

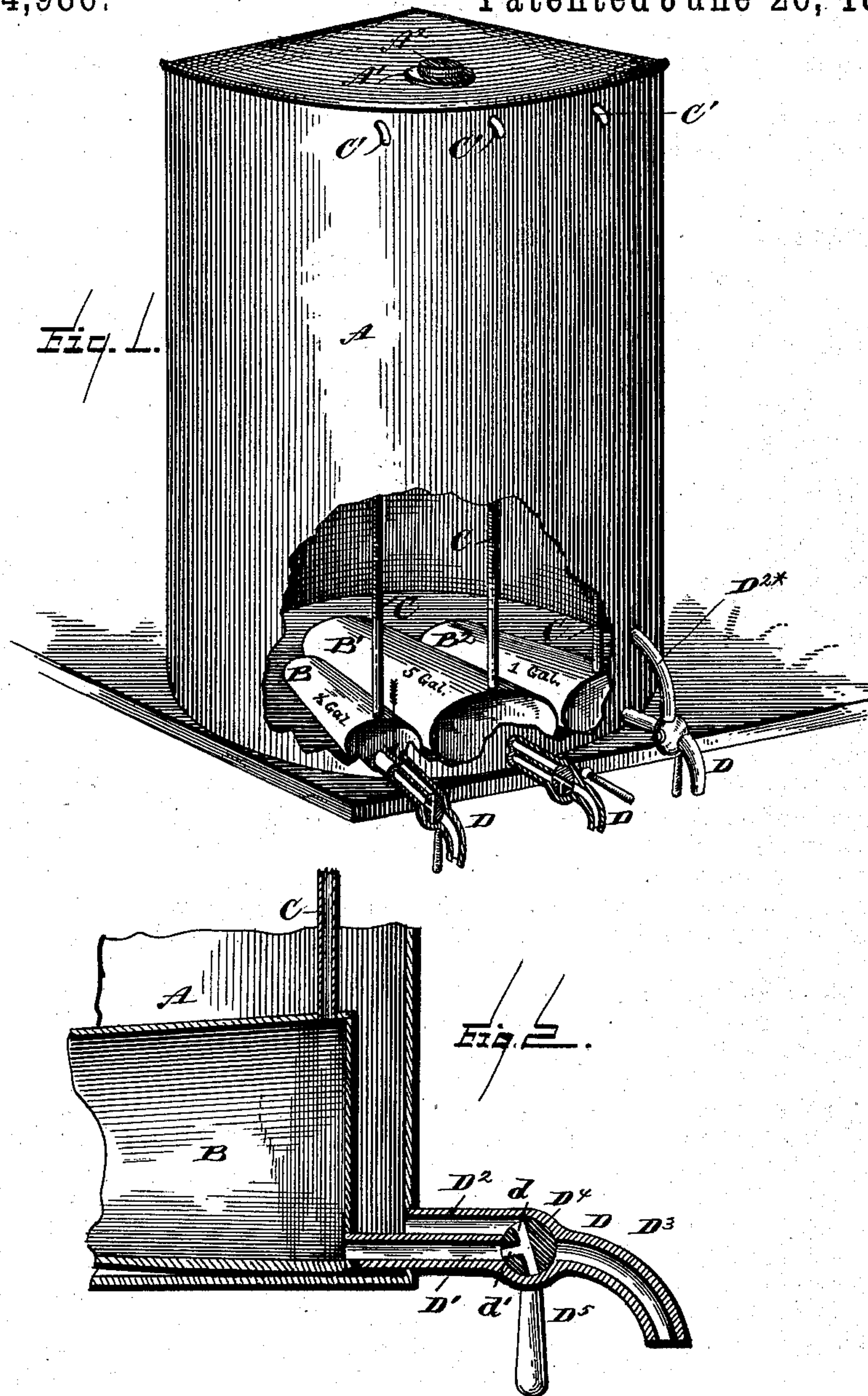
(No Model.)

M. J. LINDSAY & D. M. ROSS.

MEASURING TANK FOR OIL.

No. 384,986.

Patented June 26, 1888.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARCELLUS J. LINDSAY AND DAVID M. ROSS, OF BELLEVUE, IOWA.

