June 30, 1964 B. H. SASNETT, JR 3,139,215

GASOLINE PUMP HOUSING

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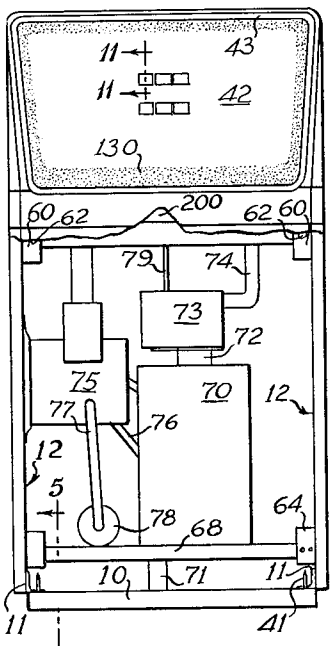


Fig. 1

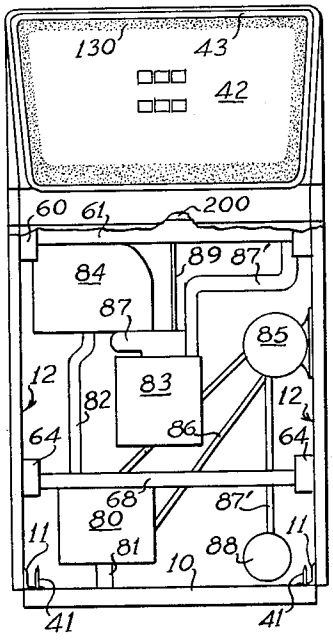


Fig. 2

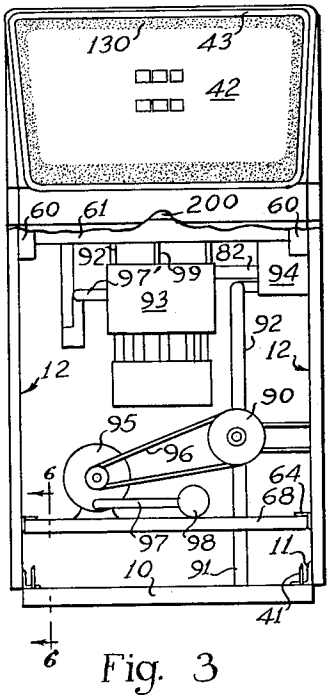


Fig. 3

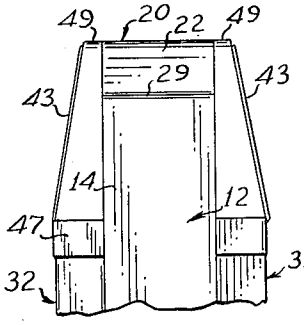


Fig. 4

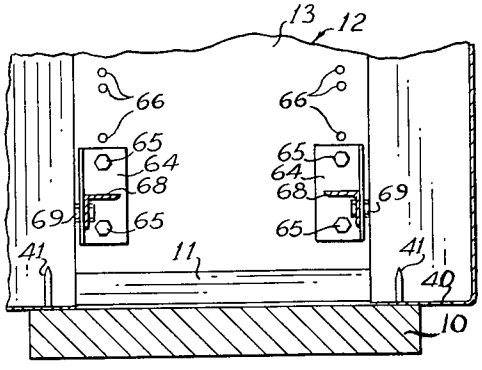
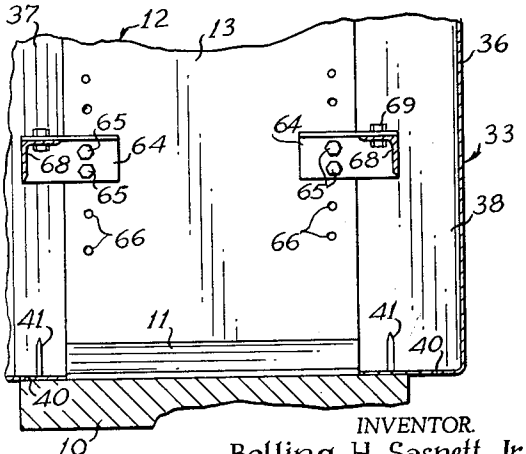


