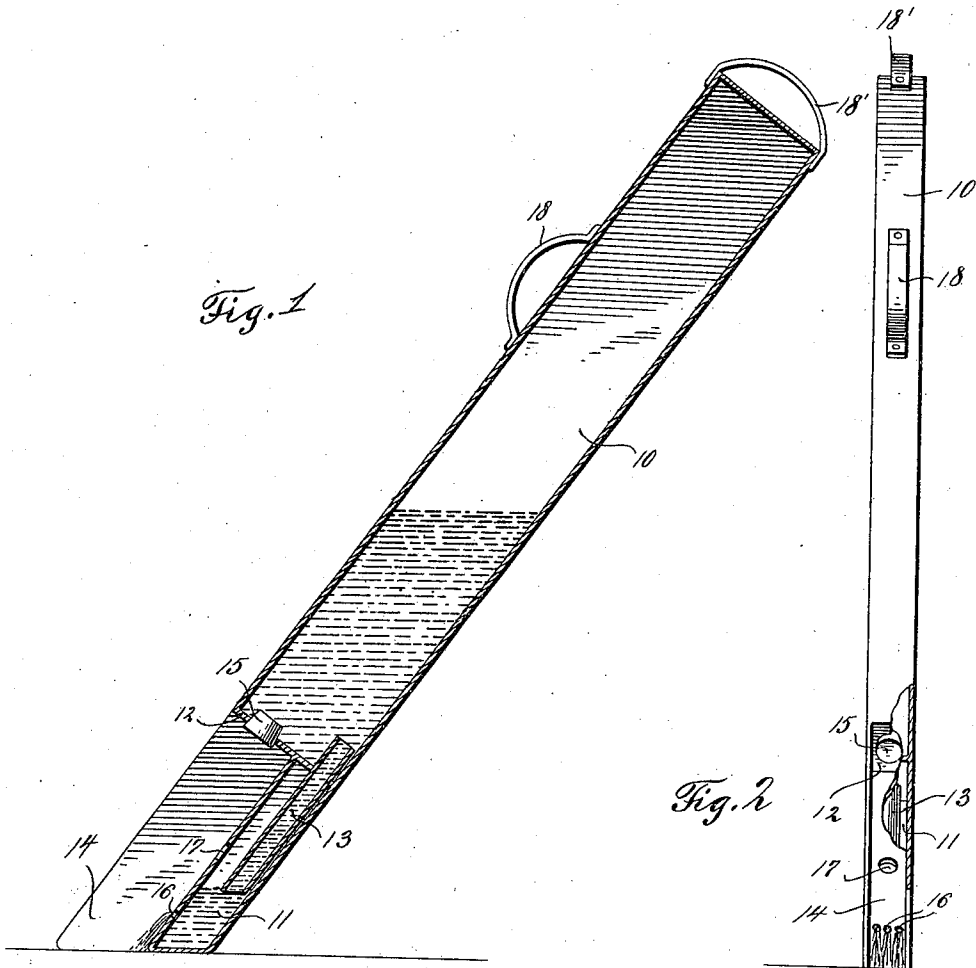


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TENNIS COURT MARKER.
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975,948.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.



Witnesses

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TENNIS-COURT MARKER.

975,948.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NORMAN HALSEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Charleston, in the county of Charleston and State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tennis-Court Markers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tennis court markers and is designed to construct a marker which will be equally applicable on clay and grass courts.

It is also designed to construct a marker in which the necessity of valves, belts etc. will be eliminated.

It also contemplates the construction of a marker of this nature wherein the lime and water may be mixed thus eliminating the use of an extra mixing receptacle.

Furthermore it provides a means whereby the line made by the marker will be clearly defined and clean cut.

With the above and other objects in view this invention consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, all as hereinafter more fully described, claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a central longitudinal section of a marker constructed in accordance with the present invention; Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof, parts being broken away.

Referring more particularly to the drawings 10 indicates the elongated tank having a reduced outlet passage or reservoir 11 formed at its lower terminal, said passage 11 being separated from the main tank or reservoir 10 by the partition 12. A pipe 13 pierces the partition 12 and connects the tank with the outlet passage or reservoir 11. The outlet reservoir or passage 11 is flanked on each side by the flanges 14, said flanges forming a continuation of the side of the tank 10. These flanges are so constructed that they form means for limiting the size of the line created by the marker so that the same is a uniform width throughout its entire length. The partition 12 on the exterior of the outlet reservoir or passage 11 is pierced by an opening which is closed by a plug or similar device 15. Through this opening the lime and water may be inserted into the tank 10, separately, and by shaking the tank from side to side the water and

lime will become thoroughly mixed thus eliminating the necessity of the using of a separate mixing vessel.

Adjacent the lower extremity of the outlet reservoir or passage 11, the side thereof adjacent the flanges 14, is pierced by a series of openings 16 through which the liquid contained in the tank 10 and the outlet passage or reservoir, passes flowing down the side of the reservoir or passage 11 to the ground, being limited in the latter movement by the flanges 14. An air opening 17 is located substantially midway the length of the side of the reservoir or passage 11 containing the opening 16, said opening 17 forming an air inlet.

From the foregoing it will be readily seen that when the marker is in the position shown in Fig. 1 the liquid will flow through the pipe 13 into the outlet passage or reservoir 11, said liquid rising substantially to the level indicated by the lower terminal of the pipe 13, thus constantly keeping a definite quantity of the marker liquid in the lower extremity of the outlet passage 11. In this manner it will be understood that the liquid in the lower terminal of the outlet passage or reservoir 11 will flow through the opening 16 to the ground.

Suitable handles 18 and 18' are located on the upper side and end of the tank 10 respectively and aid in the handling of the marker.

It will be understood that when the marker is not in use, the article is reversed in such a manner that the handle 18' is located adjacent to the ground and this causes the liquid contained in the tank 10 and the outlet reservoir 11 to gravitate to the upper end of the tank.

Having thus described my invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a device of the class described, in combination with a main reservoir, of an outlet reservoir coöperating therewith, and means whereby the liquid contained in said main reservoir may flow into said outlet reservoir seeking a predetermined level therein.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a main reservoir, of a reduced outlet reservoir carried thereby, a tubular connection between said main reservoir and said outlet reservoir and located within both reservoirs, and means whereby

the liquid flowing from the main reservoir to the outlet reservoir will seek a predetermined level in the line.

3. In a device of the class described, in
5 combination with a main reservoir, of a reduced outlet reservoir cooperating therewith, flanges disposed on each side of said outlet reservoir, a connection between said outlet and said main reservoir, and means
10 whereby the liquid contained in said reservoir may flow therefrom downwardly between said flanges.

4. In a device of the class described, in
15 combination with a main reservoir, of a reduced outlet reservoir carried thereby, a partition separating said reservoirs, a connection piercing said partition and connecting said reservoirs, flanges disposed on each side of said outlet reservoir forming a continuation of the sides of said outlet reservoir and sides of said main reservoir, and

means whereby the liquid contained in said outlet reservoir may flow downwardly between said flanges.

5. In a device of the class described, in 25
combination with a main reservoir, of a reduced outlet reservoir cooperating therewith, said outlet reservoir having a series of openings adjacent one extremity thereof, an
30 air inlet adjacent therein, a pipe piercing said partition and connecting said outlet reservoir with said main reservoir, and
35 flanges disposed on each side of said outlet reservoir forming a continuation of the sides of said outlet reservoir and the sides of said main reservoir.

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

NORMAN HALSEY.

Witnesses:

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