No. 615,238. Patented Dec. 6, 1898.

G. F. BARRON.

DEVICE FOR MEASURING AND DELIVERING LIQUIDS.

(Application filed Apr. 28, 1898.)

(No Model.)

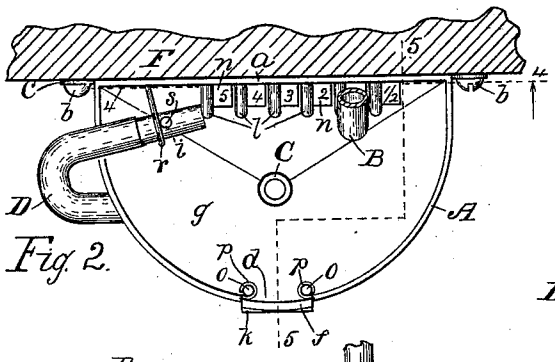
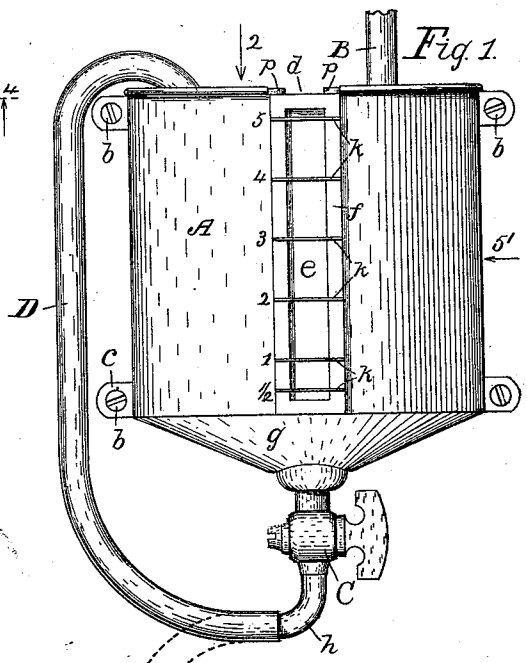


Fig. 2.



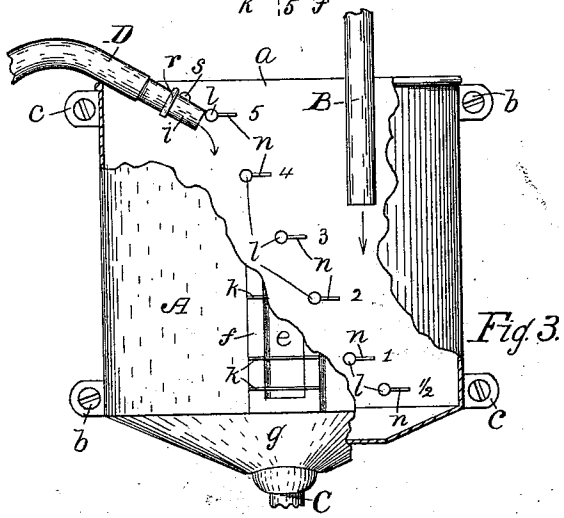


Fig. 3.

