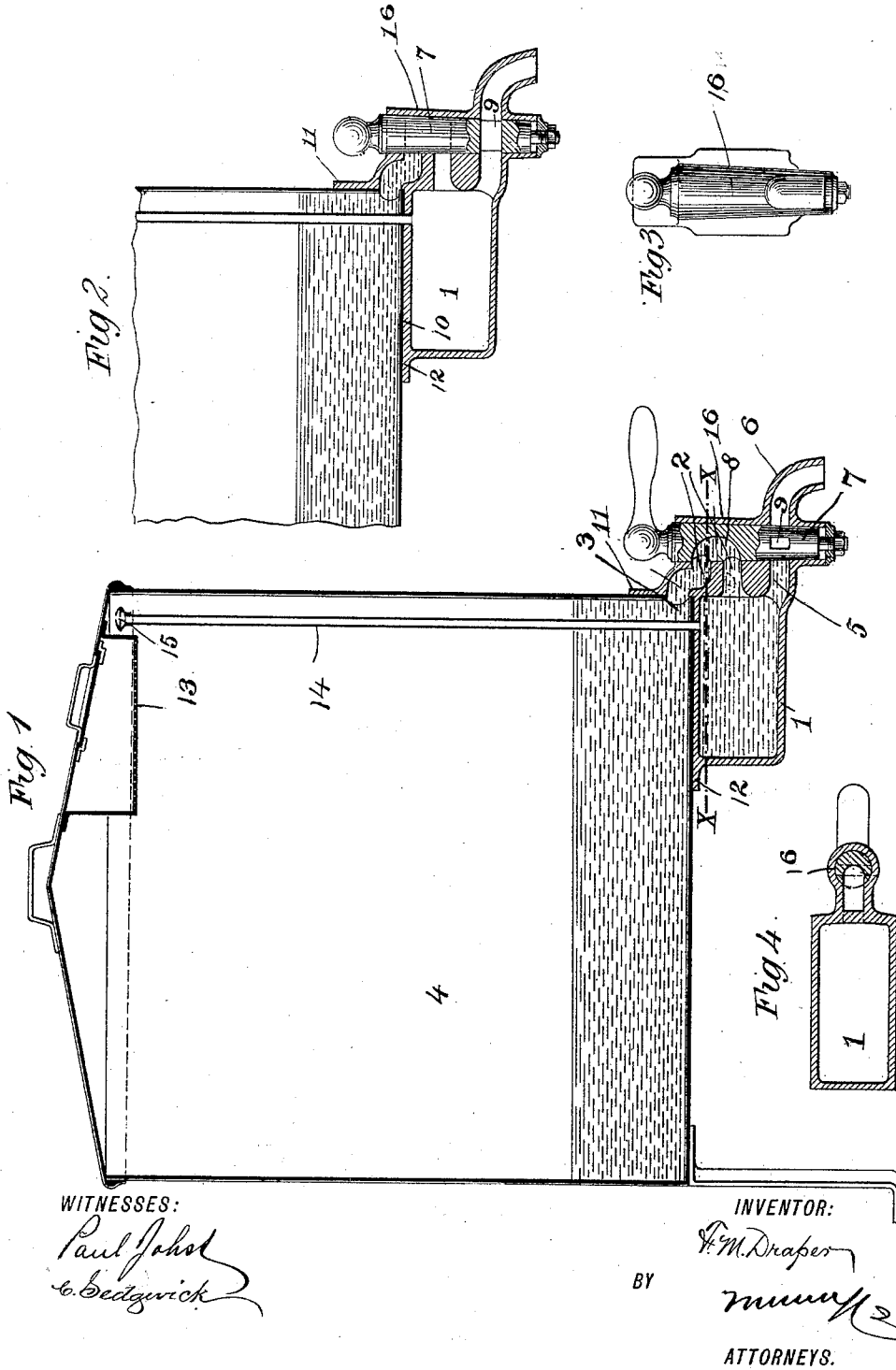


(No Model.)

F. M. DRAPER.
MEASURING FAUCET.

No. 458,701.

Patented Sept. 1, 1891.



WITNESSES:

Paul Johnst
Co. Bedgwick

INVENTOR:

F. M. Draper

BY

Wm. H. Draper

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS M. DRAPER, OF DANA, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
GEORGE ELDER, OF SAME PLACE.

MEASURING-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,701, dated September 1, 1891.

Application filed June 11, 1889. Serial No. 313,829. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS M. DRAPER, of Dana, in the county of Vermillion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Self-Measuring Can, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to measuring-vessels.

The object of the present invention is to produce a simple, inexpensive, and efficient measuring-faucet adapted to be readily attached to a receptacle.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a central vertical sectional view of a vessel provided with a measuring-faucet constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view showing the faucet adjusted to cut off the flow of liquid to the measure and assure discharge of the contents. Fig. 3 is a front elevation. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates a measuring-vessel constructed of suitable material and provided with an inlet or supply passage 2, adapted to register with an opening 3 of a tank 4. The measuring-vessel is cast or otherwise constructed, so that it may be readily applied to any ordinary tank, and it may be made to hold any quantity of liquid which is drawn from the tank through the supply-passage 2 and is discharged through a passage 5 and a spout 6. The contents of the measuring-vessel is controlled by a plug-valve 7, which is fitted in a socket 16, formed integral with the measuring-vessel, and which is provided with two

ports 8 and 9, adapted to register with the supply and outlet passages 2 and 5, and which are arranged at right angles to each other, whereby when the supply-passage is open the discharge-passage will be closed, and vice versa. The top 10 of the measuring-vessel is flat, and it is adapted to be placed against the bottom of a tank, and at its front the measuring-vessel is provided with a flange 11, arranged at right angles to the top 10 and adapted to fit against the front of a tank, and the top 10 is provided with a rearward extension or flange 12. The vertical flange 11 and the rearward extension flange 12 form convenient means for securing the measuring-vessel to a tank. The top of the tank has a supply-opening, in which is arranged a strainer 13, which prevents a great many impurities entering the tank. Air is admitted to the measuring-vessel through a vent-tube 14, which is provided at its top with a whistle 15, which sounds an alarm when the measuring-vessel is emptying.

What I claim is—

A measuring-vessel adapted to be readily secured to a tank and having a discharge-passage and a supply-passage adapted to register with an opening of the tank and provided with a vertical flange 11, and having a flat top adapted to fit against the bottom of the tank and provided with a rearward extension or flange 12, a socket formed integral with the measuring-vessel, a spout, and a plug-valve provided with two ports, substantially as described.

FRANCIS M. DRAPER.

Witnesses:

FRED RUSH,
ALBERT H. NICHOLS.