B. F. GERMANI.

LIQUID CONTAINER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1921.

1,422,559.

Patented July 11, 1922.

Fig. 1.

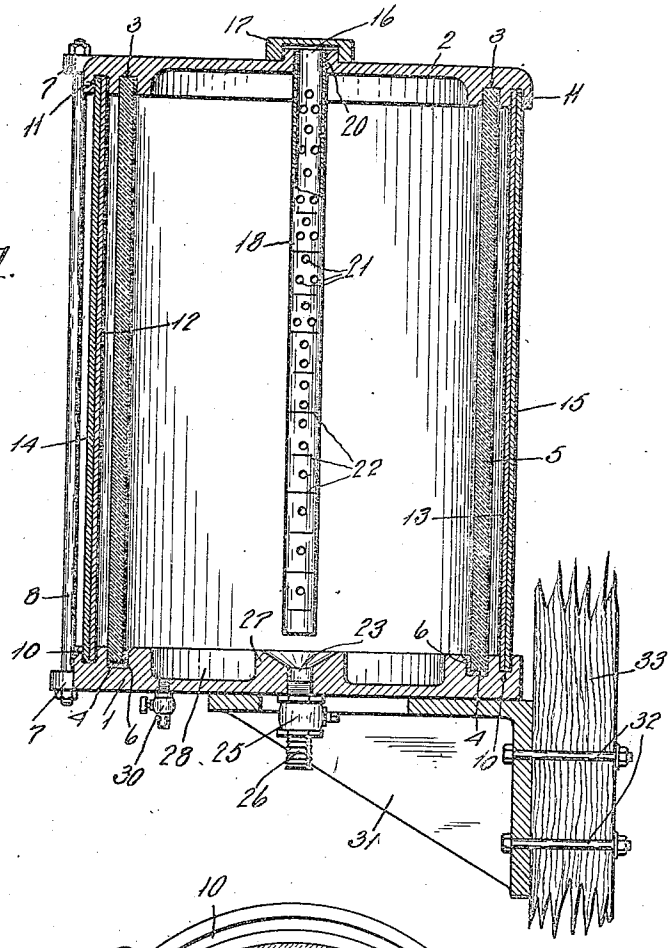
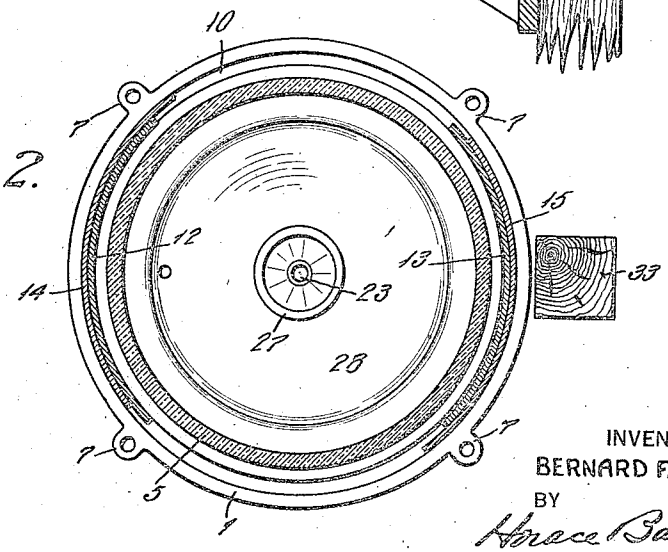


Fig. 2.



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LIQUID CONTAINER.

1,422,559. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 11, 1922.

Application filed April 22, 1921. Serial No. 463,480.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERNARD F. GERMANI, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid Containers, do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to improvements in apparatus for containing and dispensing liquids.

The object of the invention is to provide a container for liquids in which the contents may be clearly observed to ascertain the quality and quantity and from which the liquid may be quickly withdrawn in any quantity desired to serve a customer.

A further object of the invention is to furnish simple and inexpensive means to protect the glass of the container from injury that will still admit of the glass being clearly exposed to sight when the apparatus is being operated.

The invention consists in the novel construction of a liquid dispensing container, and the adaptation and combination of parts and devices to carry out the above stated and other objects as will appear in the following specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in vertical section of apparatus embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a view in horizontal section of the same.

