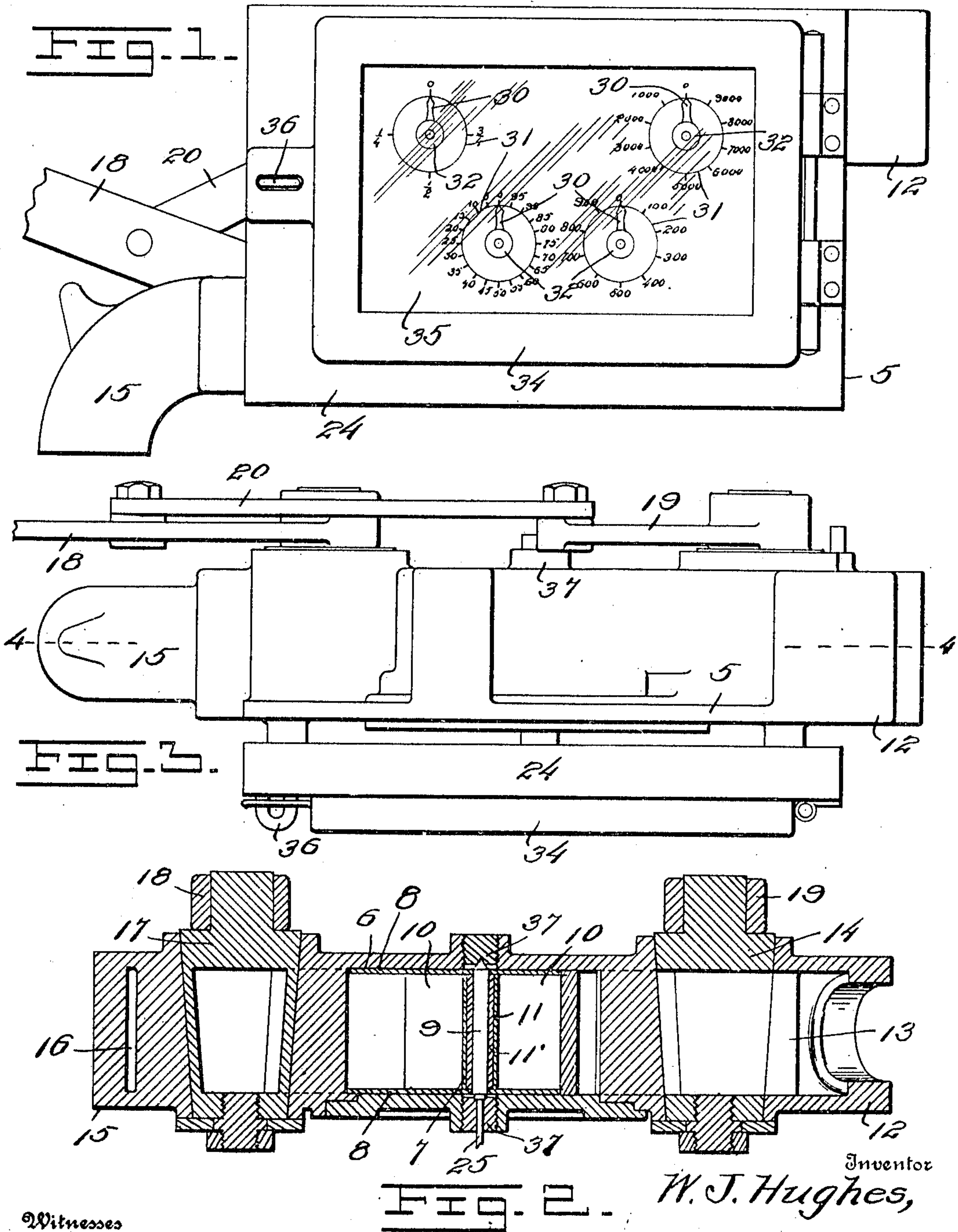


W. J. HUGHES.
MEASURING SPIGOT.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1908.

954,435.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
L. A. Cunningham
E. L. Chandler

FIG. 2.

