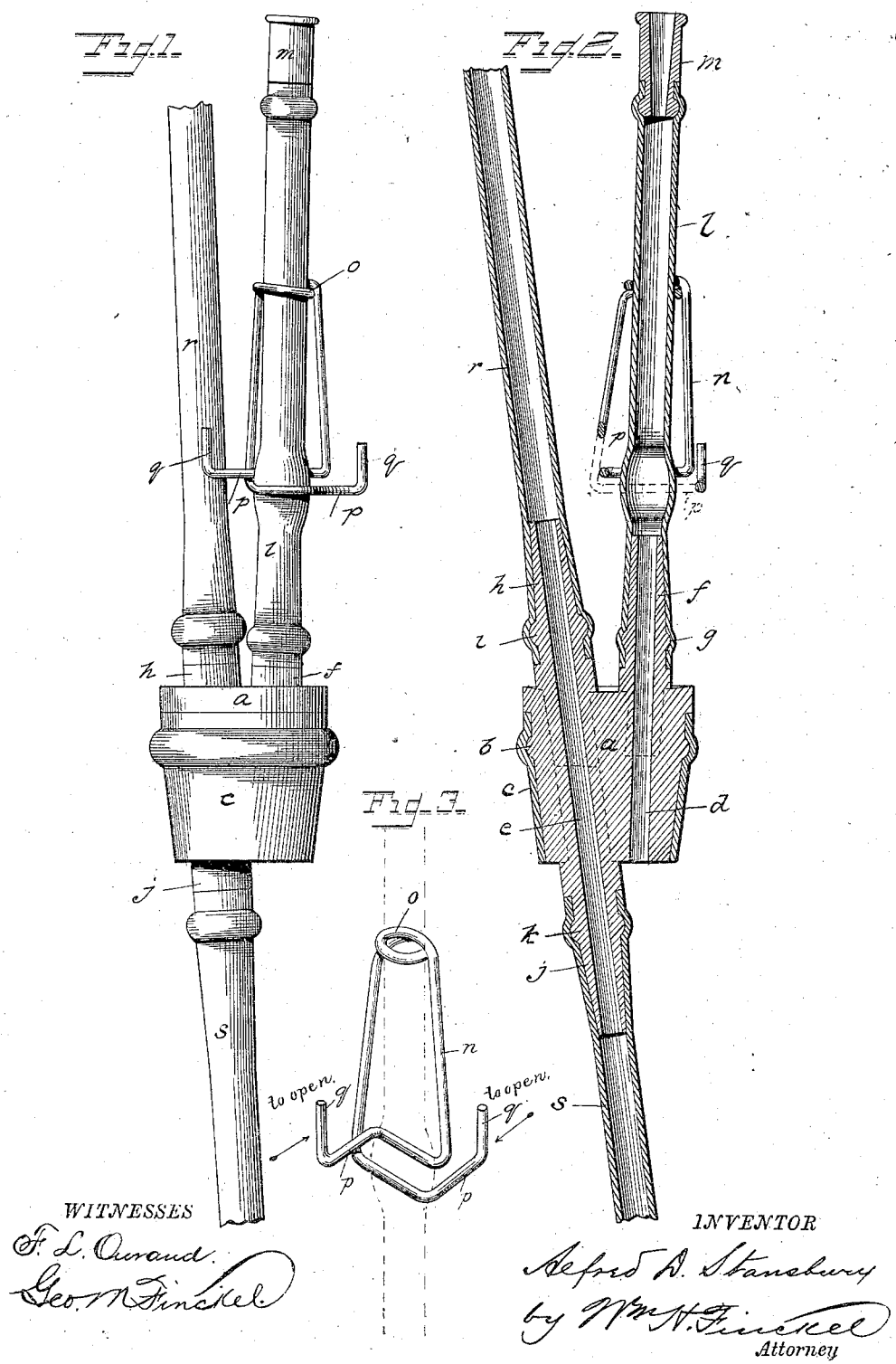
(No Model.)

