April 30, 1940. W. P. HENRY, JR 2,199,312

MEASURING AND DISPENSING FAUCET

Filed May 5, 1939 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

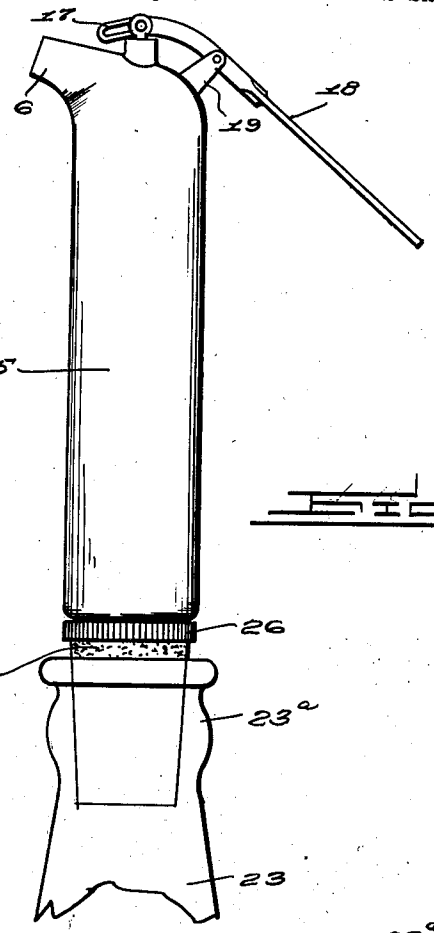


Fig. 1.

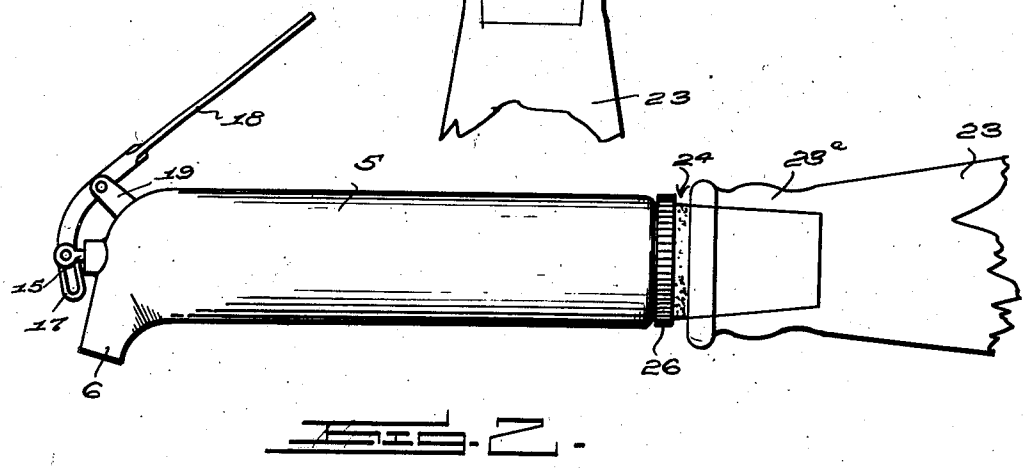


Fig. 2.

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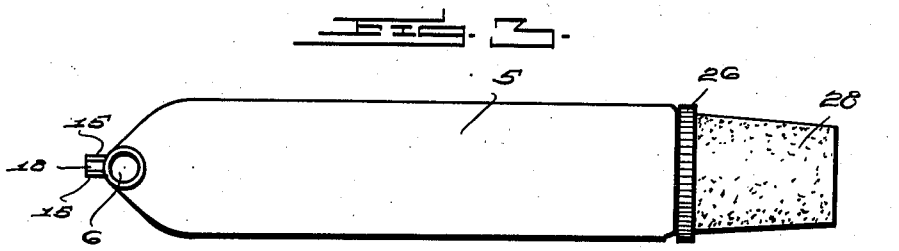
By Clarence A. O'Brien and Hyman Berman

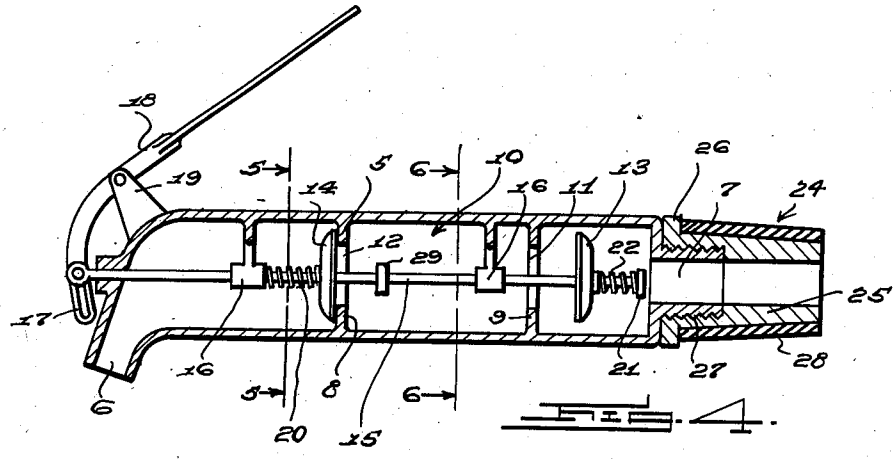
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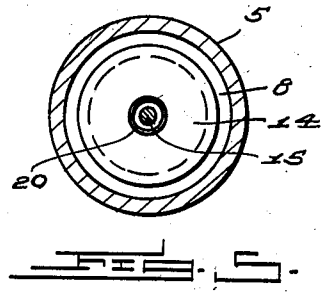
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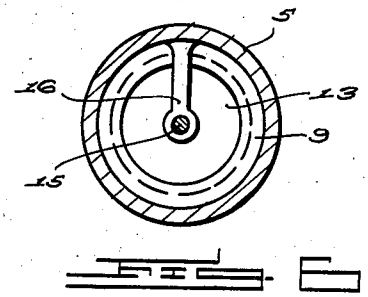
MEASURING AND DISPENSING FAUCET

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2,199,312

MEASURING AND DISPENSING FAUCET

Willis P. Henry, Jr., Houma, La.

