(No Model.)

F. W. MALEY & J. H. MARTINDALE.

RETAILING ATTACHMENT FOR OIL TANKS.

No. 523,816. Patented July 31, 1894.

Fig. I.

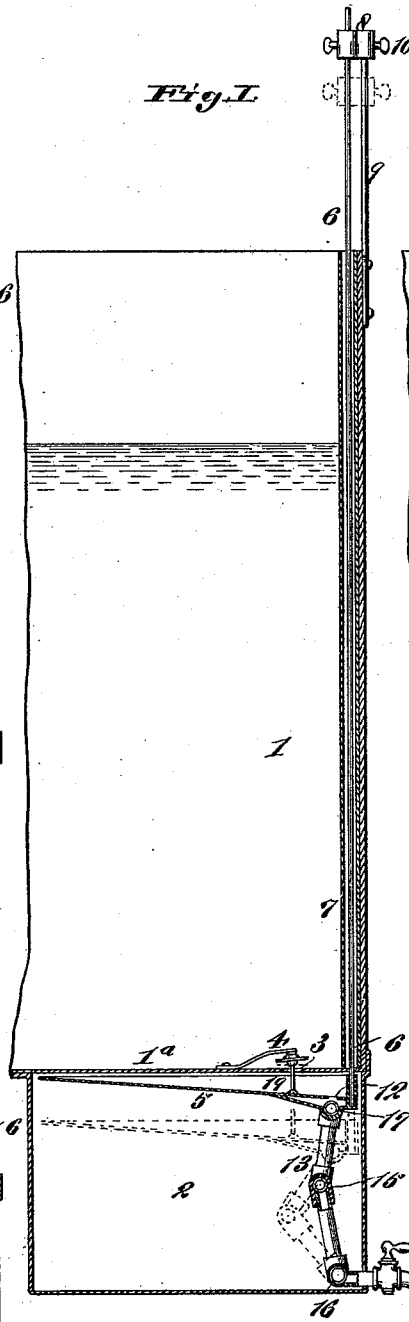


Fig. II.

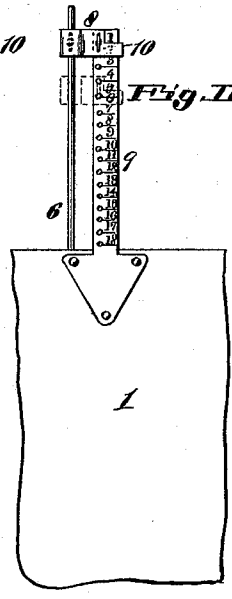


Fig. III.

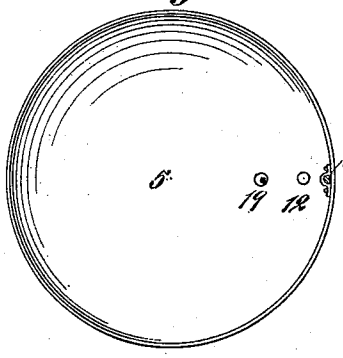


Fig. IV.

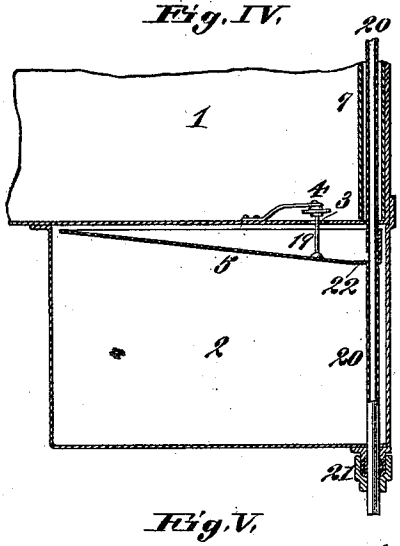
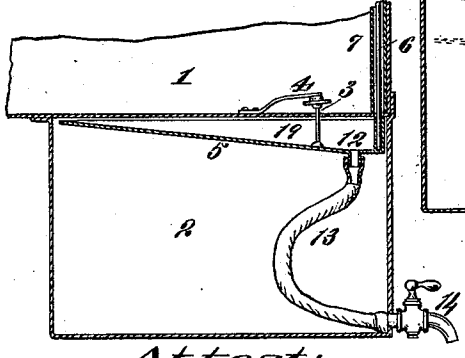


Fig. V.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FREDERICK W. MALEY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, AND JOHN H. MARTINDALE, OF RUSSELL, PENNSYLVANIA.

RETAILING ATTACHMENT FOR OIL-TANKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,816, dated July 31, 1894.

Application filed November 11, 1893. Serial No. 490,685. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERICK W. MALEY, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, and JOHN H. MARTINDALE, of Russell, in the county of Warren and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Retailing Attachments for Oil-Tanks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

Our invention relates to a construction whereby a given amount of oil may be taken from the tank without requiring the attendance of the person while the can or receptacle is being filled.

Our invention consists in features of novelty hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims.