A. D. STANSBURY.

SIPHON.

No. 314,487. Patented Mar. 24, 1885.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED D. STANSBURY, OF COLLIERS, WEST VIRGINIA.

SIPHON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 314,487, dated March 24, 1885.

Application filed October 2, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED D. STANSBURY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Colliers, in the county of Brooke and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Siphons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple, clean, efficient, and durable siphon for transferring liquids from one vessel to another.

The invention consists in a stopple made of non-porous material—such as glass, china-ware, and the like—provided with beaded nipples for the several tubes, a beaded periphery, and a circumjacent packing for securing the stopple air-tight in the vessel to be drawn from, a valvular pressure-tube, and exit-tubes attached to said beaded nipples, respectively, as hereinafter particularly set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 represents my siphon in elevation. Fig. 2 shows the same in vertical section through the tubes, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the compressor.

The stopple *a* is made of glass, china-ware, or the like non-porous material, such as is non-absorbent, easily cleaned, and durable. It is provided with the external circumferential bead, *b*, over which and the sides of the stopple is stretched a rubber or other packing, *c*, capable of rendering the stopple air-tight when inserted in a vessel (such as a bottle, jar, or barrel) to be drawn from. The bead *b* serves to re-enforce the hold of the packing on the stopple. The stopple is provided with the longitudinal passages *d e*, and the passage *d* terminates above in a nipple, *f*, preferably tapering upward, and having the circumferential bead *g*. The passage *e* has similar nipples, *h j*, at either end of the stopple, and provided, respectively, with the circumferential beads *i k*. The nipple *f* receives the exhausting or pressure tube *l*, which is preferably a section of rubber tubing stretched over it and its bead *g*, and said tube is preferably provided with a suitable mouth-piece, *m*, and a compressor, *n*, (acting as a valve.) This compressor consists of a length of spring-wire bent around near the middle to form a circular coil, *o*, having a tendency to spring the ends crosswise from each other, and so grasp whatever is placed between them, and these ends are turned down at right angles to the plane of the coil, and again bent at right angles and about parallel with the coil, from one limb to the other, to form the active members *p p* of the compressor, between which the tube is compressed and so closed, and these members *p* are further turned out laterally to form finger-pieces *q q*, for operating the compressor to open the tube. The compressor is applied to the tube *l* by passing said tube through its coil *o* and between its members *p p*, and as said members *p p* act normally to engage any body placed between them, it follows that the compressor is automatic, and thus keeps the pressure-tube closed, to render the siphon operative after once started. The members *p p* are disengaged from the tube by pressing the finger-pieces *q q* toward each other, as indicated by arrows, Fig. 3. The nipple *h* receives the long arm or delivery end *r* of the exit-tube, and the nipple *j* the short arm or inlet end of said tube, and the beads of the several nipples *f h j* serve to re-enforce the hold of the tubes thereon and make air-tight joints between them.

By using a non-porous and non-absorbent stopple, one not permanently contaminated by contact with any liquid, I am enabled to produce a siphon which may be used indifferently for various liquids by changing only the tubes and washing out the stopple, and as the tubes are secured to the stopple by nipples, their attachment and detachment are easily and quickly made.

The several nipples may be part of (integral with) or attached to the stopple, as shown, respectively, by full and dotted lines, Fig. 2.

What I claim is—

A siphon composed of the stopple *a*, of non-porous and non-absorbent material or substance, having the circumferential bead *b* and

external packing, *c*, and the beaded nipples *f h j*, communicating with longitudinal passages in said stopple, in combination with the pressure and exit tubes *l* and *p s*, respectively secured thereto, and the valve or compressor on the pressure-tube, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 22d day of September, A. D. 1884.

ALFRED D. STANSBURY.

Witnesses:
J. N. DEVOE,
MARY JANE MORTON.