(No Model.)

P. B. BASSETT.

MEASURING FAUCET.

No. 513,069. Patented Jan. 23, 1894.

Fig. 1.

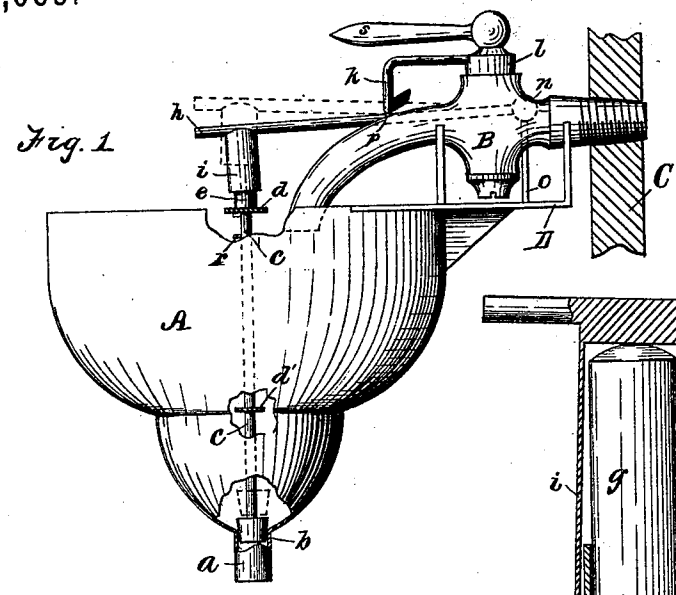


Fig. 3.

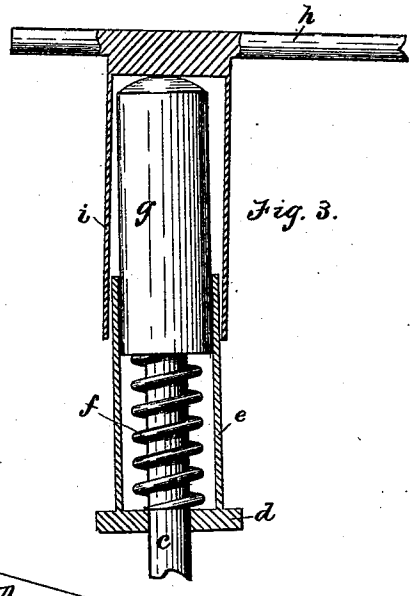


Fig. 2.

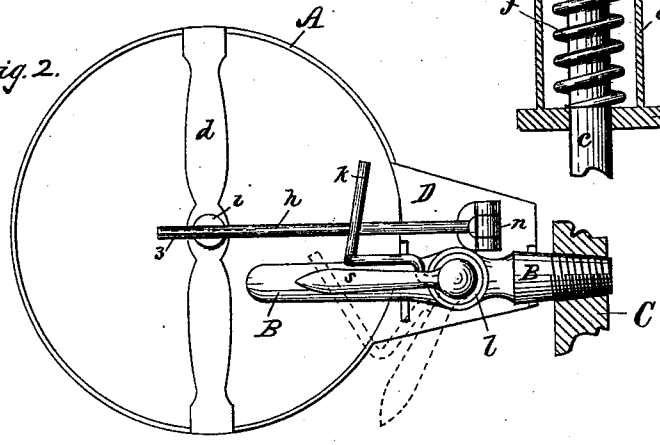
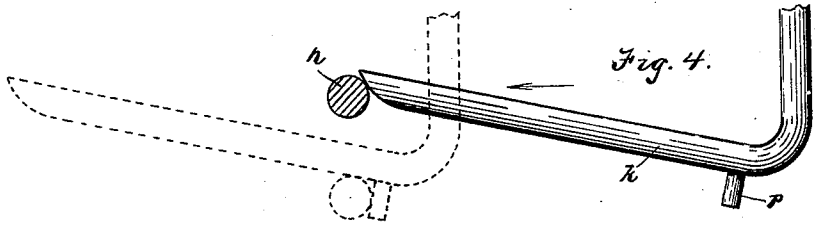


Fig. 4.



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PHILO B. BASSETT, OF BERGEN, NEW YORK.

MEASURING-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 513,069, dated January 23, 1894.

Application filed September 16, 1892. Serial No. 446,071. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILO B. BASSETT, of Bergen, in the county of Genesee and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Devices for Measuring Liquids, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention consists in a faucet, and a funnel or bowl with an outlet opening at the bottom, and a stopper for the outlet opening and means by which when the faucet is opened the outlet opening of the funnel will be closed and when the faucet is closed said outlet opening will be simultaneously opened.

