

No. 822,356.

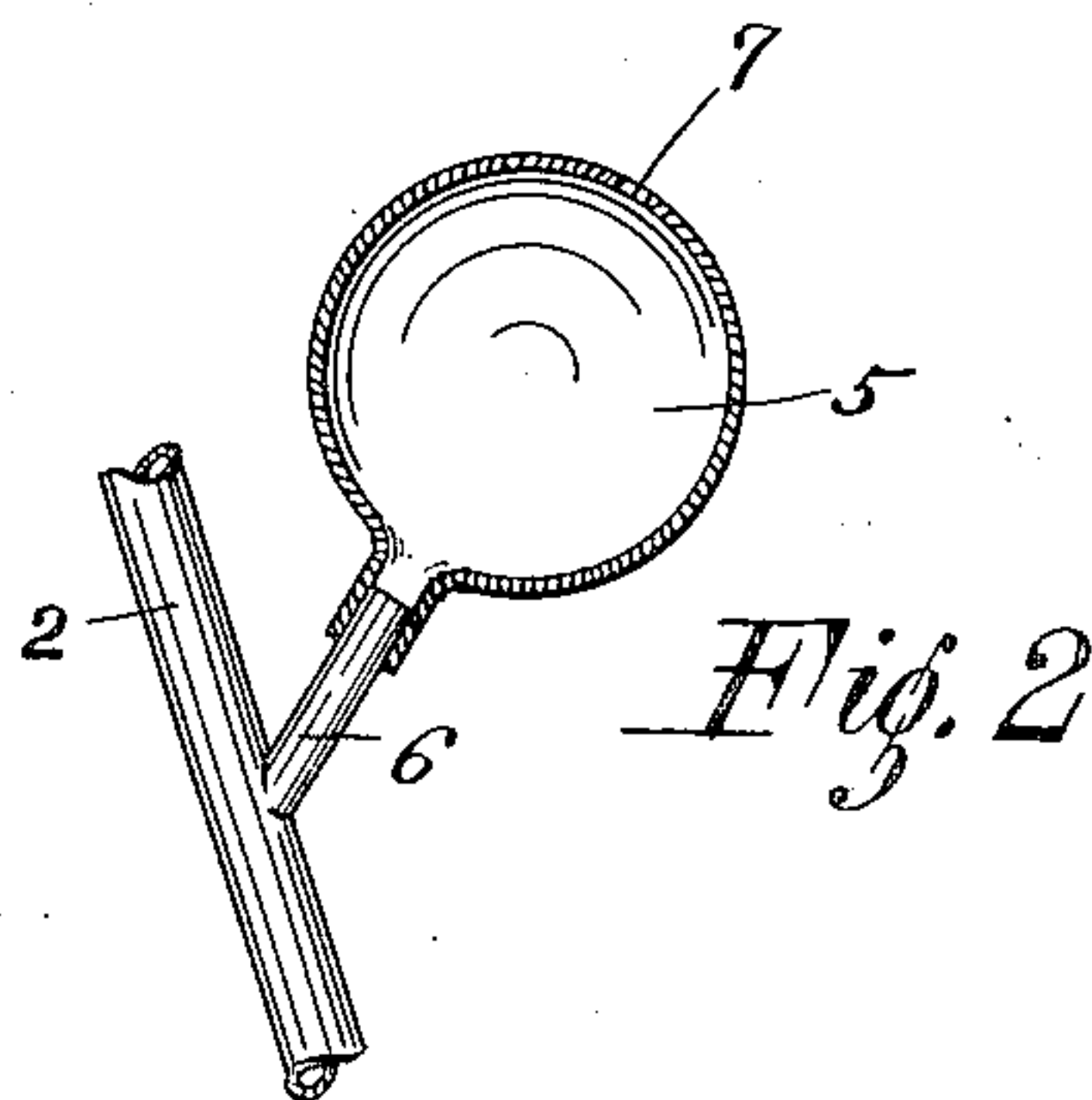
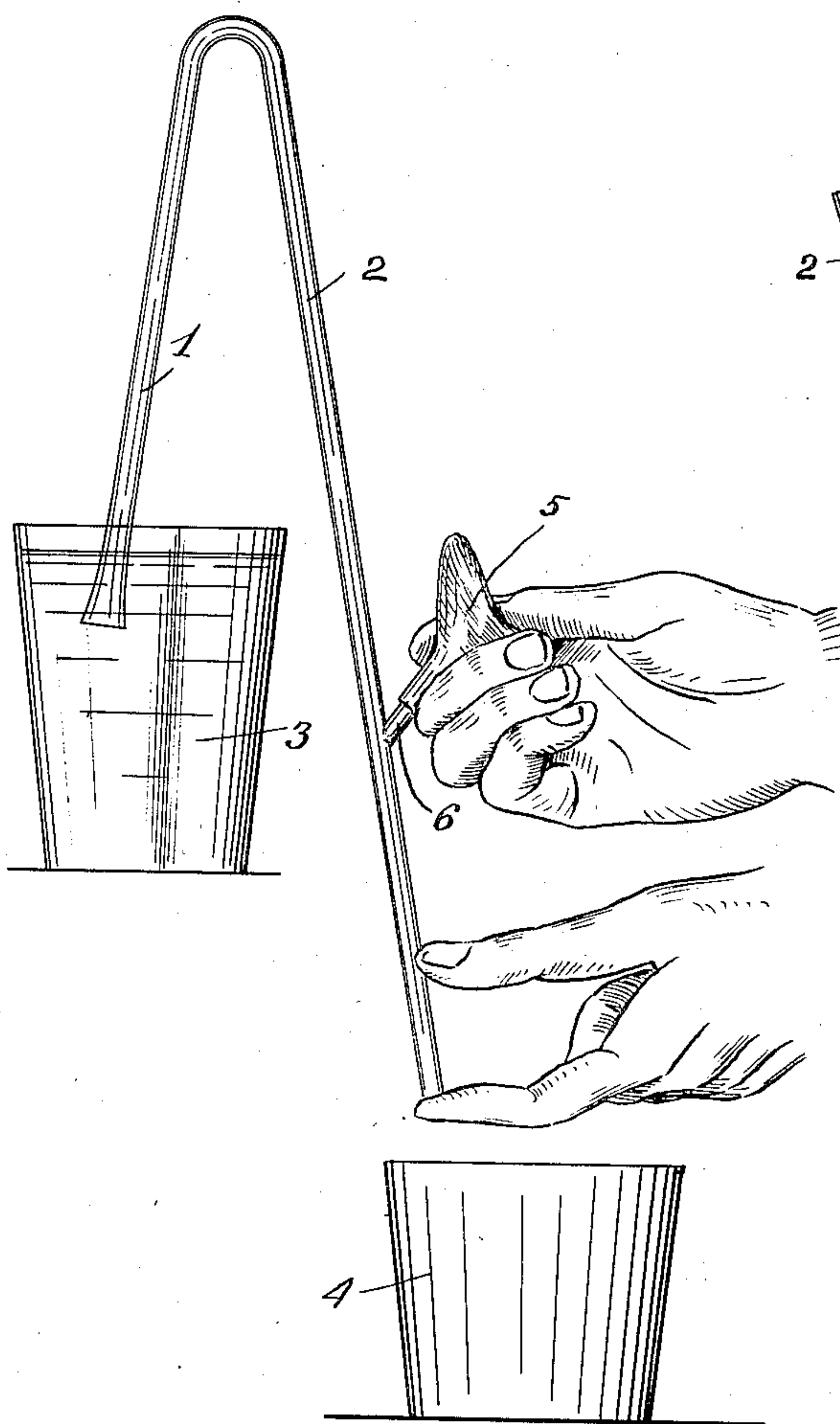
PATENTED JUNE 5, 1906.