Fig. 5

Fig. 6



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Fig. 7

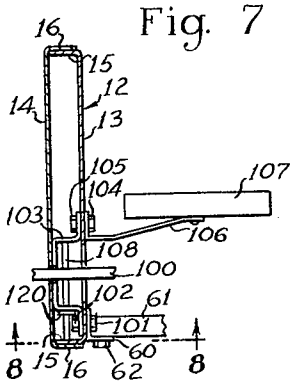


Fig. 8

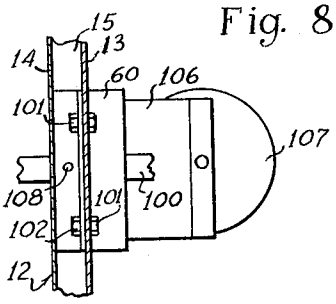
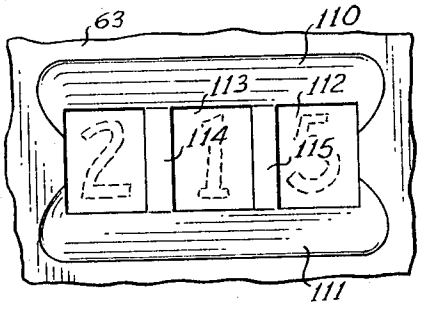


Fig. 10



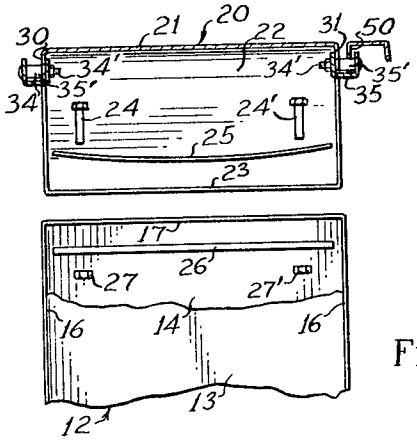


Fig. 9

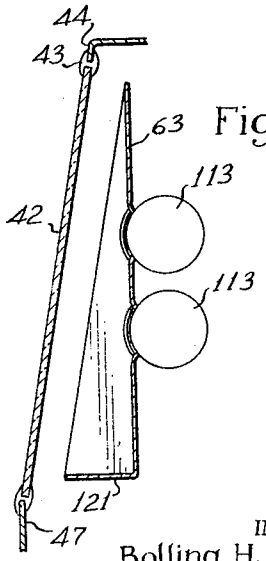


Fig. 11

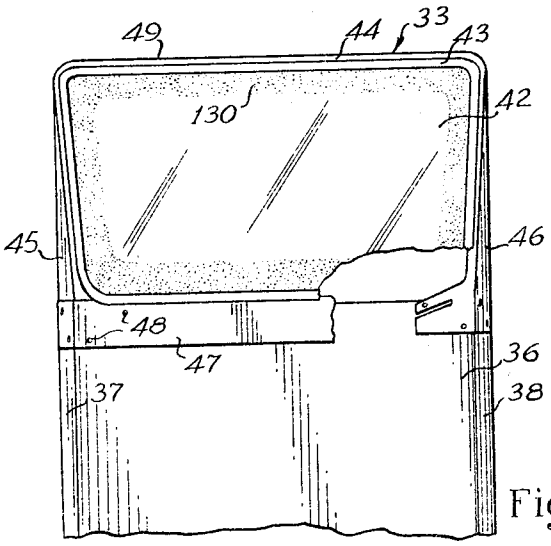


Fig. 12

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3,139,215

GASOLINE PUMP HOUSING

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Filed Nov. 21, 1962, Ser. No. 239,274
12 Claims. (Cl. 222—23)

This invention relates to a gasoline pump, and is more particularly concerned with a gasoline pump housing which is adapted to support any one of a plurality of conventional pump mechanisms.

In the past, the appearance of gasoline pumps has changed a great deal, to such an extent that it is readily apparent to the average gasoline purchaser that the gasoline is being delivered by an older pump. Therefore, there has been a great demand on the part of the filling station operators to equip their filling stations with modern, up-to-date appearing pumps, even though the pump mechanism within the housing of the pump is still in serviceable condition. Heretofore, usually the older pumps have been replaced with newer pumps, the older pumps being discarded or sold as scrap. This, of course, is a very expensive procedure.

Briefly, the present invention provides a gasoline pump housing which may be adapted to receive the pumping mechanism of a variety of old and outdated pumps. The structure of the present invention includes inner and outer side members which may be used on either side of the pump, and cross bars which may be adjusted both vertically and horizontally, thereby being adapted to receive the various size components of the pumping mechanism of the old and outdated pumps. The front panel and back panel of the housing of the present invention are removably attached to the upright sides, and a pan extending across the top of the housing connects the upper ends of the sides and provides an abutment for the front and back panels.

