

(No Model.)

A. HAYE.
APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING OIL, &c.

No. 604,321.

Patented May 17, 1898.

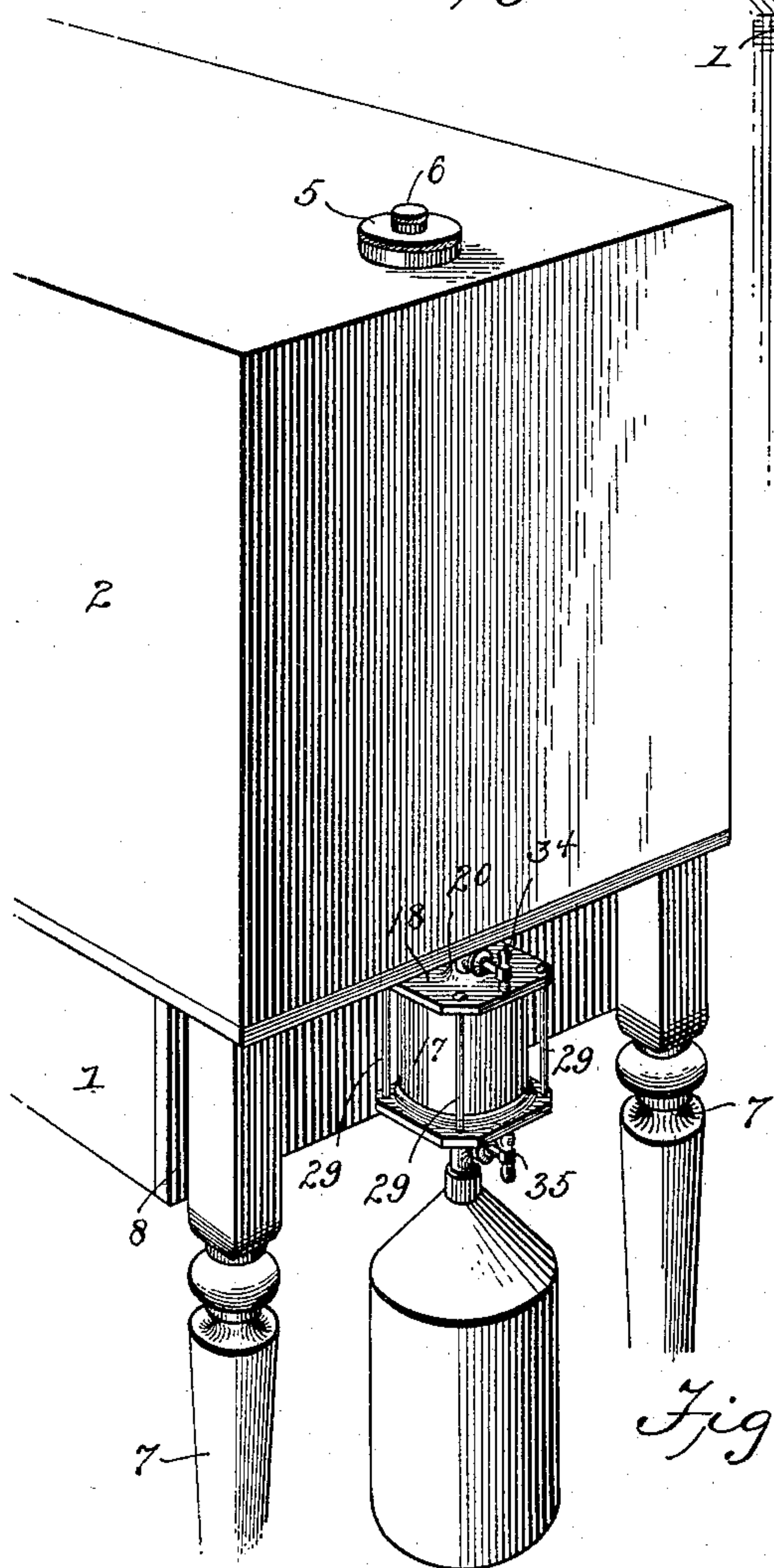
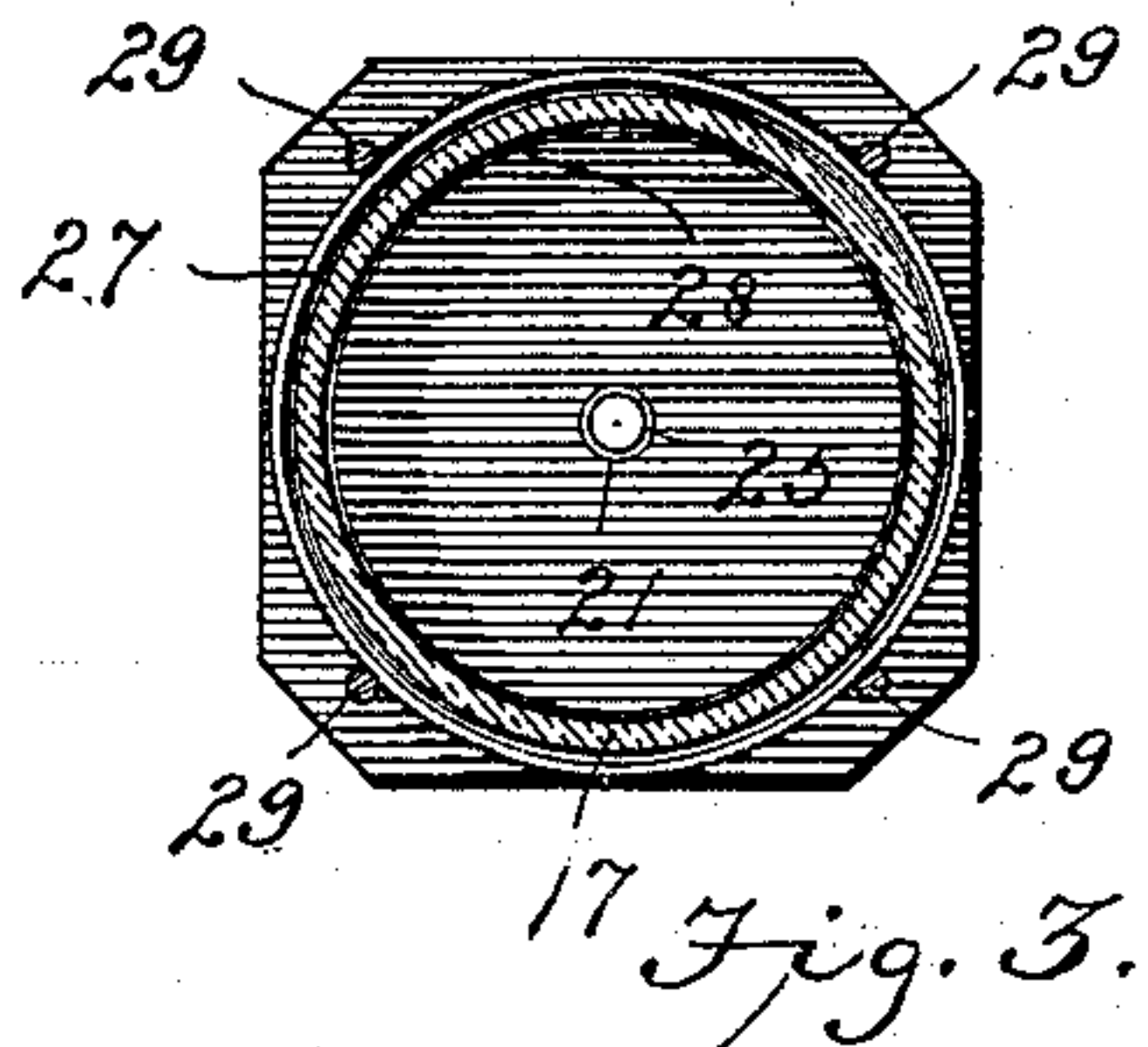