The invention is hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out.

Referring to the drawings Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved liquid measuring device parts being broken out and sectioned and other parts shown in two positions by full and dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a plan of the device, parts being shown in two positions by full and dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of some of the parts taken on the dotted line 3 in Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 shows more fully the manner of closing the outlet opening for the liquid. Figs. 3 and 4 are drawn to scales larger than that of Figs. 1 and 2.

Referring to the parts shown, A is a bowl or funnel-shaped measure of any suitable kind or size, having an outlet opening *a* at the bottom, regulated by a movable stopper *b*.

B is a faucet, substantially of common kind, inserted into a cask or receptacle C, from which the liquid is to be drawn.

D is a bracket secured rigidly to both the bowl A and the faucet, by means of which said bowl and faucet are held together as if in one piece.

The faucet is screwed or driven into the cask, as shown, by means of which it and the bowl are supported.

The stopper *b* is in part formed of a vertical rod *c*, passing through horizontal guides or rests *d d'* rigid with the interior of the bowl, within which guides the stopper has vertical motion. Above the upper guide, *d*, is formed a barrel, *e*, Fig. 3, within which is a spiral spring *f* upon the rod *c*, said barrel being rigid with the guide. The rod *c* is formed with a head *g* fitted to slide in the barrel, and the spring, pressing against said head, tends to lift the stopper and keep the outlet *a* normally opened, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

h is a horizontal rod in position to press the stopper down upon the outlet opening. This rod is pivoted, at *n*, to swing in a vertical plane and acts as a lever of the third order. This rod or lever may be kept centered upon the head *g* of the stopper-rod by any convenient means as, for instance, an inverted cup *i* rigid with the lever in position to cover said head and to lap partly over the barrel *e*, as shown. To press the stopper downward against the action of the spring *f*, I employ a bent rod *k* rigid with the plug *l* of the faucet. When the plug is turned to open the faucet this bent rod (which constitutes an operator for the stopper) slides on top of the lever *h* and pushes it vertically downward; which action is clearly shown in Fig. 4. The free end portion of the rod *k* is straight but made upwardly inclined, as shown, which, when forced over on top of the lever by turning the plug *l*, pushes it downward. The extreme free end of the rod *k* is beveled so as to more readily glide upon said lever. The lever is pivoted to a standard *o* rigid with bracket D. A stop-pin *p* rigid in the rod *k* limits the distance to which said rod may pass across the lever *h*, and it also forms a stop for the turning motion of the plug of the faucet, the pin being in such position that the plug will be stopped when the passage through the faucet is wide open, or when the handle *s* of the plug stands in line with the body of the faucet, as shown in Fig. 2. The rod *c* is also provided with a stop-pin, *r*, which, encountering the guide *d*, limits the distance to which the stopper may be raised from the outlet *a* by the spring.

Now it will be seen that when the faucet is open and liquid flowing from the cask into the bowl the outlet opening will be closed, on account of the rod *k* pressing the stopper downward, and that when the faucet is closed by turning the plug the lever *h* will be re-

leased and allow the spring *f* to raise the stopper from the outlet opening and permit the liquid to escape thereat.

The dotted position of the parts in Fig. 1, corresponds to the dotted position of the parts in Fig. 2, the normal condition of the parts being an open outlet and an empty bowl.

The interior of the bowl may be graduated in a manner that is common to indicate different measures. Then, by opening the faucet and allowing a given measure of the liquid to flow into the bowl and then by closing the faucet the measured amount of liquid will flow into a vessel or receptacle held under the outflow *a*.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A device for measuring liquids, having a bowl formed with an outlet opening, in combination with a faucet, a stopper to regulate said outlet opening, a pivoted lever to press the stopper against the outlet opening, and an operator for the stopper held by the plug of the faucet, said operator having an inclined or slanting part to ride over the lever, and a stop to limit the action of the operator, substantially as shown.

2. A device for measuring liquids, consisting of a faucet, a bowl held by the faucet having an outlet opening, a stopper for said opening provided with a headed rod, a barrel rigid with the bowl covering a part of said rod, and a spring on the rod within the barrel, in combination with a lever to operate the stopper, a cup rigid with the lever covering the upper end of said rod and adapted to close over said barrel, and an actuator for said lever held by the faucet, substantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of September, 1892, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PHILO B. BASSETT.

Witnesses:
ENOS B. WHITMORE,
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