Each side member includes a pair of channel members, interengaging each other, either of the side members being adapted to receive a lever by means by which the machine is cut on and off. The housing also includes a novel arrangement of the face plate whereby the dial is more readily and easily illuminated by a light located outside of the housing.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a gasoline pump housing adapted to receive any one of a plurality of pumping mechanisms heretofore untilized in gasoline pumps.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a housing for gasoline pump mechanisms, the housing being inexpensive to manufacture, durable in structure and efficient in operation.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a gasoline pump housing wherein the dials are readily readable and easily illuminated from exterior light.

Another object of the present invention is to provide in a gasoline pump housing a new and novel structure for supporting the pump actuating lever of the gasoline pump.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a gasoline pump housing which is relatively light in weight and which may be assembled and disassembled readily and quickly, the housing being constructed of conventional beams, channel members and angle irons.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a gasoline pump housing in which the parts which abut each other are firmly retained in place and will not become loose upon mere loosening of a bolt extending between the two.

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a partially broken front elevational view of the gasoline pump housing constructed in accordance with the present invention, the housing being arranged and shown as receiving the pumping mechanism of one conventional type of pump.

FIG. 2 is a view similar to FIG. 1 but showing the parts of the gasoline pump housing arranged in a different manner and receiving a different conventional type pumping mechanism.

FIG. 3 is a view similar to FIGS. 1 and 2 but showing the gasoline pump housing in still a third arrangement whereby a third conventional type of pumping mechanism is received within the housing.

FIG. 4 is a fragmentary side view of the upper end of the housing shown in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3.

FIG. 5 is a cross sectional view taken substantially along line 5—5 in FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 is a cross sectional view taken substantially along line 6—6 in FIG. 3.

FIG. 7 is a horizontal sectional view of a detail showing the lever mechanism of the pump mounted on the upright side member of the pump housing shown in FIGS. 1–3.

FIG. 8 is a cross sectional view taken substantially along line 8—8 in FIG. 7.

FIG. 9 is an enlarged exploded fragmentary vertical sectional view of a portion of the top pan and side member of the housing shown in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3.

FIG. 10 is an enlarged fragmentary, side elevational view of the face of the housing shown in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3.

FIG. 11 is a cross sectional view taken substantially along line 11—11 in FIG. 1.

FIG. 12 is an enlarged fragmentary side elevational view of the housing shown in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3, portions thereof being broken away to show more details of the construction of the parts thereof.

Referring now in detail to the embodiment chosen for the purpose of illustrating the present invention, it being understood that in its broader aspects the present invention is not limited to the exact details herein depicted, numeral 10 denotes generally the flat, essentially rectangular base of the gasoline pump of the present invention. The upper surface of base 10 is provided at its opposite ends with opposed, transversely extending, side member supporting bars 11. The side member supporting bars 11 are, in the present embodiment, angle irons or L-shaped members which are parallel to each other and have upstanding outer flanges which are respectively aligned with the opposite sides of base 10. The inwardly directed flanges of bars 11 extend along the upper surface of base 10 toward each other and are secured by appropriate bolts or the like (not shown) to base 10.

Tubular side members, denoted generally by numeral 12, are supported entirely by and extend upwardly from the vertical flanges of the bars 11, terminating, as shown in FIG. 4, adjacent the upper surface of the housing. The upright side members 12, therefore, are complementary opposed, parallel members which terminate in the same horizontal plane. Each upright side member 12 is formed from a pair of opposed channel members 13 and 14, the side flanges 15 and 16 thereof respectively overlapping each other. In other words, the inner channel member 13 is slightly narrower than the outer channel member 14 so that the flanges 16 of the outer channel member 14 overlap the flanges 15 of the inner channel member 13.

The inner channel members **13** are substantially heavier than the outer channel member **14** and carry substantially all of the load of the entire structure. The function of the outer channel members **14** is simply to form a part of the protective cover of the housing of the present invention. Thus, the supporting bars **11** are connected solely to the inner channel members **13** at their lower ends.

As best seen in FIG. 9, the web or body of the channel member **14**, at its upper end, extends beyond the flanges **16** and is bent inwardly to provide an abutment plate **17** which projects over and closes the upper end of the tubular side member **12** formed by the channel members **13** and **14**.

Extending between the upper ends of the side members **12** is an inverted U-shaped top pan, denoted generally by numeral **20**. The top pan includes a horizontally disposed top plate **21** which provides substantially the entire top for the housing of the present invention. Depending from the ends of the top plate **21** are a pair of opposed end plates such as end plate **22**, the top plate **21** and the end plates **22** being joined at their junctions by curved portions. The lower end of each end plate **22** is turned inwardly to provide an abutment plate **23**.