W. J. Hughes,

By *Woodward & Chandler*

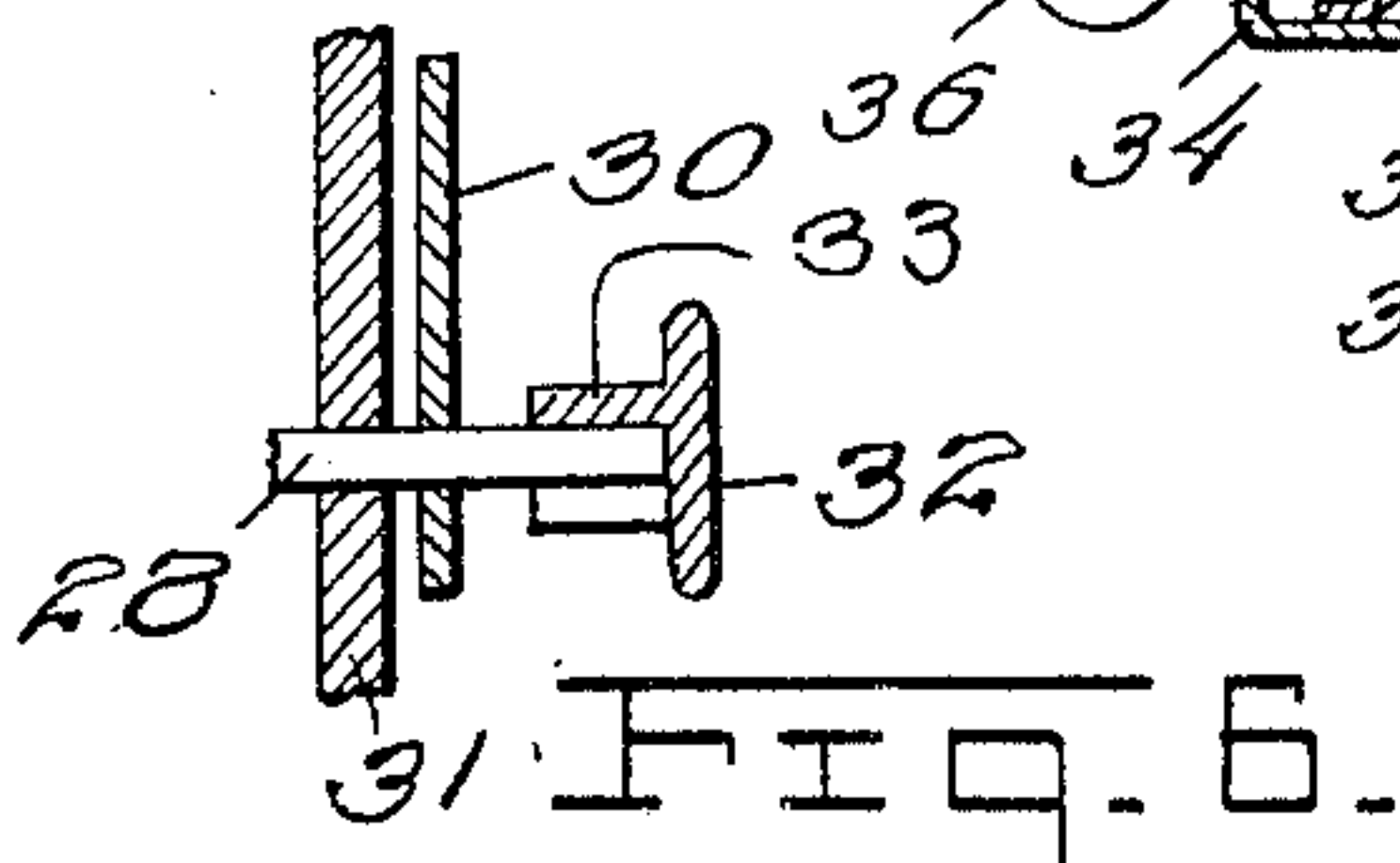
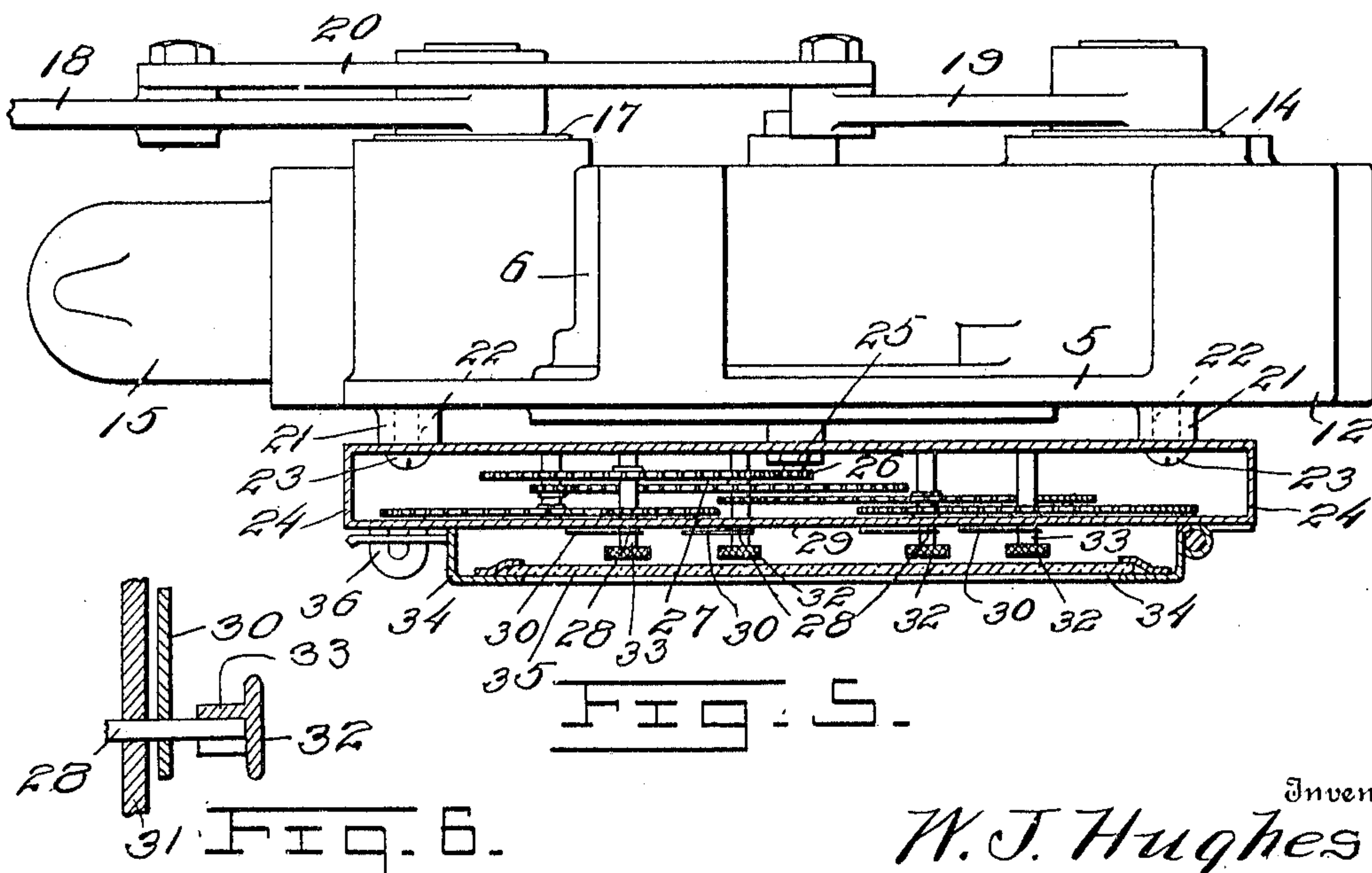
