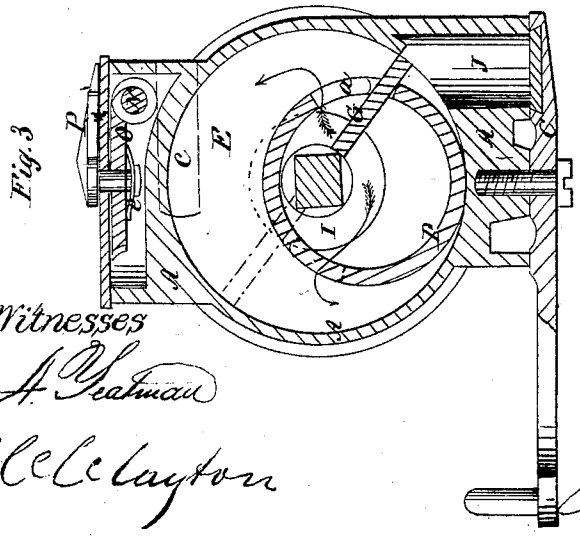
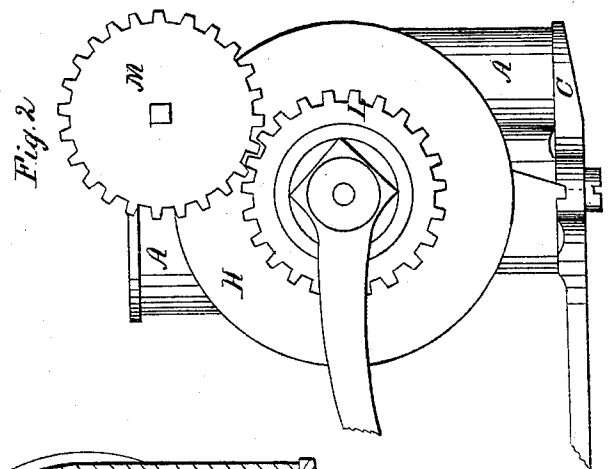
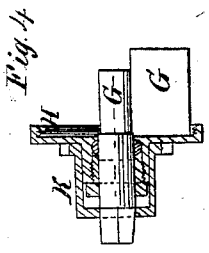
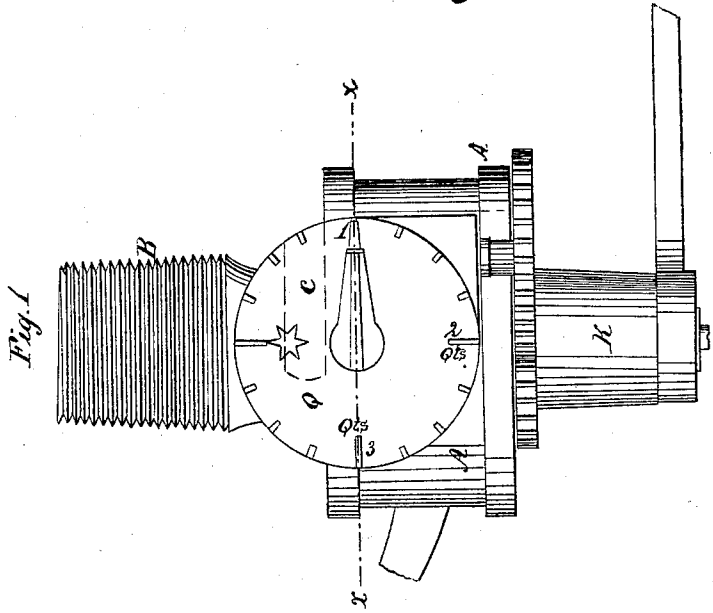


J. G. Baker,
Measuring Faucet,
No 56,342, Patented July 10, 1866.



Witnesses
A. A. Seaman
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. BAKER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN MEASURING-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 56,342, dated July 10, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. BAKER, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Measuring-Faucets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference thereon marked.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view. Fig. 2 is an end elevation, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section through line *x x* of Fig. 1.

To enable others to make my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

The nature of my invention consists in an improved construction of measuring-faucets, in which the fluid from the barrel or other vessel is admitted first into a small cylinder seated eccentrically within a larger cylinder, so as to leave a lunar space or chamber between the two cylinders, at the same time having a rotary key-shaped piston turning in the center of the larger cylinder, its flange passing through a slot in the smaller cylinder, and following with it in the lunar chamber, so as to expel the fluid from the faucet by revolving the piston; also, in providing the measuring apparatus with a device for registering the quantity of fluid drawn, the said device having a reversible hand constructed so that it can be turned back to the starting-point for each separate measuring, and in placing the register face upward upon the top of the faucet, so that it can be easily read by the person turning the crank without kneeling down to see the register, all of which will more fully hereinafter appear.

In the drawings, A represents the cast-metal barrel and main cylinder of the faucet, having the usual screw-stem B for screwing it into the barrel, and provided with a gate, C, for closing the outer port. The inside surface of the main cylinder A is turned true.

D is the smaller cylinder, which is eccentrically seated in a groove or recess in the bottom of the main cylinder. E is the lunar chamber, and is the space between the cylinders A and D, out of which the fluid is forced by the piston.

G is the key-shaped piston having its bearing in the center of the bead-plate H. This piston passes through the slot *a* in the side of the cylinder D, and is so centered that its outer edge sweeps snugly up against the inside of cylinder A. The piston rests in a slot, *o*, in the bottom of the opening *a* close up against the side of the opening, as shown in Fig. 3, so that revolving the piston shall also revolve the cylinder D.

I is the feed-port or inlet from the barrel. J is the outlet through which the fluid escapes into the vessel. K is the stuffing-box for packing the piston-rod. (Shown in Fig. 4.) L is the main gear-wheel upon the piston-rod, for conveying motion through cog-wheel M to the worm N, which meshes with the bevel worm-wheel O, which is friction-fast to the index P by spring *e*. P is the index, and Q the dial, which is shown as divided into four quarts and subdivided into half-pints.

The index-shaft passes through the dial and worm-wheel O, and has on its lower end a spring for making the index friction-fast to the wheel, and capable of being turned back to the starting-point on the dial.

In operating my invention, the faucet being screwed into the barrel by means of a lever inserted in the hole *e*, (shown in blue lines in Figs. 1 and 3,) it is immediately filled by the natural flow of the liquid. By turning the crank Z the fluid contained in the chamber E (the one-forty-eighth part of a gallon) is forced out of this chamber through the outlet J into the receiving-vessel. Three turns of the crank will discharge one-half pint and mark one subdivision on the dial. As the operator continues to turn the crank the fluid will continue to be forced out, and the finger and dial will register the amount discharged.

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

1. The revolving cylinder D, when arranged eccentrically to the cylinder A, and inclosing the feed-port I, and in combination with the rotary piston G, when constructed and arranged as a measuring-faucet, substantially as described.

2. The cylinder D, when inclosing feed-port

I, and provided with a wide slot, *a*, for the escape of the fluid from the center outward, substantially as described.

3. The graduated dial-plate *Q*, in combination with the reversible index *P*, worm-wheel *O*, and worm *N*, as arranged in relation to a measuring-faucet, all substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above-described measuring-faucet I have hereunto signed my name this 8th day of May, 1866.

JOHN G. BAKER.

Witnesses:

JO. C. CLAYTON,
A. A. YEATMAN.