Fig. 1.

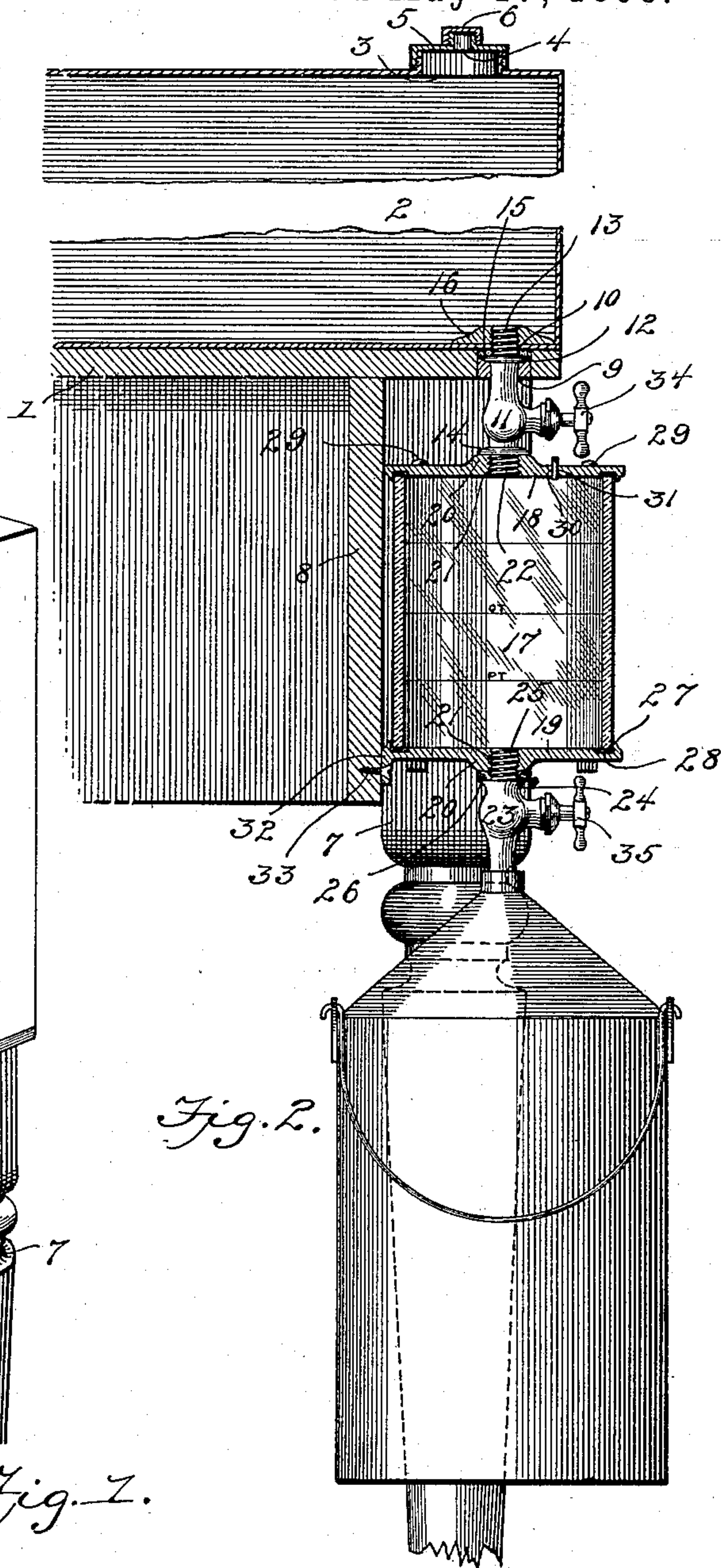


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

E. S. Monroe
Edwin Bruce.

By *his* Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

Inventor
August Haye,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST HAYE, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

APPARATUS FOR DISPENSING OIL, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,321, dated May 17, 1898.

Application filed March 29, 1897. Serial No. 629,810. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST HAYE, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Antonio, in the county of Bexar and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Apparatus for Dispensing Oil, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to apparatus for dispensing oil, &c., its object being to produce a simple and efficient apparatus for this purpose by means of which the oil or other liquid may be quickly drawn from the tank, measured, and discharged into the vessel intended to receive it and by means of which the use of pumps, loose measuring vessels, and funnels is dispensed with.

With this and other objects in view the invention consists of the several details of construction, arrangement, and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved oil-dispensing apparatus. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a portion of a tank, the supporting-table, and the measuring vessel. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through the measuring vessel.

Similar reference-numerals indicate similar parts in the several figures.

1 represents the table-top, and 2 an oil tank or reservoir supported thereon. This tank is provided with the usual filling-aperture 3, which is closed by a cap 4, and the latter has a ventilating-opening 5, which opening is in turn closed by the screw-cap 6.

The legs of the table are indicated by 7 and the rails by 8, and three of these rails are secured to the outer faces of the legs in the usual manner. For the sake of convenience the end of the table to which the measuring vessel is attached will be called the "front" end, and the rail 8 at this end of the table is secured to the rear faces of the front legs, thereby forming a wide space between the rail and the front edge of the table.

The table and the bottom of the tank are provided with registering openings near their front edges, (indicated by 9 and 10, respectively,) and the opening 9 in the table is larger than the opening in the tank.

11 indicates a faucet which is provided near

its upper end with a shoulder 12 and with a reduced and threaded end 13. The opening 10 in the tank is just large enough to permit the passage of the threaded end of the faucet, and the opening 9 in the table is large enough to admit the shoulder 12 on the faucet.

15 indicates a cork washer which fits over the threaded end of the spigot and is interposed between the shoulder 12 and the bottom of the oil-tank. A nut 16 works on the threaded end 13 of the faucet, and when screwed tightly into position will securely hold the faucet in place, and the cork washer will be pressed between the shoulder 12 and the bottom of the oil-tank, and thereby make a liquid-tight joint between the faucet and the tank.

The measuring vessel consists of a glass cylinder 17 and the upper and lower metal plates 18 and 19. Each plate has a central boss 20, in which a threaded opening 21 is formed. The lower end of the faucet 11 is provided with an annular shoulder 14 and with a threaded reduced end 22, which screws into the threaded opening 21 in the plate 18.

