E. MILLER.

RESERVE CARBID RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 19, 1911.

1,038,932. Patented Sept. 17, 1912.

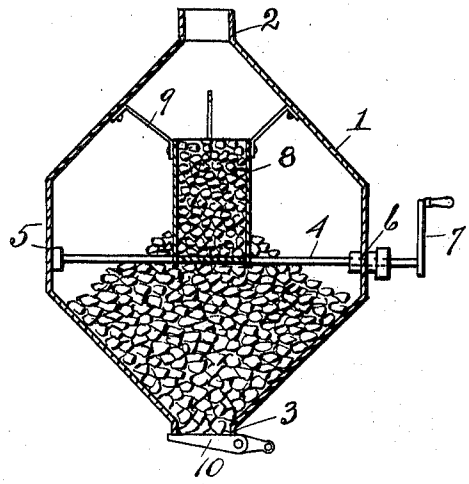

Fig. 3.

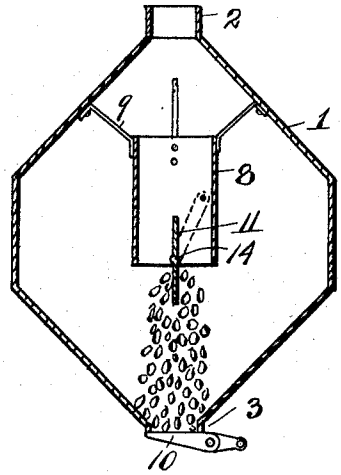

Fig. 4.

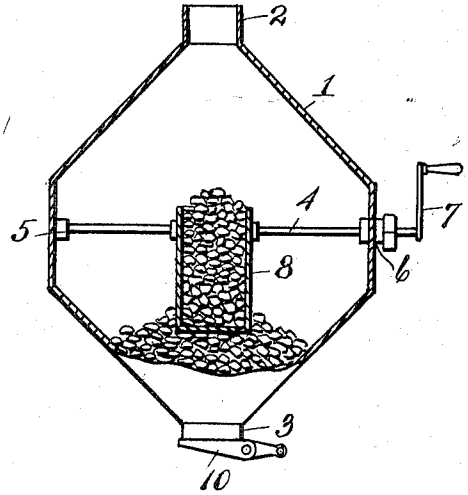

Fig. 1.

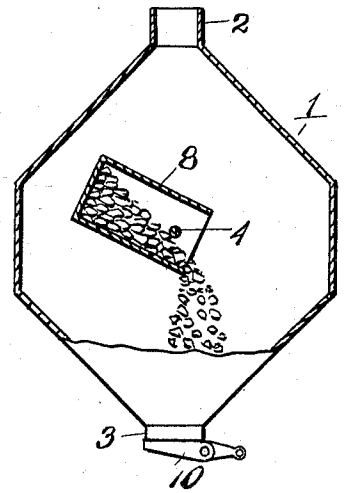

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN MILLER, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO MILLER LIGHTING COMPANY, INC., OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION.

RESERVE CARBID-RECEPTACLE.

1,038,932. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 17, 1912.

Application filed June 19, 1911. Serial No. 634,116.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Reserve Carbid-Receptacles, and declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to reserve supply receptacles for carbid-magazines for use in connection with acetylene-generators. It is usually the case that the supply of carbid in the main magazine gives out at an unexpected moment when the owner of the apparatus is not in a position to immediately refill the magazine. In fact, there is a provision in most insurance policies which prohibits the filling of acetylene-magazines at night, and even without this deterrent it is a dangerous practice to attempt refilling after dark.

It is the object of this invention to provide a timely and certain warning of the necessity of providing further carbid for the generator, and at the same time afford a sufficient supply for one night, and thereby carry the user over until the next day when he may safely refill the main magazine.

Another object of this invention is a reserve supply receptacle which is not operable until the main supply in the magazine has been almost exhausted.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a vertical section of the carbid-magazine and the reserve supply receptacle. Fig. 2, is a vertical section at right angles to the section shown in Fig. 1, showing the receptacle in dumping position. Fig. 3, is a vertical section of a modified form of reserve supply receptacle. Fig. 4, is a vertical section at right angles to the section shown in Fig. 3, and showing the carbid being dumped from the reserve receptacle.

The magazine 1 may be of any desired shape and is provided with an opening 2 at the top through which it may be filled, and with a discharge opening 3 at the bottom through which the carbid is discharged into the generator (not shown). The opening 3 is controlled by a cover 10 which is actuated in opening and closing by a feeding apparatus (not shown) of a standard type which is well known in the art, and which is not shown for the reason that it is no part of my invention.

A rod 4 is horizontally disposed arcoss the magazine 1, being journaled in a bracket 5 at one side of the magazine and the bearing 6 at the other side, which is provided with proper packing to prevent the escape of gas. A cylindrical receptacle 8, considerably longer than its width, is fastened to the rod and hangs down therefrom almost to the bottom of the magazine. The center of gravity of this receptacle is somewhat below the point of its attachment to the rod. On the end of the rod 4 at the outside of the magazine a crank handle 7 is fastened. When the magazine is filled through the opening 2 the carbid enters the magazine chamber filling both the magazine and the receptacle 8. As the carbid surrounds the receptacle 8, it is not possible to turn the receptacle so that it may be emptied, but when the carbid has been drawn out of the main chamber of the magazine to a point below the bottom of the receptacle 8, at which point it is almost entirely exhausted from the magazine, the receptacle 8 is then free to be revolved by the rod 4 by the operator's actuating the crank handle 7. Its contents are emptied into the main chamber of the magazine 2 where they are ready to be drawn upon and last until the next day, when both the magazine and the reserve supply receptacle can be refilled.

In the form shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the reserve supply receptacle 8 is hung from the top of the magazine 2 by brackets 9. The rod 4 runs through the disk 11 that forms the bottom of the receptacle 8. This disk is adapted to be turned by the rod opening and closing the opening at the bottom of the receptacle. When the main chamber of the magazine and the receptacle are both filled, it is impossible to turn the crank 7 because the disk 11 is firmly held by the surrounding carbid. However, when the storage in the main chamber is reduced below the path of travel of the disk, when it is swung by the rod 4, the contents of the re-

ceptacle 8 may be emptied into the main chamber of the magazine by rocking the crank handle 7.

What I claim is:—

An acetylene generator having in combination with the main magazine, a rod journaled therein, a bucket attached near its top to the rod, the said bucket being comparatively deep so that its lower end reaches nearly to the outlet of the main magazine, and means by which the rod may be rocked.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWIN MILLER.

Witnesses:
STUART C. BARNES,
VERA PILLMAN.