Dec. 16, 1924. 1,519,725

G. E. FARLEY

AIR, WATER, AND LIGHT SERVICE TOWER

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Fig. 1.

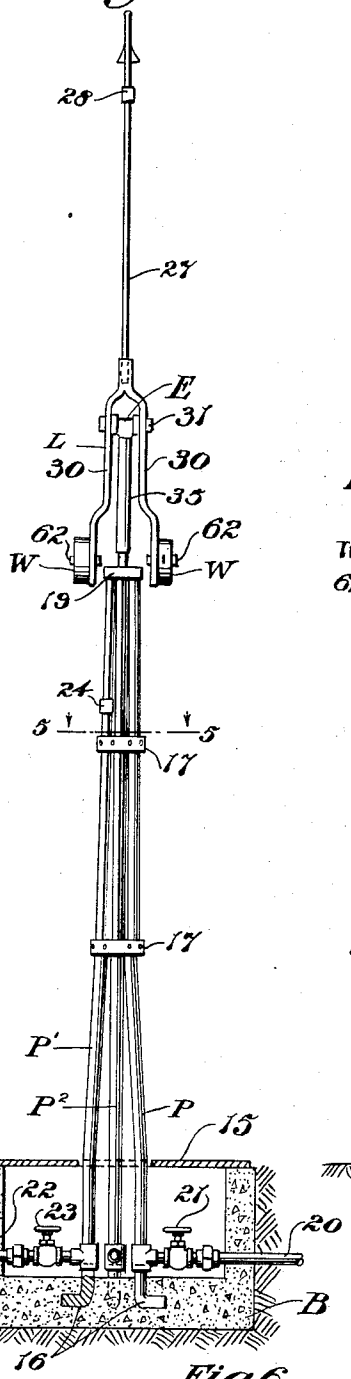



Fig. 2.

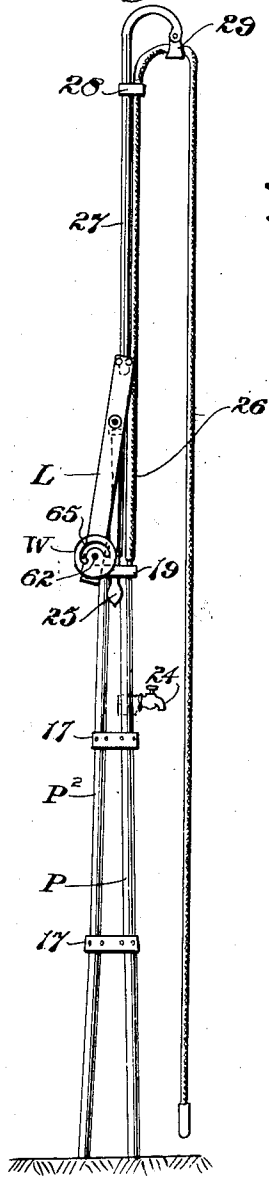



Fig. 3.

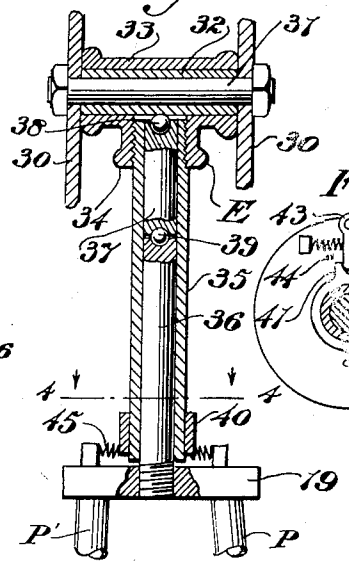



Fig. 4.

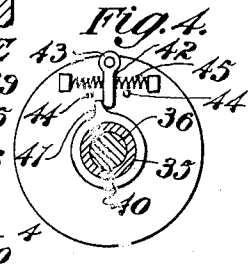



Fig. 5.

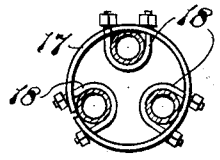



Fig. 7.

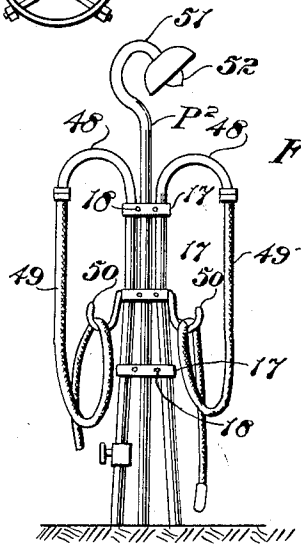
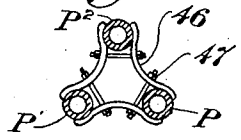



Fig. 6.




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Fig. 8.

