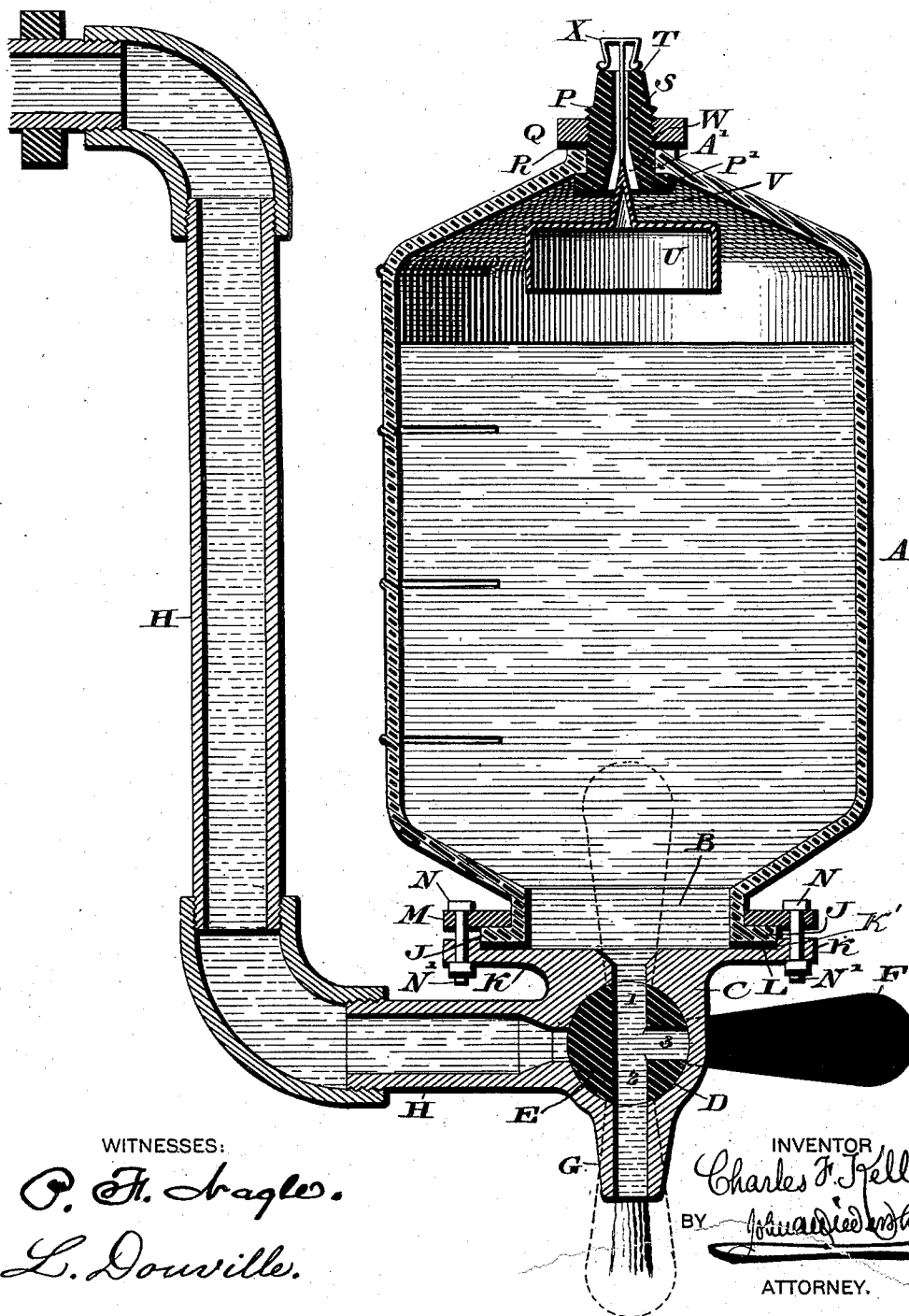


(No Model.)

C. F. KELLOM.
MEASURING FAUCET.

No. 598,345.

Patented Feb. 1, 1898.



WITNESSES:

C. H. Bagley.
L. Douville.

INVENTOR

Charles F. Kellom.

BY

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. KELLOM, OF DELAIR, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO KILLAM E. BENNETT, OF SAME PLACE.

MEASURING-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,345, dated February 1, 1898.

Application filed December 10, 1895. Serial No. 571,618. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. KELLOM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Delair, in the county of Camden, State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Measuring-Faucets, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawing.

My invention consists of a measuring-faucet embodying a novel construction of the body of the same and combination of parts, and also a novel cut-off and air-vent, as will be hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in what is claimed following the specification.

The figure is a vertical section of a measuring-faucet embodying my invention.

Referring to the drawing, A designates a measuring vessel or chamber, of transparent material, whose lower end is open, forming the inlet and outlet opening B, the wall of the opening being coupled with the neck C of the valve-chamber D, the valve E therein being three-way, as at 1 2 3, and having connected with it the operating-handle F.