23 represents a spigot having an annular shoulder 24 and a reduced threaded end 25, which latter is screwed into the threaded opening 21 in the plate 19, and the cork washer 26 is interposed between the shoulder 24 and the outer face of the boss 20 in order to make a liquid-tight joint between the spigot and the plate. Each plate is provided with a circular groove 27, in which grooves are seated cork rings 28, which bear against the ends of the glass cylinder 17. Bolts 29 connect the plates 18 and 19 together and securely clamp them in position against the ends of the glass cylinder, and the cork rings will make a liquid-tight joint between the cylinder and the plates.

The plate 18 is provided with a small aperture, (indicated by 30,) which may be closed by a wooden pin 31, which latter can be readily removed when it is necessary to ventilate the measuring vessel. The lower plate 19 is provided with a downwardly-extending flange 32 at one of its sides, which is secured to the rail 8 at the front end of the table by means of screws 33 or other suitable fastening devices and by means of which the measuring

vessel is supported by the rail 8 and much of the strain taken off the joint between the spigot 11 and the oil-tank.

The measuring vessel is graduated, as indicated, in order that the desired quantity of oil or other liquid may be quickly measured.

In operation the valve 34 of the spigot 11 will be turned to permit passage of the oil or other liquid from the tank into the measuring vessel, and as soon as the desired quantity is in the measuring vessel the valve 34 will be closed. The vessel intended to receive the liquid can then be placed under the spigot 23, when by opening the valve 35 of this spigot the liquid contained in the measuring vessel will be discharged into the receiving vessel, as will be readily understood. It is of course to be understood that the ventilating-cap of the oil-tank and the pin 31, which closes the ventilating-opening in the measuring vessel, will be removed whenever required.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have produced a very simple and efficient device for dispensing oils or other liquids, and that the use of pumps, loose measuring vessels, and funnels may be entirely dispensed with, and that there will be no waste of the oil or other liquid in drawing it from the tank and discharging it into the receptacle for which it is intended. By means of the arrangement of the rail of the front end of the table the measuring vessel will project but very slightly beyond the line of the table and tank and will not, therefore, be liable to get broken, and by means of the flange 32 on the lower plate, which is firmly secured to the rail 8, much of the weight of the measuring vessel and any liquid that may be in it will be sustained by the table, and consequently there will not be any undue strain on the joint between the spigot 11 and the oil-tank and there will be less danger of leakage at this joint. The spigot 11 will also firmly brace the measuring vessel in a vertical position and so keep the strain on the screws 33 at substantially a right angle to their length, and thereby reduce the liability of their withdrawal to a minimum. The spigot 11 will, furthermore, aid in preventing any accidental movement of the tank on the table-top.

It will be understood that changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In an apparatus for dispensing oil, the combination with a table, of a tank or reser-

voir supported on the table-top, said table-top and the bottom of the tank having registering openings, a measuring vessel having a flange at its lower end secured to one of the rails of the table to support the said vessel below the table-top, a faucet firmly secured at its lower end in the upper end of the measuring vessel, and its upper end being threaded and extending through said registering openings, a nut on the threaded upper end of the faucet to engage the inner face of the tank-bottom and clamp the tank to the table-top, and a discharge-faucet in the bottom of the measuring vessel, substantially as described.

2. In an apparatus for dispensing oil, the combination with a table, of a tank or reservoir supported on the table-top, said table-top and the bottom of the tank having registering openings, and the opening in the table-top being of greater diameter than that in the bottom of the tank, a measuring vessel having a flange at its lower end secured to one of the rails of the table to support the said vessel below the table-top, a faucet firmly secured at its lower end in the upper end of the measuring vessel, and its upper end being threaded and extending through said registering openings, a collar on the faucet near its upper end to fit snugly in the opening in the table-top, a washer seated between the said collar and the bottom of the tank, a nut on the threaded upper end to engage the inner face of the tank-bottom, and a discharge-faucet in the bottom of the measuring vessel, substantially as described.

3. In an apparatus for dispensing oil, &c., the combination with a table, of a tank or reservoir supported on the table-top, said table-top and the bottom of the tank having registering openings, a measuring vessel having a flange at its lower end secured to one of the rails of the table to support the said vessel below the table-top, a faucet firmly secured at its lower end in the upper end of the measuring vessel, and its upper end being threaded and extending through said registering openings, a collar on the faucet near its upper end, a washer seated between the said collar and the bottom of the tank, a nut on the threaded upper end to engage the inner face of the tank-bottom, and a discharge-faucet in the bottom of the measuring vessel, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

AUGUST HAYE.

Witnesses:

PAUL MEERSCHIEDT,
C. A. STIEREN.