July 22, 1924. 1,502,578

H. T. LEISENRING

ATTACHMENT FOR MOLASSES GATES

Filed Aug. 25, 1922

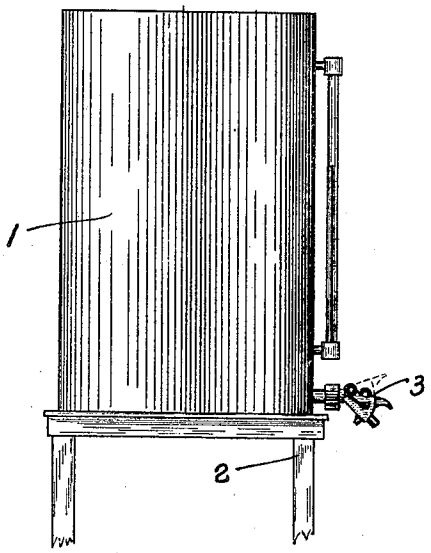


Fig. 1.

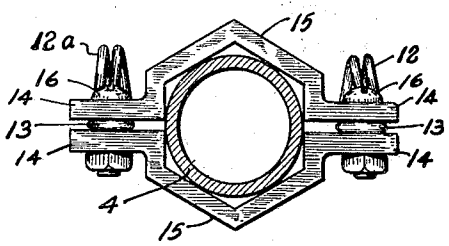


Fig. 3.

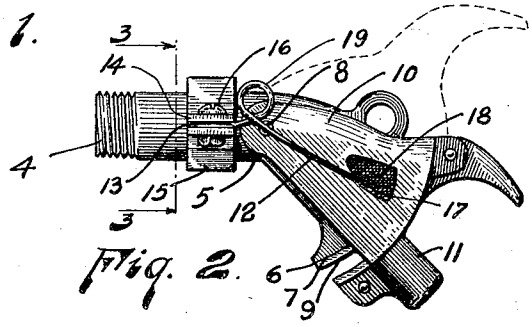


Fig. 2.

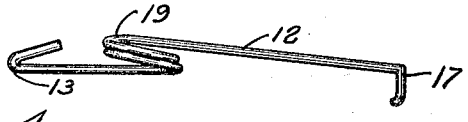


Fig. 4.

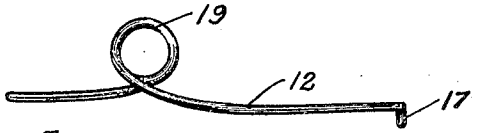


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY T. LEISENRING, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

ATTACHMENT FOR MOLASSES GATES.

Application filed August 25, 1922. Serial No. 584,238.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY T. LEISENRING, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city and county of Denver, and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Molasses Gates; 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 characters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to valves of the type known as molasses gates.

For dispensing molasses and heavy oils, it has been and still is customary to employ a valve or spigot that will cut the stream off in such a manner that no liquid will remain to drip on the floor after the spigot has been closed. These spigots are known to the trade as "molasses gates."

A molasses gate is so constructed that it must be manually opened and closed, and it is the object of this invention to provide resilient means that can be readily attached to existing gates, of well known construction, for the purpose of automatically closing the same.

Since the advent of the automobile, it has become necessary to provide a large number of gasoline and oil stations where the drivers of automobiles may procure gasoline and oil. It has been found that the most suitable spigot for a lubricating oil tank is a "molasses gate," and these are extensively employed for this purpose. It has been found that through inadvertence or accident the valves often become opened or are left open or only partly closed, whereby oil is permitted to flow out on the floor, causing both a pecuniary loss and considerable labor. My improvement is designed to prevent the valves from being accidentally opened or left open.

In order to more clearly describe my invention, I shall have reference to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 shows an oil container provided with a gate made in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 shows a side elevation of a gate equipped with my improved closing device;

Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3, Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of my springs;

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of my spring; and

Fig. 6 is a view showing the end of the spring.

The same reference characters will be employed to designate the same parts throughout the several views.

Numeral 1 represents an oil tank such as ordinarily used in vending lubricating oil, and 2 represents the stand on which it is supported, while 3 represents the molasses gate employed as a spigot. The gate 3 is of old and well known construction, and I shall therefore not describe the same in detail any more than is necessary for the purpose of explaining the nature and operation of my invention.

Numeral 4 represents the threaded end of the body member 5 of the gate, and 6 represents the outer end thereof. The surface 7 of the outer end is curved on the arc of a circle, whose center is at 8. A plate 9 lies against the curved surface 7 and is secured to a hinged member 10, which moves about the pivot pin located at 8. Within the projecting portion 11 is a spring (not shown), which holds the plate 9 against the outer curved surface 7. The body member 5 is of course provided with a longitudinal opening extending through the surface 7, and this can be closed or opened by moving the hinged member 10 from dotted line to full line position, and vice versa. When the member 10 has been moved to dotted line position for the purpose of letting the oil flow out, it must naturally be moved back to full line position for the purpose of closing the same. In order to assure the closing of the gate whenever it is released by the operator, I have provided an attachment that can easily and quickly be secured to a molasses gate of ordinary construction and which is provided with springs that will automatically close the same. I take two springs 12 and 12ª, which are identical ex-

cept that one is right and the other is left, and clamp one end 13 thereof between the ends 14 of the clamping members 15 by means of bolt 16. The other end of the spring is provided with a hooked portion 17 which engages with the lower side of the opening 18 in the hinged member 10. Each spring is provided intermediate its ends with a coil 19. The springs are so tensioned and of such strength that they will keep the hinged member 10 in full line, or closed, position when the latter is free, and in this manner the spigot will always be closed unless some force is applied to retain it in open position.

My attachment is very simple and comprises two identical clamping members 15, two bolts 16, and two springs 12 and 12ª, which may be identical except that one hook 17 is right and the other left. The attachment can be quickly applied to any gate of the type described and will assure that the same can never be left open.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is:

1. An attachment adapted to be applied to a molasses gate for the purpose of causing the same to close, comprising, in combination, a pair of springs, a clamping member having means for securing it to a cylindrical member, and means for clamping the ends of said springs.

2. An attachment for molasses gates comprising a pair of springs having coiled portions intermediate their ends, a clamping member having means for holding said springs in spaced relation, and means for securing it to a cylindrical member, said springs having their free ends bent inwardly and downwardly.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HARRY T. LEISENRING.