July 26, 1927. 1,637,228

C. E. MELVILLE ET AL

OIL DISPENSER

Filed Feb. 2 1926 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

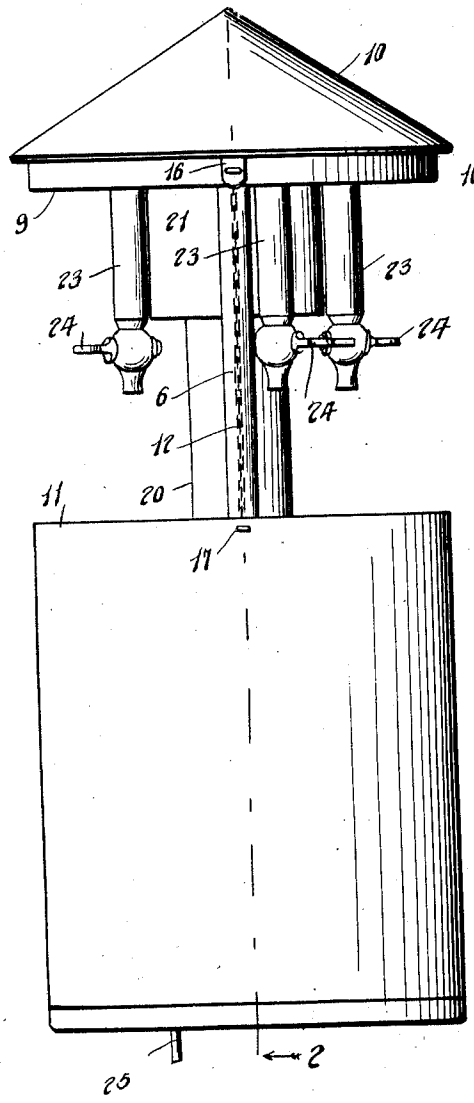
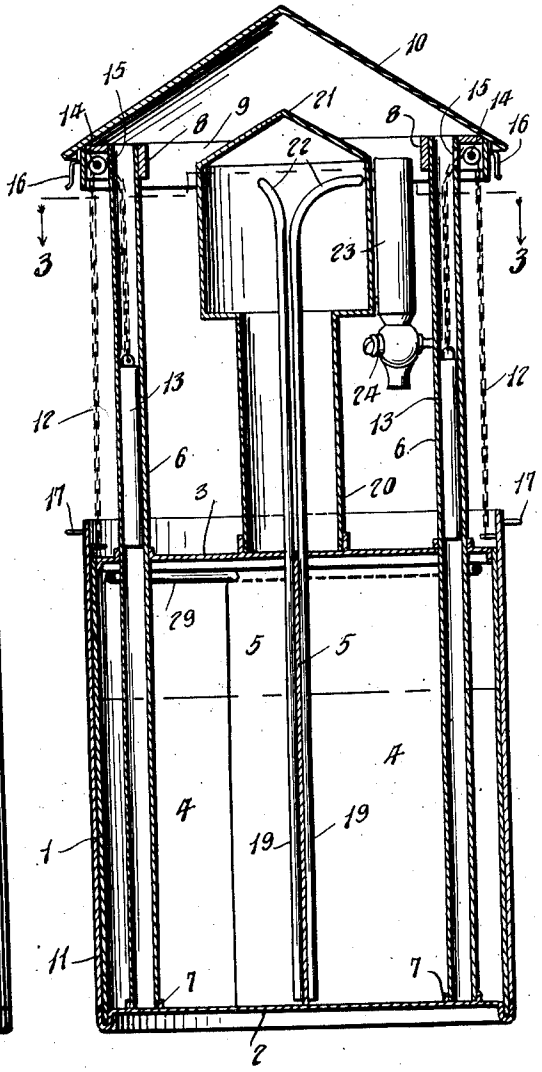


Fig. 2.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.

