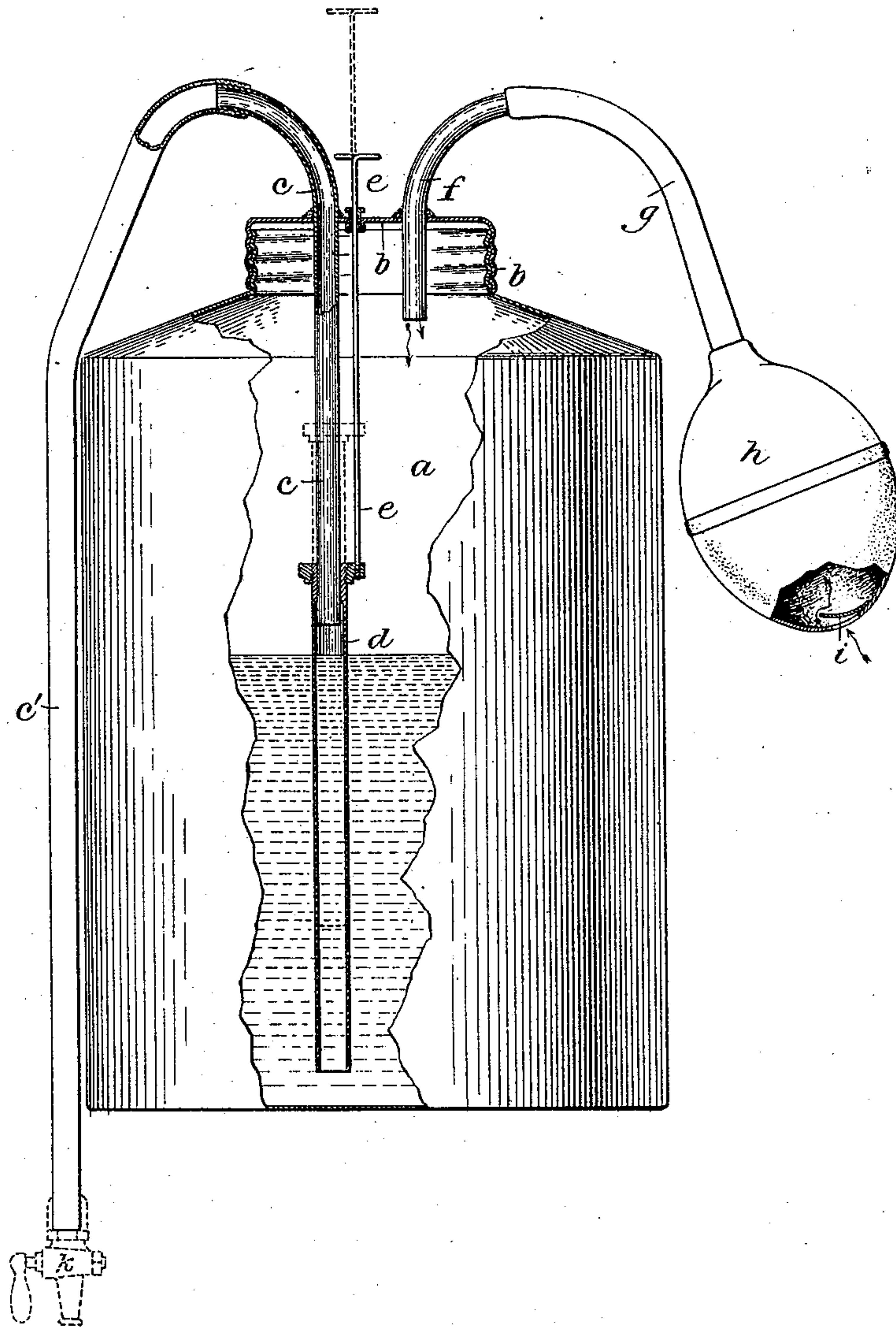


(No Model.)

E. A. FRANKLIN.
LIQUID TRANSFERRING DEVICE FOR VESSELS.

No. 466,336.

Patented Jan. 5, 1892.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. FRANKLIN, OF BRENHAM, TEXAS.

