

(No Model.)

L. DA ROZIR.
BALANCE.

No. 488,142.

Patented Dec. 13, 1892.

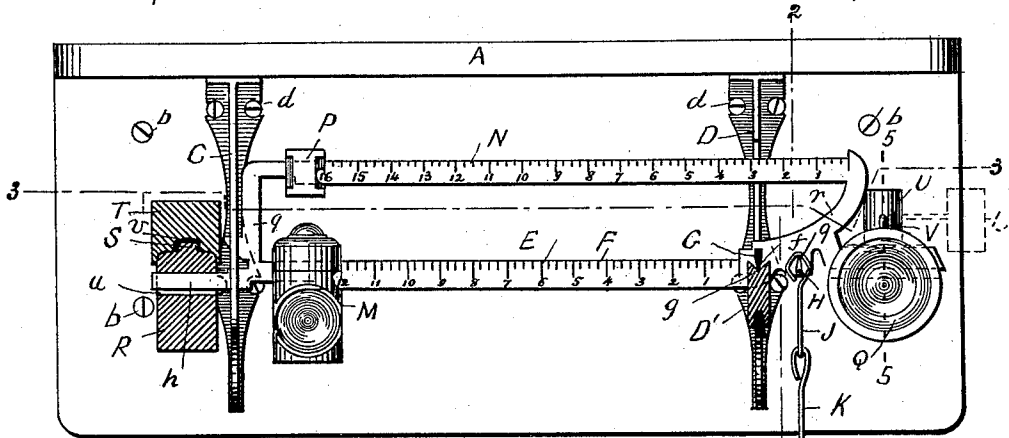


Fig. 1.

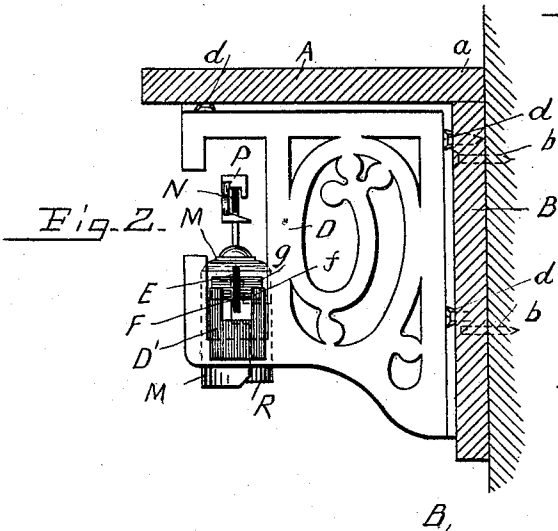


Fig. 2.

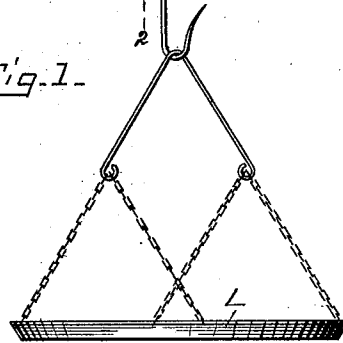


Fig. 3.

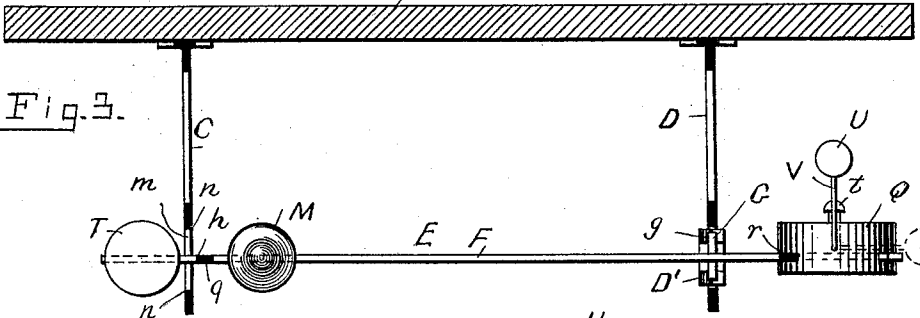
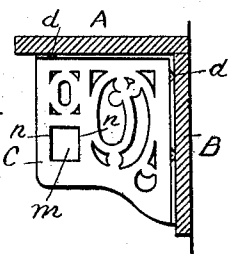


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:
James E. Nichols.
John W. Nichols.