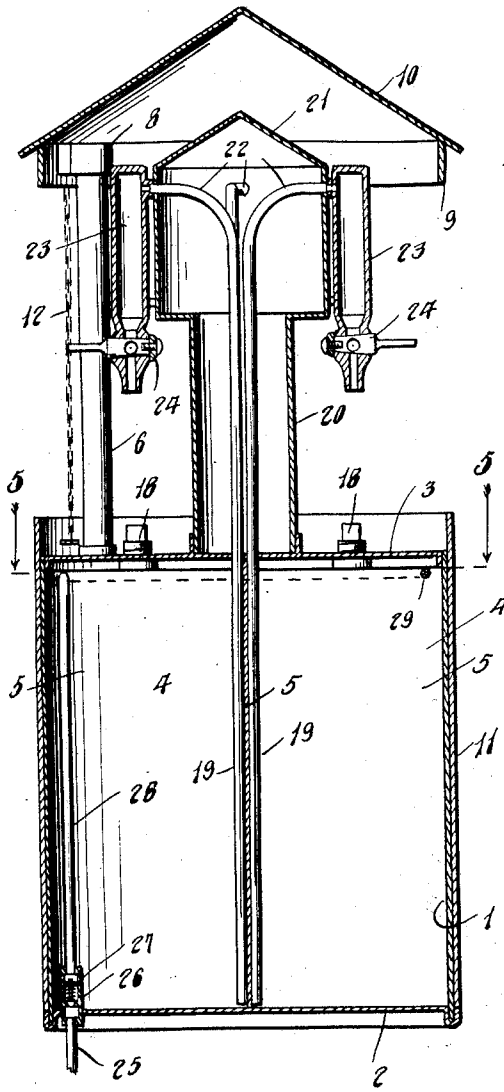


Fig. 3.

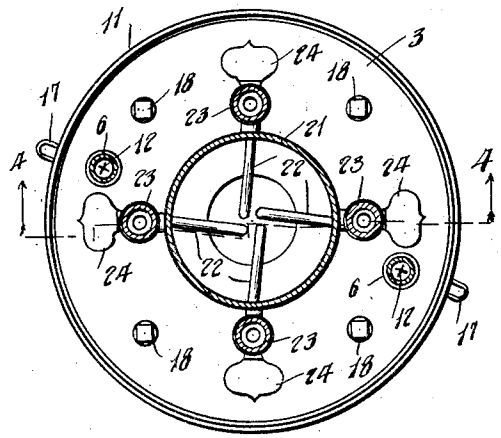
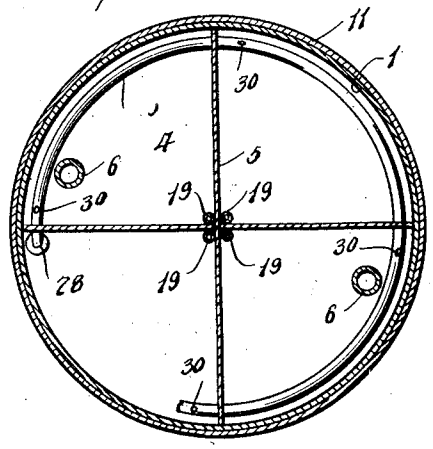


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLYDE E. MELVILLE AND AUSTIN C. PETERSON, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA; SAID PETERSON ASSIGNOR TO SAID MELVILLE.

OIL DISPENSER.

Application filed February 2, 1926. Serial No. 85,577.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in oil dispensers and has for its primary object to provide an oil dispensing tank wherein oil under air pressure is elevated from a lower supply tank to an elevated discharge nozzle.

A further object of the invention is to provide an oil dispenser wherein a drum or tank is divided into a plurality of separate compartments for containing oils of different grades with a single air pressure device associated with the several compartments for raising the oil thru separate discharge nozzles associated with the separate compartments.

A further object of the invention is to provide an oil dispenser of the type above set forth wherein a protective hood overlies the dispenser and with a closing screen or sleeve vertically slidable upon the container for the oil and adapted to be elevated when the dispenser is out of use and to be locked to the hook in enclosing relations relative to the dispensing nozzles.

With the above and other objects in view that will become apparent as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists of the novel form, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings and claimed.

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters designate like parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of an oil dispenser constructed in accordance with the present invention,

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1 showing the separate oil compartments of the tank, the oil pipes extending from the separate compartments to the separate delivery nozzles and the counterbalanced sleeve or jacket enclosing the oil tank and to be elevated into engagement with the hood for enclosing the dispensing nozzle,

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2 showing the pipe connections extending between the separate tank compartments and the dispensing nozzles,

Figure 4 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view, similar to Fig. 2 showing the dispensing nozzles in section and the air supply pipe for charging each oil compartment for raising the oil therein to the dispensing nozzles, and

Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 4 showing the communication between the air pipe and each oil compartment.

The oil dispenser embodies a cylindrical tank having a side wall 1, a bottom wall 2 and a top wall 3, the tank being preferably divided into four compartments 4 by the crossed vertical partition walls 5 shown in section in Fig. 5.

