(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. HALLOCK.

RECEPTACLE FOR CONTAINING LIQUIDS.

No. 392,329. Patented Nov. 6, 1888.

FIG. 1.

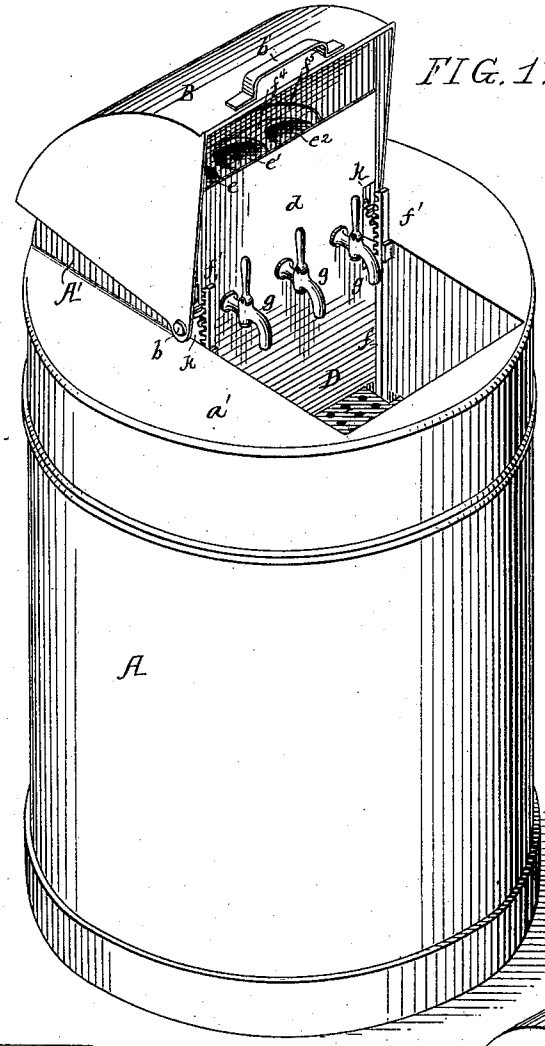


FIG. 9.

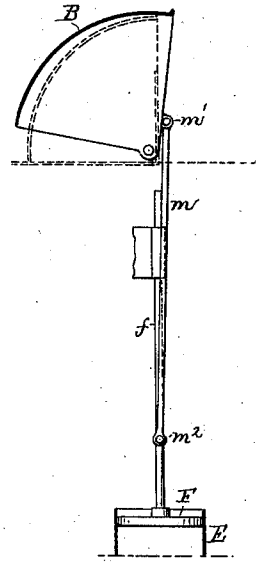


FIG. 6.

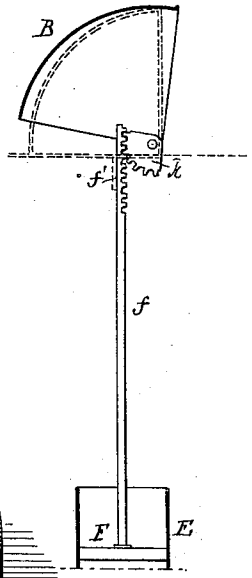


FIG. 7.

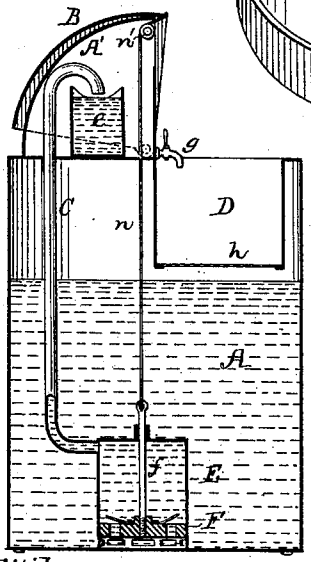


FIG. 8.

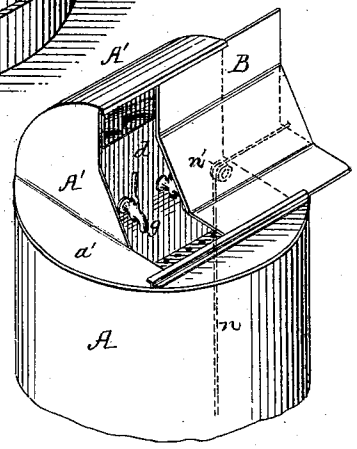
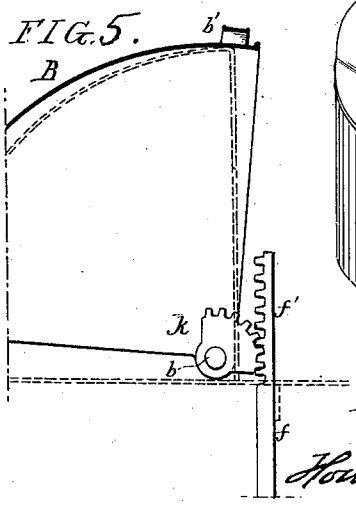


FIG. 5.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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RECEPTACLE FOR CONTAINING LIQUIDS.

