

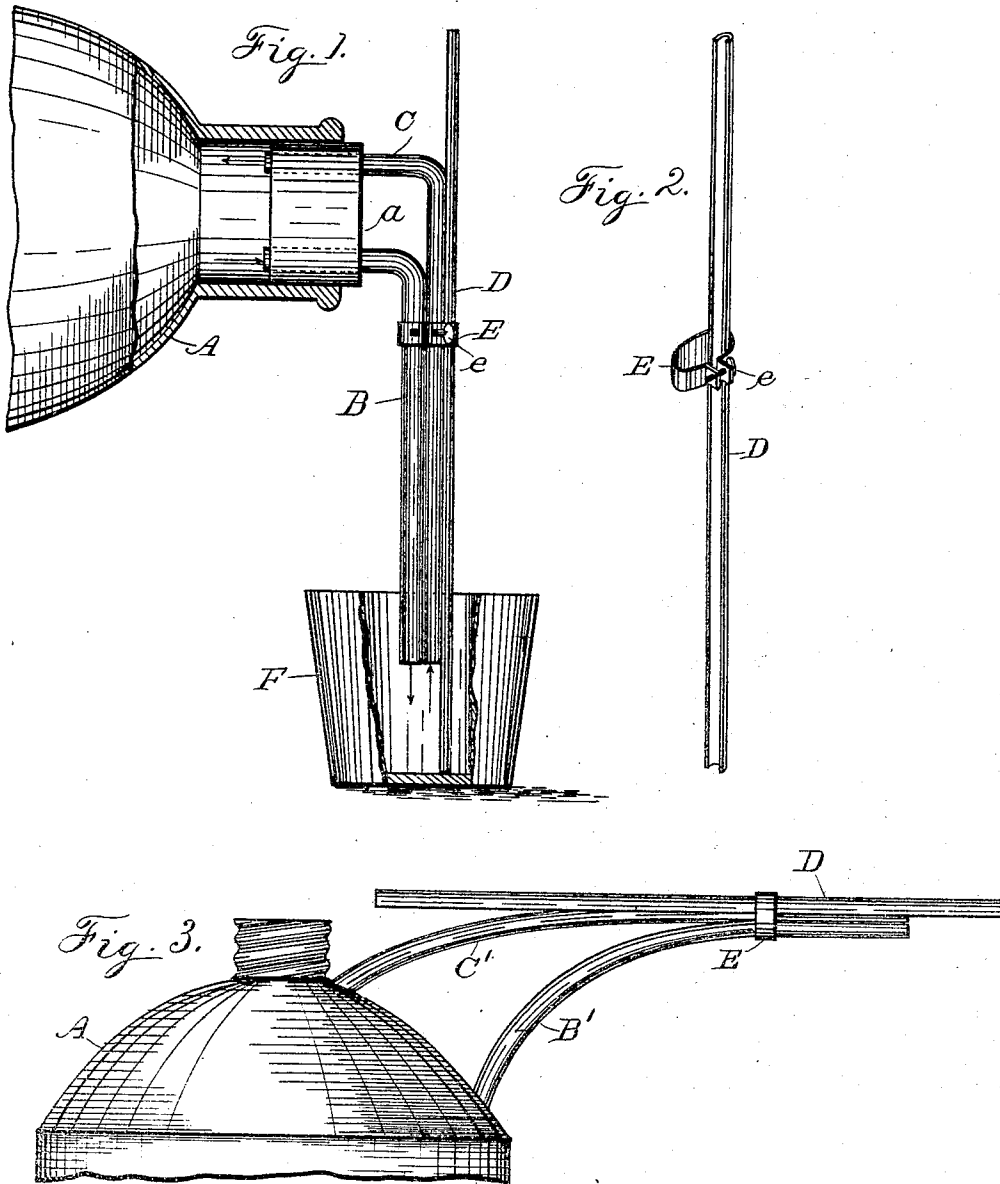
No. 773,457.