## MEASURING-TANK FOR OIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,986, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed July 28, 1887. Serial No. 245,533. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, MARCELLUS J. LINDSAY and DAVID M. ROSS, citizens of the United States, residing at Bellevue, in the county of Jackson, State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tanks for Oil and other Liquids, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to improvements in oil, gasoline, and other tanks; and among the objects in view is the provision of a tank which will retain the odors of the liquid contained therein within the same, which is provided with graduated measures adapted to deliver desired quantities of liquid therefrom, and which will be automatically filled from the tank when emptied.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a tank constructed in accordance with our invention, portions being broken away, exposing the interior; and Fig. 2 is a detail in longitudinal section, showing the faucet employed and its connection with the tank and measure contained in said tank.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in both figures.

A represents the tank, which in this instance is of cylindrical form, and provided with the opening A' at its top for filling, said opening being closed by means of a cap or plug, A<sup>2</sup>.

Arranged within the tank, and at its bottom, are a series of measuring compartments, B B' B<sup>2</sup>, all of different capacities, in this instance designed to contain one-half, one, and five gallons. If desired, however, the number of compartments may be increased or diminished to any extent, as may also their capacities be varied.

Leading from each of the measures or compartments are vertical tubes C, which rise up through the tank or cylinder A and communicate with the outer air, as shown at C'.

Each of the measures or compartments is provided with a faucet, D, which faucet comprises three bores, D' D<sup>2</sup>, the former communicating with the compartment or measure

and the latter with the tank or cylinder, and a discharging bore, D<sup>3</sup>, located in front of the bores D' D<sup>2</sup>, which in this instance are arranged one above the other. A three-way valve, D<sup>4</sup>, having ports or ducts *d d'* and operated by means of a handle, D<sup>5</sup>, is arranged at the intersection of the three bores D' D<sup>2</sup> D<sup>3</sup>. (See Fig. 2.)

As shown in Fig. 1, (at the right,) instead of having the bore D<sup>2</sup> arranged as described, a pipe, D<sup>2x</sup>, may be employed.

As thus far described it is apparent that the cylinder A, being filled with oil and the faucets being closed, the handles being in a depending or vertical position, the ports *d d'* communicate with the bores D<sup>2</sup> D', respectively, and the oil or other liquid in the tank passes through the bores D<sup>2</sup> of the faucets, through the ports *d d'* into the ports D' and into the compartments or measures, which are thus filled. The air contained in the measures or compartments is forced up and out through the tubes C. The measures having all been filled, should it, for instance, be desired to draw a half-gallon of oil or other liquid, a receptacle is placed under the compartment B, which contains just that amount, and turn the faucet-handle D<sup>5</sup> to a horizontal position. Such a position closes the port *d'* and opens communication between the bores D' D<sup>3</sup>, and the oil contained in the measure is allowed to pass out through said bores. The position of the valve when in the act of discharging is such as to shut off communication between the bore D<sup>2</sup>, leading to the tank, and the bore D', leading to the measure. The measuring-tank having been emptied of its half-gallon, the faucet-handle is lowered to its vertical position, which throws the ports so as to open communication between the tank and measure, thus refilling the latter. The pipes or tubes C not only afford a means for the escape of the air contained in the measures, but also acts as a supply of air to the measures in the act of discharging. By this arrangement the bulk of oil contained in the tank is closely confined in an air-tight cylinder, thus avoiding danger of explosions, and the odors of the same are prevented from escaping.

Having described our invention and its operation, what we claim is—

The air-tight cylinder or tank A, provided

with the graduated measures B B' B<sup>2</sup>, having  
the air-tubes C, communicating with the air  
and measures, in combination with the faucets  
D, having the long and short parallel bores D'  
5 D<sup>2</sup>, the outlet-bore D<sup>3</sup>, and the three-port valve  
D<sup>4</sup>, having the ports *d d'* at the intersection of  
said bores, the bore D' terminating in the meas-  
ure and the bore D<sup>2</sup> communicating with the  
tank, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures 10  
in presence of two witnesses.

MARCELLUS J. LINDSAY.  
DAVID M. ROSS.

Witnesses:

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