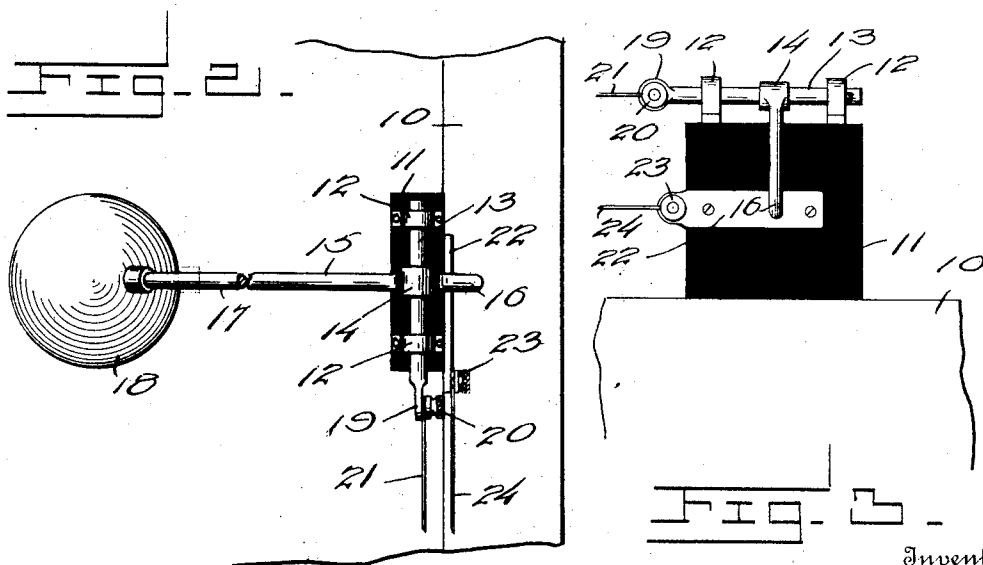
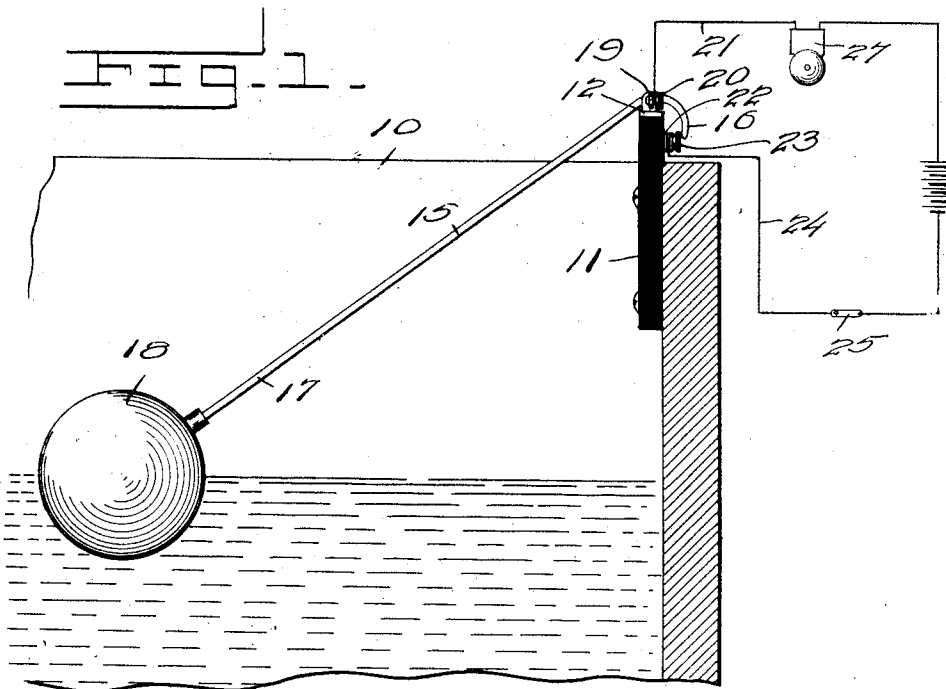


A. G. WEIER.
OVERFLOW ALARM.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 5, 1911.

1,034,666.

Patented Aug. 6, 1912.



Inventor

A. G. Weier,

By Harry Ellis Chandler

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Witnesses

P. R. Armstrong

Harry M. Test

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON G. WEIER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

OVERFLOW-ALARM.

1,034,666.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 6, 1912.

Application filed September 5, 1911. Serial No. 647,637.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON G. WEIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Overflow-Alarms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in alarms for tanks, and has particular reference to a device of this character for indicating to an engineer that he has pumped enough water in the tank.

The principal object is to provide a simple device of this character which may be readily applied to an ordinary tank, and which will positively ring an alarm when the water reaches a certain height.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description and with particular reference to the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section of a portion of the tank showing my device applied. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation.

Referring to the drawings 10 represents a tank, to which my device is adapted to be applied.

My device comprises a block 11 of any suitable insulating material which is secured to the tank near its upper end. Secured near either side of the block and on top thereof there is a bearing plate 12 in which is mounted the shaft 13. Mounted on this shaft 13 by means of the perforated enlargement 14 is a bar 15, one end 16 of which is curved downwardly and inwardly toward one side of the block 11, while the opposite side 17 extends downwardly into the tank 10 on its lower end a ball-float 18. Thus the movement of the ball will communicate movement to the curved portion 16 to cause the same to move toward and away from the block 11, according as the water is high or low in the tank. One end of the shaft 13 is flattened as indicated at 19, and has there-through a screw 20 for attachment of the conducting wire 21. Secured on the face of the block 11 in the path of the point of the curve member 16 is a plate 22 which extends outwardly of one edge of the block

and is flattened similarly to the shaft 13 and also has a screw 23 for attachment of the conducting wire 24. The wire 24 leads to a switch 25, and is connected to a battery, one side of which is connected to a bell 27, and the opposite side of the bell 27 is connected by means of the wire 21. Thus when the switch 25 is closed and the float rises to bring the point of the member 16 against the plate 22 a circuit is completed which rings the alarm to notify the engineer at the pumps that the tank is full. The engineer then stops his pumps, and as the alarm would continue to ring because the water would hold the ball at that level, the switch is then thrown open to break the circuit and stop the bell from ringing. After a certain period of time the switch can be closed again to see if the bell will ring, and if the bell does not ring the switch may be left closed and the pumps again started if desired.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that the device is simple and efficient in operation, and may be readily applied to an ordinary tank.

What is claimed is:—

The combination with a tank, of a block of insulating material secured to the upper portion of the tank, a shaft mounted on the upper end of the block, a float rod loosely pivoted on the shaft, the outer end of the rod being downwardly and inwardly curved toward the opposite side of the block, an electric circuit, an alarm in the circuit, a plate on the face of the block adjacent the said curved portion of the rod, one end of the plate extending beyond one side of the block, a binding screw on the extended end, one end of the shaft being flattened, a binding screw mounted on the flattened end, one side of the electric circuit being connected to said binding screw, and the other side of the circuit being connected to the binding screw of the plate.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

ANTON G. WEIER.

Witnesses:

WM. P. HUEBNER,
CHAS. NIEMAN.