Figure I is a detail, vertical section, illustrative of our invention. Fig. II is a detail, side elevation. Fig. III is a top or plan view of the pan. Fig. IV is a detail, vertical section, illustrating a modification; and Fig. V is a similar view, illustrating another modification.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents an oil tank, beneath which is a chamber 2. The bottom of the tank has an opening 3, through which the oil passes from the tank to the chamber. This opening 3 is controlled by a valve 4; an ordinary form of flat valve being shown. Within the chamber 2 is a pan 5, supported on the lower end of a rod 6, which passes upwardly through a tube 7, preferably located on the inside of the tank. The tube has a close joint with the bottom 1^a of the tank. On the upper end of the rod 7 is an index finger 8, which points to a scale 9, secured to the upper edge of the tank. The finger has a set-screw or spring pressed pin 10, the inner end of which is adapted to engage in recesses or holes 11 in the scale 9.

The pan 5 has an opening 12 in its bottom, near one side, and the pan tapers in all directions toward this opening, so that oil passing over the edge of the pan will be delivered freely, and with some force of gravity to the opening. Communicating with the opening 12 is a flexible pipe 13, the lower end of which communicates with a faucet or valve 14. In the form shown in Fig. I, the pipe consists of two sections, having a flexible joint 15, the lower section having a flexible connection 16, with the faucet 14, and the upper end of the upper section having a flexible connection 17 with the bottom of the pan. These flexible joints or connections may be made in any well known manner.

In the form of the invention shown in Fig. V, the pipe 13 consists of a flexible tube, such as a piece of hose. On the upper side of the pan 5 is a pin or standard 19, which, when the pan is in its uppermost position engages the valve 4 and opens it, permitting the oil to pass from the tank to the chamber 2.

The operation is as follows:—The pan being raised or elevated to its highest position by taking hold of the upper end of the rod 6, the valve 4 is opened by the pin 19, and oil passes from the tank and fills the chamber 2. Supposing now that a given quantity of oil is to be withdrawn, as, for instance a one gallon can is to be filled, the pan 5 is lowered, by forcing downwardly on the rod 6 until the finger 8 registers with the numeral 1 on the scale 9. This lowers the pan 5 in the chamber 2 to just the extent which will allow one gallon of oil to pass over its upper edge. The gallon can is now placed beneath the faucet 14, and the faucet opened. No further attention need be paid to the filling of the can. A gallon of oil, and no more or no less, will pass over the edge of the pan 5, and pass through the pipe 13, and faucet 14 to the can. Owing to the form of the pan tapering to the discharge opening 12, the latter part of the oil will pass rapidly along the bottom of the pan and through the opening. It will, of course, be understood that when the pan 5 is depressed, the valve 4 is released and automatically closes. When the attendant takes the can which has been filled away, he closes the faucet 14, and lifts the rod 6 again, so as to bring the pan 5 back to its upper position, which opens the valve 4, and the chamber 2 is re-filled. It will thus be understood that any amount of oil desired may be withdrawn without the attendant waiting for the can to be filled; so that in a grocery store, for instance, the attendant simply places the can in position, lowers the pan 5 and rod 6 until the scale in-

dicates the amount desired, and then opens the faucet 14, and attends to other duties while the can is being filled, knowing that when the desired amount has passed out the oil will stop flowing.

In the modification shown in Fig. IV, the pan 5 is secured to the lower end of a pipe 20, which corresponds to the rod 6 in our preferred construction, the pipe passing through a stuffing box 21 at the bottom of the chamber. There is a perforation 22 in the pipe at the lowest point of the pan 5, so that the oil escapes from the pan into the hollow pipe, and from there into the vessel or pan placed beneath. In this form of the invention, the upper end of the tube or pipe 20 would be provided with the finger 8 for working in connection with the scale 9.

We consider the form of the pan of considerable importance, which may be well illustrated by imagining it to be omitted in the form of the invention shown in Fig. IV. Supposing it to be absent, the oil would, of course, pass through the perforation 22, when the pipe 20 was lowered, and when all the oil above the perforation had run out, it would cease to run, but with such an arrangement, the latter part of the oil would flow very slowly and sluggishly through the pipe, and much time would be consumed in waiting for it to stop dripping; whereas with the use of the pan so formed as to have its lowest point at the escape opening, the oil, even to the last few drops, moves freely and rapidly by gravitation, and no time is lost in waiting for the oil to cease running.

We claim as our invention—

1. In a retailing attachment for oil tanks, the combination of a chamber located beneath the tank, a pan located in the chamber, and provided with means for raising and lowering it, and a discharge pipe communicating with the pan through the bottom thereof; substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a retailing attachment for oil tanks, the combination of a chamber located beneath the tank, a valve in the bottom of the tank, a pan located within the chamber, means for raising and lowering the pan, a pin on the pan for opening said valve when the pan is raised, and a pipe communicating with the pan through the bottom thereof; substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a retailing attachment for oil tanks, the combination of a chamber located beneath the tank, a pan located within the chamber, means for raising and lowering the pan through the bottom thereof, and a pipe communicating with the pan; said pan tapering in all directions downwardly to said pipe; substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a retailing attachment for oil tanks, the combination of a chamber located beneath the tank, a pan having a tapering bottom located within the chamber, means for raising and lowering the pan, a faucet, and a flexible pipe forming a communication between the pan and the faucet; substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a retailing attachment for oil tanks, the combination of a chamber located beneath the tank, a pan located in said chamber, a pin located on the pan for opening a valve in the bottom of the tank, a faucet, a flexible pipe connecting the faucet to the pan, a rod secured to the pan, and projecting upwardly through the tank, a finger secured to the rod, and a scale secured to the tank; all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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In presence of—
A. M. EBERSOLE,
C. G. EDWARDS.