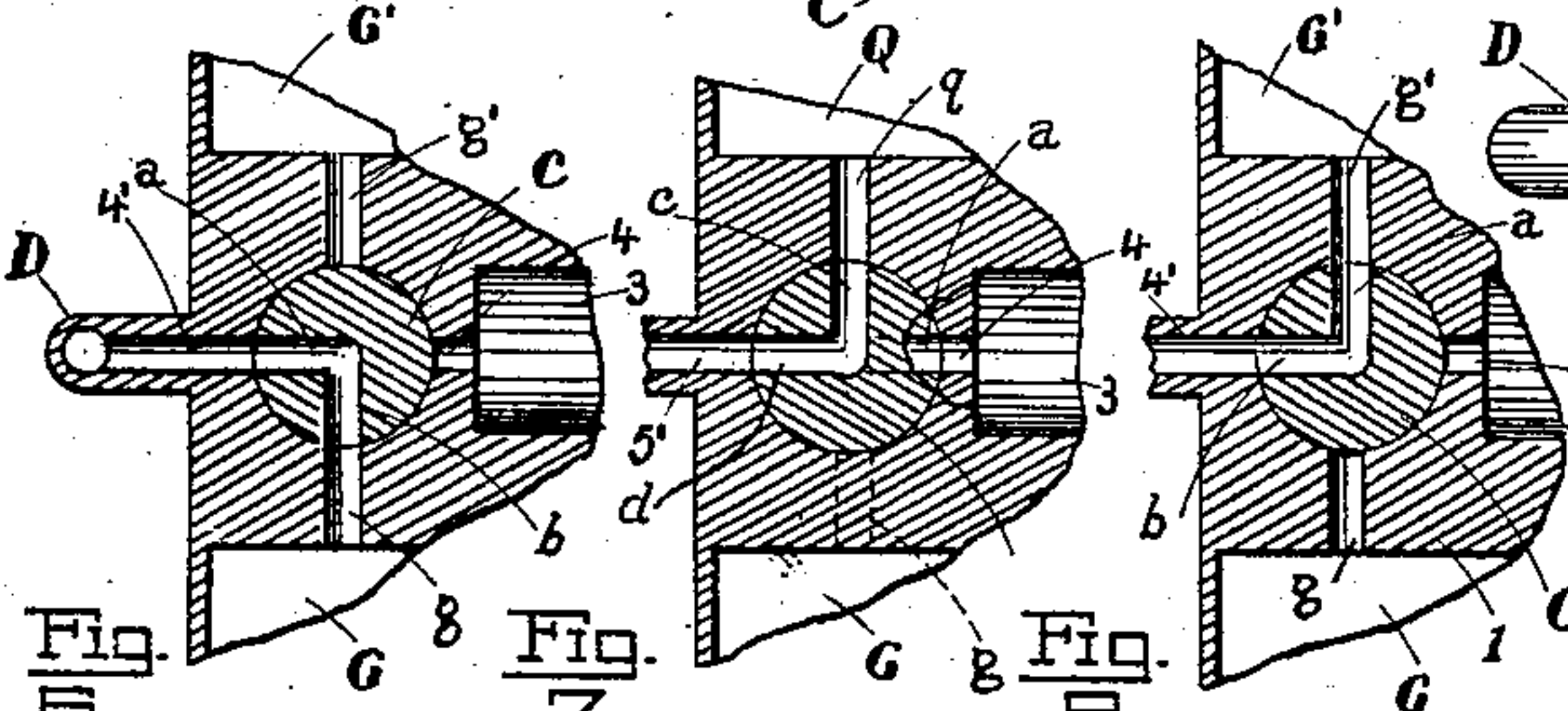


FIG. 6.

FIG. 7.

FIG. 8.

