

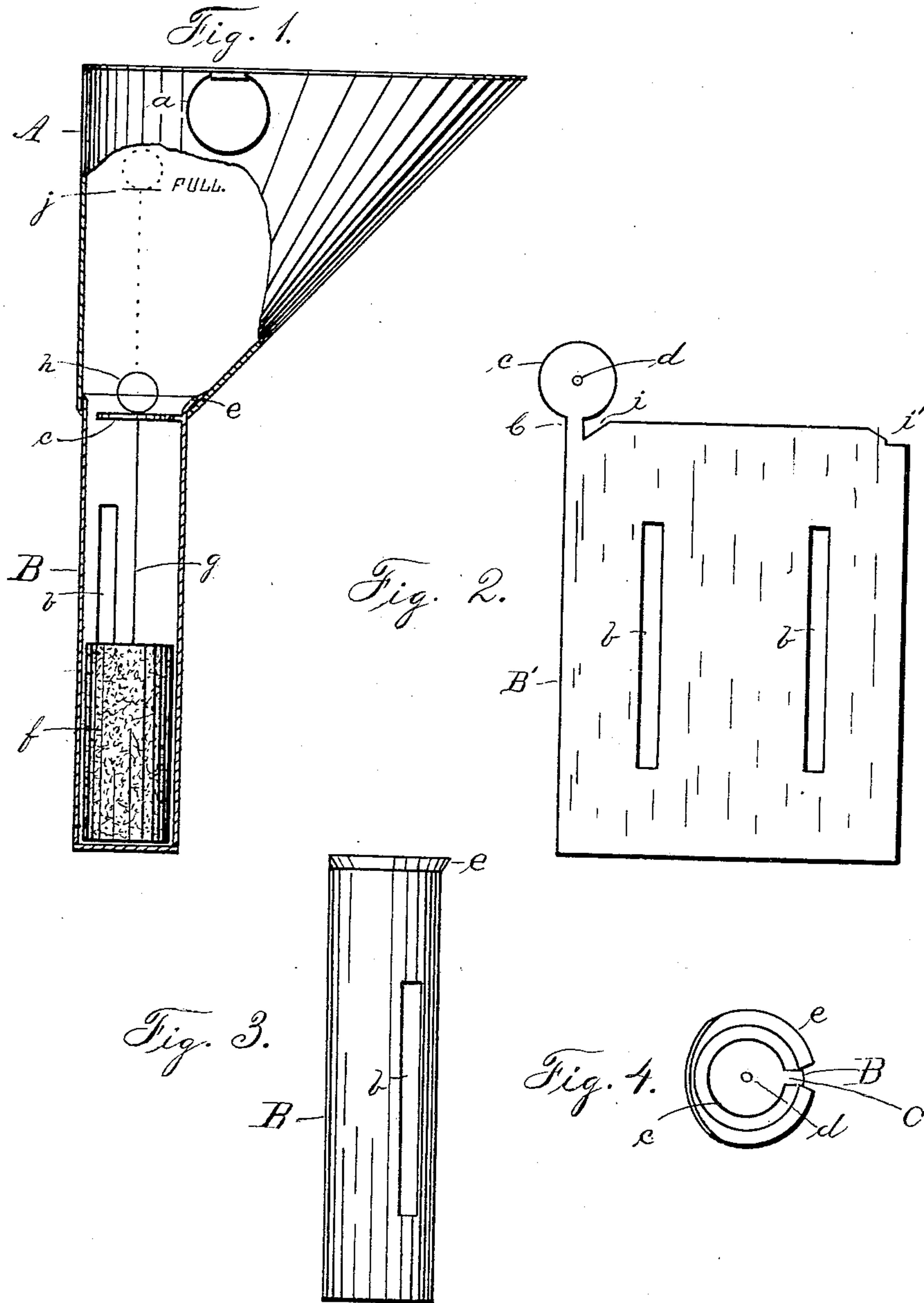
No. 638,728.

C. A. LLOYD.
FUNNEL.

Patented Dec. 12, 1899.

(Application filed Apr. 28, 1899.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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CHARLES A. LLOYD, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES F. GREEN, OF SAME PLACE.

FUNNEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 638,728, dated December 12, 1899.

Application filed April 28, 1899. Serial No. 714,830. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. LLOYD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented
5 certain new and useful Improvements in Funnels; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and
10 use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to funnels by which
15 liquid is directed into vessels having small entrance-openings; and its especial function is to indicate automatically when the vessel is filled to the desired point. When such vessels are opaque, this is important to prevent
20 overflow and to insure the proper quantity of oil, as in filling lamps.

The device is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a plan of the blank from which
25 the funnel-tube is formed. Fig. 3 is a side elevation, and Fig. 4 is a plan, of the funnel-tube.

The letter A indicates the body of the funnel, having a ring-handle *a* and a tube B. One side of the body is preferably made straight to avoid contact with the chimney in filling lamps. The tube B is formed from the blank B', which may be struck out of
35 thin metal, and has one or more body-openings *b*, a neck C, a disk *c* on the neck, with a central perforation *d*, a notch *i* adjacent to said neck, and a notch *i'* at the opposite upper corner. When the blank is formed into
40 a tube, the edges slightly overlap to allow soldering, and the notches permit the neck

and disk to be bent over across the upper opening of the tube, the diameter of the disk being less than that of the tube to allow the oil to readily pass around it. The upper edge
45 of the blank between the notches is bent outwardly in part to provide a soldering-surface with the inclined sides of the body. A float *f*, of cork or other light material, is hung loosely in the tube by a light wire *g*, which
50 extends upward through the opening *d* in the disk *c* and has a stop-head *h* to engage the disk when the float is in its lowest position.

The application of this device is obvious. The tube is inserted in the oil-reservoir opening, and the oil is poured in, passing down
55 around the disk and float and out through the openings *b b* into the reservoir until it reaches and lifts the float *f*. This in turn carries up the wire *g* until its head *h* aligns with a mark,
60 as *j*, which indicates a sufficiency of oil in the lamp, and the inpouring is stopped.

What I claim, and desire to secure, is—

1. In a funnel a tube-blank having a short neck with a centrally-perforated disk thereon
65 and an adjacent notch at one corner a notch at its opposite corner and vertical openings through its body as described.

2. A funnel having a tube provided at its upper end with a flange and a neck integral
70 therewith, a perforated disk on said neck disposed crosswise of the tube, a float suspended in the tube by a wire extending upward through the disk and a stop-head on said wire, substantially as herein set forth.
75

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES A. LLOYD.

Witnesses:

R. C. McLANAHAN,
J. J. NELLIGAN.