Since the top pan **20** is essentialy the same width as the channel members **14**, the abutment plates **17** and **23** are essentially complementary and are provided with aligned holes or apertures through which bolts **24**, **24'** pass to join the two in side-by-side, contiguous relationship, the abutment plate **23** resting upon the abutment plate **17**. For assuring that the abutment plates **17** and **23** are urged into tight engagement with each other, an upwardly curved, rectangular spring member **25** is provided, through the outer end portions of which the bolts **24**, **24'** pass into the abutment plate **23**. Since the outer end portions of the spring member are curved upwardly, the central portion of the spring member **25** is brought into engagement with the central portion of abutment plate **23** as the bolts **24**, **24'** are urged downwardly. Below the abutment plate **17** is a reinforcing plate **26** which is a rectangular member smaller than plate **17** and provided with appropriate holes through which the bolts **24**, **24'** pass. This reinforcing member **26** is a flat element which abuts the lower surface of the abutment plate **17**. The bolts **24**, **24'** below the reinforcing bar **26** receive respectively nuts **27**, **27'** so that as the nuts **27**, **27'** are tightened, the reinforcing bar **26** and the spring member urge the abutment plates **17** and **23** together. Upon slight loosening of either bolt **24** or **24'**, the spring member **25** will take up the looseness thereof and yet still apply a major portion of the clamping force at the central portion of the abutment plate **23**. Hence, essentially no moisture from the exterior will creep into the interior of the housing through the abutment **29**, seen in FIG. 4, formed between the channel member **14** and the top pan **20**.

In FIG. 9 it will be observed that the side edges of the entire pan **20** are turned inwardly to provide depending flanges **30** and **31** respectively. These depending flanges are the same width as the flanges **16** so that the outer ends of the flanges **30** and **31** are aligned with the upper ends of flanges **16** to provide a substantially continuous parallel surface against which the front and back panels **32** and **33** abut.

The flanges **31** and **32** adjacent top plate **21** are provided with U-shaped, upwardly opening drip guides **34** and **35** which form upwardly opening hooks adapted to receive the upper ends of the front panels **32** and **33**. Bolts **34'** provided with sleeves **35'** attach the drip guides **34** and **35** to flanges **31** and **32**, the sleeves **35'** extending between the outer arm of drip guides **34** and **35** and the flanges **31** and **32** whereby a proper spacing is maintained.

Since the housing is essentially symmetrical, the front panel and back panel are identical and interchangeable. Each panel, such as front panel **33**, includes a subpanel and an upper panel connected together. The subpanel includes a front plate **36** which is rectangular in form and includes a pair of inwardly diverging side plates **37** and **38**. The subpanel also includes an inwardly turned lower flange **40** provided with appropriate apertures so that it may be received on the protruding edge of base **10**, the upstanding pins **41** on base **10** protruding through the apertures. The upper panel includes an upwardly and inwardly sloping window provided with a pane of glass **42** surrounded by a rubber seal **43** around the periphery thereof. The rubber seal **43** is received at the front of a U-shaped cap, the cap including a front flange **44** which surrounds the three edges of the seal **43** and the window pane **42**. The arms **45** and **46** of the upper panel or cap lie essentially parallel to the side flanges **37** and **38**, the lower ends of the arms **45** and **46** overlapping the upper edge of these flanges **37** and **38**. A thin rectangular strap **47** extends over the junction of the upper panel and lower panel and receives the lower edge of the seal **43**, thereby confining the window pane **42** within the upper panel. Bolts **48** secure the strap **47**, the upper portion of the lower panel or subpanel and the lower portion of the upper panel together. The top **49** of the cap is essentially flat and extends inwardly parallel to top plate **21**, being provided at its inner extremity with a downwardly turned flange **50**, seen in FIG. 9, the flange **50** having notches and being received in the drip guide **34**. The notches in flange **50** receive the sleeves **35'** when panel **33** is properly positioned in the central cover or main frame.

From the foregoing description it is apparent that, when the front and rear panels **32** and **33** are received by the main frame or central cover formed by the upright side members **12** and the top pan **20**, the inner edges which, incidentally, include turned flanges (not shown) abut the front and rear edges of the upright side edges **12** and the cap **30** so as to provide a closure for the internal mechanism of the pump. Each of panels **32** and **33** is readily removable upon being lifted upwardly so as to disengage the flange **40** from the pins **41** while disengaging the flange **50** from its associated hook such as hooks **35** and **36**.