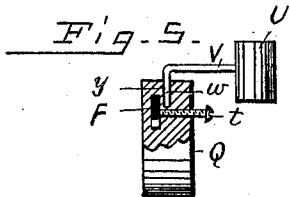


Fig. 5.

INVENTOR=
Levi Da Rozir.
per Edwin W. Brown.
ATTY -

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEVI DA ROZIR, OF WEST SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LOUIS P. COTÉ, OF SAME PLACE.

BALANCE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 488,142, dated December 13, 1892.

Application filed February 13, 1892. Serial No. 421,437. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI DA ROZIR, of West Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Scales, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an improvement in scales more particularly intended for house use; and it consists in the parts and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a shelf and its supporting-brackets, with a scale-beam and its appurtenances attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a side view of one of the brackets, looking to the left on section-line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view below line 3 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the shelf with its supporting-bracket at the left in side view. Fig. 5 is a detail section on line 5 5, Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A represents a shelf secured by its back edge *a* to the upright board B, which is adapted to be secured to the wall of the room or where desired by screws *b*.

C D are two brackets, preferably made of metal, secured to the upright B by screws and shelf A by screws *d*, which support the shelf, as usual.

E is the scale, which consists of the horizontal beam F, resting by the under V-shaped edge *f* of its cross-arm G in a groove *g* in a block D' of the bracket D, its other end *h* extending to the left and passing freely through an opening *m* in and a short distance beyond the bracket C, which allows of the necessary up-and-down movement of the scale-beam in operation and which holds it from sidewise movement within certain limits by the sides *n* of the opening.

Hanging on the V-shaped edges *g* of projecting arms H is a hook J, to which is attached another hook K, on which can hang the plate or pan L, as shown in Fig. 1, in which the article to be weighed is placed, or the article to be weighed can be hung directly upon the hook K.

The scale-beam F is marked with a scale representing pounds from one (1) to twelve

(12) pounds, and on this beam is adapted to slide back and forth a weight M.

N is another scale beam or arm having a scale marked thereon representing ounces from one (1) to sixteen (16,) which is attached to or integral with the main beam by the portions *q* and *r*. On this beam is adapted to slide back and forth the weight P. At the right end of the beam F is secured a balance-weight Q by a thumb-screw *t*. The free end of the main beam is adapted to receive a block or weight R by sliding thereon, the weight having a transverse groove *u*, through which the end *h* passes, this weight on its upper end having a central upward projection S. Adapted to rest thereon is another block or weight T, its under side being concave, as at *v*, to fit on or over the projection S on the upper end of the block or weight R to prevent it from accidental escape therefrom.

U is a small weight secured to an arm V, which has a downwardly-projecting arm *w*, fitting in a socket *y* in the upper side of the weight Q and in which it can freely swivel.

In its construction the scale is arranged substantially as usual in scales and operated by the weights and blocks in the usual manner, this invention consisting of its relation to and combination with the shelf and its brackets and as to the weight U. This scale as arranged will weigh thirty-seven pounds, the twelve pounds represented on the scale-beam F. Each weight R T also represents twelve pounds, and the one pound or sixteen ounces on the upper scale-beam added thereto makes the thirty-seven pounds. The small weight U is arranged so as to balance the scales in case they are out of balance by removing the pan L, or for other reasons, which is done by swinging it on its pivot *w* from a right-angular position to a longitudinal one in relation to the main scale-beam. The brackets can be made in any suitable manner and of any suitable material, it only being necessary to have the rest *g* for the cross-bearing G of the main beam F and the opening *m* in the other bracket for the free end of the beam.

The advantages of this improved scale are that being attached to and combined with the

shelf and brackets it can be secured at any convenient position on the wall of the kitchen or room where the articles are used, and it is always ready for use, whereas scales as generally used have to be moved about, are placed in closets, &c., out of the way, making it more or less inconvenient when desired for use of getting at them, as is obvious.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In combination, a shelf, brackets secured to said shelf, one of said brackets provided with a hole *m*, a scale-beam one end of which extends through the opening *m* and the other end of which is supported by the other bracket,

a balance or weight on one end of said scale-beam, and a weight having an arm pivoted to said weight, substantially as described.

2. A scale-beam for a scale, a balance or weight on one end, and a weight having an arm pivoted to said weight, for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LEVI DA ROZIR.

Witnesses:

EDWIN W. BROWN,
CARRIE E. NICHOLS.