LIQUID-TRANSFERRING DEVICE FOR VESSELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 466,336, dated January 5, 1892.

Application filed October 24, 1890. Serial No. 369,170. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. FRANKLIN, of Brenham, in the county of Washington and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Liquid-Transferring Devices, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which the figure is a side elevation, partly in section, showing my improved apparatus in position for transferring liquid from one vessel to another.

In transferring liquids which have become stratified it is often desirable to transfer one or more strata from one vessel to another without disturbing the other strata, or where the liquid is gaseous or volatile it may be desirable to transfer the liquid without the escape of gas or vapor which may have formed in the upper part of the vessel, as in filling a vessel or lamp with petroleum oil or gasoline at night. To this end I have designed my improvement, which I will now proceed to describe, so that others skilled in the art may manufacture and use the same.

In the drawing, *a* represents an oil-can or other liquid-reservoir having a screw top or cap *b*, through which passes a curved pipe or tube *c*, formed of tin, glass, or other suitable material, the joint between the screw-cap and pipe being preferably rendered tight by solder or suitable packing. This pipe *c* extends downward outside of the vessel *a*, below the bottom of the same, or preferably is provided with an extension-tube *c'*, formed of india-rubber or other suitable material. Inside of the vessel *a*, fitting telescopically on the tube *c*, is an extension-pipe *d*, the position of which may be regulated, either before the screw-cap is put on the vessel or afterward, by means of the rod *e*, which is secured to a collar on the tube *d* and extends upward through an aperture or stuffing-box in the cap *b*. Passing through the cap *b* is an air-tube *f*, which opens inside the vessel *a* at the top thereof, and is connected directly or by a tube *g*, formed of rubber or other suitable material, with a rubber air-compressing bulb *h* or other suitable air-compressor. This bulb is provided with a valve *i*, which permits the ingress of air and prevents the egress thereof through the inlet-opening.

The operation is as follows: The tube *d* is adjusted and the cap *b* is tightly fitted on the top of the vessel or oil-can *a*, so that it shall extend to a point near to the bottom of the can, or to any point where a stratum of liquid exists in the vessel; or the position of the tube *d* may be fixed after the cap is secured by means of the hand-rod *e*. The lamp or other receptacle is placed below the level of the bottom of the tube *d*, and the end of the tube *c'* is placed in the lamp. By compressing the bulb *h* air is forced into the vessel *a*, which starts a current of liquid through the pipes *c* and *c'*, and the current continues as long as desired, owing to the siphon action of the tubes. Where the receiving-receptacle, however, is situate above the level of the liquid in the vessel *a*, the current may be maintained by repeated compressions of the bulb *h*. My improvement is also adapted to use in chemical fire-extinguishers, especially where there is apt to be a sediment in the bottom of the vessel. In this case the tube *c'* is provided with a stop-cock *k*, which is allowed to remain closed until the required amount of air is compressed in the upper part of the vessel by means of the air-compressor *h*. The tube *d* is adjusted above the sediment, and until the pressure of air is sufficient to cause a jet of liquid of the desired strength the stop-cock is allowed to remain closed. The main advantage of my improvement, however, is a cap for cans and vessels provided with an air-force supply-pipe and a delivery-pipe, whereby the liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another without the escape of noxious gases or the disturbance of different strata.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a cap for vessels, having an air-supply pipe and an adjustable delivery-pipe, the inner section of said delivery-pipe being adjustable in length and the outer section being of greater length than such inner section, and a rod passing through the cap and attached to the adjustable portion of the delivery-pipe; substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a cap for vessels, a delivery-pipe, and an air-supply pipe passing through said cap, the inner sec-

tion of said delivery-pipe being adjustable in length and the outer section being of greater length than such inner section and provided with a stop-cock, and a rod passing through
5 the cap and attached to the adjustable portion of the delivery-pipe, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. A cap provided with an adjustable delivery-pipe, an air-supply pipe, and a rod pass-

ing through said cap and attached to the adjustable portion of said delivery-pipe, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of September, A. D. 1890.

EDWARD A. FRANKLIN.

Witnesses:

B. H. BASSETT,

J. M. BYRNES.