Referring to said views, the reference numeral 1 designates the base, and 2 the top of my improved container. They are preferably of cast-metal and of circular configuration and are formed with aligned annular grooves 3 and 4, in their upper and lower faces, respectively, for the reception of the circular edges of a glass cylinder 5. 6 indicates packing or cement in said lower groove 4 to make a liquid-tight joint. Said base and top are provided with apertured ears 7 through which threaded rods 8 extend and serve to clamp the ends upon said cylinder in a well understood manner.

10 and 11 indicate annular grooves in said base and top, respectively, exteriorly of the grooves 3 and 4 for the reception of fixed curved plates 12 and 13 on opposite sides of the cylinder and of sliding shutters 14 and 15 arranged to slide in said grooves 10 and 11 to close the open spaces between said plates. Said plates extend approximately ninety degrees each about said cylinder and the opposite alternate open spaces an equal distance so that the shutters may be made of corresponding widths to the plates 12 and 13 to close said spaces and when slidably moved behind the plates they are hid from view thereby.

In this manner when the shutters are open the glass cylinder is unmasked from two opposite sides and the light will pass therethrough and clearly display the contents. When the day's work is done, however, the shutters may be pulled out to close said spaces and locked in such condition by any suitable means, not shown, whereupon the glass container is safe from damage.

16 indicates an aperture in the top 2 through which the container is filled and 17 a removable cap cover therefor, 18 indicates a tube secured in said aperture 16 as by screw threads 20 and dependent to near the bottom of the container. Said tube is formed with holes, as 21, along its length and of increasing number toward the top. The purpose of said tube is to prevent the splashing of the liquid in the container when being filled for should the liquid be gasoline a heavily charged gas would be generated by the splashing of the liquid in the bottom of the tank while the tube will conduct the liquid to the bottom with little tendency to vaporize. The tube is also provided with graduation marks 22 on its exterior surface denoting the number of gallons measuring from the bottom of the container.

23 indicates an outlet controlled by an exterior valve 25 to whose nipple 26 a hose, not shown, may be attached. Said outlet is formed in a raised centrally positioned boss 27 in said base 1 and affords an annular depression 28 thereabout in which sediment or heavy matter in the liquid may be precipitated. 30 indicates a valve to draw off the contents of said depression. Said depression will receive any water contained in gasoline or oil and the same will not be drawn off through the outlet 23.

31 indicates a bracket that its secured, as by bolts 32, to a post 33, but it is obvious that the container may be mounted in any suitable manner.

It is intended that the container may be used to dispense gasoline to fill the fuel tanks of automobiles and will enable the customer

to see what quality of gasoline he is buying as well as a sight thereof will admit and also the quantity of the gasoline delivered to him.

The container is desirably positioned within a short distance of the gasoline pump commonly used to fill tanks of automobiles with gasoline and when the container is to be filled the nozzle of the delivery hose of the pump is placed in the aperture 16 of the container and the gasoline pumped therein in the usual manner, and to the extent desired as shown by the graduate marks 22 on said tube 18. The contents may then be drawn off as desired to fill automobile tanks through the outlet 23 by a short piece of hose similar to that on gasoline pumps.

While I have described my invention as being particularly adapted for use in delivering gasoline to automobiles, it is obvious that the apparatus may be used for lubricating oils and for various other uses, and such different uses and purposes as well as certain modifications in the construction as are within the spirit of the invention and the scope of the claims are intended to be included and covered by the present disclosure.

Having described my invention, what I claim, is—

A liquid container, consisting in combination in a base and top formed with aligned concentric grooves in their upper and lower faces, respectively, a glass cylinder secured in liquid-tight condition in said grooves, external rods to secure said base and top in fixed relation, fixed curved plates arranged in said grooves on opposite sides and exteriorly of said cylinder and extending each approximately ninety degrees about said cylinder, movable plates slidable in said grooves intermediate said cylinder and said fixed plates adapted to close the spaces between and slidable behind said fixed plates, a filling tube extending axially within said cylinder and dependent from an aperture in said top, said tube being formed with spaced holes along its length and increasing in number towards said top, and with graduation marks along its length, said base having a raised central boss and an annular depression thereabout, an outlet for liquid in said boss and an outlet for sediment in said depression.

BERNARD F. GERMANI.