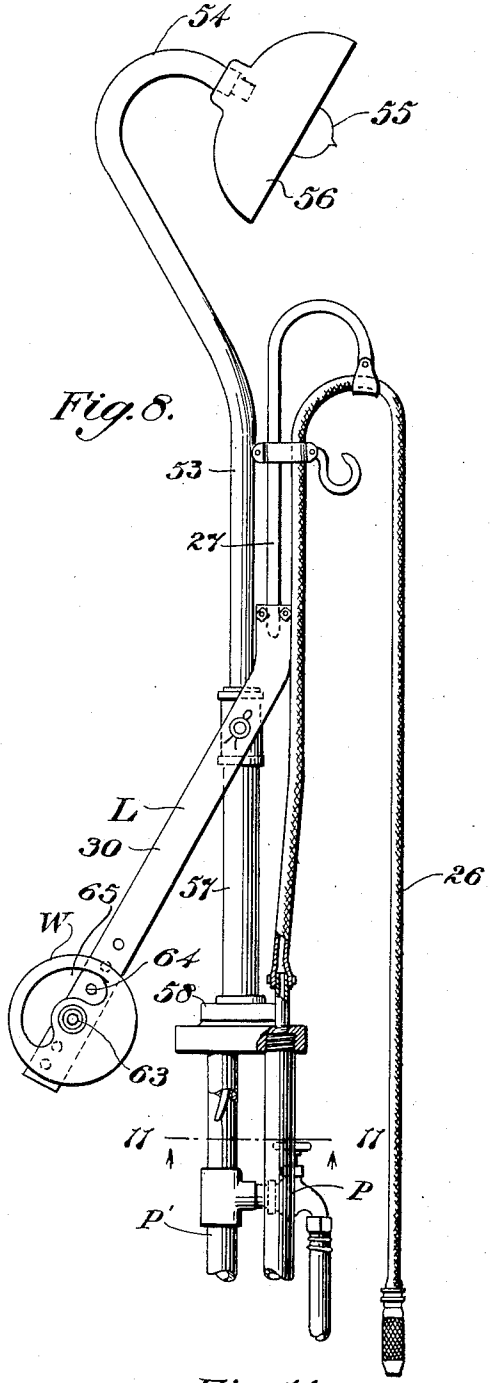



Fig. 9.

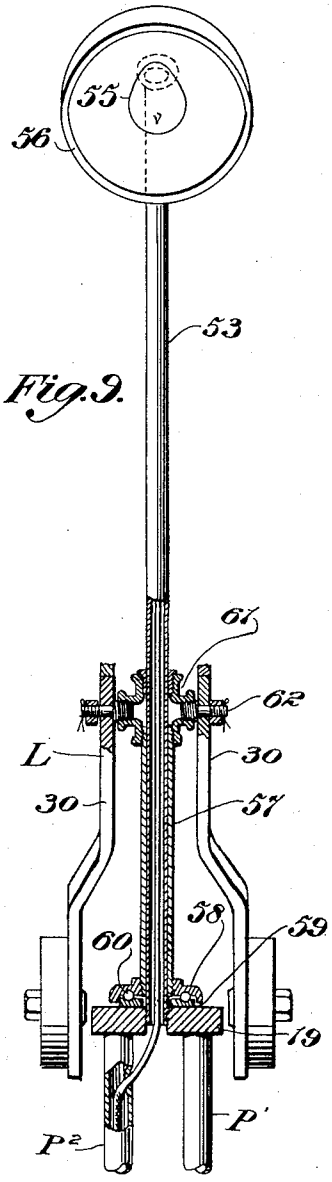



Fig. 10.

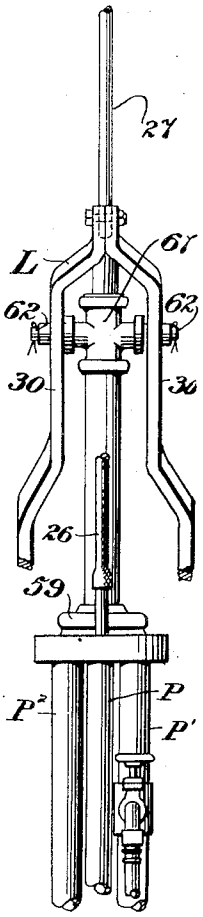
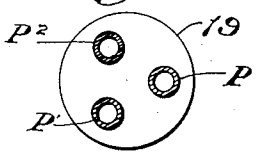



Fig. 11.




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1,519,725

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. FARLEY, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO SERVICE EQUIPMENT COMPANY, OF HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIFORNIA, A CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA.

