(No Model.)

E. N. BACHELDER & F. E. LOVEJOY.

MEASURING VESSEL.

No. 432,353. Patented July 15, 1890.

Fig. 1.

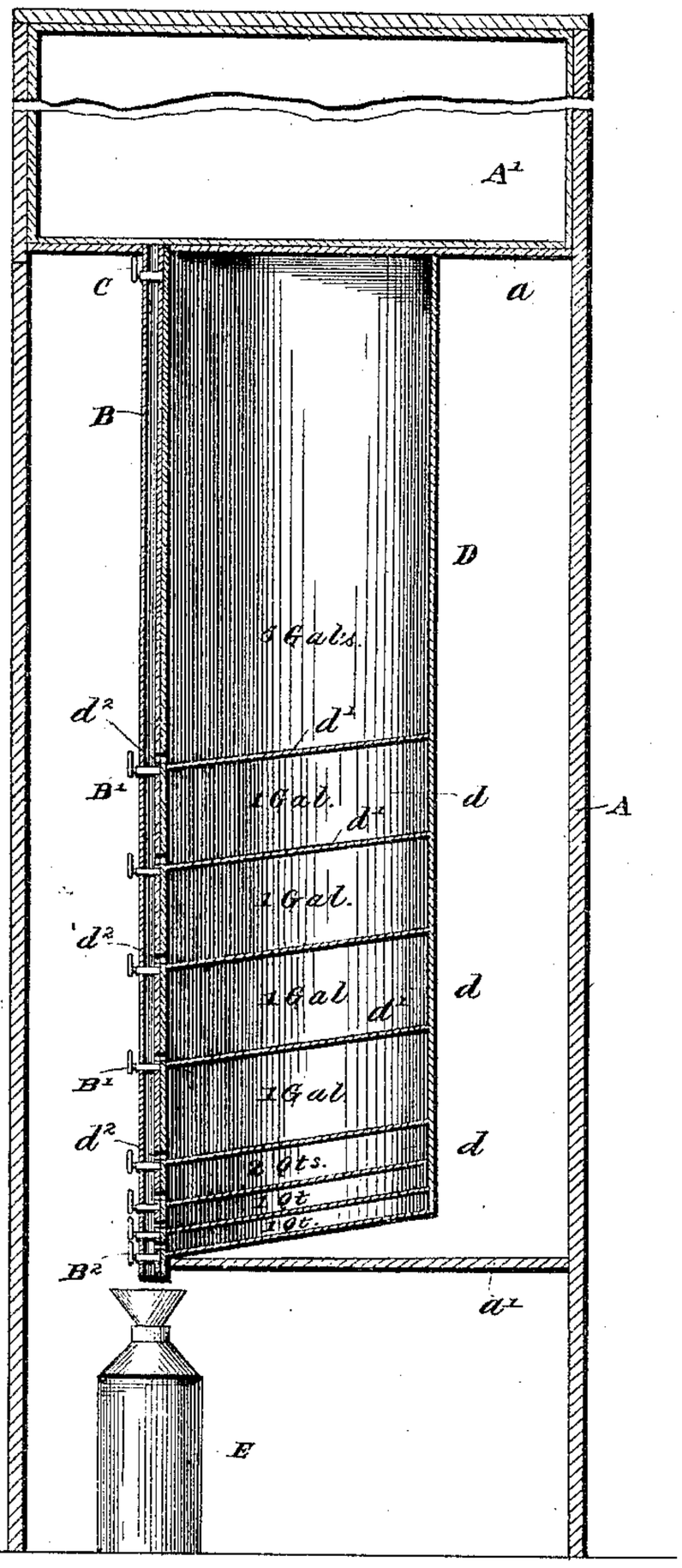
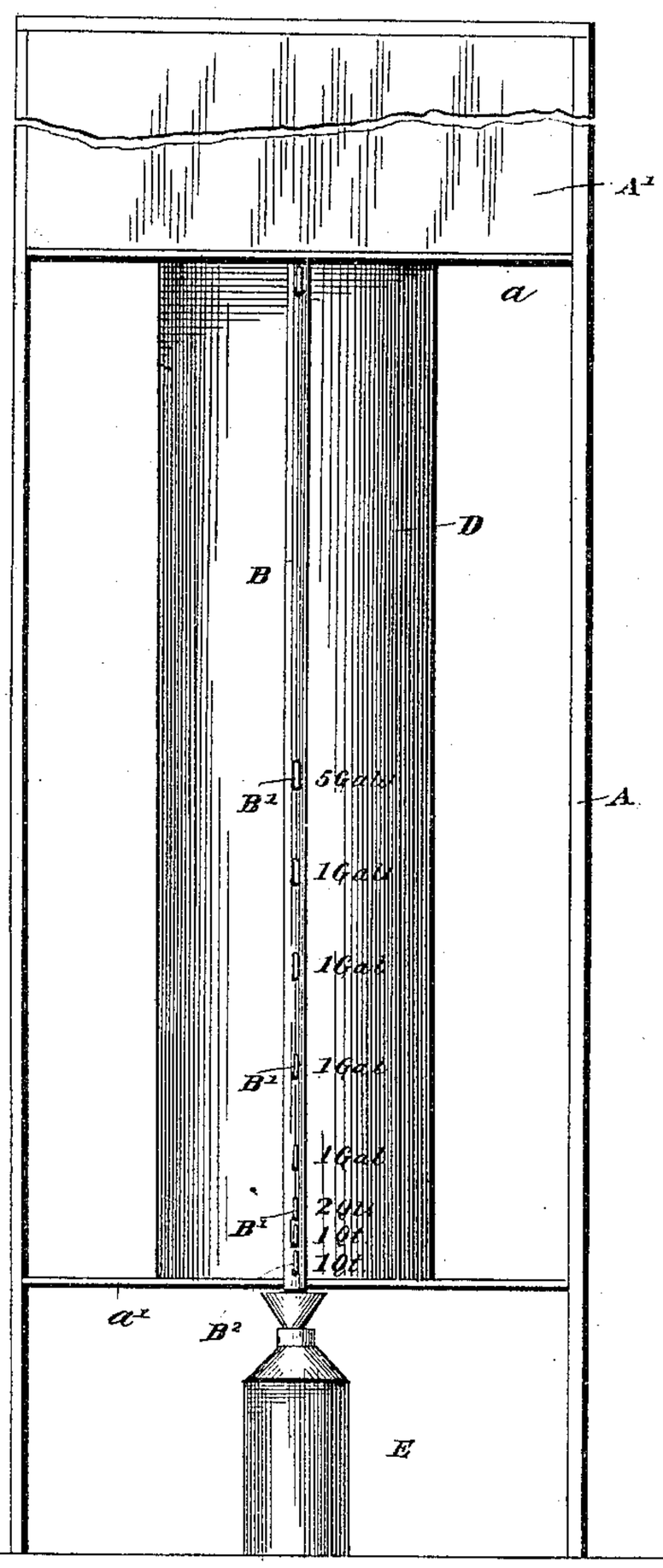