No. 392,329. Patented Nov. 6, 1888.

FIG. 2.

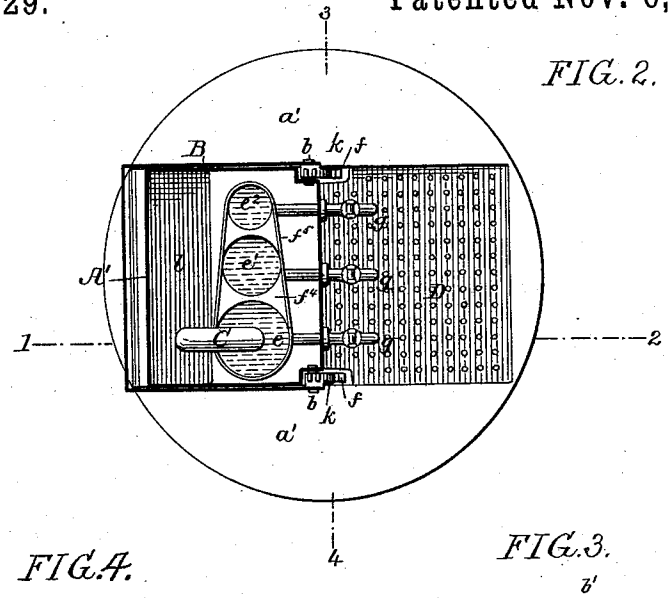


FIG. 4.

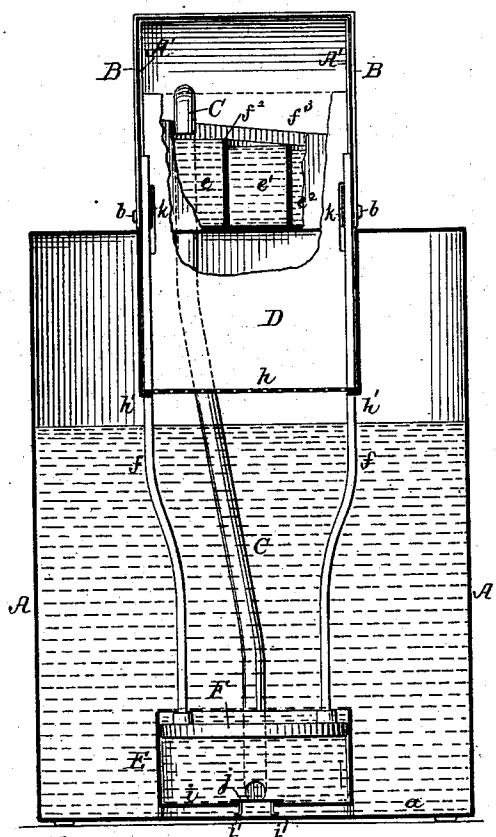
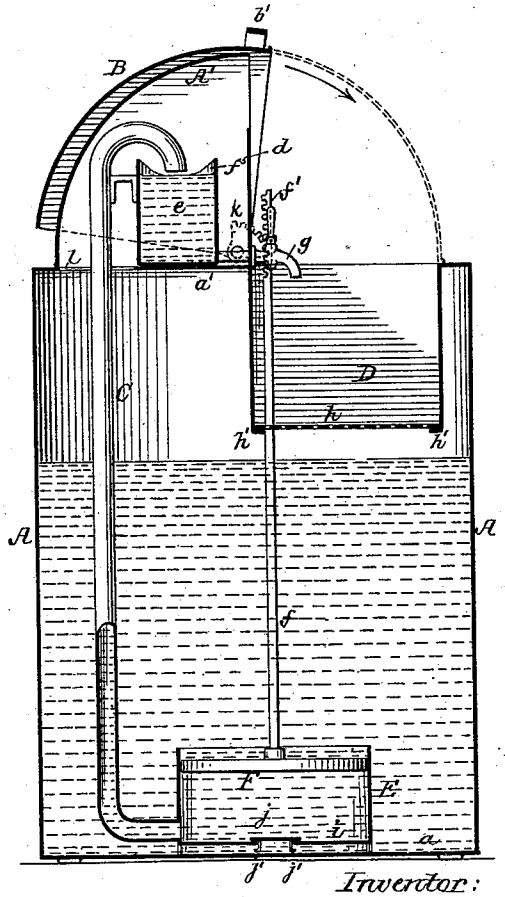


FIG. 3.



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N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID HALLOCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

RECEPTACLE FOR CONTAINING LIQUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 392,329, dated November 6, 1888.

Application filed February 4, 1888. Serial No. 263,003. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID HALLOCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Receptacles for Containing Liquids, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of my invention is to so construct an oil-tank that a measuring-receptacle or a series of such receptacles will be automatically filled as the lid of the tank is opened and closed; and this object I attain as fully described hereinafter, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved oil-tank. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the tank with the lid and cover in section. Fig. 3 is a vertical section, partly in elevation, on the line 1 2, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical section, partly in elevation, on the line 3 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detailed view of a portion of the operating part of the apparatus; and Figs. 6 to 9, inclusive, are views of modifications.

