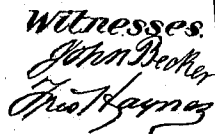


MEASURING-FAUCET.

Patented Jan. 11, 1876.



Thomas H. Blackaby
George E. Roland
by their Attorneys
Brewster Allen.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. BLACKERBY AND GEORGE K. NOLAND, OF STANFORD, KY.;
SAID BLACKERBY ASSIGNOR TO MARY ANN BLACKERBY, OF SAME
PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MEASURING-FAUCETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 171,979, dated January 11, 1876; application filed
October 22, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS W. BLACKERBY and GEORGE K. NOLAND, both of Stanford, in the county of Lincoln and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Measuring-Faucets; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification.

This invention consists in a novel combination of measuring-chambers, an interposed valve or plug chamber having separate inlet and outlet passages, and a hollow plug or valve divided into compartments, forming separate receiving and delivering chambers, and provided, respectively, with an inlet-passage and an outlet-passage, the whole operating by the turning of the plug to fill and draw off liquid from either measuring-chamber, substantially as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of a two-chambered measuring-faucet having our improvements applied, and with its plug or valve in a position for charging or filling the one measuring-chamber; Fig. 2, a similar view, but with the plug turned to discharge the liquid from said measuring-chamber. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the same on the line *x x*. Fig. 4 is a view, in perspective, of the plug or valve. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line *y y* through the valve or plug and chamber in which it works; and Fig. 6 a horizontal section of the same on the line *z z*.

A A' are the two measuring-chambers of the faucet, of different capacities to each other, to provide for drawing off different-measured quantities of liquid, according to which of the two chambers is used. These two chambers are joined at their one or inner end by a valve or plug chamber, B, which is provided with two independent upper inlet-passages, *a a*, the one communicating with the one measuring-chamber A, and the other with the other measuring-chamber A'. Said plug-chamber B is also provided with two independent lower outlet-passages, *b b*, in like communication, respectively, with the two measuring-chambers

A A'. The faucet is attached to the cask or barrel by a screw-thread on the upper end of the plug-chamber, or otherwise. C is the plug or valve, which may either be of a conical or cylindrical construction to fit the chamber B, in which it turns or works. This plug C is hollow, and divided, so as to constitute an upper receiving-chamber, E, and a lower outlet-compartment, E', the former of said chambers being open at its top to receive the liquid from the cask or barrel, and the other of such chambers or compartments being open below to provide for the discharge of the liquid after being measured. F is the handle by which the plug C is turned between suitable stops, to adjust the plug into its filling or discharging positions, as regards either measuring-chamber, or to close said chambers, as required. This handle may be secured on the lower end of the plug by a nut, *g*, having air-vents or recesses on its lower face for operation in connection with longitudinal air-vents or recesses, as shown in Fig. 4, on the lower end of the plug, which protrudes beyond the nut, to provide for the escape of air from the neck of a bottle or other vessel under the course of being filled, and the mouth of which is introduced over the lower end of the plug and up or against the bottom face of the nut.

Said plug C has an enlarged upper lateral passage, *d*, in range with the inlet-passages *a a* of the plug-chamber B, and constituting an inlet-passage to the liquid from the receiving-chamber E into both measuring-chambers A A', through the passages *a a*, by suitably turning the plug when it is required to fill said measuring-chambers. The outlet-compartment E' of the plug C is also provided on the opposite side of the latter with a passage, *f*, which, when adjusted by the turning of the plug into line with either of the passages *b b* of the plug-chamber, forms an outlet for the liquid from either measuring-chamber A A', respectively, into the outlet-compartment E'; and when said passage *f* is so adjusted, the inlet-passage *d* of the plug is turned out of line or range with the inlet-passage *a a* of the same measuring-chamber A or A'.

In this way, or by these means, accordingly

as the plug C is turned to the right or to the left, to bring the passage *f* in line with either passage *b*, is a measured quantity of the liquid drawn or run off from either one of the measuring-chambers of different capacity, as required, and on turning the plug to put the passage *f* out of line with the passages *b b*, said measuring-chamber is replenished with liquid from the cask, and the two measuring-chambers A A' may always be kept full of liquid by the passage *d* and inlets *a a*, excepting when drawing off from either measuring-chamber.

On the opposite side of the plug C to that in which the passage *d* is arranged is an air-recess, *l*, in the upper portion of the plug. This recess is of a length and arranged so that, on turning the plug C to discharge from either measuring-chamber A A' through its outlet *b* and plug-passage *f*, said recess is brought in communication with one or other of two air-orifices, *m m*, in or through the sides of the upper portion of the plug-chamber B, and so that said recess *l* is, furthermore, in communication with the inlet-passage *a* of the measuring-chamber from which the liquid is being discharged. This provides for the admission of air to the top of the liquid in the measuring-chamber being emptied, to facilitate the expulsion of the liquid, and alike for this purpose, as well as to facilitate the running off of all the liquid from the measuring-chambers, it is desirable to make said chambers (when arranged horizontally) of a tapering form, diminishing in capacity toward their outer ends.

The measuring-chamber A' is represented

as fitted with a spacing stopper or plunger, G, working within a cylindrical sleeve extending longitudinally within the chamber, and open at its inner end. By moving this stopper G in or out, the working capacity of the measuring-chamber is increased or diminished to adjust it to any desired measurement, and the rod of the stopper may be graduated to facilitate such adjustment.

To provide for drawing off the liquid from the cask or other vessel without measuring it—as, for instance, when it is desired to empty the cask or vessel—either measuring-chamber may be fitted with a discharge-tube in its bottom, provided with a cock to close it at other times, but which, when opened, and the plug C is adjusted to put its inlet-passage *d* in communication with the passages *a a*, establishes a free outlet for the liquid from the cask or vessel.

We claim—

The combination of the measuring-chambers A A', one of which is provided with a graduating-plunger, G, the interposed valve-chamber B, having passages *a a* and *b b*, and the valve C, provided with an inlet-passage, *d*, and outlet-passage *f*, in communication, respectively, with a receiving-chamber, E, and outlet-compartment E' in said valve, substantially as described.

THOS. W. BLACKERBY.
G. K. NOLAND.

Witnesses:

BENJAMIN W. HOFFMAN,
FRED HAYNES.