

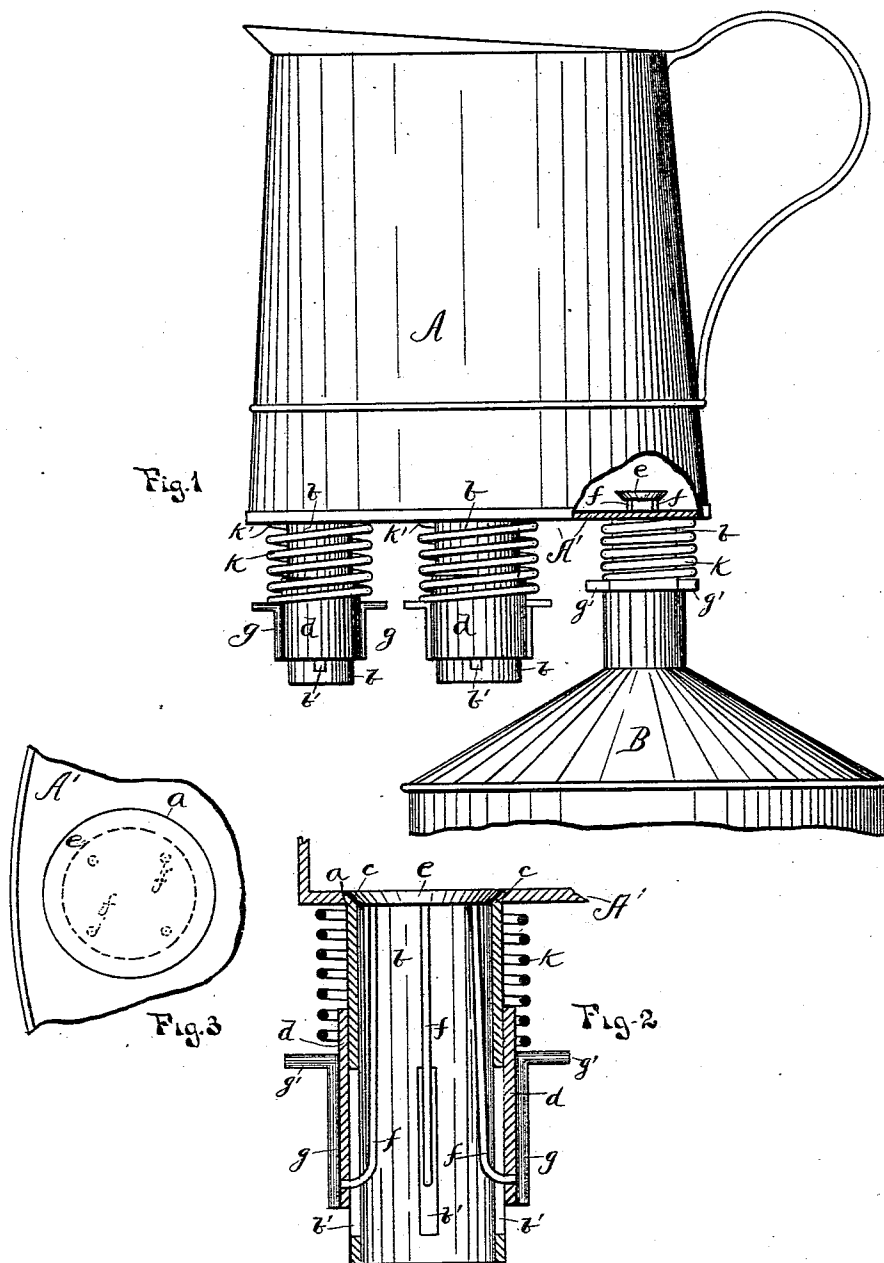
(No Model.)

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VESSEL FOR MEASURING AND TRANSFERRING LIQUIDS.

No. 557,876.

Patented Apr. 7, 1896.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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VESSEL FOR MEASURING AND TRANSFERRING LIQUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 557,876, dated April 7, 1896.

Application filed August 8, 1895. Serial No. 558,636. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK W. POSTON, of Dayton, county of Montgomery, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Vessels for Measuring and Transferring Liquids; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in vessels—such, for example, as measuring-vessels—by which liquids are measured and transferred from one can or vessel to another.

The improvements consist of parts and their arrangement, as will hereinafter appear in the specification and drawings.