A cover structure or hood overlies the tank and is disposed upwardly thereof, a pair of tubular members 6 arranged opposite each other and adjacent the side wall 1 of the tank extending downwardly through adjacent compartments 4 to be anchored at their lower ends with an oil-tight connection with the bottom wall 2 of the tank. The upper extending ends of the tubular members 6 are attached to brackets 8 carried by the depending annular flange 9 adjacent the peripheral edge of the conical cover or hood 10. The oil dispensing nozzles being disposed upwardly of the tank compartments 4 and beneath the hood 10 and it being desirable to lock the tank by bridging the space between the upper end of the tank and the hood with an enclosing jacket or the like, there is provided a tubular jacket 11 vertically slidable upon the side wall 1 of the tank with the upper end of the jacket at opposite sides thereof adjacent the tubular members 6 having cable or chain connections 12 with counterweights 13 slidable in the tubular members with the chain 12 passing over a sheave block 14 journaled in the bracket 8 and entering the upper end of the tubular member 6 through the side opening 15 formed therein as clearly shown in Fig. 2. When the jacket 11 is elevated, the hasp 16 on the bracket 8 engages the staple 17 on the upper edge of the jacket and a padlock or other securing means attached to the staple locks the jacket at its limit of upward movement in enclosing relations with the oil dispensing nozzles.

Each of the separate oil compartments 4 of the tank has a filling opening in the top wall 3 that is closed by a plug 18 and an oil discharging pipe 19 extends into each compartment through the upper wall 3 and terminates adjacent the bottom wall 2 thereof. The upper projecting ends of the delivery

pipes 19 are enclosed by the tubular member 20 supported on the top wall 3 of the tank while the upper end of the tubular member 20 is provided with an enlarged head 21 adjacent the hood 10 and disposed centrally beneath the same. The delivery pipes 19 are enclosed by the tubular member 20 and enlarged head 21 and the upper ends of said pipes 19 are directed outwardly as at 22 and pass through openings in the sides of the enlarged head for delivering oil to dispensing nozzles 23, each of which is provided with a controlling valve 24.

An air pressure device is associated with the several oil compartments 4 of the tank and includes a lead-in pipe 25 attached to a valve casing 26 set into the bottom wall 2 of the tank adjacent the side wall 1 thereof in one of the compartments, the valve casing containing a check valve 27 and further having an air delivery pipe 28 extending upwardly into the tank with a circular horizontal section 29 disposed adjacent to and beneath the top wall 3 of the tank that is disposed in each of the compartments and passes through openings provided in the partitions 5 as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The circular section 29 of the air supply pipe is provided with a series of outlet openings 30, each communicating with a compartment 4 so that air delivered to the upper ends of the compartments will force the oil therein downwardly and upwardly through the delivery pipe 19 to the dispensing nozzles 23.

Oils of different grades or qualities are supplied to the several compartments 4 through the filling openings closed by the plugs 18 and air pressure delivered through the pipe 25 to the circular pipe section 29 discharging through the openings 30 into the upper end of each compartment causes the oil to flow upwardly through the delivery pipes 19 to the dispensing nozzles 23, the discharge thereof being controlled by the valves 24. The chamber portions of the dispensing nozzles 23 may be of an area to contain a certain amount of oil, such as a quart or the like, while the supply of oil to the dispensing nozzle is automatic in its nature, dependent upon the supply of compressed air. When the oil dispenser is out of use, the jacket 11 is elevated, such movement being assisted by the counterweights 13 being lowered in the tubular member 6 for confining the dispensing nozzle with the upper end of the jacket locked to the hood 10.

While there is herein shown and described the preferred embodiment of the present invention, it is, nevertheless to be understood that minor changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed is:—

1. In an oil dispenser, a base embodying a storage tank divided vertically into a plurality of oil compartments, an oil delivery pipe extending upwardly from each compartment, a dispensing nozzle for each pipe disposed above the tank, and a compressed air supply pipe having a horizontal portion in the upper end of the tank communicating with each compartment.

2. In an oil dispenser, a base embodying a storage tank divided by crossed vertical partitions into a plurality of oil compartments, an oil delivery pipe extending upwardly from each compartment, said oil delivery pipes being grouped at the point of crossing of the partitions, a dispensing nozzle for each pipe, means for elevating the oil from the compartments to the dispensing nozzles, and an inclosure for the oil delivery pipes rising centrally from the top of the tank with the dispensing nozzles disposed outwardly thereof.

3. In an oil dispenser, a base embodying a storage tank divided vertically into a plurality of oil receiving compartments, an oil delivery pipe extending upwardly from each compartment, a dispensing nozzle on the upper end of each pipe, means for elevating the oil from the compartments to the dispensing nozzles, a hood supported above the tank and nozzles and a manually positionable closure for the space between the top of the tank and the hood adapted to surround the oil delivery pipes and nozzles.

4. In an oil dispenser, a base embodying a storage tank adapted to rest upon the ground and divided by partitions into a plurality of oil compartments, an oil delivery pipe extending upwardly from each compartment and supported by the tank, a downwardly discharging dispensing nozzle on the upper end of each pipe, said nozzles being disposed directly above the top of the tank, and means to effect delivery of oil from any desired compartment through the associated delivery pipe and dispensing nozzle.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

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