## AIR, WATER, AND LIGHT SERVICE TOWER.

Application filed January 12, 1922. Serial No. 528,724.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. FARLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Air, Water, and Light Service Towers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to service towers for gasoline stations to facilitate a dispensing of water and air, and the purpose of my invention is the provision of a service tower of extremely simple and inexpensive construction which utilizes the dispensing pipes as well as an electric conduit in providing a standard which combines the strength of all of the pipes in supporting each of the pipes in upright position.

It is also the purpose of my invention to provide a service tower in which means is included for rotatably and extensibly supporting an air hose to facilitate its application to the tires of a vehicle and to normally maintain the hose in suspended position when not in use.

I will describe three forms of service towers embodying my invention and will then point out the novel features thereof in claims.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 is a view showing in rear elevation one form of service tower embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a view showing the service tower in side elevation.

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view of the tower shown in the preceding views.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 5 showing a modified securing means for the several pipes comprised in the tower.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary view showing in side elevation another form of service tower embodying my invention.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary view showing in side elevation and partly in section a third form of service tower embodying my invention.

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 8 and taken at right angles to the latter.

Figure 10 is a view similar to Figure 9 with those portions shown in section in Figure 9 in side elevation.

Figure 11 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 11—11 of Figure 8.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts in each of the several views.

Referring specifically to the drawings and particularly to Figures 1 and 2, my invention in its present embodiment comprises a recessed base B formed of concrete or other suitable material which is adapted to be embedded within the ground as shown in Figure 1 and covered by a plate 15 having an opening through which pipes P, P′ and $P^2$ are adapted to extend. The lower ends of the pipes are fixedly secured within the base by means of L shaped extensions 16 embedded within the base and threadedly connected to the lower ends of the pipes so as to allow of the application or removal of the latter. As shown in Figure 5, the pipes are arranged at the corners of a triangle and are secured in these positions by means of circular bands 17 through which extend U shaped bolts 18 arranged in embracing relation to the pipes so that they are securely retained to the bands. As shown in Figures 1 and 2, the bands 17 are arranged at suitable intervals along the length of the pipes thereby cooperating with the bolts in effectively securing the pipes and thereby providing the standard of the tower which combines the strength of all of the pipes. As clearly shown in Figure 3 the upper ends of the pipes are rigidly connected to a disc shaped head 19 which obviously coacts with the bands 17 in maintaining the pipes in definite relation to each other against all longitudinal and lateral stresses.

The pipe P constitutes an air pipe to which air is adapted to be supplied from a pipe 20 extending into the base B where it is connected to the pipe by a suitable union, and provided with a valve 21 for controlling the passage of air to the pipe P. The pipe P′ constitutes a water pipe to which water is supplied from a pipe 22 provided with a valve 23. As shown in Figure 2, the pipe P′ is formed with a spigot 24 to which a hose (not shown) may be connected for supplying water to the radiator of an automobile. The pipe $P^2$ constitutes a conduit through which wires are extended for

conducting current to a lamp 25 secured in depending relation with respect to the head 19. This lamp is designed to illuminate the tower and the surrounding area to facilitate the use of the tower at night.

The air pipe P is provided with a flexible extension or hose 26 connected to the upper end of the pipe through the head 19 and attached to a yoke 27 carried by a lever L. Brackets 28 and 29 are associated with the yoke 27 to slidably receive the hose 26 and to normally support the same so as to prevent breaking of the hose. The yoke 27 constitutes in effect an integral part of the lever L and the latter is made up of a pair of arms 30 connected to each other and to the yoke at one end, and spaced apart at the opposite end for the purpose of allowing unrestricted rocking movement of the lever. As shown in Figure 3, the arms 30 are fulcrumed on a bolt or pin 31 extended through a bearing sleeve 32 rotatably fitted in a horizontal portion 33 of a T E. The vertical portion 34 of the T is threadedly secured to the upper end of a tubular standard 35. The standard 35 in turn is rotatably mounted on an arm 36 threadedly secured to the head 19. Above the arm and within the standard is a relatively short arm 37 having its upper end cupped to receive a ball bearing 38 which is adapted to contact with and support the bearing sleeve 32. The confronting ends of the arms 36 and 37 are likewise cupped to receive a ball bearing 39, and the bearings 39 and 38 coact to support with the least possible friction the rotational movement of the bearing sleeve 32 and the standard 35.

The rotational movement of the standard 35 is limited to one complete cycle by means of a collar 40 fixed to the lower end of the standard and provided with a lip 41 (Figure 4) which is adapted to engage a finger 42 pivoted at 43 on the head 19. Lugs 44 are formed on the head 19 for limiting the swinging movement of the finger 42, and springs 45 are associated with the finger to normally urge the latter to an intermediate position between the lugs.

From this arrangement it will be clear that when the standard 35 is rotated in either direction and through a complete cycle the lip 41 will engage the finger 42 and thereby lock the standard against further rotation. The springs 45 serve to cushion the movement of the finger 42 as will be understood.

