

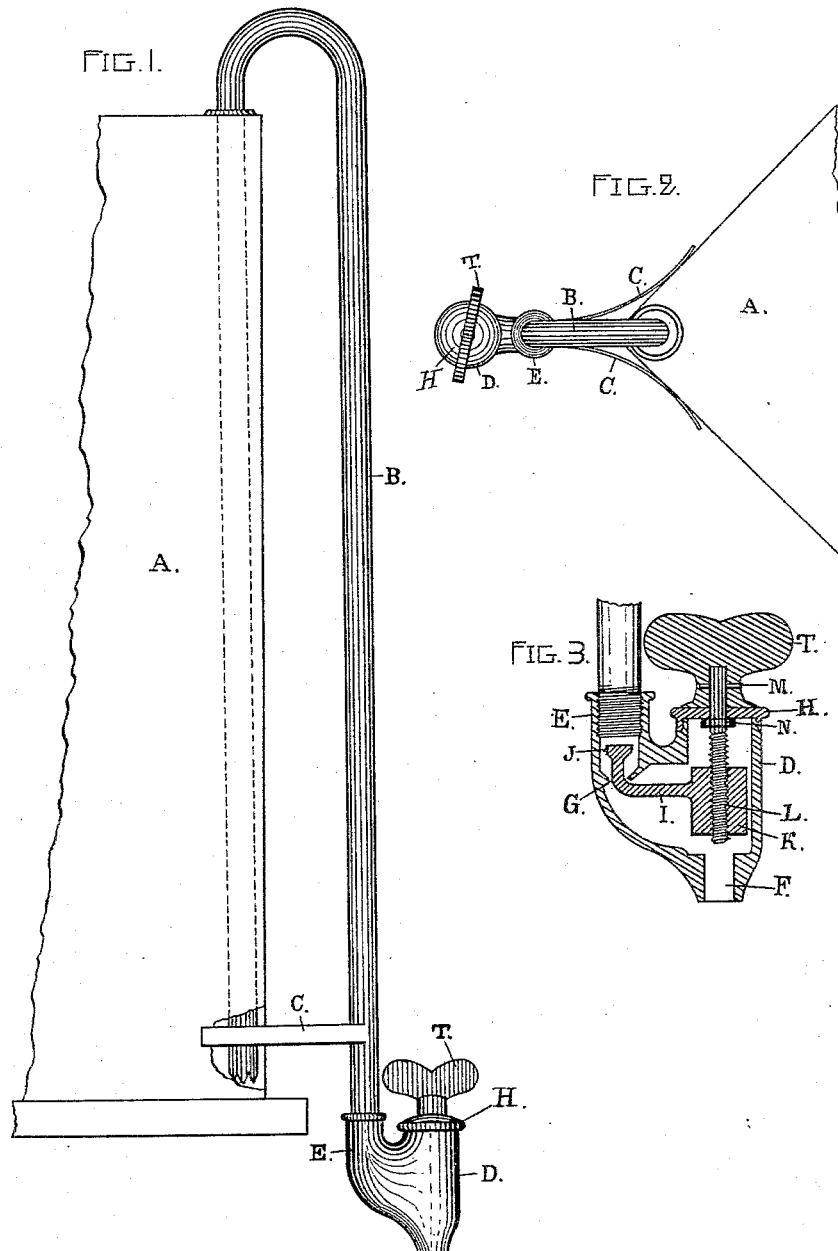
(No Model.)

G. W. ARPER.

SIPHON.

No. 381,521.

Patented Apr. 24, 1888.



ATTEST,
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Atty. in Fact.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. ARPER, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

SIPHON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,521, dated April 24, 1888

Application filed January 22, 1887. Serial No. 225,081. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. ARPER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented a new and useful Siphon, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in siphons for coal-oil cans, which will be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings and the letters referring thereto.

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the corner of a coal-oil can broken off, with my improvement attached. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same; Fig. 3, a broken sectional view of my improved siphon-faucet attached to the end of a siphon or other tube or pipe.

The following is the construction of the same: I employ a siphon-tube of similar construction to that employed in the manufacture of the siphon patented to me under date of April 6, 1886, and numbered 339,127, with the exception of metallic brace-supports C, which will be fully explained.

A represents the oil-can; B, the siphon; C, the braces to hold the lower end of the siphon in position.

D represents the discharge-valve chamber or faucet.

E represents the receiving-valve chamber.

F represents the discharge-valve seat, G the receiving-valve seat.

H represents the cap; I, the valve-connecting bar for connecting the receiving-valve J and the discharge-valve K.

T represents the thumb-piece for opening the faucet-valves J and K by means of the screw-stem L.

The braces C, while they hold the discharge end of the siphon in place, spring the other end of the same close into the corner of the coal-oil can.

The siphon is filled and operates by the well-known law governing the action of siphons when discharging from the oil-can. The flow is regulated by the faucet having the receiving and discharge chambers D and E. The valves J and K are connected by the connecting-bar I, and when the valve K is opened by the thumb-piece T the valve J is also opened, being connected by the rod I. The thumb-piece T is secured to the screw-stem by the pin M, and the collar N presses tightly up against the cap H, always insuring a tight joint, preventing leakage.

I have sometimes bent out the lower end of the pipe or siphon B to effect a connection with an ordinary faucet to supply the place of the chamber E and allow the faucet to discharge vertically; but I have shown the most complete and convenient form of construction.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In siphons for coal-oil cans, the faucet having the chamber D and the chamber E, the valves J and K, connected by the connecting-bar I, in combination with the siphon B, constructed and operated substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

GEO. W. ARPER.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. REDSTONE,
L. E. REDSTONE.