PATENTED OCT. 25, 1904.

W. W. BARTON.
POURING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 26, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. BARTON, OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

POURING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,457, dated October 25, 1904.

Application filed January 26, 1904. Serial No. 190,714. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. BARTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pouring Devices, of which the following is a specification.

It is well known that in transferring liquids from one vessel to another there is an annoying liability to pour out more or less than the desired quantity, in some instances overflowing the receiving vessel, wasting the liquid, and soiling contiguous articles, and in others, especially when the light is insufficient for accurate observation or when the receiver is opaque or has a small mouth, less than the intended quantity is transferred.

The object of my invention is to obviate these serious objections, and this is attained by the use of an inlet air-tube, an outlet liquid-tube, and an adjustable gage which will insure the outflow uniformly of a predetermined quantity according to its adjustment and application. This device, however, is not necessarily limited in its operation to the action of the gage, for if it is manipulated for that purpose a greater or less amount may be poured out than the gage would regulate, even when the gage is set, so that all of the advantages secured by the use of the gage are concomitantly available with its non-use.

This improvement is extremely simple in construction and of very small cost and becomes particularly useful when a large number of receptacles are to be supplied with the same quantity of a liquid, as the ink-wells in school-desks.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention, its various features being referred to by letters, similar letters denoting corresponding parts in the several views.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the device as used on a bottle, shown fragmentarily, in filling an ink-well. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a preferred form of a gage, and Fig. 3 is a side view as applied to a can.

The letter A indicates an ink-bottle, oil-can, or any liquid-supply holder. Frequently, as in the case of the oil-can, the tubes are con-

nected directly with the body of the liquid-holder; but in the case of bottles a tight stopper *a* is required to hold the tubes.

B indicates the "pour-out" tube. It extends from the interior of the bottle through the stopper *a* and is properly bent to deliver the liquid at the desired place.

C is an air-inlet tube also extending from the interior of the bottle and out through the stopper at a point relatively above the pour-out tube when the bottle is inclined for use. This air-tube is bent to follow the direction of the liquid-tube and may be in its terminal portion in contact with it.

D is a straight half-round slide-gage adapted to fit upon either of the tubes B or C, but preferably upon the air-tube C, to which it is held by a band E and made rigid by a set-screw *e*. This gage D is longitudinally adjustable upon the tube to which it is attached. This gage D is made to project beyond the end of the air-tube a distance equal to the depth of the liquid desired in the receptacle, and in the act of filling the receptacle the lower end of the gage should rest on the bottom of the receptacle.

In Fig. 3, A indicates the upper part of an oil-can to which is connected an air-tube C' and a pour-out tube B'. These tubes are curved until they are brought into lateral contact a short distance from the can and are provided with the slide-gage D similar to that shown in Fig. 1.

In operation when the bottle or can is tilted and the liquid flows out of the tube B and the air in accordance with the well-known natural law replaces the liquid in the bottle through the tube C the liquid will rise in the receptacle until it reaches and closes the lower opening of the air-tube. This stops the inflow of air, and consequently the outflow of liquid must immediately cease. However, should any condition exist in which the liquid flow should continue beyond this juncture all of this afterflow would be drawn up into the bottle again through the air-tube, so that only the depth or quantity first determined will remain in the receptacle. If it is desirable to pour out a greater quantity than that for which the gage is set, this may be done

without readjusting the gage by raising the bottle until the lower end of the gage is out of contact with the bottom of the receptacle or by keeping the end of the air-tube from
5 contact with the liquid.

What I claim is—

In a liquid-pouring device having an outlet liquid-tube and an inlet air-tube, a half-round longitudinally-adjustable gage on one of said
10 tubes whose outer end is adapted to be extend-

ed beyond said tubes and to rest against the bottom of the receiving vessel as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM W. BARTON.

Witnesses:

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