Within this closure there are a plurality of cross bars which extend between the side members **12**, being supported by a plurality of bearing plates secured to the inner channel members such as channel member **13**. In more detail, the channel members **13** support a pair of opposed, front upper bearing plates **60** and a similar pair of upper, rear bearing plates (not shown). Each bearing plate such as bearing plate **60** is an L-shaped member formed of a short length of angle iron, one flange of which is flat against its channel member **13** and is secured thereto by bolts (not shown). The other flanges of bearing plates **60** extend parallel to each other and are essentially parallel to the front edge of the upright side members **12**. In like manner, the flanges of the upper rear bearing plates (not shown) extend parallel to the back edge of the upright members **12**. Extending between the horizontally aligned flanges of the bearing plates **60** is an upper cross bar **61** which may also be an angle iron secured by bolts such as bolts **62**. In like fashion, a rear upper cross bar (not shown) extends parallel to the front upper cross bar **61** so as to support therebetween the computer **200** of a conventional pumping mechanism, the computer **200** having face plates, such as face plate **63**, immediately behind the inwardly and upwardly tilted window panes, such as window pane **42**, the face plates being essentially vertical and in parallel relationship to each other.

The structure also includes lower bearing plates **64** which are respectively adjacent the front and back edges of each channel member **13**, the bearing plates **64** being short lengths of angle irons each having a flange flat against the inner surface of its channel member **13** and a second flange which extends inwardly of the housing.

As best seen in FIGS. 5 and 6, the lower bearing plates 64 may either be arranged with their outwardly protruding flanges disposed vertically, as shown in FIG. 5, or disposed horizontally as shown in FIG. 6. In FIG. 5, the bearing plates 64 are illustrated as being mounted to their associated channel member 13 by bolts 65 which project through holes in the flanges of the bearing plates and into appropriate holes, such as holes 66, in channel member 13, the holes 66 being disposed in vertical alignment whereby the horizontal position of the bearing plates 64 may be varied, as desired. It will be observed that in FIG. 5 the bolts 65 are aligned parallel to the inwardly protruding flanges of the bearing plates 64. In FIG. 6, however, the bolts 65 are disposed vertically with respect to the inwardly protruding flanges of the bearing plates 64 and pass through the holes, such as holes 66, to thereby hold the bearing plates so that the flanges of bearing plates 64 are horizontally disposed in a common plane, as opposed to being disposed parallel to each other as illustrated in FIG. 5.

Extending between the inwardly protruding flanges of each opposed pair of bearing plates 64 on the channel members 13 are the cross bars 68 which, in the present embodiment, are angle irons or L-shaped members. The ends of the cross bars 68 are secured to the bottom of the inwardly protruding flanges of the bearing plates 64 by means of bolts 69. When the bearing plates 64 are disposed with their flanges horizontal, it is preferable that the cross bars 68 be disposed outwardly in alignment with the outer ends of the bearing plates 64, as illustated in FIG. 6. In such a position, the additional space between the horizontally aligned flanges of the cross bars 68 is provided for receiving larger elements, while the vertical flanges of cross bars 68 are parallel to each other and depend from the outer edges of the horizontal flanges.

Referring now to FIG. 1, it will be seen that when the cross bars 68 are disposed in a lower position they may be utilized to support the pump 70 of a conventional pumping mechanism, the pumping mechanism being designated for the purpose of this disclosure as a "type A" pumping mechanism. The "type A" pumping mechanism is illustrative of various conventional pumping mechanisms, such as the "Bennett 541" or "Bennett 646" pump mechanisms. In FIG. 1, it will be seen that the "type A" pumping mechanism includes an intake pipe 71 which leads from the storage through the base 10 into the pump 70. The pump 70 has incorporated therein an air eliminator through which the gasoline is pumped into the pipe 72 and thence through meter 73 to a discharge pipe 74 for discharge through the hose (not shown) and nozzle (not shown) of the conventional gasoline delivery mechanism which is attached to the pump. The meter 73 drives via shaft 79 the computer 200 which is supported by cross bars 61. The pump 70 is driven by an electric motor 75 via a belt 76, the electric motor 75 being supported from the channel member 13 of one of the upright side members 12. Electricity is supplied to motor 75 via a suitable conduit 77 which leads from a junction box 78.

