

(No Model.)

F. WEBER.  
MEASURE FOR LIQUIDS.

No. 257,421.

Patented May 2, 1882.

Fig. 1.

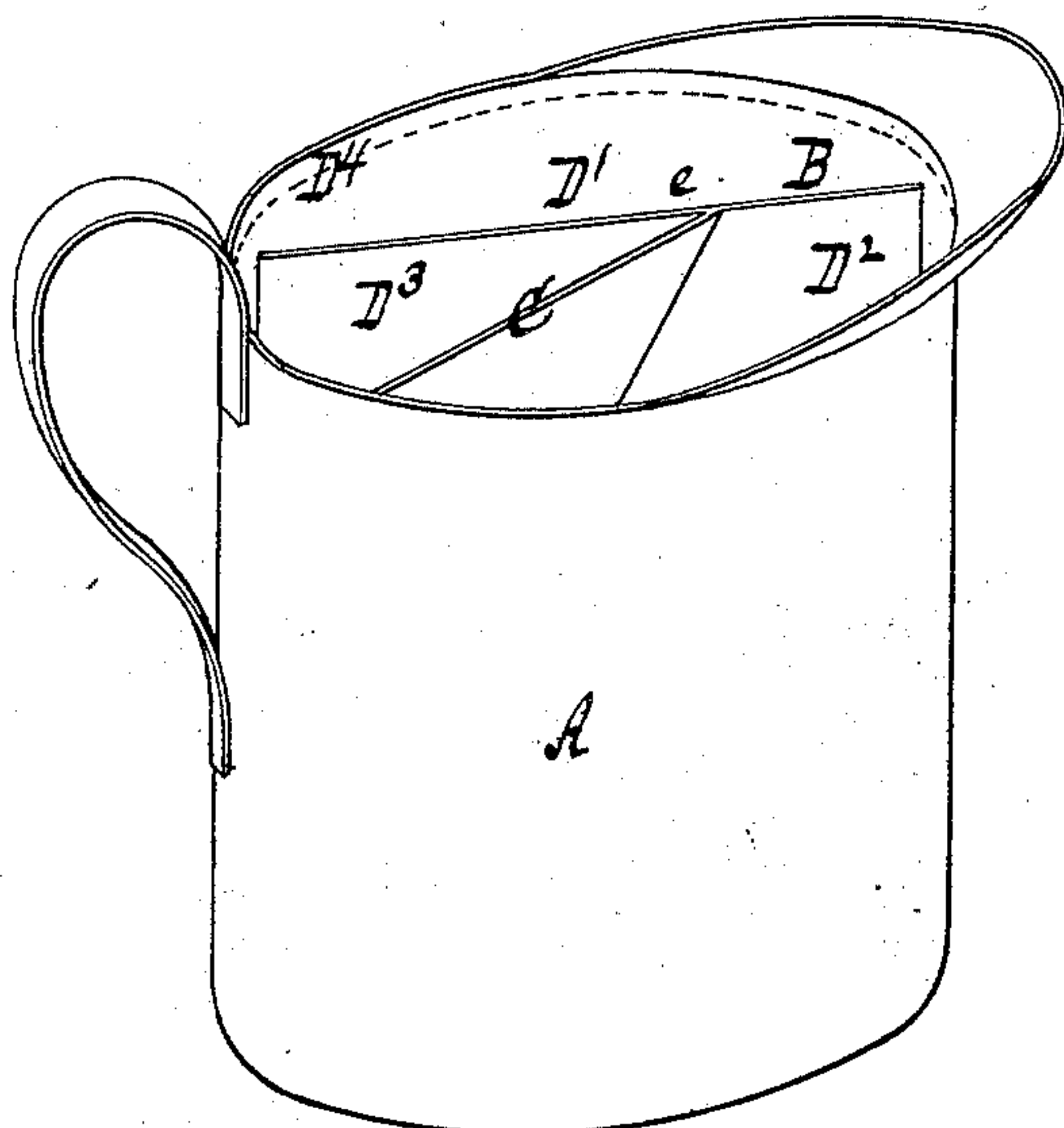


Fig. 2.

