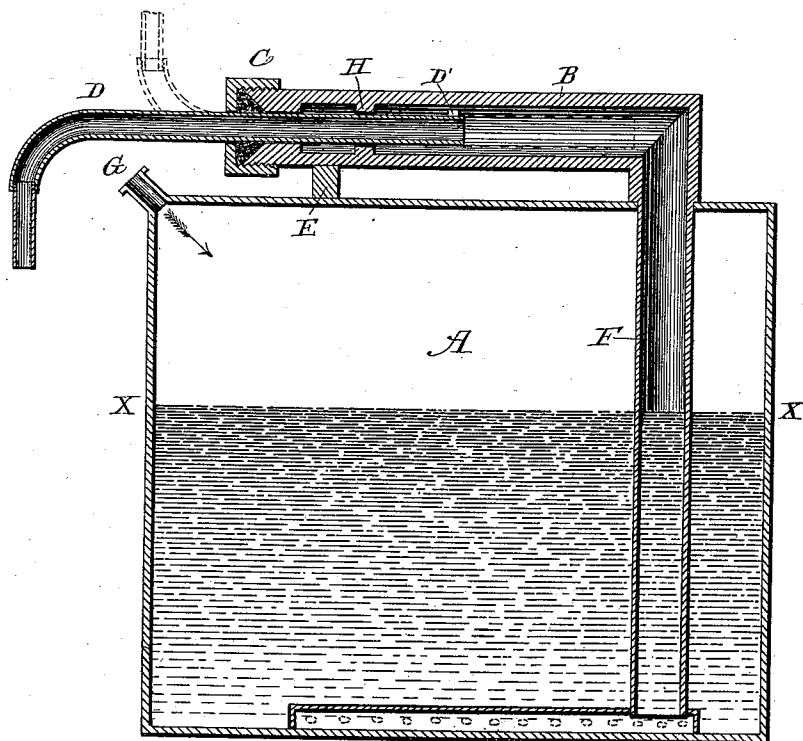


(No Model.)

T. JACOBS.
LIQUID FORCING DEVICE.

No. 349,651.

Patented Sept. 21, 1886.



Witnesses:
R. P. Glaser
J. P. Hamill

Inventor,
Theodore Jacobs

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE JACOBS, OF NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

LIQUID-FORCING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 349,651, dated September 21, 1886.

Application filed February 3, 1886. Serial No. 190,737. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE JACOBS, a resident of Norristown, county of Montgomery, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented
5 a new and useful Improvement in Liquid-Forcing Devices, of which the following is a specification, and which, taken in connection with the drawing that accompanies it, will enable others to understand it, like letters in the
10 specifications and drawing referring to the same elements.

The object of my invention is to furnish a liquid-forcing apparatus which, while being simple in its parts and easy of adjustment,
15 takes up small space, and will, when not being used, prevent any liquid from dripping elsewhere than in its container.

In the drawing the figure shows a sectional plan view of the device without the forcing air-
20 pump.

A represents a liquid tank, barrel, or container; B, a casing for exit-pipe D, which casing is fastened to tank A, and which, with the cap C, forms a packing-box for the exit-
25 pipe D.

C represents a metal threaded cap with central opening suited to surround pipe D, and at its threaded part to be screwed on corresponding thread at end of casing B.

30 D is the rotatable exit-pipe, the bib of which may be turned up or down or run in or out, as may be desired, either in discharging a liquid into a vessel or causing the drip to return to the container. E is a part of the casing of said exit-pipe and serves to hold it in place to tank A.

35 F is a continuation of the exit-pipe and extends within a short distance of bottom of tank A. The upper horizontal part of F is large enough to allow of D working telescopically. In adjusting it, as before stated, the

pin or boss D' serves to prevent D being drawn fully outwardly, and is placed in position through the opening F before adjustment of all the parts.

G is the inlet-pipe for attachment of air-pump, which may be of any construction.

H is a journal for the pipe D, and is integral with casing B.

The dotted line *x x*, Fig. 1, represents the
45 height of liquor in container A.

The cap C may be close-jointed or supplied with packing for pipe D.

The operation of the device is as follows: An air-pump being attached to the inlet G air
55 is forced in the direction of the arrow to surface of liquid, as indicated by line *x x*. The liquid thus pressed upon is forced through the perforations in horizontal bottom of pipe F or directly through said pipe to pipe D, whose
60 bib discharges into a desired receptacle, which, being filled, the pipe D is turned around with bib upward, whereby the liquid at this part returns again to container A without dripping upon its surroundings. This pipe being then
65 also pushed inwardly will be in position as indicated by dotted lines, whereby compactness in the device is had.

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

The combination, in a liquid-forcing device, of the tank A, inlet-pipe G, and the rotatory and telescopic exit-pipe D, supported by casing B and having the boss or stop-pin D and the
75 journal H, and said casing B, fastened to tank A and communicating with the interior thereof, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

THEODORE JACOBS.

Witnesses:

R. P. Garsed,
Jno. F. Hamill.