While the invention is adapted to the handling of a variety of liquids, it possesses special advantages as a means for transferring gasoline or similar fuel from portable tanks to cans for domestic use.

Therefore the object of the invention is to provide a measuring-can from which the oil may be discharged without the use of separate funnels, which often become misplaced or lost.

A further object of the invention is to provide a means by which the oil may be discharged to receiving-cans having mouths of different sizes, and by the use of which no oil is wasted.

Referring to the annexed drawings, upon which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an ordinary gallon can having my improvements attached thereto. The upper end of the receiving-can is also shown in this view with one of the nozzles inserted in the mouth thereof. Fig. 2 is a top or plan view of one of the puppet-valves. Portions of the can are broken away. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through one of the discharging-nozzles and the valve devices.

The letter A designates an ordinary measuring-can, the bottom A' of which has a series of circular openings *a*. In the present instance there are three of such openings, the

diameters of which vary for a purpose that will presently appear.

b designates a series of tubes of varying diameters, forming discharging-nozzles that project downwardly from the bottom of the vessel A, each of which is provided with three or more vertical slots *b'* in the sides thereof. The upper end of each of these tubes is flaring, as at *c*, to form a valve-seat, and is soldered in its respective opening *a*. *d* designates an outer sleeve loosely inclosing each of said tubes *b* and adapted to slide freely thereon.

e designates a puppet-valve in the upper end of each of the tubes *b*, flush with the bottom of the can. To the bottom of each of these valves there are rigidly attached a series of vertical rods *f*, that project downwardly on the interior of the tubes and have their lower ends turned to project through the slots *b'*.

g designates two strips, preferably wire, which are soldered to the sleeves *d* at diametrically opposite points. The lower ends of the rods *f* may penetrate openings in the sleeves *d* and be made fast to these wires *g*, or said rods *f* may be attached directly to the sleeve. The upper ends of the strips *g* are turned at right angles to form arms or rests *g'*, which project across the mouth of the receiving-can B, when the nozzle is inserted therein.

k designates an open spiral spring, the upper end of which is made fast at *k'* to the bottom of the can. This spring incloses the tube *b* and sleeve *d*. As shown in the drawings, these springs in each case are confined by the arms *g'*, upon which the lower ends of said springs rest.

As shown in Fig. 1, the can A has three sizes of discharging nozzles or tubes *b*, which adapt it to be used to discharge liquid into small or large cans. When any one of the nozzles is inserted into the mouth of the receiving-can, there is a necessary air-space created around said nozzle by the strips *g*, which prevent the nozzle from coming in contact with the mouth of the can. The tension of the springs *k* retain the valves *e* normally closed, as is shown in Fig. 2, and while the can is not in use or is being filled with liquid

the tubes *b* constitute legs by which the can is supported without affecting the valve mechanism. Fig. 1 shows the can A in a position to discharge the liquid contents through one
5 of the nozzles into the can B.

In operation the oil or other liquid is first let into the can A in the usual way. The can is then taken up and the proper-sized nozzle placed in the mouth or spout of the receiving-can B. A little pressure is added by the
10 hand to the weight of the contents, which will drive the sleeve *d* and rods *f* upwardly, thereby raising the valve from its seat and permitting a discharge of the oil, after which the
15 tension of the spring *k* will drive the sleeve downwardly to its normal position and close the valve.

Having fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters
20 Patent—

In a vessel for transferring liquid, the combination with the bottom of the vessel which is provided with a series of openings adjacent to its edges and tubes projecting downwardly
25 therefrom forming legs upon which said ves-

sel may stand, the said tubes being provided with perpendicular slots in their lower sides and their upper ends terminating flush with the bottom of said vessel, of a sleeve inclosing the lower portion of each of said tubes and
30 provided with laterally-projecting arms or rests projecting from the upper end thereof, the lower edge of said sleeve being at all times above the lower edge of said tubes a
35 valve inclosed in the upper end of each of said tubes, rods upon which said valve is mounted, the said rods having their lower ends projecting through the slots in said
40 tubes and made secure to the lower part of said sleeve, and an open spring surrounding said tube and adapted to be compressed by the weight of the contents of the vessel to open the valve, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of August, 1895.

FRANK W. POSTON.

Witnesses:

R. J. McCARTY,
GEO. H. WOOD.