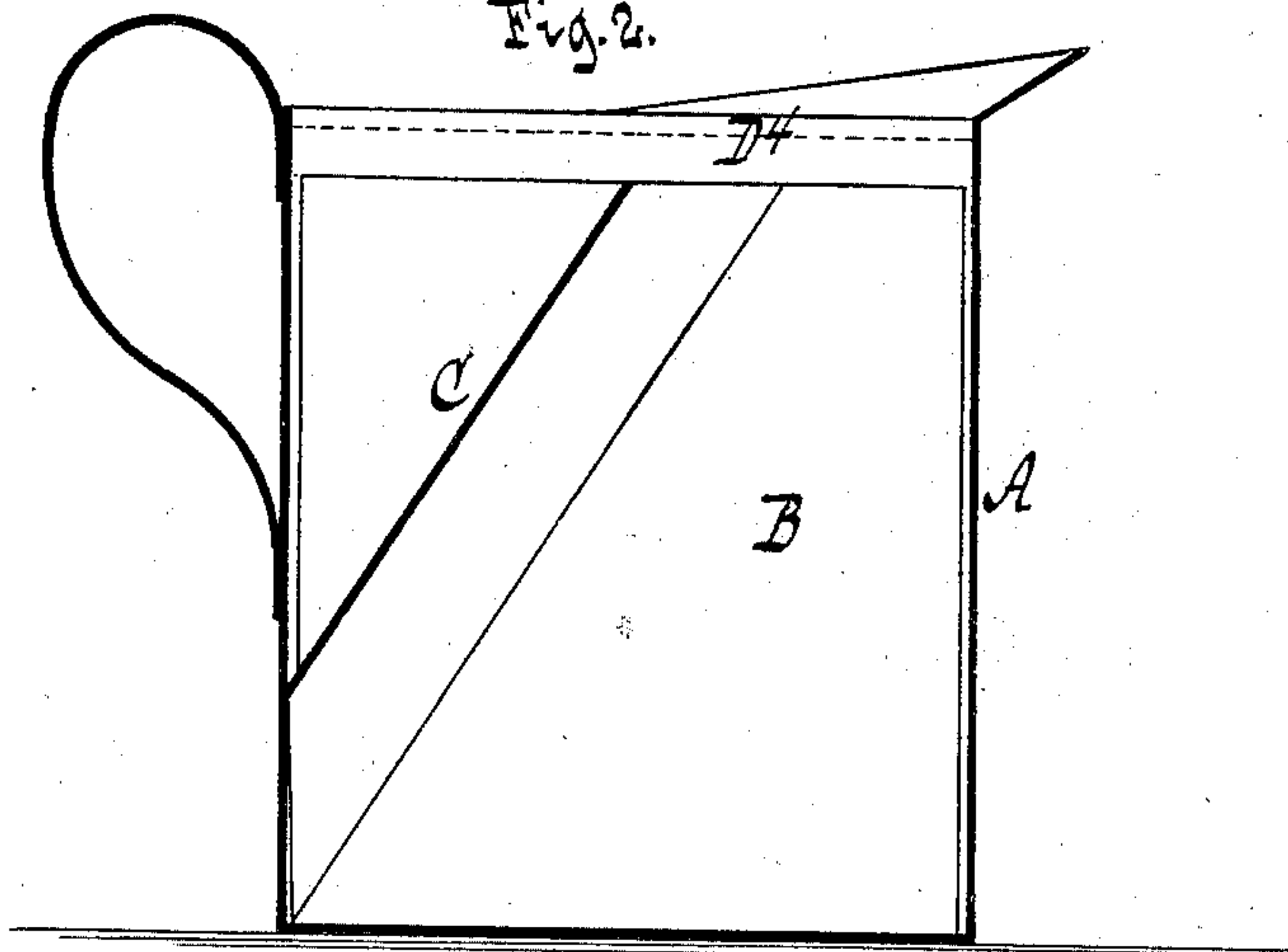
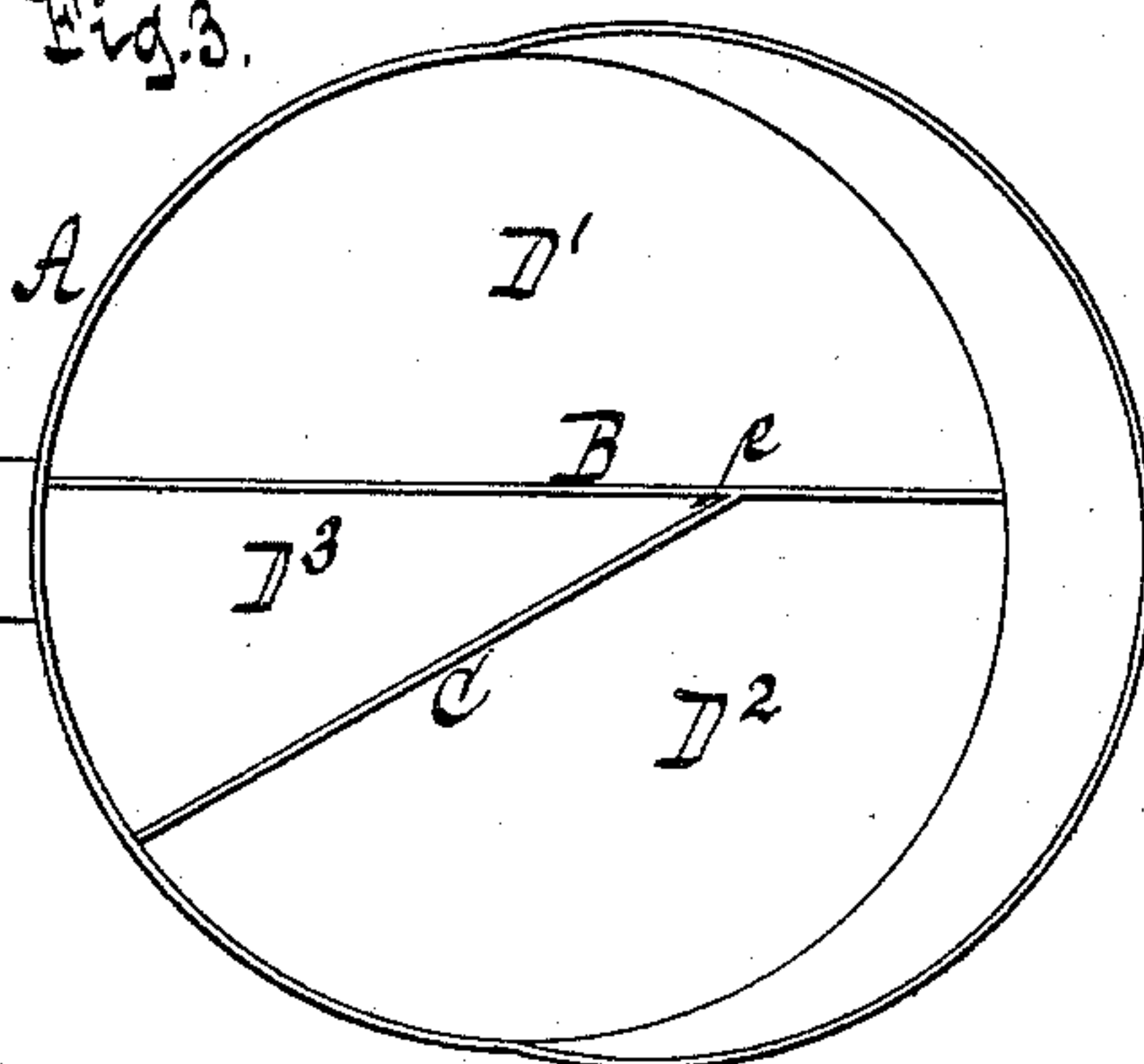