In FIG. 2 there is illustrated a "type B" pumping mechanism which may be the "Wayne 60" or "Wayne 70" pump mechanism and which includes a pump 80 having a gasoline intake pipe 81. In this instance, the cross bars are raised vertically from the position shown in FIG. 1 so that the pump 80 is carried suspended between and below cross bars 68. Gasoline from intake pipe 81 is pumped via pump 80 and pipe 82 to an air eliminator 84 and thence by pipe 87 to a meter 83 which drives a shaft 89, the shaft 89 driving the computer 200 thereabove. From the meter 83, a pipe 87' channels the gasoline to the hose (not shown) and the discharge nozzle (not shown). The pump 83 is driven by a motor 85 via belt 86, motor 85 being mounted on the right hand side member 12. Electricity is supplied from a junction box 88 via conduit 87' to motor 85.

In utilizing the housing in the type A and type B installations, the bearing plates 64 are disposed so that their flanges are parallel, as illustrated in FIG. 5. In utilizing the housing mechanism for a "type C" installation, for example a "Bowser 595" pump mechanism, it will be observed that the bearing plates 64 must be disposed, as illustrated in FIG. 6, so as to provide a wider area transversely between the cross bars 64 for receiving and supporting the junction box 98 and the motor 95, the junction box 98 being electrically connected to the motor via conduit 97. The motor 95, in turn, drives via belt 96 a pump 90 supported by the right hand upright side member 12. Fuel is pumped by pump 90 from a fuel supply or intake pipe 91 to a fuel discharge pipe 92 which leads to an air eliminator 94 also carried by side member 12. From the air eliminator, the gasoline passes via pipe 82 to a meter 93 carried in suspended fashion from the cross bars 61. The meter 93 drives via shaft 99 the computer 200 thereabove. From the meter 93, the fuel is discharged via pipe 97' to the hose and nozzle (not shown).

In FIG. 7, it will be seen that, when it is desired to support an on-off lever 100, the same nut 101 and bolt 102 which are employed for supporting an upper cross bar 61 may be utilized for clamping within the tubular member 12 a U-shaped bracket 103, the bracket 103 having outwardly turned end flanges through one of which the bolt 102 passes. The other outwardly turned flange is bolted to the inner channel member 13 by means of a bolt 104 and a nut 105. The bolt 104 also functions to support an inwardly projecting arm 106 which carries the conventional cable take-up reel 107. The U-shaped bracket 103 fits snugly within the channel of side member 12, the web of the bracket 103 abutting the inner surface of channel member 14 and the end flanges thereof fitting flat against the inner surface of channel member 13. Bracket 103 is provided with an opening aligned with similar openings in the channel members 13 and 14, and through which the on-off lever 100 projects. The lever 100 is pivotally mounted on a pivot pin 108, pin 108 projecting through the arms of the U-shaped member 103 and being provided with a retaining ring 120 intermediate its ends, as illustrated in FIG. 7. The retaining ring 120 abuts the outer arm of bracket 108 while the outer end of pin 103 abuts the flange 15 of channel member 13. In other words, the U-shaped bracket 103 is sufficiently close to one of a flange 15, and the length of pin 108 from retaining ring 120 to the end of pin 108 is approximately equal or slightly shorter than the distance from the arm of bracket 103 to flange 15 so that this portion of pin 108 is confined between the flange 15 and the arm of the U-shaped bracket 103 whereby the movement of the pin 108 axially is limited to such an extent that it may not be dislodged from the bracket 103 until the bracket 103 is removed.

In FIGS. 10 and 11, it is seen that the face plate 63 is vertical and has along its lower edge a flat, horizontally outwardly extending reflector plate 121 and in its central portion is inwardly deformed to provide pairs of spaced parallel recesses 110 and 111, between each pair of which are a plurality of juxtaposed, rectangular dial openings 112, the dial openings being aligned with the two parallel rows of dials 113. The periphery of dials 113 are closely adjacent opening 112 so that the portion of the periphery of each dial 113 in the opening 112 projects outwardly beyond the innermost portions of the recesses 110 and 111 whereby the numerals on the dials 113 may be respectively viewed through dial openings 112, the dial openings 112 being separated by vertical, outwardly convex straps 114, the straps 114 extending between the horizontal recesses 110 and 111 and conforming to the contour of the periphery of the dials 113.

The recesses 110 and 111 are usually painted black and the reflector plate 121 white so that any light impinging on the surface of the reflector plate 121 is reflected generally in the direction of the dials 113, so as to illuminate these dials. Heretofore, face plates of the prior

art were either lighted from the interior or were upwardly slanted to receive the light.