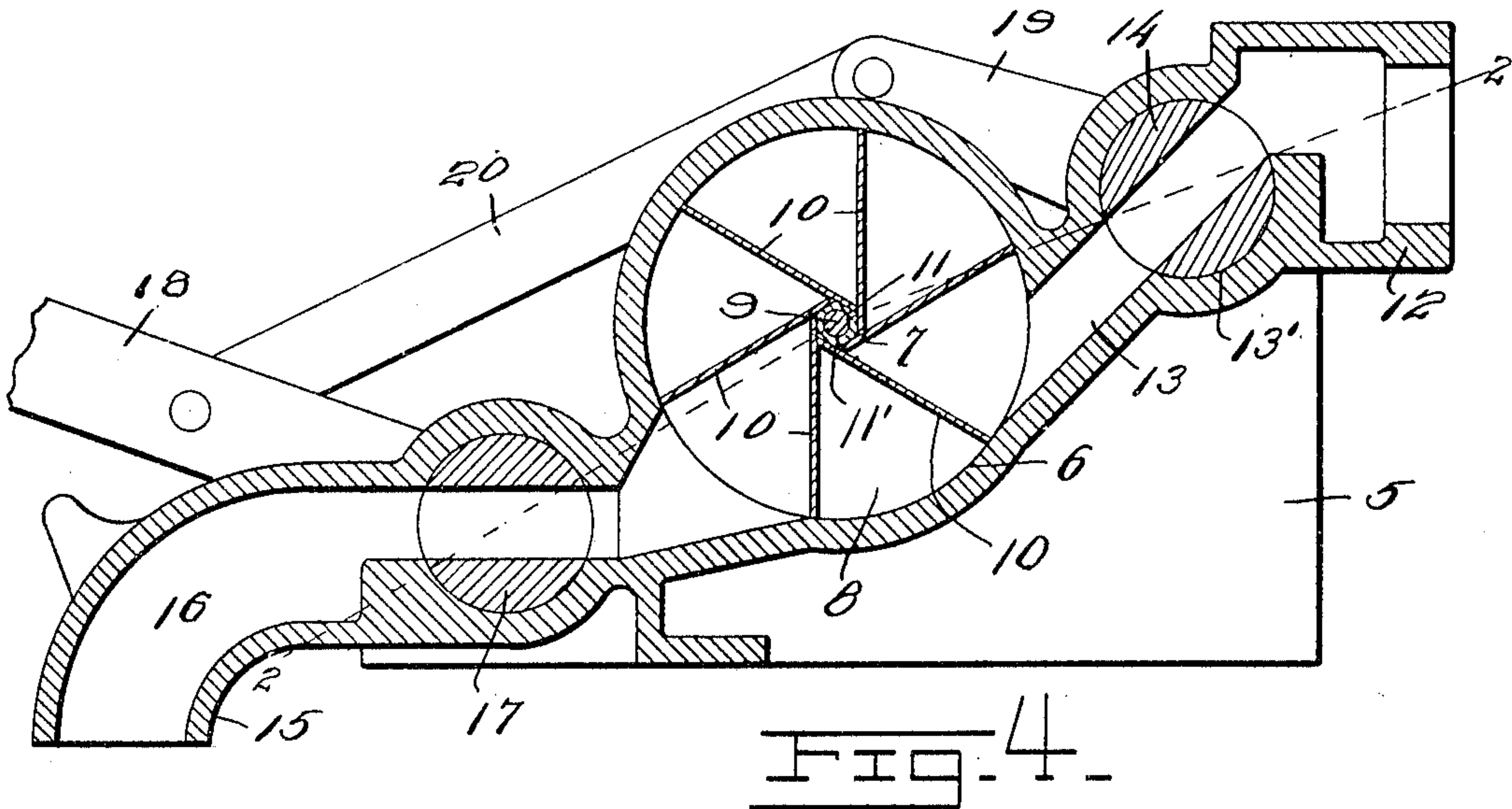
Attorneys