In Figure 6 I have shown a modified means for securing the pipes P, P′ and $P^2$ in triangular formation, this means in the present instance comprising curved plates 46 through which are extended bolts 47 to secure the ends of the plates in embracing position with relation to the pipes.

In Figure 7 another form of service tower is shown in which the standard is made up of three pipes arranged in triangular formation and secured together at intervals by the bands 17 and the bolts 18. In the present instance however, the water and air pipes are extended to provide return bends 48, and to these bends hose 49 are connected. The hose 49 are normally sustained upon the tower by hooks 50 secured to one of the bands 17. The pipe $P^2$ is extended above the bends 48 where it is bent to provide a gooseneck 51 upon which is supported a lamp 52. Referring now to Figures 8, 9 and 10, I have here shown another form of service tower embodying my invention in which the three pipes P, P′ and $P^2$ are associated with each other in the same manner as described in connection with the tower shown in Figure 1. However, in the present form, an extension of the conduit or pipe $P^2$ is provided, such extension being designated at 53, with the wires extended from the pipe $P^2$ to the extension in a manner clearly shown in Figure 9. The upper end of the extension 53 is provided with a gooseneck 54 carrying a lamp 55 and a shade 56. This extension 53 is threadedly fitted within the head 19 and rotatably embracing the extension is a sleeve 57 carrying at its lower end a collar 58 adapted to coact with a ring 59 in providing a raceway for balls 60. This arrangement obviously serves to rotatably support the sleeve upon the extension. The upper end of the sleeve 57 carries a member 61 in which is threadedly fitted pins 62. Rotatably supported on the pins are arms 30 of the lever L, such lever being of the same construction as the lever L in the first form of tower, and carrying a yoke 27 to support the air hose 26.

The levers L in the service towers shown in Figures 1 and 8, by virtue of their mounting are capable of being rotated around the tower as a center, while at the same time they can be rocked about the pins 62 or 31 as a center to allow the extension of the hose as will be understood. Normally, the levers are urged to the positions shown in Figures 2 and 8 by virtue of weights W adjustably sustained on the arms 30 by a pin 63 removably fitted in openings 64. This adjustability of the weights allows of a varying of the normal position of the levers so that the members 26 can be normally sustained in any elevated position desired. As a further means of adjustment of the weights, the latter are slotted as indicated at 65 so that the preponderance of weight in any one weight is at a given point. It will thus be seen that by rotating the weights upon the pin 63 the heaviest point of the weights can be disposed at any desired point which of necessity varies the position of the preponderance of weight with reference to the pivots 31 or 62.

Although I have herein shown and described only three forms of service towers embodying my invention it is to be under-

stood that various changes and modifications may be made herein without departing from the spirit of the invention and the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A service tower comprising a plurality of pipes arranged and secured together to provide a standard, a member rotatably sustained on the pipes, a weighted lever pivotally supported on the member, a yoke carried by the lever, and a hose carried by the yoke and constituting an extension of one of said pipes.

2. A service tower comprising a plurality of upstanding pipes arranged and secured together to provide a standard, a member rotatably sustained on the pipes, a weighted lever pivotally supported on the member, and a flexible pipe carried by the lever and constituting an extension of one of the pipes.

3. A service tower comprising a standard including pipes, a tubular member rotatably sustained on the standard, a conduit extending through said member and fixed to the standard, a lever rockingly sustained on the tubular member, a yoke carried by the lever, means for urging the lever to a vertical position, and a hose slidably sustained on the yoke and constituting an extension of one of said pipes.

4. A service tower comprising a standard, a member fixed to the standard, a tubular member surrounding the first member, a T member sustained on the tubular member, a bearing sleeve within the head of said T, a pin within the sleeve, a lever comprising arms secured to the pin, weights on the arms, a third member within the tubular member and interposed between said bearing sleeve and the first member, and ball bearings interposed between the first and third members and the third member and the bearing sleeve.

5. A service tower comprising a standard, a member rotatably sustained on the standard, a weighted lever fulcrumed on the member, a hose sustained on the lever, and yieldable means for limiting the rotational movement of said member in one direction or the other.

6. A service tower comprising a standard, a member rotatably sustained on the standard, a weighted lever fulcrumed on the member, a hose sustained on the lever, means for limiting the rotational movement of said member in one direction or the other, said means comprising a lip fixed to the member, a pivoted finger in the path of movement of the lip, lugs for limiting the movement of the finger in either direction, and springs for urging the finger to an intermediate position between said lugs.

7. A service tower comprising a standard, a member fixed to the standard, a tubular member loosely embracing the first member for rotation thereon, a third member rotatable in the tubular member in line with the fixed member, antifrictional bearings interposed between all of the members, and a lever carried by the tubular member.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

GEORGE E. FARLEY.