It will also be observed that the upwardly and inwardly tilted window pane **42** occupies substantially the upper panel and is etched to provide a transluscent outer perimeter **130** which hides the edges of face plate **63**. This permits adequate light to shine upon the face plate **63** and the reflector plate **121**. Hence, there is little need for additional internal lighting for the dials **113**, since under normal conditions the filling station will have adequate lighting at night so that the light, passing through the relatively large window pane **42** and its translucent perimeter **130** and impinging upon plates **63** and **121**, will be sufficient to provide adequate lighting for the dials **113**.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that many variations may be made in the embodiments chosen for the purpose of illustrating the present invention without departing from the scope thereof, as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a gasoline pump housing the combination comprising, a flat base, a pair of upright side members extending from said base, each of said upright side members including a relatively strong inner channel member and a relatively weak outer channel member, the flanges of the outer channel member overlapping the flanges of the inner channel member to define a tubular structure, a top pan connecting the ends of said side members for forming therewith a central cover, a front panel removably connected to the front of said central cover, a back panel removably connected to the back of said central cover, a bracket within the tubular structure of one of said side members, said bracket having a web adjacent one channel member of said one of said side members and a flange secured against the other channel member of said one of said side members, a pin passing through said bracket parallel to said web and confined in its position by the flange of one of the channel members and a lever pivotally carried by said pin, said channel members and said bracket having aligned openings through which said lever passes.

2. In a gasoline pump housing the combination comprising an upright side member including an inner channel member and an outer channel member, the flanges of the one channel member overlapping the flanges of the other channel member to define a tubular structure, a bracket within the tubular structure of said side member, said bracket having a web adjacent one channel member of said side member and a flange against the other channel member of said side member, a pin passing through said bracket and confined in its position by said flange of one of the channel members and a lever carried by said pin, said channel members and said bracket having aligned openings through which said lever passes.

3. In a gasoline pump housing the combination comprising, a flat base, a pair of upright side members extending from said base, each of said upright side members including a pair of inner and outer channel members, the flanges of the outer channel member overlapping the flanges of the inner channel member to define a tubular structure, an inverted U-shaped top pan connecting the ends of said side members said top pan including a top plate and a pair of downwardly extending side plates, the ends of said side plates being respectively connected to the upper ends of the outer channel members of said side members for forming therewith a central cover having a front panel removably connected to the front of said central cover, a back panel removably connected to the back of said central cover, a plurality of cross bars disposed between the inner channel members of said side members parallel to said base and means for positioning said cross bars in a plurality of positions along said inner channel members for receiving and supporting any one of a plurality of pump mechanisms of the gasoline pump.

4. In a gasoline pump housing the combination comprising, a flat base, a pair of parallel upright side members extending from said base, said upright side members including relatively strong inner channel members connected by their lower ends to said base and relatively weak outer channel members connected to said inner channel members, the flanges of the channel members overlapping each other to define a tubular structure, an inverted U-shaped top pan connecting the ends of said side members, abutment plates extending from the upper ends of said outer channel member over the tubular openings of said side members, said top pan including a top plate and a pair of downwardly extending side plates, abutment plates on the ends of said side plates and abutting respectively the abutment plates of said outer channel member, means connecting the abutting abutment plates together, said side members and said top pan forming a central cover, a front panel removably connected to the front of said central cover, and a back panel removably connected to the back of said central cover.

5. The structure defined in claim 4 wherein said means connecting the abutment plates together includes a curved spring member extending across one of said abutment plates, the central portion of said spring member engaging its abutment plate, bolts extending through the end portions of said spring member and through the abutting abutment plates and nuts on the ends of said bolts for tightening thereon to urge the central portion of said spring member against the central portion of its abutment plate to thereby urge the abutting abutment plates together.

6. In a gasoline pump housing the combination comprising, a flat base, a pair of parallel upright side members extending from said base, said upright side members including relatively strong inner channel members connected by their lower ends to said base and relatively weak outer channel members connected to said inner channel members, the flanges of the channel members overlapping each other to define a tubular structure, an inverted U-shaped top pan connecting the ends of said side members, abutment plates extending from the upper ends of said outer channel member over the tubular openings of said side members, said top pan including a top plate and a pair of downwardly extending side plates, abutment plates on the ends of said side plates and abutting the abutment plates of said outer channel member, means connecting the abutting abutment plates together, said side members and said top pan forming a central cover, a front panel removably connected to the front of said central cover, a back panel removably connected to the back of said central cover, a bracket within the tubular structure of one of said side members, said bracket having a web adjacent one channel member of said one of said side members and flanges against the other channel member of said one of said side members, a pin passing through said bracket and confined in its position by said flange of one of the channel members and a lever carried by said pin, said channel members and said bracket having aligned openings through which said lever passes.