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
L. L. Armstrong
E. L. Chandler

Inventor
W. J. Hughes

By *Woodward & Chandler*

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. HUGHES, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

MEASURING-SPIGOT.

954,435.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed December 9, 1908. Serial No. 466,677.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. HUGHES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Measuring-Spigots, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to faucets and more particularly to measuring faucets and has
10 for its object to provide a measuring faucet for liquids which will include a butterfly valve operable by the flow of liquid through the faucet, and which will be provided with
15 positive valves at the inlet and outlet ports of the butterfly valve chamber, the positive valves being connected for simultaneous movement into closed or open position, so that when the faucet is shut there will be a
20 quantity of dead fluid in the butterfly valve, thus eliminating initial rotation of the valve without a corresponding flow of liquid from the faucet.

Another object is to provide a structure in which the indicating pointers may be
25 individually moved to zero when desired.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of
30 the present faucet, Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 4, Fig. 3 is a top plan, Fig. 4 is a central vertical section on line 4—4 of Fig. 3, Fig. 5 is a detail view showing the indicating mechanism in horizontal section and the finger pieces engaged with the
35 spindles.

Referring now to the drawings, there is shown an approximately rectangular vertically disposed casing 5 having a central
40 circular valve chamber 6 formed therewithin, in which there is located a vertical butterfly valve 7. This valve 7 consists of two parallel circular side plates 8 having a horizontal shaft 9 engaged therethrough concentrically thereof and having secured there-
45 between a plurality of wings 10 extending tangentially from the shaft, each wing engaging the face of its predecessor adjacent to the inner end of the latter and extending
50 at an angle thereto, so that the inner portions of these wings form a polygonal inclosure for the shaft as indicated at 11, which receives solder 11' to hold the shaft in fixed relation to the valve.

55 A rearwardly extending attaching portion

12 is carried by the casing 5, and this attaching portion has a passage 13 formed there-through which is turned to extend downwardly for communication with the chamber 6. This passage 13 has a circular enlarge-
60 ment 13' therein which receives a horizontally extending turn plug 14 operable to close the passage.

A forwardly and downwardly extending spout 15 is carried by the forward end of the
65 casing 5, and a passage 16 is formed through the spout and communicates at its rearward portion with the enlargement chamber 6. This receives a horizontal turn plug 17 operable to close the passage.
70

An operating lever 18 extends laterally from the plug 17 for operation of the plug and an arm 19 extends similarly from the
75 plug 14. A link 20 connects the arm 19 with the lever 18 so that when the lever is moved, the two plugs will be simultaneously shifted into closed or open position. It will thus be seen that when the plugs are open, fluid will be free to pass through the butterfly valve 7, revolving the latter, and that
80 when the plugs are closed, there will be a quantity of dead liquid remaining in the butterfly valve. When the plugs are again opened, therefore, the liquid in the valve will pass therefrom and there will thus be
85 no initial rotation of the valve before the flow of liquid commences with consequent false indication upon the registering mechanism.

The opposite side of the casing 5 from the
90 link 20 carries a plurality of outwardly extending bosses 21 which are provided with threaded recesses 22 for the reception of screws 23 which hold a register casing 24 against the side of the casing 5.
95

The shaft 9 has a spindle 25 which extends into the casing 24 and which carries a gear
26 meshing with a gear train 27 operating a plurality of spindles 28 projecting through a dial plate 29. Each of the spindles 28 carries a pointer 30 movable over an individual
100 dial 31, and as will be understood, these pointers 30 are frictionally engaged with the spindles. Finger pieces 32 having split sleeves 33 are engaged with the ends of the
105 spindles 28, and by means of these finger pieces 32, the spindles may be held still while the pointers 30 may be moved upon the spindles to zero or any desired character. A protecting cover 34 having a transparent
110

plate 35 is provided and means, as shown at 36, for locking the protecting cover in position is also provided.

The mounting of the shaft 9 and its spindle 25 is indicated at 37 on the drawings.

What is claimed is:—

1. A measuring faucet comprising a casing having a chamber therewithin, a rotary valve journaled in the chamber, an ingress passage communicating with the chamber at the lower portion thereof, an egress passage communicating with the chamber at the lower portion thereof, a horizontal turn plug in each of said passages, an operating lever secured to one of said turn plugs, an arm connected with the other plug and disposed in parallel relation to the lever, and a link pivoted to the outer end of the arm and to the lever between the ends of the lever for simultaneous movement of the two plugs,

said plugs being constructed and arranged to lie both in closed position or both in open position as the case may be.

2. In a measuring faucet, the combination with a casing, of a shaft journaled in the casing, circular plates mounted upon the shaft, a plurality of wings located between the plates, said wings being arranged in a circular series and in position to extend tangentially from the shaft, said wings overlapping at their inner ends to produce an inclosure surrounding the shaft, and a securing material disposed within the inclosure around the shaft.

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

WILLIAM J. HUGHES.

Witnesses:

HOWARD D. ADAMS,
ROLAND H. BRADY.