

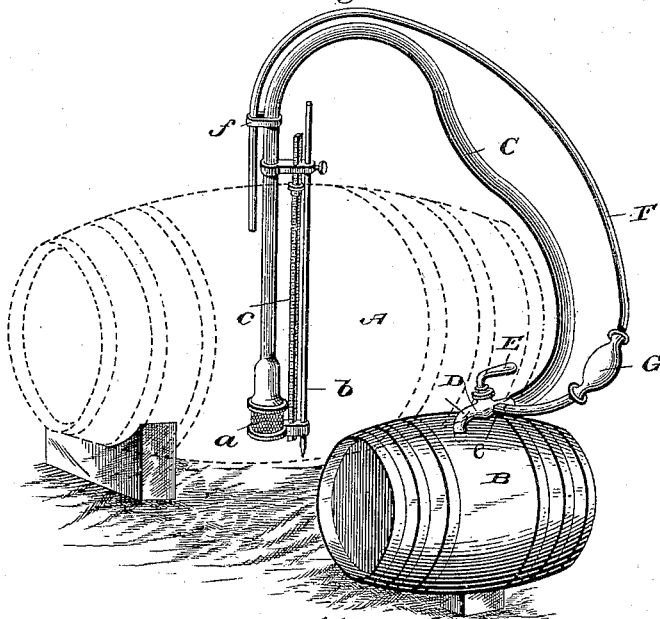
(No Model.)

J. M. CLARK.  
SIPHON.

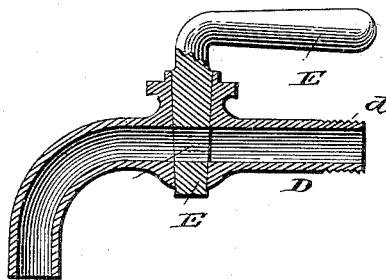
No. 423,129.

Patented Mar. 11, 1890.

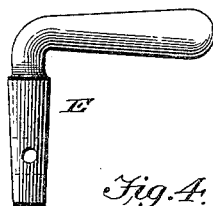
*Fig. 1.*



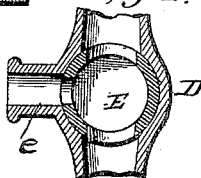
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses:

*J. M. Clark*  
*J. E. Dinkins*

Inventor  
*J. M. Clark.*

By *this* Attorney *James Sheehy*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. CLARK, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

## SIPHON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 423,129, dated March 11, 1890.

Application filed October 22, 1889. Serial No. 327,770. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES M. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Siphons; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has relation to an improvement in siphons, and more particularly to means for starting the flow.

The invention is designed as an improvement upon the devices shown and described in the Letters Patent granted to me April 16, 1889, No. 401,413, and the novelty will be fully understood from the following description and claim, when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device, showing the same applied in an operative position to two casks or barrels. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the cock removed, and Fig. 3 is a side view of the key removed from the cock. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view of a portion of the cock, taken through the key and the lateral tube or aperture.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, A indicates a cask or barrel containing liquid to be drawn from, and B indicates a cask or barrel to receive the liquid as it is drawn.

C indicates the tube or siphon. This tube is provided at one end with a strainer or cage *a*, and carries an anchor-rod *b* and a gage-rod *c*, held to the said tube by clamps and guides, all of which are illustrated in the Letters Patent granted to me and above referred to. Secured to the opposite end of this tube C is a cock or faucet D, which may be of any ordinary or approved construction, having one end threaded, as shown at *d*, to receive one end of the draft-tube C, and its opposite end being adapted to enter the bung-hole of a barrel, as better shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. This faucet is provided slightly in rear of its key-seat with a lateral aperture *e*, which is designed to receive one end of the starter-tube F, which has its opposite end leading

into the barrel from which the liquid is to be drawn. At a suitable point in this tube F, and preferably adjacent to the cock, is interposed a bulb G, which is designed to be grasped and pressed by the hand of the operator in starting the flow of the liquid through the draft-tube C. This bulb G is provided at opposite ends with the usual valves, whereby when the said bulb has been compressed it will not force air into the barrels, but will suck the air and consequently start the flow.

In operation, after putting the hose or tube with the strainer or cage in the bung-hole of the barrel from which the liquid is to be drawn, and allowing the anchor-rod to rest on the opposite side of barrel, and gaging the device for the quantity to be drawn off, the operator simply takes hold of the bulb and presses quickly three or four times, thereby starting the flow through the pipe or tube C. It rarely occurs that any of the liquid enters the starter-tube F and into the bulb; but should such occur it is obvious that the liquid thus drawn will run back through the cock or its key into the barrel and be prevented from wasting.

The great advantage which this siphon as a flow-starter has over all others in use is due to the location of the bulb on the side of the faucet. When liquid is required to pass through a bulb, the stream is reduced one-half by the valve, and you get only a half-inch flow from an inch hose or tube. Again, by causing the stream to pass through the bulb it soon wears out and begins to leak. It is obvious that by my construction and the location of the bulb all these objectionable features are overcome.

While I have shown and described my improvements as applied to the measuring-siphon for which I have obtained Letters Patent, yet I do not wish to be understood as confining myself in connection with such a device, as it is obvious that the gage and strainer might be dispensed with and the cock and starting-tube with the bulb employed in connection with a siphon of any suitable form. The siphon is also provided with a bracket *f*, which is designed to serve as a guide for the starter-tube F.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A siphon consisting, essentially, of the main draft-tube C, secured at one end of the siphon  
5 and having the lateral tube or aperture e, the hollow key E, having the lateral aperture in the faucet, and the starter-tube F, having the bulb G and secured at one end to the lateral

tube e of the faucet, and communicating with the key thereof, substantially as specified. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES M. CLARK.

Witnesses:

WALLACE G. MILLER,  
IRVING GILLISS.