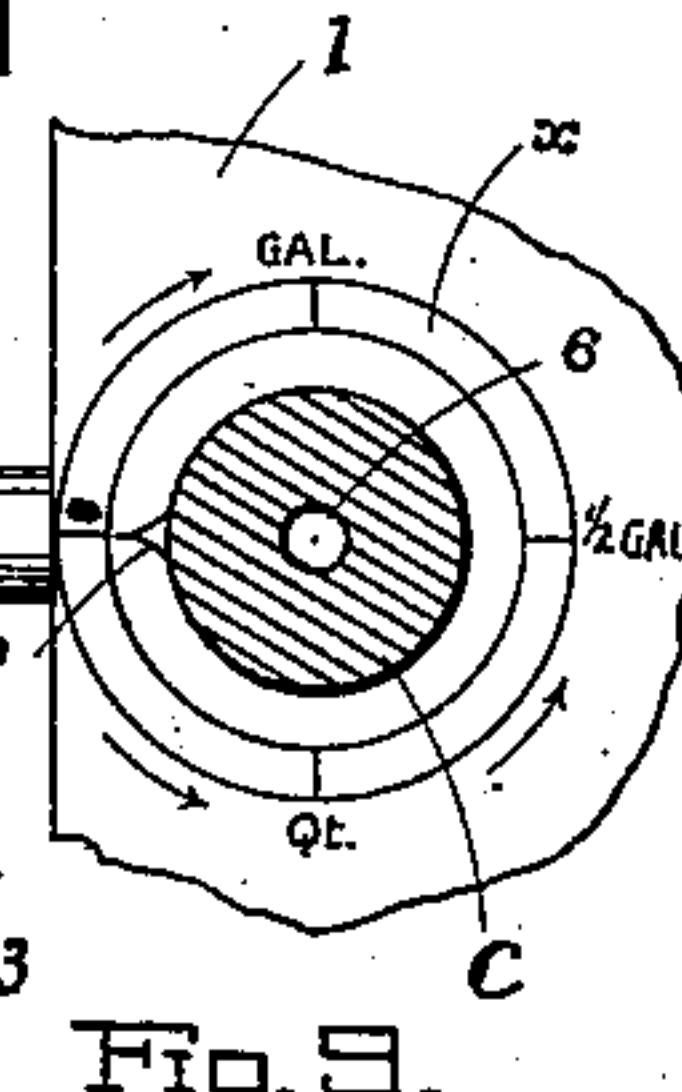


FIG. 9.