7. The structure defined in claim 6 wherein one of said panels is provided in its upper portion with an upwardly and inwardly tilted window pane, an upright face plate inwardly adjacent said window pane, a reflector plate connected to the lower edge of said face plate, said face plate being deformed inwardly to provide a pair of recesses parallel to each other, said face plate having an opening between said recesses and a dial having a portion of its periphery adjacent said opening for receiving light passing through said window pane and reflected by said reflector plate.

8. In a gasoline pump housing the combination comprising a panel provided in its upper portion with an upwardly and inwardly tilted window pane, an upright face plate inwardly adjacent said window pane, a reflector plate connected to the lower edge of said face

plate, said face plate being deformed inwardly to provide a pair of recesses parallel to each other, said face plate having an opening between said recesses and a computer provided with a dial having a portion of its periphery adjacent said opening for receiving light passing through said window pane and reflected by said reflector plate.

9. In a gasoline pump housing, a flat base, a pair of parallel upright side members extending from said base, each of said upright side members including a relatively strong inner channel member and a relatively weak outer channel member, the flanges of the outer channel member overlapping the flanges of the inner channel member to define a tubular structure, an inverted U-shaped top pan connecting the ends of said side members, said top pan including a top plate and a pair of downwardly extending side plates, the ends of said side plates being respectively connected to the upper ends of the outer channel members of said side members for forming therewith a central cover having parallel front and back edges, a front panel removeably connected to the front of said central cover and abutting the front edges of said side members and said top pan, a back panel removeably connected to the back of said central cover and abutting the back edges of said side members and said top pan, hanger means along the edges of said top pan for receiving the top edges of the aforesaid panels, a plurality of cross bars disposed between the inner channel members of said side members parallel to said base, and a plurality of bearing plates on said side members for supporting the ends of said cross bars, bearing plates being positionable in a plurality of positions along said inner channel members for disposing said cross bars in a plurality of positions both vertically and transversely of said side members, said cross bars being adapted to receive and support any one of a plurality of pump mechanisms of the gasoline pump.

10. In a gasoline pump housing of the type for enclosing a gasoline pump mechanism, the pump mechanism including a computor for indicating the price of the gasoline delivered, and additional elements, said additional elements including a pump driven by a motor for delivering the gasoline from an intake pipe, and a meter through which the gasoline is pumped, the meter driving the computor, the combination comprising a base through which the intake pipe passes, a pair of opposed upright side members, a top pan joining the ends of said side members and a plurality of vertically spaced horizontally parallel cross bars extending between said side members, the upper pair of said cross bars being fixed and supporting said computor in the upper portion of said housing, and means connected to the lower pair of cross bars for positioning said lower pair of crossbars in various positions vertically between said side member, said lower pair of cross bars being adapted selectively to receive certain of said elements.

11. In a gasoline pump housing of the type for enclosing a gasoline pump mechanism, the pump mechanism including a computor for indicating the price of the gasoline delivered, a pump driven by a motor for delivering the gasoline from an intake pipe, and a meter through which the gasoline is pumped, the meter driving the computor, the combination comprising a base through which the intake pipe passes, a pair of opposed upright side members, a top pan joining the ends of said side members and a plurality of vertically spaced horizontally parallel cross bars extending between said side members, the upper pair of said cross bars being fixed and supporting said computor in the upper portion of said housing, the lower pair of cross bars being positionable vertically between said side member, said lower pair of cross bars being adapted selectively to receive said pump, or said motor, said side members being adapted when said pump is received by said lower cross bars to receive said motor and when said motor is received by said lower cross bars to receive said pump.

12. In a gasoline pump housing of the type wherein a face plate is supported in the upper portion of the housing, and a window pane is disposed outwardly adjacent the face plate, the combination wherein said face plate is disposed essentially vertically and said window pane is disposed in an upwardly and inwardly tilted position, said face plate and said window pane converge upwardly toward each other, and a reflector extending from the lower portion of said face plate toward the lower portion of said window pane, said window pane being provided with a translucent perimeter, said window pane and translucent perimeter being so dimensioned that said translucent perimeter shields the edges of said face plate from view while permitting light to pass therethrough directly onto said face plate and be reflected by said reflector onto said face plate.

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