(No Model.)

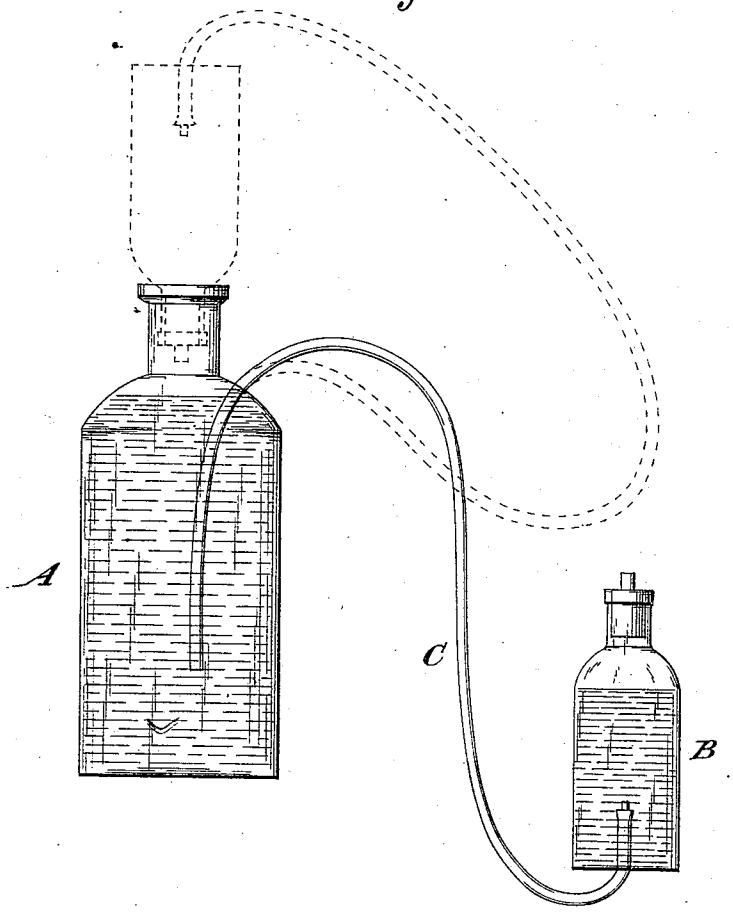
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S. H. B. COCHRANE.

Apparatus for Storing and Drawing Liquids.

No. 236,671. **Patented Jan. 18, 1881.**

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
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A. Ruppert.

S. H. B. Cochrane
Inventor;
by R. Mason
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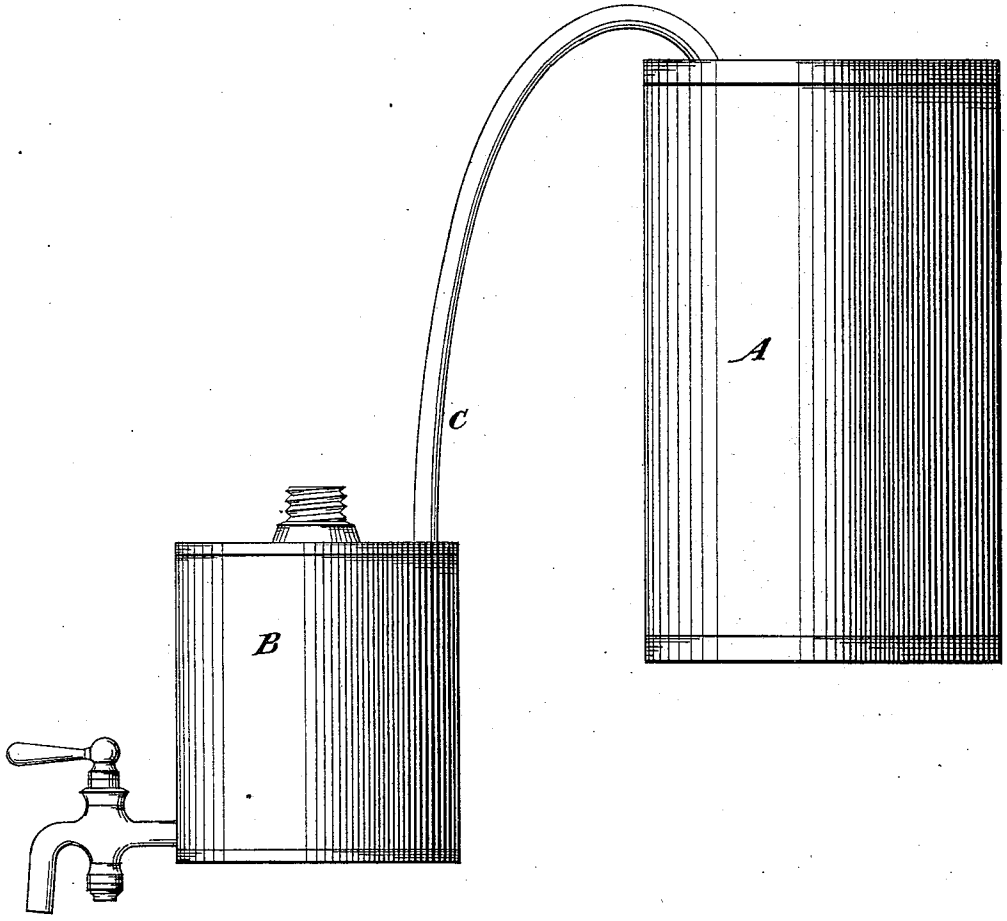
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