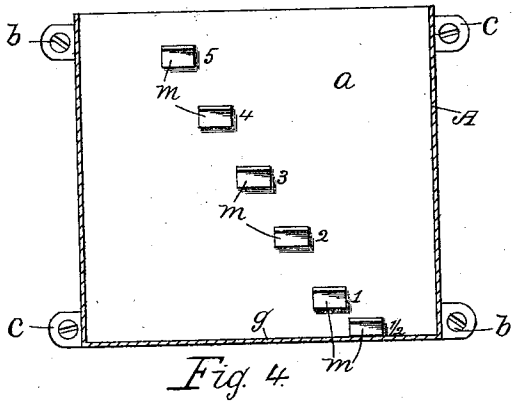
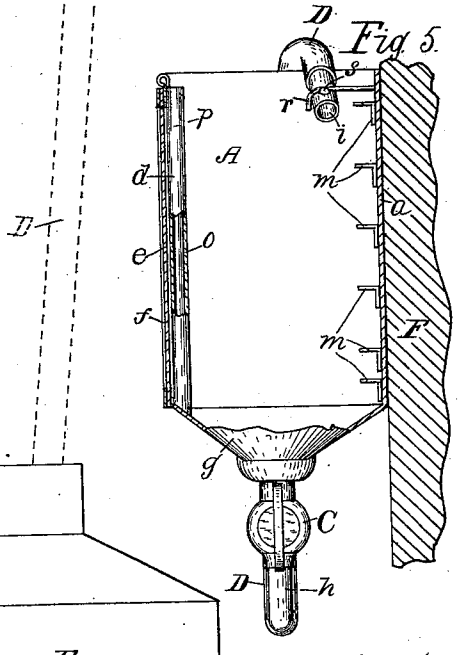
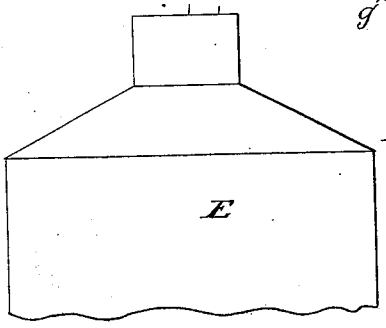


Fig. 4.





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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. BARRON, OF PALMYRA, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO DONALD McPHERSON, OF SAME PLACE.

DEVICE FOR MEASURING AND DELIVERING LIQUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 615,238, dated December 6, 1898.

Application filed April 28, 1898. Serial No. 679,094. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. BARRON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Palmyra, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Devices for Measuring and Delivering Liquids, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to devices for receiving and measuring liquids and delivering the same into other vessels or receptacles.

The objects of the invention are, first, to provide a stationary or fixed vessel for receiving liquid from a tank or reservoir constructed so as to enable the operator to place a given measure or quantity of the liquid therein, and, second, to provide means for conveniently discharging said measured liquid into a second vessel or receptacle without waste or loss, thus avoiding the use of separate measuring implements and a drip-pan. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the device, a part being shown in two positions by full and dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a plan view, indicated by arrow 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a front elevation, parts being broken away and vertically sectioned. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the dotted line 4 4 in Fig. 2, showing different indicators. Fig. 5 is a side view, indicated by arrow 5 in Fig. 1, parts being sectioned as on the broken dotted line 5 5 in Fig. 2.

The invention is hereinafter fully described and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, A is a sheet-metal vessel in which to receive liquid—as burning-oil, for example—through a pipe B, leading from a tank or other reservoir. This vessel is preferably formed substantially semicircular, with a flat rear side *a*, as shown in Fig. 2, to be conveniently placed against a wall or other vertical support F. The vessel is held to place some distance above the floor by simple fasteners, as screws *b*, passing through lugs *c*, projecting from the sides of the vessel. This vessel is formed at its front side with a vertical slit or opening *d*, covered by a narrow sheet or strip *e* of some transparent material, as mica, cemented in a frame *f*, secured by solder or otherwise to the outer surface of the vessel.

The vessel A is left open at the top, but may be provided with some simple cover to exclude dust or other extraneous matter. It is formed with a flaring or sagged bottom *g*, being lowest at the middle, at which point is secured a discharge-faucet C, to the tube or part *h* of which is attached a flexible pipe or hose D, terminating in a metallic nozzle *i*.

Across the mica strip *e* are placed horizontal wires *k*, secured to the frame *f* in such positions as to indicate the quantity of liquid in gallons or parts thereof, for example, in the vessel—that is to say, if the level of the liquid be even with the lowest wire there will be, say, one-half gallon in the vessel, or if the liquid be up to the second wire the vessel will contain one gallon, and so on up to five gallons if filled to the successive wires, moving upward.