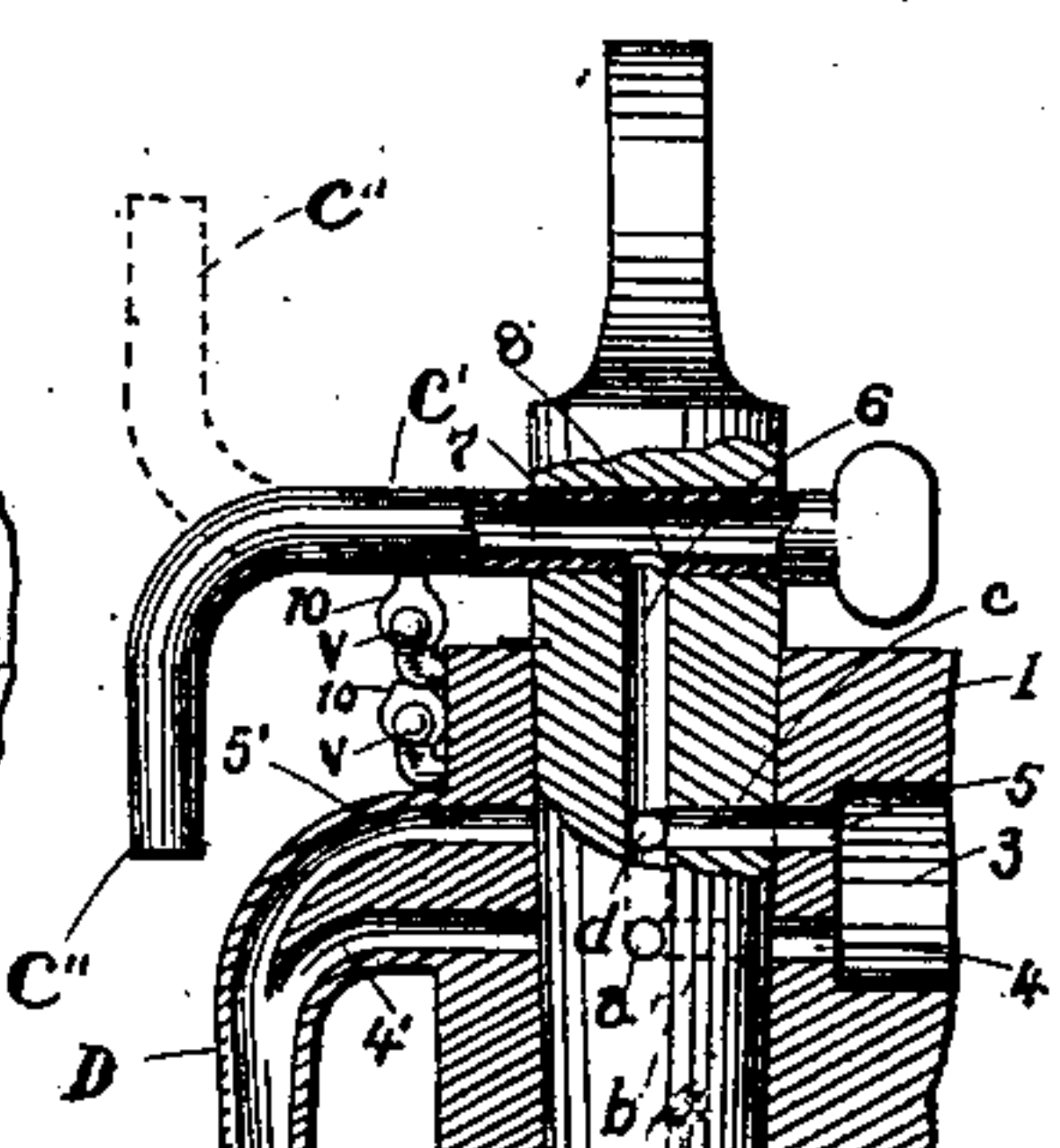


FIG. 10.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MEASURING-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 696,327, dated March 25, 1902.

Application filed December 30, 1901. Serial No. 87,774. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GOEBEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Measuring-Faucets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

10 My invention has relation to improvements in measuring-faucets; and it consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my faucet attached to a cask or barrel, the auxiliary cock being turned to a delivering position. Fig. 2 is an end view. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section of the  
20 faucet, showing the main valve turned to its normal or feed position, the auxiliary valve being in its closed position. Fig. 4 is a top plan of faucet and measuring-receptacles, showing the walls of the main valve broken  
25 away sufficiently to disclose the position of the channels for the normal position of the valve. Fig. 5 is an end view of Fig. 4, the walls of the faucet being broken away to disclose the position of the channels with which  
30 the channels of the main valve communicate for the normal position of the latter. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section on line 6 6 of Fig. 3 after the main valve has been turned ninety degrees to the right. Fig. 7 is a horizontal  
35 section on line 7 7 of Fig. 3 after the main valve has been turned ninety degrees to the left. Fig. 8 is a section on line 6 6 of Fig. 3 after the main valve has been turned one hundred and eighty degrees to the left. Fig.  
40 9 is a top plan of the indicating-dial with which the index or pointer on the main valve coöperates; and Fig. 10 is a vertical section and elevation of the main valve and faucet, showing the auxiliary valve in delivering po-  
45 sition.

The object of my invention is to construct a faucet which will dispense predetermined quantities or volumes of liquid, depending upon the position to which the main cock or  
50 valve thereof has been turned, or which will

dispense any indeterminate quantity, depending on the position of the auxiliary or supplemental cock carried by the main cock.

A further object is to accomplish the several objects by a construction which will be  
55 simple, durable, and reliable.

In detail the invention may be described as follows:

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the faucet proper, the same being provided with a  
60 reduced end 2, capable of being coupled directly to a cask or barrel B. On either side of the faucet are disposed vessels or compartments G G' Q, having capacities, respec-  
65 tively, of one gallon, one-half gallon, and quart, (or any other volume, if desirable,) communication being established between the main passage 3 of the faucet and the sev-  
70 eral vessels through the ports 4 5 (leading from said passage 3) and the passages of the main valve or cock C, as presently to be described, and communication being further es-  
75 tablished between the several vessels and the passages 4' 5' of the delivery spout or faucet D through the passages of the said main cock, as also presently to be described.

Mounted in the faucet 1 and rotatable in a plane parallel to the passage 3 thereof is the main valve or cock C, having disposed in a  
80 plane parallel to its rotation the communicating radial passages *a b*, disposed at right angles to one another, the passage *a* for the normal position of the main valve communicating with  
85 the port *g*, leading to the gallon-compartment, and the passage *b* communicating with the port 4, leading directly into the passage 3 of the faucet, so that under these circumstances the gallon-compartment can fill directly from  
90 the cask B through the faucet and valve-passages. For the same position of the valve the quart-compartment Q can fill direct  
95 from the cask B through a similar set of passages *c d*, disposed in a plane parallel to the plane of passages *a b*, but set ninety degrees apart from the latter, so that while the pas-  
100 sage *c* is in communication with port 5 the passage *d* is in communication with port *q*, leading to the quart-compartment Q. (See Figs. 3, 4, 5.) The meeting ends of the pas-  
sages *c d* communicate with a longitudinal



