

# Knight & Millward, Syrup Pitcher

N<sup>o</sup> 54,252.

Patented Apr. 24, 1866.

Fig. 1.

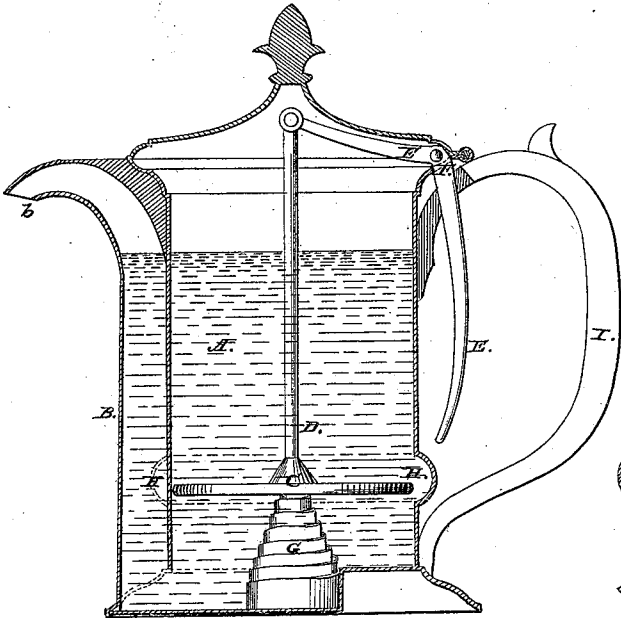


Fig. 3.

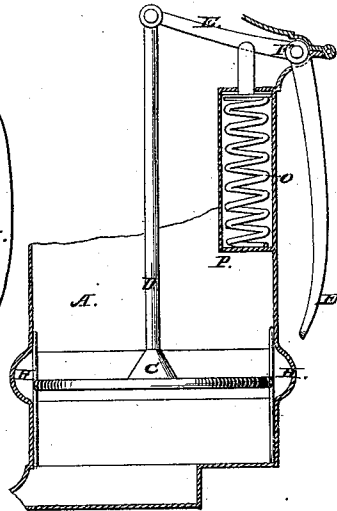


Fig. 2.  
k.

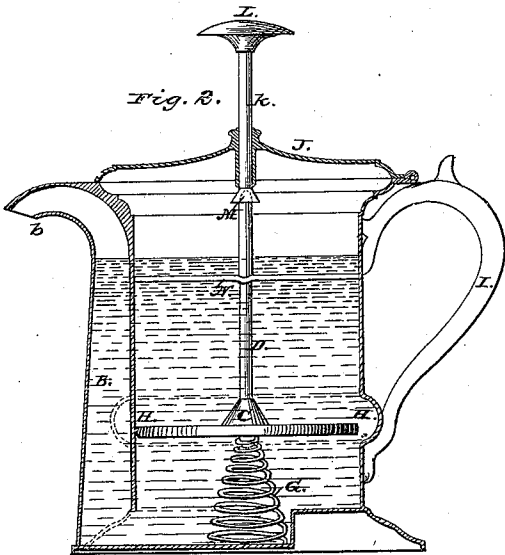
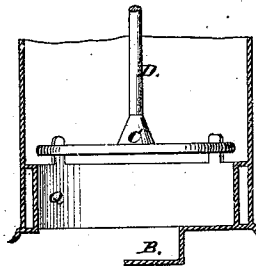


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:  
J. S. Conner  
J. Magee.

Inventor:  
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& Millward.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

G. H. KNIGHT AND F. MILLWARD, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO  
GEORGE H. KNIGHT, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVED SIRUP FOUNT OR CUP.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 54,252, dated April 24, 1866.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, GEORGE H. KNIGHT and FRANK MILLWARD, both of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, have invented a new and useful Sirup Fount or Pitcher, &c.; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

Our invention relates to a receptacle for holding and delivering sirup or molasses, and for the automatic return to the vessel of all the contents not actually discharged from the spout.

The accompanying drawings are axial sections, representing different forms or modifications of our invention.

The preferred type or form of our invention is seen in Figure 1.

A is the body of the vessel having a spout, B, which, communicating with its lowest portion, is curved upward until it attains a height about equal to that of the vessel, and is thence curved forward to its ventage *b* in the manner shown.

C is a plunger, formed by a metallic disk having a rod, D, whose upper extremity is hinged to a bent lever or bell-crank, E, which is hinged at F to the side of the vessel.

A spring, G, compels the return of the plunger to the upper end of its stroke the moment that it is released by withdrawal of the operator's fingers from the lever E.

Opposite the plunger, at its upper position, the vessel has an enlargement, H, to enable the descent of the sirup after each stroke.

Operation: The vessel being charged with sirup, the lever E is drawn toward the handle I of the vessel, so as to depress the plunger and force a portion of the contents out through the spout. The lever being released the spring acts to elevate the plunger, and, by creating a tendency to vacuum below the latter, to enable the atmospheric pressure to drive back the sirup which remains at and near the ventage of the spout.

In Fig. 2, the lid J has a stem, K, surmounted by a button or knob, L, and terminating at bottom in a socket, M, which, receiving the top of the plunger-rod, enables the depression of the plunger by a pressure applied on the top of the knob. The stem in

this arrangement occupies a guide, N, which may be fastened to the sides of the vessel or to a band fitted within it.

In Fig. 3, a helical spring, O, confined in a case, P, is secured to the inside of the vessel and presses upward against the lever E.

In Fig. 4, instead of an enlargement, the vessel is contracted, *g*, below the plunger.

The forms herein illustrated were selected because they had proved efficient in practice; but the invention is manifestly susceptible of various modifications substantially equivalent. For example, the plunger may be replaced by a piston working tightly in the upper part of the vessel, said piston being metallic or otherwise, or by an elastic diaphragm or cover.

The spring may be on top of the lid, and may be operated in conjunction with an external lever, or it may be introduced between the handle and lever on the outside of the vessel.

This invention is applicable to bottle filling, the measuring and serving of liquors, and kindred uses, and for such purposes the spring may be replaced by a counterpoise and the lever by a treadle; but designing to secure this application of our principle by a separate patent, we make no claim thereto under this head.

Molasses is used at many tables, and is a source of annoyance to the tidy and economical housekeeper and restaurateur, owing to its liability to be dripped about the table-cloth from the spout after use, and to be spilled over in attempts to make it flow, more especially in seasons when most in request, it being then so thick as to be difficult to pour in proper quantity.

By the use of the invention herein described the sirup can be forced through the spout in the exact quantity desired, and without loss of time. The moment that the flow is stopped all the sirup contained in the discharge end of the spout is automatically drawn back, leaving the ventage so thoroughly dry as to avoid dripping, attraction for flies, &c.

We have described the invention in special reference to sirup; but it may obviously be used with sauces, gravies, and other viands.

We claim herein as new and of our invention—

1. A sirup-fount having the following elements, to wit: a containing-vessel whose spout communicates at or near its bottom, a

plunger or piston, and a retracting spring, or its equivalent.

2. In combination with the elements of the preceding clause, a vertically-reciprocating and submerged disk or plunger whose descending stroke terminates at or near the bottom of the vessel, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination with the elements of the two foregoing clauses, an enlargement of the vessel or equivalent device at or near the

upper position of the plunger, for the purpose explained.

In testimony of which invention we hereunto set our hands.

GEO. H. KNIGHT.  
FRANK MILLWARD.

Witnesses:

WM..F. CONVERSE,  
M. GREENWOOD.