S. H. B. COCHRANE.

Apparatus for Storing and Drawing Liquids.

No. 236,671. **Patented Jan. 18, 1881.**

Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SEABIRD H. B. COCHRANE, OF TIPPECANOE CITY, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM W. CRANE, OF SAME PLACE.

APPARATUS FOR STORING AND DRAWING LIQUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 236,671, dated January 18, 1881.

Application filed December 6, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SEABIRD H. B. COCHRANE, of Tippecanoe City, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Apparatus for Storing and Drawing Liquids, of which the following is a specification.

This improvement is particularly designed for use by druggists and others who keep liquids in large bottles or receivers, from which it is desired to withdraw the liquid without removing the same from its shelf. This is accomplished by the use of a tube and independent vessel for containing a small quantity of the liquid, which may be used as a stopper until it is desired to withdraw a portion of the contents of the larger receiver.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1, I have shown, in elevation, a bottle and stopper connected by a tube. In Fig. 2 I have shown a similar apparatus where the receiving-vessel is not designed to be used as a stopper.

The following description will enable persons of ordinary skill to construct and operate my invention.

A is the receiver, intended to contain a quantity of the liquid to be stored.

B is the smaller vessel, which, in the case illustrated in Fig. 1, may be made in the form of a globe or other fanciful device, to serve as a stopper for the mouth of the larger vessel.

C is a tube, which extends from near the bottom of the receiver A a short distance into the shell of the smaller vessel B.

Both the large receiver A and the smaller vessel being filled with the liquid, the smaller vessel, being depressed or held so as to discharge, will cause a vacuum in the tube or siphon, which will thereby be filled from the larger vessel, establishing a current and supplying the waste from the larger vessel. The siphon and the small vessel will now remain full, and the liquid may be drawn from the smaller vessel by means of a stop-cock, as shown in Fig. 2; or, if furnished with a small drip-pipe, as shown in Fig. 1, it may be turned mouth down and inserted as a stopper in the neck of the larger vessel, and the liquid will be held in suspense by atmospheric pressure. If, now, the stopper is removed from the larger vessel and held with its point slightly below the upper level of the liquid in the receiver A, the liquid will flow from the smaller vessel drop by drop. If depressed to a lower level, it will flow from the tubular mouth in a stronger stream, increasing in rapidity of flow as the head is increased by depressing the larger vessel, the waste from the larger vessel being supplied through the siphon, maintaining a constant quantity in the smaller vessel. When a sufficient quantity of the liquid has thus been drawn out, the flow may be stopped by lifting the latter until its mouth is above the larger vessel. It may then be inserted in the mouth of the larger vessel as a stopper, and will remain filled to the mouth of the siphon.

In operating my improved siphon, organized as shown in Fig. 2, where the vessel A is a barrel or other large storing-tank, the smaller vessel B may be placed in any position convenient for use below the vessel A. Now, if the vessel B is filled with a liquid, it will only be necessary to connect the siphon-tube C with the interior of the vessel A, so as to extend into the liquid therein contained. If, now, the stop-cock in vessel B is opened, the liquid will flow out of said vessel B, and an equal amount be drawn out of vessel A through the siphon, so that by this means it will not be necessary to fill the siphon with the liquid before the latter will flow through it, as in ordinary cases.

If it is not convenient, in the first instance, to fill the vessel B with the oil or other liquid to be drawn, the apparatus can be started by pouring into the vessel B a definite quantity of water and connecting the siphon-tube, as before stated. By drawing off, through the stop-cock in vessel B, the measured quantity of water, the vessel will be left supplied with an equal quantity of the oil or other liquid.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the receiving-vessel A, the discharging-vessel B, and the intermediate siphon, C, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the receiver A and vessel B, constructed to form a stopper for the vessel A, and the intermediate tube, C, arranged, in relation to the two vessels, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand.

SEABIRD H. B. COCHRANE.

Witnesses:
JOHN A. NUMLIRT,
E. H. KERR.