

October 25, 1913.

DRAWING

2,279

A careful search has been made this day for the original drawing or a photolithographic copy of the same, for the purpose of reproducing the said drawing to form a part of this book, but at this time nothing can be found from which a reproduction can be made.

Finis D. Morris,

Chief of Division E.

AWK

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY RODGERS, OF MORAVIA, NEW YORK.

CONSTRUCTION OF COCKS OR FAUCETS FOR DRAWING LIQUORS, WHICH COMBINES THE ACTION OF BOTH PUMP AND FAUCET.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 2,279, dated October 9, 1841.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY RODGERS, of the village of Moravia, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pumps for Raising Liquids, which Improved Pump I denominate "The Compound Hydraulic Pump"; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

The object of my improvement is to cause one pump to serve for the raising of several kinds of liquid from a cellar, or other apartment, containing barrels, or other reservoirs, having in them the several kinds of liquid which are to be raised and delivered in a store, bar-room, or other place, where they may be wanted.

The body of my pump consists of a metallic cylinder, of such capacity as may be required, and this is to be furnished with a piston, the rod of which extends downward through the lower end of the cylinder, and is worked by a lever under a counter, or in any other convenient situation. From a head, or cap, on the upper end of the cylinder descend a number of tubes, which are to pass through the floor, and are to be connected respectively to the barrels, or other vessels, from which the liquors are to be raised. In the center of the cap from which the respective tubes proceed, there is inserted a spigot, or key, which is to be turned like that of a common cock, and which by the position it is made to occupy will determine the kind of liquor to be drawn, and will direct its discharge into the vessel which is to receive it.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1, is a perspective view of the apparatus, and Fig. 2, a vertical section through the middle thereof.

E, is the cylinder, and M, the piston, which is to be leathered, or otherwise packed, and made to fit the cylinder in the usual way. The lower end I', of the piston rod works through a hole in the cross piece L; it is attached to the frame K, and operated by means of a lever J, connected to the rod I, by jointed straps, or links, O, in a manner well known to machinists.

G, may represent a counter upon which the cylinder is supported, and F, F, flanges by which it may be fastened down.

F', F', is the outer edge of the cap, or

cover, of the cylinder, which is shown as widened out to sustain the pipes D, D; the upper end of the cap is marked B, B, and this has a hole, or socket, through its center to receive the key, or spigot, B', said key being shown on a large scale at Fig. 3. From openings c, c, in this socket proceed the tubes D, D, which are to descend into the casks, or other vessels, containing the liquor to be raised.

H, H, Fig. 1, are coupling boxes connecting the tubes M', M', with D, D.

P, P, shows the floor through which said tubes are to pass. There may be any convenient number of the tubes D, D, the number being limited only by the size of the socket. The key, or spigot, B', is made hollow to a depth sufficient to admit of the forming of a long slot in it which may embrace the two openings c, c, in the socket, which openings are situated one above the other, but are not in the same vertical line, as they must not both coincide with, so as to be embraced by, the slot B'', at the same time. By placing the openings in this way, a greater number of tubes D, D, can be used than would be admitted otherwise.

C, Fig. 1, is a spout, or tube, through which the liquid is to be discharged from the cylinder, said spout proceeding from one of the openings c, in the socket. On the center of the piston M, there is a projecting piece d, which when the key B', is in place, and the piston M, is brought into contact with the under side of the cap of the cylinder, will enter into the opening at the bottom of said socket, and will force the portion of liquid which would otherwise remain in it, to pass through the slot B''.

When the pump is to be used, the piston M, is to be raised and brought into contact with the under side of the cap of the cylinder. The key B', is then to be turned so as to bring the slot B'', to coincide with that one of the openings c, the tube from which leads to the required reservoir; these tubes must, of course, be appropriately marked, or labeled, the head A, of the pin which passes through the key B', may serve as an index, as it may stand directly in the line of the slot B''. On depressing the lever J, the liquid will be drawn up into the cylinder, and when this has been done, the key B', is to be turned around so that the slot B'', shall coincide with the opening into the

spout, or tube, C, and on raising the lever J, the liquor contained in the cylinder, or any required portion of it, may be forced through said spout. When as much has
5 been delivered in this way as is required, the key B', may be again turned around so as to cause the slot to coincide with the proper opening, and by raising the lever J, so as to bring the piston into contact with the cap,
10 the remaining liquor will be forced back again into the original reservoir.

Fig. 4, is an enlarged view of the tubes D, and M', and of the coupling box H. Fig. 5, is a top view of the cap of the machine, the flanch F', of said cap being extended
15 out, to allow the tubes D, D, to pass through openings in it, which serves to sustain them. Fig. 6, is an enlarged view of the piston, the piston-rod, and the projecting piece Z. Fig. 7, is a part of the rod I, I, the lever J, and the links O, O, in section; and Fig. 9, an enlarged view of the same part, as shown, laterally in Fig. 2. Fig. 8, is a sectional and
20 prospective view of a portion of the upper part of the cylinder and its cap, these latter

figures being drawn of the ordinary size of the machine.

Having thus, fully described the nature and operation of my machine for raising liquids of different kinds from several reser- 30
voirs, by means of one pump, what I claim therein as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The manner in which I employ a revolving key, or spigot, made tubular at its lower 35
end, and having a slot, or opening, through it, so that said slot may be made to coincide with either of several openings in the socket within which it revolves; said openings, with the exception of one of them, being 40
connected by a tube with an appropriate reservoir, and the one above excepted being connected with a discharge spout. The whole apparatus being constructed, arranged, and operating, substantially as here- 45
in described.

HENRY RODGERS.

Witnesses:

THOS. P. JONES,
JOS. O. ANDREWS.