(No Model.)

J. F. SEGOG.

MEASURING VESSEL.

No. 374,759. Patented Dec. 13, 1887.

Fig. 1.

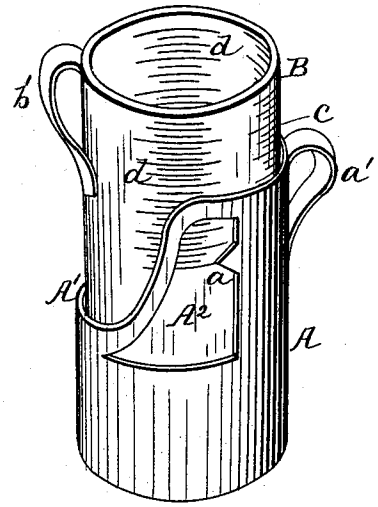


Fig. 2.

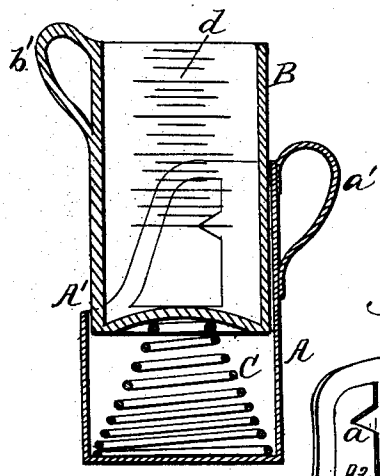


Fig. 3.

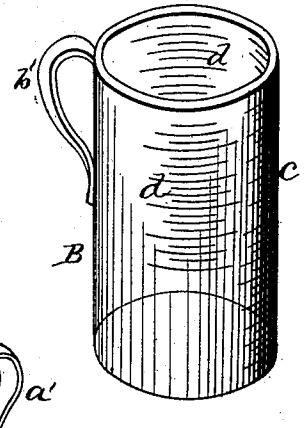
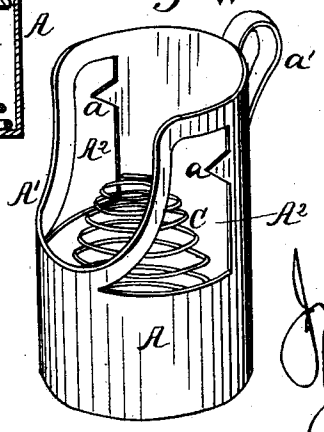


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. SEGOG, OF DULUTH, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MARY E. GLEASON, OF STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

MEASURING-VESSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 374,759, dated December 13, 1887.

Application filed July 24, 1886. Renewed August 8, 1887. Serial No. 246,409. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. SEGOG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Duluth, Minnesota, have invented new and useful Improvements in Measuring-Vessels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to measuring-vessels used by cooks, and is designed as an improvement on that class comprising two vessels, the one of glass fitting within the other and having a weighing-spring interposed between the bottom of the inner and outer vessel for supporting the former.

In my improvement a portion of the edge and side of the outer metal vessel is removed to permit the fingers grasping the inner glass vessel for removing it when at the lowest point, and in case it (the inner vessel) be provided with a handle the latter is brought in register with the depression in the edge of the outer vessel, when the inner vessel can be moved up and down without any interference between the handle and outer vessel. The outer vessel also has portions removed on each side of the cut-away edge portion, and on diametrically-opposite sides of the vessel, forming sight-openings, and having pointers projected horizontally into said openings located at the same level for indicating the measurement, and also for leveling the device when making the measurement, so that the inner vessel may not cant and bind against the sides of the outer vessel. The inner vessel is provided with three lines of graduations or scales for measuring solids and liquids.

The object of the improved measuring-vessel is to simplify the construction of this class of devices, and to provide for the measurement of liquids or solids in the same device.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows my improved measuring-vessel in perspective. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the glass vessel. Fig. 4 is a perspective of the outer vessel.

The outer vessel, A, may be of any shape in cross-section, and be made of any material, preferably sheet metal, of cylindrical form, shown. A portion is removed or cut away from its upper edge, forming the depression A′, and on each side of this depression sight-openings A^2 are formed on diametrically-opposite sides of the vessel, and from the vertical edge of these openings pointers *a* project horizontally. These pointers are located at the same level, and are used to indicate the measurement and as a means to level the vessel, so the inner vessel, B, may always occupy a true perpendicular position and not bind against the sides of the outer vessel. A handle, *a′*, serves as a convenient means for moving the vessel from place to place, and is preferably located opposite the depression A′.

The inner vessel, B, is provided with three vertical lines of graduations or scales, *d*, *d*, and *c*, and rests upon the spring C, interposed between its bottom and the bottom of the outer vessel. It is made of glass and provided with a handle, *b′*.

By this cup device both solids and liquids can be measured by the cook easily and quickly, the scales of the containing-vessels being suited for such different measurements. The front one, *c*, extends the height of the vessel, and is for measuring liquids, while the two side scales, *d*, extend from the top of the vessel to a point below the middle of its height, and are for measuring solids. For baking cake and for putting up fruit the device will be found useful in measuring the milk, sirup, and flavoring, or to determine the weight of fruit, sugar, &c.

The provision of the three lines of scales on the glass vessel is to permit said vessel, by its longest scale, to be used separately for measuring liquids, and to be used with the outer vessel for measuring solids.

I claim—

The combination of the outer measuring-vessel, A, having a portion of its top edge removed or depressed at A′, and sight-openings A^2, formed at each side of said depression, having vertical walls provided with horizontal pointers *a a*, extending into said sight-openings at the same level, with the inner glass vessel, B, having the three lines of scales, *d*, *d*, and *c*, and a weighing-spring, C, interposed between the bottoms of the vessels, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN F. SEGOG.

Witnesses:
H. L. BENZ,
B. S. PARSONS.