Fig. 3.

Witnesses  
Otto Hupel and  
William Miller  
x



Inventor  
Friedrich Weber  
by

Van Santvoord & Hauff  
his attys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIEDRICK WEBER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## MEASURE FOR LIQUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,421, dated May 2, 1882.

Application filed December 1, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRIEDRICK WEBER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, E. D., in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Measures for Liquids, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in an open-mouthed liquid-measure having partitions whereby it is divided into a series of compartments, each bearing a fixed relation to the other, so that the article is adapted to measure a quantity equal to its whole capacity or various smaller quantities. The partitions are arranged vertically and obliquely to avoid splashing in emptying the contents of the measure, and they are made to terminate below the top edge or mouth of the vessel, leaving above them a space bearing a fixed relation to the compartments.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 represents a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on the line  $x x$  of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a plan or top view.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

The letter A designates the vessel composing the body of the measure, the same being open at the top, forming the mouth of the article, and having in this example a cylindrical shape.

B C are the partitions of the measure. The partition B is placed in an approximately vertical position, extending across the vessel A, while the partition C is placed obliquely and extends from the vertical partition to the side of the vessel. By the vertical partition B the vessel A is divided into two compartments, D' D<sup>2</sup>, and by the oblique partition C the com-

partment D<sup>2</sup> is subdivided, forming a compartment, D<sup>3</sup>. Both partitions B C terminate below the mouth of the vessel A, leaving a space, D<sup>4</sup>, above them. The compartments D' D<sup>2</sup> D<sup>3</sup> bear a fixed relation to each other as well as to the entire vessel, while the space D<sup>4</sup> bears a fixed relation to the compartments— as, for example, if the capacity of the vessel A is equal to one quart, the compartment D' is made equal to four gills, the compartment D<sup>2</sup> two gills, the compartment D<sup>3</sup> one gill, and the space D<sup>4</sup> also one gill. Hence the vessel is adapted to measure either of the smaller quantities or the whole quantity, according to its capacity. By arranging the partition C in an oblique position the compartment D<sup>3</sup>, formed thereby, runs to a point, as at  $e$ , and the liquid being thus enabled to flow therefrom in a fine stream, the danger of splashing is avoided in emptying the contents of the measure.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the open-mouth liquid-measure, of the central vertical fixed partition, B, the oblique fixed partition C, and discharge-point  $e$ , forming the compartments D' D<sup>2</sup> D<sup>3</sup>, each of said partitions terminating below the mouth of the vessel, forming a compartment above their upper edges for the vessel to measure its full capacity, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

FRIEDRICK WEBER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,  
E. F. KASTENHUBER.