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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN APPARATUS FOR FILLING BARRELS, &c., WITH LIQUIDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **220,509**, dated October 14, 1879; application filed December 17, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES M. TRAUTMANN and WILLIAM H. HUMPHREYS, both of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have jointly invented a new and Improved Apparatus for Filling Barrels and other Vessels with Liquid; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which our invention relates to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing the apparatus in position for filling a barrel from a tank containing liquid. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the apparatus; and Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the same.

Similar letters of reference denote the same parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Our invention has for its object to provide a simple and effective apparatus for general use in filling barrels, jugs, and other vessels with liquid, by which the flow of the liquid into the vessel is automatically stopped when the vessel is filled, thereby enabling one operator to attend a number of filling devices at the same time without the danger of wasting the liquid or soiling the vessels by overflow.

To this end the invention consists in means by which the liquid from a supply tank or vessel is directed into the barrel or other receptacle, and, when the latter is filled, shall rise within a tube to the level of the liquid in the tank, and thereby stop the flow, suitable provision being made to form a tight joint between the filler and barrel, and for the escape of air from the barrel.

In the accompanying drawings we have shown the apparatus applied to a barrel and tank, and for convenience we will describe its operation in connection with these vessels; but we wish it understood that the invention is equally applicable to jugs, bottles, and other vessels to be filled from stationary or portable receptacles.

Referring to the drawings, A is a cast-metal faucet, the barrel of which is somewhat similar in form to an ordinary faucet, excepting that

the upper end is shorter and straighter. It is cast with the ordinary lateral chamber, to receive the way-cock B, and with an enlarged shoulder, *c*, below the swell of the part around the cock. In addition to the main passage through the faucet a smaller longitudinal passage, *d*, is formed, preferably, in the front wall above and below the cock-chamber, and opening into the same, as shown. The upper end of the passage *d* above the cock opens into a tube, E, mounted in any convenient manner upon the swell of the faucet, and provided with one or more glass sides or windows. The lower end of the passage opens outward through the front side of the faucet at such distance below the shoulder *c* that, when the device is inserted in a barrel, the thickness of the head or staves thereof shall come between the shoulder and opening, for the purpose of allowing the air to escape into the passage from the barrel as it is being filled.

The cock B is formed with a secondary passage, *f*, parallel to the main way, so as to open or close the passage *d* when the cock is turned to open or close the faucet.

The operation is as follows: To fill a barrel, G, the faucet is inserted therein through the bung-hole or opening in the head or staves, so that the shoulder *c* or a packing, *h*, thereon shall bear tightly down upon the outside and form a close joint with the barrel. The faucet being provided below the shoulder with one or more inclined threads, *i*, which enter the wood of the stave or head around the bung-hole, is held securely in place during the filling operation. A tube, J, of rubber or other material, is placed over the short upper end of the faucet and connected with the spigot of the liquid-tank, and a similar tube, K, is attached to the tube E on the faucet, from which it is extended upward above the level of the liquid in the tank. Its upper end may be supported by the tank or by any other means that will hold it securely in an upright position. Having been thus applied, the cock B is opened and the liquid flows through the tube J and faucet into the barrel, the air in the latter escaping through the passage *d* and tubes E K. When the barrel is filled the excess of liquid will rise through the

passage *d* into the tube E, through the glass sides of which it can be observed. The cock is then shut off to stop the flow, and the faucet removed from the barrel. The liquid contained in the apparatus is completely cut off, and cannot escape until the faucet is applied to another barrel and the cock again opened. If for any reason the attendant should neglect to turn the cock when the barrel is full the liquid will continue to rise in the tubes E K until it reaches the level of that in the tank, when the flow will cease, and thus remain, thereby preventing the possibility of overflow.

The handle or projecting end of the cock should be provided with a suitable stop, as at *l*, to render certain the arrest of the cock at the right point. The end of the faucet extending into the barrel should be of such size as to displace enough liquid to permit the insertion of a bung to close the barrel when the faucet is removed.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. An apparatus for filling barrels and other vessels with liquid, consisting of a two-way faucet having a two-way cock, in combination with an induction or supply tube, and a tube in which the excess of liquid from the filled ves-

sel can rise to a level with that in the supply tank or vessel, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

2. The faucet A for filling barrels, constructed with two longitudinal passages and a two-way cock, B, registering therewith, the main passage arranged to communicate with the source of supply and enter the barrel to be filled, and the secondary passage arranged to enter the barrel to be filled below the cock B, and communicate with the outer air above the cock independently of the supply-vessel, for the purpose of filling one vessel from another and at the same time exhausting the air from the vessel being filled, substantially as described.

3. The combination of one or more inclined threads *i* with the faucet-barrel and the shoulder *c* thereof, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of witnesses.

CHARLES M. TRAUTMANN.  
WILLIAM H. HUMPHREYS.

Witnesses:

L. M. HOSEA,  
E. A. ELLSWORTH.