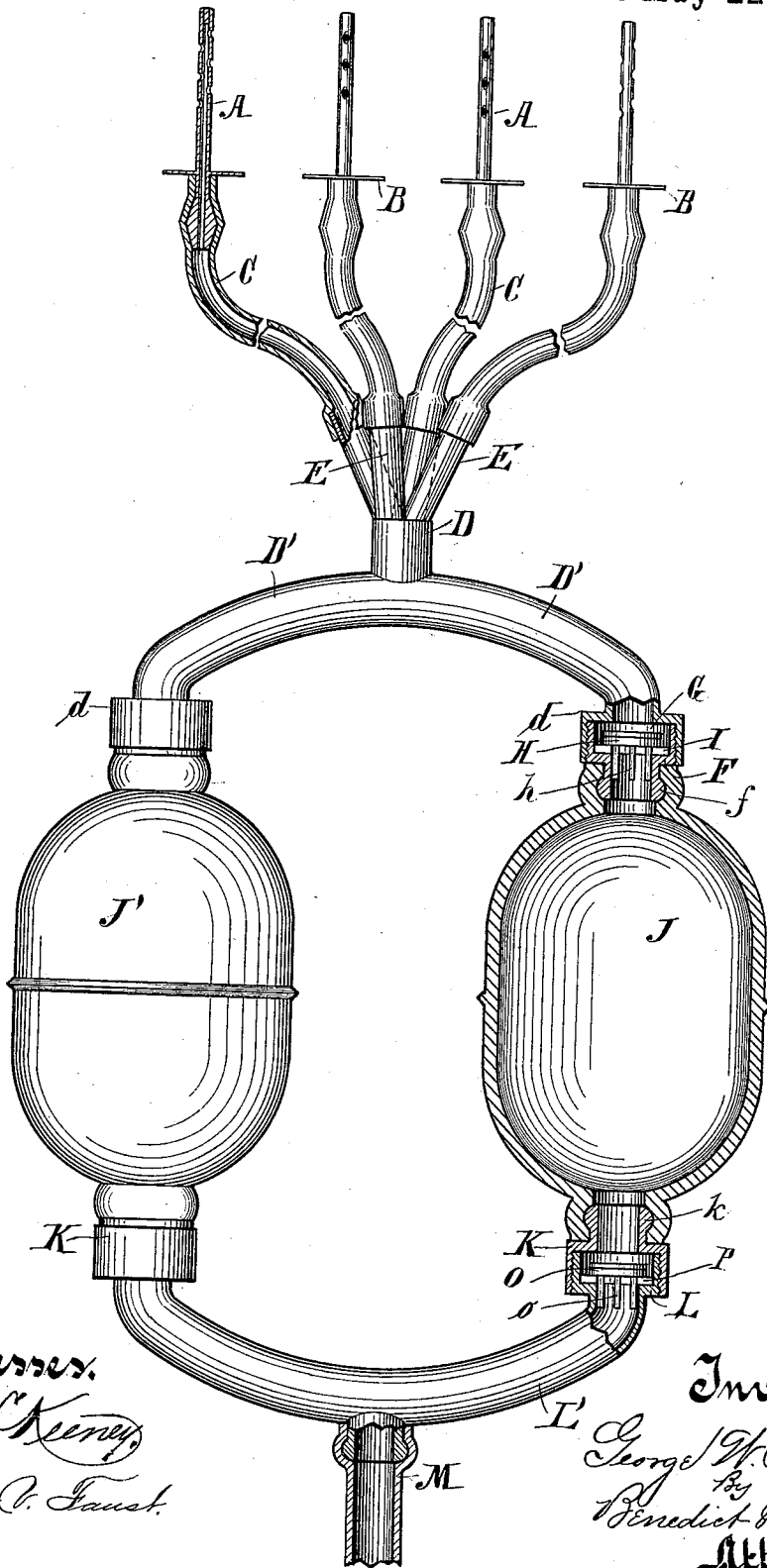


(No Model.)

G. W. PELTON.
COW MILKER.

No. 520,398.

Patented May 22, 1894.



Witnesses:
C. H. Keeney,
Anna C. Faust.

Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. PELTON, OF APPLETON, WISCONSIN.

COW-MILKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 520,398, dated May 22, 1894.

Application filed March 27, 1893. Serial No. 467,865. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. PELTON, of Appleton, in the county of Outagamie and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement in Cow-Milkers, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which is a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to improvements
10 in cow-milkers, and it consists in the improved construction and combination of parts as hereinafter more fully set forth.

The figure of the drawing represents an elevation of my invention, partly in section.

Referring to the drawing, the letter A indicates a series of tubes, composed of any desirable material, such as metal, rubber, cel-
15 loid, or wood. These tubes are perforated, and designed to be inserted into the teats of the cow, and are formed or provided near
20 their lower ends with disks or plates B, preferably integral therewith, which allow the tubes to extend a limited distance into the udder. The upper ends of flexible tubes C
25 are fitted over enlargements or shoulders on the lower ends of the perforated tubes.

The letter D indicates a main tube, formed at its upper end into a series of branching tubes E, corresponding in number to the
30 tubes C, and inserted in the lower ends thereof. The main tube is provided with two oppositely projecting branches D', the end of each branch terminating in a right-angular enlargement d, the vertical wall thereof pro-
35 vided with interior threads, to which is connected the corresponding threaded end or wall of an angular half coupling F. These connections form interior valve-chambers G, within which are disposed induction valves
40 H, said valves provided with a series of depending guiding stems h, extending down into the tubular portions of the annular couplings F. The supports for the valves are
45 formed by a series of radial fingers I. The lower ends of the angular couplings are formed exteriorly with annular rounded shoulders, f, over which are secured the upper ends of pressure bulbs J and J'.

The letter L' indicates a pipe, provided
50 with a central discharge outlet M. This pipe terminates at opposite ends in half couplings L, provided at their upper ends with male

threads which register with the female threads of other half couplings K. Within the cham-
bers N formed by the couplings K and L, 55
eduction valves O are seated, normally resting upon radial fingers P. These valves are also provided with depending guiding fingers o, which pass down into the lower tubular
60 ends of the couplings L.

In the illustration of my invention only the couplings and the valves of the right-hand bulb are shown, inasmuch as the couplings
65 and valves of the coupling J' are, in all respects, similar thereto.

In the operation of my invention to secure a continuous flow of the milk, first, pressure is exerted on one bulb and then relaxed, and then the other bulb is operated upon in the
70 same manner. Upon the compression of the bulb upon the left of the figure, the upper valve is closed, and the lower valve opened, and upon relaxation, the upper valve is opened and the lower valve closed. This of course
75 admits milk into the left hand bulb. Upon the compression and relaxation of the valve on the right, the same operation takes place, and the milk is likewise admitted to that bulb. The next compression of the bulb on
80 the left will again close the upper valve and open the lower valve allowing the milk within the bulb to pass out through the discharge tube, and the subsequent relaxation will cause the eduction valve to close and open the in-
85 duction valve, so as to admit milk to take the place of the discharged milk. The next compression of the bulb on the right will discharge the milk contained in that bulb, and so on. It will thus be seen that, by repeated manipulations of the bulbs in the manner pointed
90 out, a continuous flow of milk is attained.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a cow milker, the combination with tubes 95 adapted for insertion into the teats of a cow, of a main tube with which said teat tubes are connected, said main tube provided with two oppositely projecting branches, the ends of said branching portions formed into inter-
100 riorly-threaded annular enlargements, couplings having exteriorly-threaded annular enlargements registering with the annular enlargements of the branching portions of the

main tube, radial fingers within the enlargements, induction valves normally resting upon said fingers, pressure bulbs connected, respectively, with the lower end of each
5 branch of the couplings, lower couplings connected, respectively, to the lower end of each bulb, and forming interiorly-threaded annular enlargements, a pipe having its opposite ends formed into interiorly-threaded annular
10 enlargements connected to the annular enlargements at the lower ends of the bulbs,

said pipe having a central outlet, radial fingers in the annular enlargements of the pipe, and eduction valves normally resting upon the radial fingers, substantially as set forth. 15

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

GEORGE W. PELTON.

Witnesses:

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