A is the casing of the tank, made of any suitable material, and having a base, *a*, and a top, *a'*, a portion of which is raised, so as to form a segmental hood, A', to the sides of which are pivoted the sides of the lid B, the latter also forming a segment of a circle, of which the pivot *b* is the center, so that said lid can be drawn down by the handle *b'* to form a continuation of the hood A', or can be thrown back over the hood, as shown in Fig. 1.

At the front of the hood is a plate, *d*, back of which are a series of liquid-measures, $e\ e'\ e^2$, as shown in Fig. 2. These measures are separated by partitions $f^2\ f^3$ of different heights, so that if, for instance, the three measures to be used are a gallon, a half-gallon, and a quart, the first, *e*, would, preferably, be the gallon, the next, *e'*, the half-gallon, and the third, e^2, the quart, the filling-pipe C discharging into the largest measure, *e*, so that the same is first filled, the overflow from the same filling the measure *e'* and its overflow filling the measure e^2, the overflow from which drains back into the tank through the opening *l* in the top *a'*. The measures $e\ e'\ e^2$ in this instance are each independent cylindrical receptacles placed side by side, and a plate, f^4, covers the space between the measures, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the liquid will readily overflow from one measure into the other, as described. This whole structure is surrounded by a wall, f^5.

Each one of the measures is provided with a faucet, *g*, preferably having an upright handle, in order that the oil will drain therefrom.

Directly in front of the plate *d* is a depression or sink, D, having a grated bottom, *h*, which rests on an annular ledge, *h'*, of the casing of the sink D, so that it can readily be removed and cleaned, its removal affording an opportunity for gaining access to the interior of the tank. The sink receives all of the drippings from the spigots or from the vessel to be filled, allowing the oil to drain into the tank.

In the bottom of the tank is a cylinder, E, having a bottom, *i*, provided with a valve, *j*, from which project cleats *j'*, bent under the bottom *i*, to prevent the valve from rising too far from its seat.

F is a piston fitting snugly in the cylinder E, and attached to this piston are two piston-rods, *f f*—one on each side—these rods being guided at their upper ends in suitable bearings in the upper portion of the tank. Each of the rods *f* has at its upper end gear-teeth *f'*, forming a short rack, which engages with the segmental pinion *k* on the pivoted lid B, as shown in Fig. 4.

The pipe C communicates with the lower portion of the cylinder E, and is curved at its upper end, as shown in Fig. 3, so as to empty into the large measuring-vessel *e*, as above described.

The operation of the apparatus is as follows: Supposing the lid of the tank to be raised, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the closing of the lid by moving it in the direction of its arrow, as in Fig. 3, by means of the handle *b'*, will cause the depression of the rods *f* by reason of the engagement of the pinions *k* with the racks *f'* of said rods; hence the piston F will be forced down into the cylinder E, thereby closing the valve *j* and forcing the oil up through the pipe C into the largest measuring-receptacle, *e*. When this receptacle becomes full, it overflows into the next receptacle, *e'*, and when this is full it overflows into the receptacle e^2, the latter overflowing into the tank through the large opening *l*, formed in the top *a'* in the rear of the measuring-receptacles.

The cylinder E and its piston may be in some other portion of the tank than that shown without departing from my invention, and instead of using the rack and pinion shown in Fig. 5 I may pivot a connecting-rod, *m*, to a lug, *m'*, on each side of the lid B, as shown in Fig. 9, the other end of the rod being connected to the piston-rod *f* at *m²*; or the lid may be so geared to the piston-rods, as shown in Fig. 6, that the measuring-receptacles will be filled by opening the lid instead of by closing it.

In Fig. 7 I have shown in place of rods connecting the piston with the lid a cord or chain, *n*, said cord or chain passing around a pulley, *n'*, in the hood A', and one end of the cord being fast to the piston-rod, while the other end is fast to the lid, so that on closing the lid the piston will be raised and will force the oil into the measuring-receptacles, the piston in this case being provided with valves and the pipe C communicating with the top of the cylinder E.

In Fig. 8 I have shown a sliding lid connected to the cord *n*, instead of the pivoted lid shown in Fig. 6, the result of the movement of the lid, however, being the same. In each of these cases either the opening or closing of the lid may be utilized to force the oil into the measuring-receptacles.

A single measuring-receptacle may be used in place of the series of receptacles shown; but the latter are preferred.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, in an oil-tank, of a pump, a receptacle, and a pipe providing a communication between the two, with a lid connected to the pump, whereby the latter is operated and liquid forced into the receptacle on opening or closing the lid, all substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the tank provided with a lid and a pump connected thereto, so that on moving the lid the pump is operated, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the tank having a pivoted lid, a pump having a piston connected to said lid, a receptacle, and a pipe extending from the pump to said receptacle, all substantially as described.

4. The combination of the tank having a hood, A', a segmental pivoted lid, B, having one or more segmental pinions, *k*, a pump, and one or more piston-rods provided with teeth engaging with said segmental pinion or pinions, so that on moving the lid the pump-piston will be raised or lowered, substantially as described.

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

DAVID HALLOCK.

Witnesses:
HENRY HOWSON,
HARRY SMITH.