G. D. FOSTER.

SIPHON.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1904.

Fig. 1



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE DUDLEY FOSTER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR
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POSED OF JOHN B. FOSTER AND HARRY W. FOSTER, OF NEWARK,
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SIPHON.

No. 822,356.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 5, 1906.

Application filed January 19, 1904. Serial No. 189,652.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE DUDLEY FOSTER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Siphons, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates generally to siphons, and has more particularly reference to a positive mechanism for starting the flow of a liquid therethrough. In the art as it is practiced at the present time it has been customary to start the flow of the liquid in a siphon by creating a suction with the mouth. When handling chemicals or acids this method is obviously dangerous, and when it is desired to separate cream from milk it is unsanitary. Some siphons have been made, however, wherein a positive starting mechanism not operated by suction of the mouth is used. With this construction, however, the fluid is apt to enter the said starting device and will either clog the same or create an unsanitary condition.

The object of the present invention is to provide a starting mechanism for siphons positive in its nature and free from the objections above noted.

In the drawings the invention is embodied in a concrete form; but changes of construction may of course be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a general view showing a siphon embodying my invention and the manner of using the same. Fig. 2 is a detailed view, partly in section, of a portion of Fig. 1.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both views.

In these figures the siphon is shown in a conventional form, with the arms 1 and 2. The arm 1 serves as the intake of the siphon and is shown immersed in the liquid con-

tained in the vessel 3. 4 is a receptacle into which the liquid is to be discharged. The siphon is provided with a positive means for starting the flow of liquid therethrough, having provisions whereby when the flow of liquid is set up it will be prevented from entering the said positive means. This positive means communicates with the siphon and with the atmosphere, and in the present instance takes the form of a bulb 5, fitting snugly over the branch arm 6 of the arm 2 of the siphon and having the aperture 7.

The operation of the device is as follows: The bulb 5 is compressed, care being taken to cover the aperture 7 with the thumb or finger. The arm 1 is then immersed into the liquid to be transferred, and the lower end of the arm 2 is closed by means of the finger or otherwise. When the bulb is released, the air within the siphon is rarefied and the pressure of the atmosphere on the liquid in the vessel 3 starts the flow through the siphon. If the bulb were sealed, the pressure within the same would be less than the atmospheric pressure, and hence there would be a tendency on the part of the liquid to enter the said bulb. By uncovering the aperture 7 the liquid is prevented from entering the said bulb.

What is claimed is—

The combination with a siphon, of a branch pipe located on the discharge-arm thereof, and a bulb on the branch pipe, for starting the flow of liquid through the siphon, having an aperture communicating with the atmosphere thereby preventing the liquid from entering the said bulb.

Signed at Newark this 16th day of January, 1904.

GEORGE DUDLEY FOSTER.

Witnesses:

HARRY W. FOSTER,
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