Fig. 2.



Witnesses,
J. M. Withrow
H. C. Riley

Inventors
Elmer N. Bachelder &
Fred E. Lovejoy,
By their Attorneys
C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER NATHAN BACHELDER AND FRED EMMONS LOVEJOY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

MEASURING-VESSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,353, dated July 15, 1890.

Application filed November 7, 1889. Serial No. 329,486. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ELMER NATHAN BACHELDER and FRED EMMONS LOVEJOY, citizens of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Measuring-Vessel, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in measuring-vessels.

The object of the present invention is to provide a vessel of simple and inexpensive construction adapted to accurately measure a liquid and transfer it from a reservoir to a vessel without necessitating the continued presence of the operator.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 2 is a front elevation.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by letter, A designates a cabinet, which is divided into three compartments by partitions *a a'*. The top compartment formed by the partitions *a*, forms a reservoir, which has communicating therewith a depending tube B, that is provided near its upper end with a cock C, which shuts off the supply from the reservoir or top compartment A'. Secured to the partition *a*, and resting upon the partition *a'* and arranged parallel with the tube B, is a cylinder D, which is divided into a series of measuring-compartments *d* by partitions *d'*. The measuriug-compartments, which are graduated, preferably, from one quart to gallons, communicate by openings d^2 with the depending tube B, and the partitions *d'* are inclined toward the said openings in order to completely drain the oil from the compartment to the tube. The depending tube has its lower end extending below the partition *a'* into the lowermost compartment and is adapted to communicate with a vessel E, designed to receive the oil, and the said tube is provided opposite the partitions *d'* with cocks B', which cut off the communication of the measuring-compartment above it from the tube, and the depending tube has its lower end provided with a faucet B^2. When it is desired to draw a quantity of liquid, the receiving-vessel E is placed below the end of the depending tube B and one of the cocks B' is closed and the faucet B^2 is opened, and the oil or other liquid is allowed to drain from the measuring-compartments below the cock B', just turn the faucet and it is unnecessary for the operator to remain while the oil or other liquid is being drained into the receiving-vessel. The cylinder D is preferably arranged to measure ten gallons, the lower measuring-compartment holding one quart, the next one quart, and the next two quarts, making in all one gallon, and the next four are preferably one-gallon compartments, and the top one contains five gallons. The faucet b^2 is always closed when the measuring-vessel is not in use, and the cocks B' and C are left open, so that in order to draw any amount, from one to ten gallons, it is only necessary to turn one of the cocks B' and open the faucet B^2, and the measuring vessel may then be left unattended by the operator.

From the foregoing it will readily be seen that the measuring-vessel is simple and inexpensive in construction, will measure accurately, and does not require the presence of an operator while the oil is being drained.

The reservoir is designed to be provided with a glass gage, in order that the amount of oil in the reservoir may be readily ascertained.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. A measuring-vessel comprising a reservoir, a measure adjacent to and arranged below the reservoir and divided into a series of compartments arranged one above the other, and a tube depending from the reservoir and extending along the measure and communicating with each of the compartments, and provided with a series of cocks adapted to separate each compartment from those below it, substantially as described.

2. A measuring-vessel comprising a reservoir, a measure secured to and arranged below the reservoir and divided into vertical lines of compartments by inclined transverse

partitions, and provided with a series of openings, and a tube depending from the reservoir and extending along the measure and communicating with the openings of the measure, and having a series of cocks separating each compartment from those below it, substantially as described.

3. A measuring-vessel comprising a reservoir, a tube depending therefrom and provided at its upper end with a cock C and at its lower end with a faucet B^2, the cylinder arranged beneath the reservoir and provided with a series of inclined partitions dividing the cylinder into measuring-compartments, provided with openings d^2, communicating with the depending tube, and the series of cocks B′, arranged opposite the inclined partitions and adapted to close the communication between the compartments, substantially as described.

4. A measuring-vessel comprising the tube B and the measure divided by inclined partitions into a series of independent measuring-compartments of different capacity, and each provided with openings communicating with the tube, and independent stop-cocks for each compartment, as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ELMER NATHAN BACHELDER.
FRED EMMONS LOVEJOY.

Witnesses:
W. R. ANTHOINE,
RICHARD WEBB.