Application May 5, 1939, Serial No. 272,041

1 Claim. (Cl. 221—112)

This invention relates to faucets, and more particularly to faucets of the character and equipped for permitting the discharge of the contents of a receptacle in exactly the quantity desired.

The invention together with its objects and advantages will be best understood from a study of the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view illustrating the application of the invention to a bottle, with the faucet shown in vertical position.

Figure 2 is a view similar 1 but with the faucet shown in a substantially horizontal or pouring position.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the faucet.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view therethrough, and

Figures 5 and 6 are transverse sectional views taken substantially on the lines 5—5 and 6—6 respectively of Figure 4.

Referring more in detail to the drawings it will be seen that the faucet comprises a substantially cylindrical body portion 5 provided at one end thereof with a discharge spout 6 and at an opposite end thereof with a threaded inlet nipple 7.

Arranged within the body 5 of the faucet are relatively spaced partitions 8 and 9 that provide therebetween a measuring chamber 10.

The partitions 8 and 9 are apertured so as to provide for the chamber 10 an inlet 11 and an outlet 12.

The body of the faucet accommodates therein disk valves 13 and 14 which seat respectively against the partitions 9 and 8 respectively for respectively controlling the ports 11 and 12.

The valves 13 and 14 are mounted on a valve rod 15 that works in suitable guides 16 provided therefor and at one end has a lost motion connection 17 with an operating lever 18.

The lever 18 is pivotally mounted on a suitable bracket or lug 19 provided on the faucet 5 at the nozzle or discharge end 6 thereof as shown.

Interposed between the valve 14 and one of the guides 16 is a spring 20 which acts to yieldably engage the valve 14 with its seat 8 while interposed between a stop collar 21 and the valve 13 is a coil spring 22 which acts as a cushion for the valve 13 when the latter is brought into engagement with its seat 9 for closing the port 11.

It will thus be seen, and as shown in Figure 4, that with valve 14 engaged with its seat 8 to close the port 12 valve 13 is disengaged from its seat 9 so that the port 11 is open. Obviously by pressing on the lever 18 to swing the same on its pivot in a clockwise direction rod 15 will be caused to shift for bringing a collar 29 on said rod 15 against the valve 14 for unseating the valve 14 and this movement of rod 15 will cause the valve 13 to engage with its seat 9. Obviously with valve 13 engaged with its seat 9 the flow of fluid into the measuring chamber 10 is arrested while the fluid in the chamber is then free to flow through the port 12 to discharge from the faucet at the nozzle 6 thereof. With valve 14 engaged with its seat 8 and valve 13 in the open position shown in Figure 4, fluid from the bottle or other receptacle 23 is free to flow through the port 11 into the measuring chamber 10. The parts are so arranged that the valve 14 remains seated until the valve 13 engages its seat 9 and then the collar 29 engages the valve 14 to open the same so that there is no flow of liquid into the measure chamber 10 after the liquid starts to flow from said chamber 10 through the outlet 12.

Further in accordance with the present invention there is provided a cork or stopper 24, the same in the present instance consisting of a substantially conical member 25 of metal or other suitable material provided at its major end with a knurled flange 26, and a threaded socket 27 whereby the stopper may be threadedly engaged with the inlet nipple 7 of the faucet. The body part 25 of the stopper is surrounded by a collar 28 of rubber or like material.

Obviously the stopper 24 is adapted to fit in the bore of the neck 23a of the bottle or other receptacle 23, as shown in Figure 1 and thus serves to connect the faucet with the neck of such receptacle as shown.

From the above it will be seen that the device provides a combination stopper and measuring faucet and can be readily engaged with the neck of a bottle or other suitable container.

In actual practice normally the valve 14 is seated against the partition 8.

When it is desired to pour some of the contents of the bottle or other receptacle 23 therefrom the receptacle is disposed in the position shown in Figure 2 and valve lever 18 is operated to unseat valve 14 and engage valve 13 with its seat so that the liquid contents of the bottle received in the measuring chamber 10 will flow from the faucet in an obvious manner.

It is thought that a clear understanding of the construction, utility and advantages of an invention of this character will be had without a more detailed description thereof.

Having described the invention what is claimed as new is:

A dispensing faucet comprising a tubular body, means for connecting one end of the body to a container, a discharge nozzle at the other end of the body, a pair of spaced partitions in the body forming between them a measuring chamber and said partitions having openings therein, a rod passing through said openings in the partitions and through the outer end of the body, a valve slidably arranged on the rear part of the rod for engaging the rear face of the rear partition, spring means on the rear end of the rod for yieldably holding the valve against movement on the rod, a second valve slidably arranged on the rod and adapted to engage the front face of the front partition, spring means on the rod for yieldably holding the second valve against said front face of the front partition, a projection on the rod located between the valves and adapted to engage the front or second valve to move the same off the front partition as the rear valve is engaging the rear partition during forward sliding movement of the rod and a lever pivoted to the front end of the body and connected with the front end of the rod for imparting sliding movement to the rod.

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