G designates the discharge-nozzle of the valve, and H designates a pipe which is connected with the shell of the valve and extends from the place of supply.

J designates a horizontal rim on the neck C, it being noted that the upper side of said neck C has a vertical shoulder thereon, the same inclosing the horizontal flange J on the base of the vessel A, while the ring M embraces the reduced portion or neck of said base above said flange, said ring also resting on said flange. Packing is interposed between the rim and flange, forming a tight joint between the parts. The flange and rim are clamped together by the bolts N and nuts N', said bolts passing through the rim K and ring M, it being evident that the vessel is prevented from shifting laterally, owing to the shoulders on the rim and the bolts N, while the ring M and said bolts N prevent the vessel from rising.

In the top of the vessel A is an opening A', which is occupied by the screw-plug P, and freely resting on the wall of said opening is a nut Q, between which and said wall is the packing R of any suitable material.

The lower end of the plug P has a flange P' thereon, the same being adapted to press

against the under side of the wall of the opening A', so that when the plug P is properly rotated the packing R will be compressed against the top of the vessel A about the opening A' and produce a tight joint thereat. In the plug is an air port or vent S, which freely receives the stem T of the float U, which depends from said stem within the upper part of the vessel A. The upper portion of the float has a conical or other shaped valve V thereon, the same having its seat W on the lower portion of the port S, so that when the float rises the valve V occupies its seat W and so closes the port S.

Connected with the upper end of the stem T is a bridge X, of open-work, which rests freely upon the top of the plug P, so that the passage of air through the port S and said bridge is unobstructed, while the float U is suspended from the plug by means of the stem T and said bridge.

The float U is of the form of a hollow body closed at top and side and open below and has said valve V rising from the top thereof. By this construction the float is more sensitive in its action of rising with the entrance of the fluid into the measuring vessel A, and when said float drops after the fluid has been discharged the fluid that has come in contact with the float will drip quickly therefrom, thus avoiding the formation of deposits thereon, which would weight said float and cause rusting or corrosion and consequently destruction of the same, which is occasioned where floats are the order of hollow spheres. It will also be seen that the nut Q, which rests on the top of the vessel A, may be tightened from the outside of the latter, so as to compress the packing of said plug or producing the tight joint, as has been stated, the plug S having therein the air-vent, which forms a guide for the valve-stem T, while the bridge X, which is also accessible from the outside of the vessel, seats itself on the top of the plug when the float is lowered to limit the descent of the same and also form a handle for releasing the valve should it stick on its seat or the air-vent become clogged.

As the vessel A is made of glass, the opening in the top wall thereof is not screw-threaded, the same being necessarily thin; but here

the flange P' of the plug P and the nut Q perform important parts in that they clamp said plug to said wall, while the nut which rests on said wall has the plug depending there-
 5 from, avoiding the screwing of the plug to the wall, it being evident that the nut Q, which is screwed to the plug, which parts may be made of metal or hard material, may be carefully screwed against the packing R
 10 in order to tightly connect the plug with the vessel without injuring the latter.

Owing to the open-work nature of the bridge X, air may pass through the same and enter the vessel even when the float is in its
 15 lowermost position, so that the proper escape of the fluid from said vessel is permitted.

The operation is as follows: The valve E is rotated so that the ways or ports 1 and 3 are in communication with the pipe H and
 20 vessel A, whereby the latter will fill with fluid or liquid to be measured, the way or port 2 being closed against the solid wall of the chamber D. When the proper amount of fluid has entered the vessel, the valve is rotated, where-
 25 by the ports 1 and 2 are in communication with the vessel A and nozzle G and so the fluid will discharge through the latter, while the supply of fluid to the valve is entirely cut off, as shown in the drawing.

30 Should it be desired to measure the fluid or liquid to the full capacity of the vessel A, the float U will rise and the air escape through the port S, the valve V then closing so that the fluid will be prevented from discharging
 35 through the port S.

When the fluid is withdrawn from the ves-

sel by the valve E in the manner hereinbefore stated, the float lowers and the valve V opens, so that air is permitted to enter the vessel, the latter being also supplied with air
 40 when said valve is open.

Should it be desired to discharge the fluid through the valve E without measuring the same, the ports or ways 2 and 3 are placed in communication with the pipe H and dis-
 45 charge-nozzle G, the port or way 2 being closed by the solid wall of the valve-chamber.

The bridge may be widened and its legs lengthened so as to be rested on the nut W or top of the vessel A.
 50

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

A measuring-faucet consisting of a valve and a valve-chamber, a measuring vessel sup-
 55 ported on said chamber, a screw-plug passing freely through an unthreaded opening in the top of said vessel and having an air-port, a valve-seat and bottom flange, the latter bearing tightly against the under wall of said
 60 opening, a nut engaging said plug and bearing tightly against the upper wall of said opening opposite to said flange, a stem in said port, a valve and float connected with the lower end of said stem, and a bridge connected with
 65 the upper end of said stem, said bridge having openings therethrough.

CHARLES F. KELLUM.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
 R. H. GRAESER.