The device is also provided with internal measure-indicators *l*, Figs. 2 and 3, the same being short pins projecting horizontally inwardly from the rear wall *a* of the vessel. These pins are placed, respectively, level with the wires *k*, and like the latter serve to indicate the quantity of liquid in the vessel. With these pins are sometimes associated small horizontal metal plates *n*, upon which appear the figures "½" to "5," inclusive, as appears in Fig. 2.

Instead of the pins *l* and associated plates *n* small angle-plates *m*, Figs. 4 and 5, are sometimes used to indicate the number of gallons of liquid in the vessel. These angle-plates are soldered or otherwise secured to the wall *a* of the vessel, with their upper horizontal parts level with the wires *k*, and marked with the figures "½" to "5" like the wires and the plates *n*.

In constructing the vessel A the sides or curved walls are brought near together at the front, but do not meet, there being a vertical space *d* left between them. The two opposing edges of the metal sheet are turned around

vertical posts or rods *o o*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5. These posts, together with the rolled edges *p* of the metal sheets, touch at their lower ends the bottom plate *q* of the vessel, to which plate they are rigidly joined by means of solder or otherwise, rendering the vessel at the sides of the opening *d* firm and stable. The frame *f*, holding the transparent sheet *e*, laps across the opening *d* and is secured to the outer surfaces of the rolls *p p*, serving to hold the parts securely together and in place.

In using this device the liquid may be pumped into the vessel A or it may flow in from the action of gravity, as the case may be, the inflow being controlled by means of an ordinary faucet, check-valve, or other common and well-known means. The device is intended more particularly for use in the retail trade for measuring out quantities of oil or other liquid, as may be called for by purchasers. If two gallons, for example, are required to fill an order, the liquid is allowed to flow into the vessel A until it rises to the wire *k* third from the bottom, when the inflow is cut off. The flexible pipe or hose D having its end inserted in the can E, the faucet C is opened and the device left to itself. When the liquid is fully discharged into the can, the pipe is again turned upward with its nozzle projecting into the top of the vessel, as shown in the various figures, which allows all drip to return to the vessel. By this means the oil is prevented from smearing the floor, there being no loss or waste or need of a drip-pan.

A simple hook or holder *r* is secured to the wall *a* of the vessel, under which the nozzle *i* is caught when the pipe is turned back into the top of the vessel, which hook serves to hold the pipe from falling away. A small projection or knob *s* on the side of the nozzle engaging the hook serves to more certainly hold the pipe to place.

It is merely a matter of convenience whether the pins *l*, with the associated plates *n*, are used within the vessel or the angle-plates *m*. It is frequently convenient and desirable for the attendant to look in at the top of the vessel to note the quantity of liquid flowing into it. When doing this, the visible figures on the plates *n* or *m*, as the case may be, enable him to gage or measure the liquid as desired. These indicators are placed in an oblique line or otherwise out of a vertical line, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, so that one shall not hide or obscure another, all being by this means rendered equally visible from above.

With this device only one faucet C is employed, and it is understood that the vessel A may be constructed to hold more than five gallons of the liquid and also that the indicators may be arranged to indicate other quantities or measures than gallons and fractions thereof.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A vessel having curved walls with their edges separated and turned around vertical posts, combined with a frame carrying a transparent sheet and bridging the opening between the turned edges of the vessel and secured to the outer surfaces of the said turned edges, and indicators upon the inner wall of the said vessel, as and for the purpose specified.

2. A device for measuring and delivering liquids, consisting of a vessel for holding the liquid, having a series of horizontal inwardly-projecting pins for indicating the quantity of liquid in the vessel, each pin being provided with a horizontal plate marked with a figure, said pins being out of a vertical line, substantially as specified.

3. A vessel having a flat side and curved walls with their edges separated and turned around vertical posts, combined with a frame carrying a transparent sheet and bridging the opening between the turned edges of the vessel and secured to the outer surfaces of the said turned edges, substantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 22d day of April, 1898, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE E. BARRON.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM J. MYERS,
ADDISON L. ROOT.