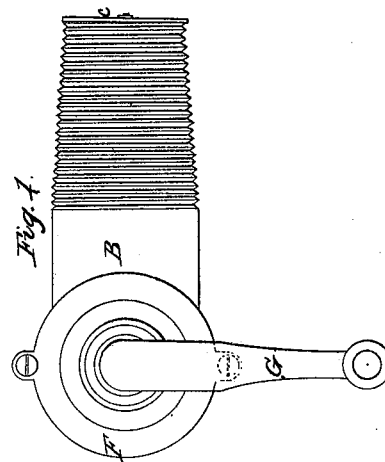
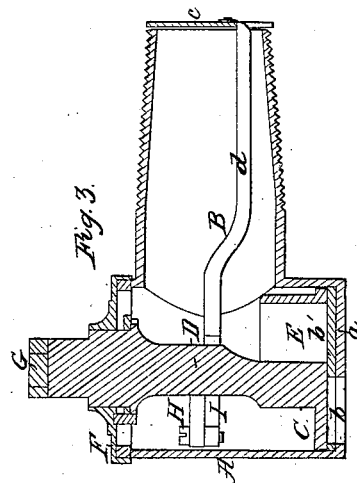
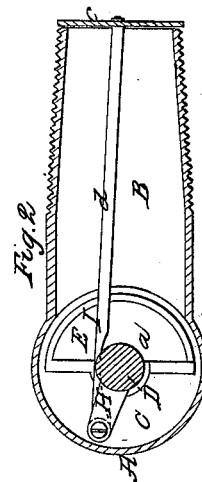
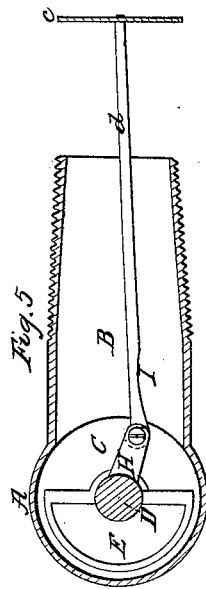
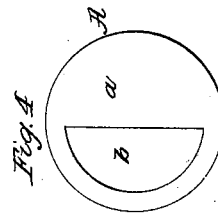


E. Stebbins,
Molasses Gate,
No 5,428, *Patented Feb. 1, 1848.*



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERASTUS STEBBINS, OF CABOTSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

MOLASSES-FAUCET.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 5,428, dated February 1, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERASTUS STEBBINS, of Cabotsville, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Molasses Faucets or Gates; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and accompanying drawings, letters, figures, and references thereof.

Of the said drawings, Figure 1, denotes a top view of my improved faucet, Fig. 2, is a horizontal section, and Fig. 3, is a vertical and longitudinal section of it.

In the said drawings, A, exhibits a hollow cylinder connected to and opening into a screw pipe B, which may be screwed (or otherwise properly fixed) into any vessel which molasses or any liquid is to be extracted, or drawn through the faucet. The lower end of the tube, or hollow cylinder A, is provided with a bottom *a*, which has a semicircular or segmental opening *b*, cut or formed through it, as seen in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, the latter of which is a view of the underside of said bottom. The said bottom has a circular plate C, resting upon it, and fixed to the lower end of a vertical shaft, D, as seen in the drawings. Through this last plate there is also a segmental opening or passage *b'*, which has a short semicircular or segmental pipe or conductor E, connected with it, and raised upon the plate C, as seen in the drawings.

The shaft D, is supported by, passes through and turns in a bearing made in the cap plate F, of the hollow cylinder A, and said shaft has a turning crank or lever G, extending from and at right angles to it. It also has a short arm H, projecting from it, and within the case or cylinder A, as seen in Figs. 2, 3. To the outer extremity of the said arm, what I term the clearer I, is jointed. The said clearer consists of a circular plate *c*, and a rod *d*, the plate being arranged at the end of the screw tube of the faucet, and the rod *d*, being made to pass through the same, and to be jointed to the arm H, in such manner, that when the shaft D, is turned around, so as to open the faucet, or bring the orifice *b'* directly over the opening *b*, the clearer shall be thrown forward or beyond the end of the screw pipe as seen in Fig. 5, which denotes a horizontal section of the faucet and clearer, the faucet being supposed to be

open, as it must be in order to allow liquor to flow through it.

The object of the clearer is to press or force away from the mouth of the conducting tube B, of the faucet, any sugar or sediment which would by accumulation thereon, or thereabout, tend to prevent the free flowing of the molasses, or other liquid into and through the faucet. It also covers the end of the tube when the faucet is shut, and by so doing prevents the sugar or sediment from passing into and gathering in the interior of the tube to such extent as to impede the flowage of the liquid through it.

The purpose of providing the turning plate C, with a segmental directing tube E, placed on the upper side of it, or within the faucet, is to cause the liquid to pass out from the faucet, in one regular and unbroken stream. If there were no such directing tube, the liquid would be likely to be thrown out in an irregular or whirling stream, and to gather or collect on the sides of the opening through the bottom plate of the faucet it would afterward fall from the same in drops. My object is to prevent such an accumulation of the liquor, and I do this by making the orifice through the plate C, of the same form but somewhat smaller, all around than the passage through the bottom plate of the faucet as seen in the drawings, and I provide said orifice with a directing tube in the manner as above described.

I do not claim the combination of a directing tube with the valve or gate of a faucet, for I am aware that such a tube has been applied thereto, and beneath the same, but

What I do claim is—

1. The application of the directing tube to the upper side of the valve C, and the making the orifice of the valve smaller than the orifice of the lower plate of the faucet, the same being in manner and for the purpose as specified.

2. I also claim the clearer in combination with the faucet, the same being for the object above specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my signature this thirtieth day of September A. D. 1847.

ERASTUS STEBBINS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES W. DUDLEY,
CHESTER D. INGRAHAM.