passage 6, leading directly to the rotatable auxiliary cock or valve C', with whose inner passage 7 the passage 6 can be brought into communication through the peripheral port 8 when the cock C' is turned in proper direction, the passage 7 being a continuation of the passage formed in the discharge-nozzle C'' of said auxiliary valve. The main valve is provided with an index or pointer P, which when pointing to the "0" mark on dial X indicates the normal position of the valve, being the position in which the gallon and quart compartments are filling. When turned to the mark "Gal.," it indicates that the gallon contents is being delivered through the faucet D. When turned to the mark "Qt.," it indicates the delivery of the quart-receptacle and the filling of the half-gallon compartment. When turned to the mark " $\frac{1}{2}$  gal.," it indicates the delivery of the half-gallon receptacle. The arrows in Fig. 9 indicate the directions in which the cock C shall be turned to accomplish the various results referred to. That the half-gallon compartment will fill during the delivery of the contents of the quart-compartment is obvious, since for that position of the valve the passage *a* will communicate with passage 4 and passage *b* with passage *g'*, leading to said half-gallon compartment. The several compartments are provided with vent-pipes 10 for the escape and admission of air during the filling and emptying of the contents of the receptacles, the pipes being closed by float-valves V as each receptacle fills.

The several sectional views represent the various positions of the valve for the purposes previously enumerated and may in this connection be specifically adverted to. In Figs. 3, 4, 5 the valve C is turned to its normal position, the lower passage *a* communicating with passage *g* and passage *b* with passage 4, the gallon-compartment G filling under the circumstances. At the same time the upper passage *c* is alined with passage 5 and passage *d* with passage *q*, the quart-compartment Q being in filling position. In Fig. 6 the valve has been turned ninety degrees to the right, bringing the pointer P opposite the "Gal." mark, Fig. 9, and alining passage *b* with passage *g* and passage *a* with passage 4', thus emptying or delivering the contents of the gallon-receptacle. In Fig. 7 the valve C has been turned to the left to bring the pointer P opposite the "Qt." mark, Fig. 9, alining passage *c* with *q* and *d* with 5', permitting the quart contents to escape through passage 5'. At the same time passage *a* alines with port 4 and passage *b* with port *g'*, allowing the half-gallon G' to fill. In Fig. 8 the pointer P has been turned to the left to mark " $\frac{1}{2}$  gal.," Fig. 9, bringing passage *a* in line with *g'* and *b* with 4', allowing contents of said half-gallon receptacle G' to be delivered.

In Fig. 10 the auxiliary cock C' has been turned so as to bring the port 8 opposite passage 6, the passage *c* being opposite port 5, the liquid from the barrel B escaping indefinitely through passage 3, passages *c* 6 7, through delivery-nozzle C'', as is obvious, so that by the turning of the main or auxiliary valves predetermined or indefinite quantities of liquid can be dispensed from the cask or barrel B.

It is to be understood, of course, that I do not limit myself to the precise details here shown nor to the capacities of the various receptacles, as these may in a measure be departed from without in any wise affecting the nature of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A measuring-faucet comprising a faucet proper, a rotatable valve mounted therein and having a series of two angularly-disposed communicating passages disposed in a plane parallel to the plane of rotation of the valve, a second series of angularly-disposed independent communicating passages disposed in a plane parallel to the first but set at substantially ninety degrees to the first series, receptacles of predetermined but different capacities disposed on either side of the faucet, one passage of each series communicating with the faucet, and the other with a receptacle for the normal position of the valve, a delivery spout or faucet having passages adapted to be brought into communication with one passage of each of the series formed in the valve for the delivery position of the latter, and an auxiliary valve adapted to be brought into communication with the second series of angularly-disposed passages, the parts operating substantially as, and for the purpose set forth.

2. A measuring-faucet comprising a faucet proper having a passage 3, and passages 4, 5, a valve C having the angularly-disposed passages *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and longitudinal passage 6, an auxiliary valve having passage 7 and port 8, a discharge-faucet D having passages 4' 5', and receptacles G, G' and Q having communicating passages *g*, *g'* and *q*, substantially as set forth.

3. A measuring-faucet comprising a faucet proper having a longitudinal passage formed therein, a rotatable valve at one end thereof having a series of angularly-disposed communicating passages, a second series of communicating passages located in a different plane and turned ninety degrees from the disposition of the first series, a central longitudinal passage formed in the valve communicating at one end with the second series of angular passages, an auxiliary valve rotatable in the main valve and having a passage adapted to be brought into communication with the longitudinal passage of the main valve, a delivery faucet or spout having two sets of passages



adapted to be brought into communication  
with the respective series of the angularly-  
disposed passages of the main valve, and suit-  
able receptacles on either side of the faucet  
5 having passages leading therefrom and adapt-  
ed to be brought into communication with the  
respective series of the angularly-disposed  
passages in the main valve, the parts operat-

ing substantially as, and for the purpose set  
forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature  
in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM GOEBEL.

Witnesses:

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