No. 736,441. PATENTED AUG. 18, 1903.

J. A. POLLOCK.

ACOUSTIC ALARM FOR OIL CANS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 20, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

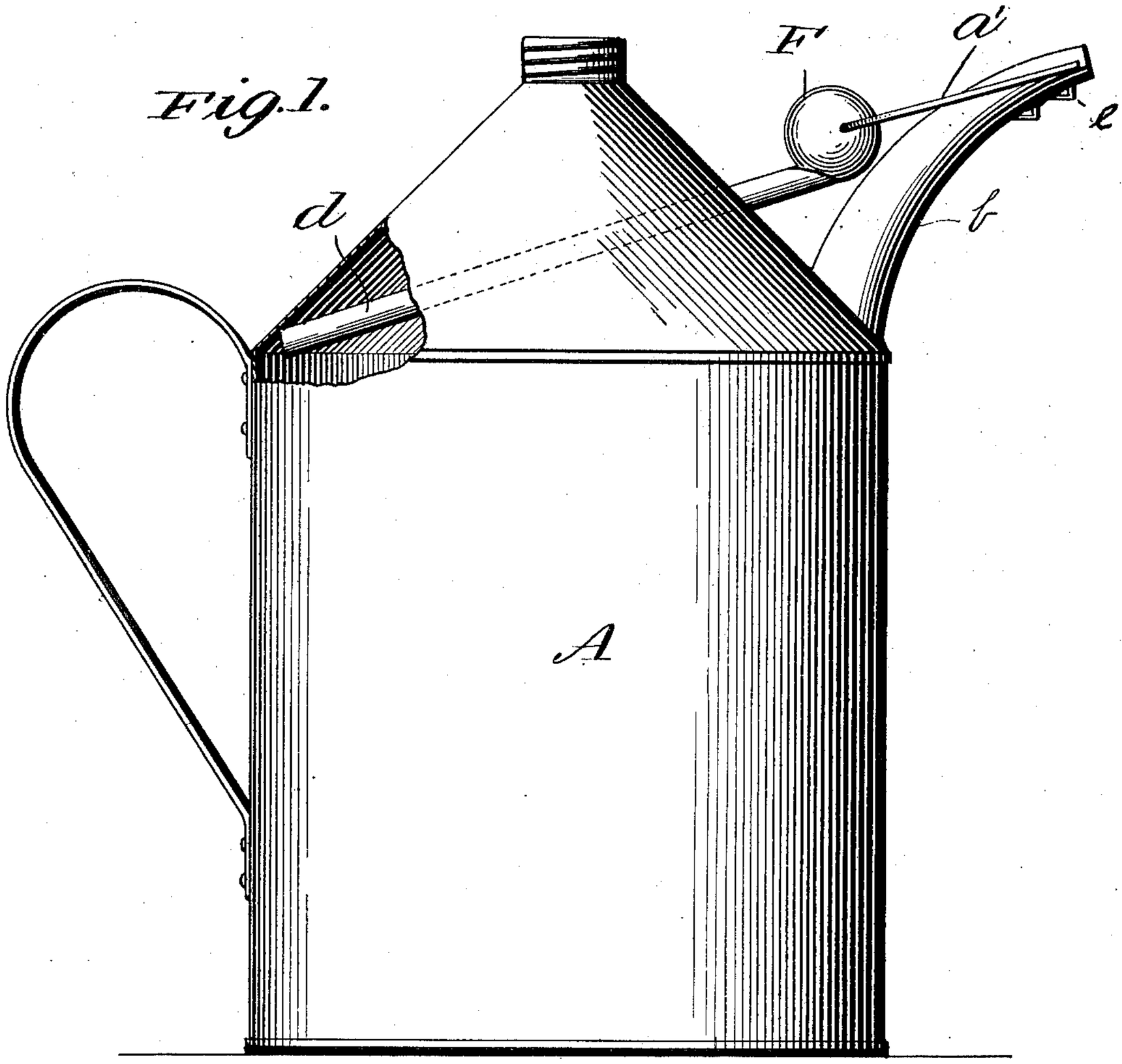


Fig. 2.

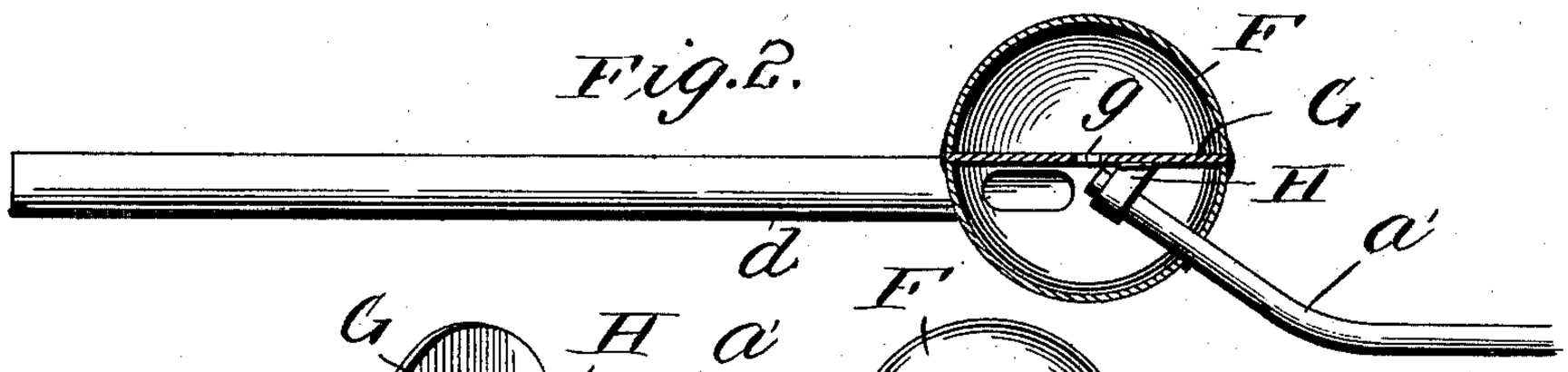


Fig. 3.

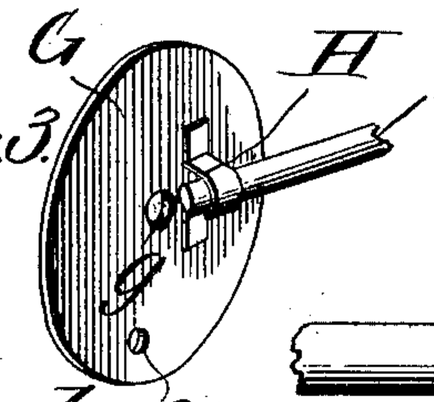


Fig. 4.

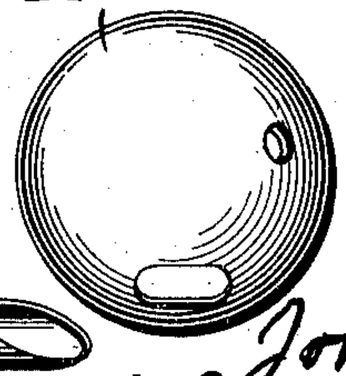
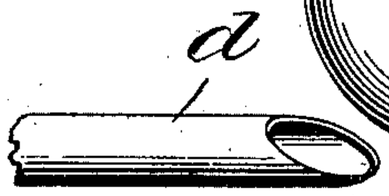


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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No. 736,441. Patented August 18, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. POLLOCK, OF PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK.

ACOUSTIC ALARM FOR OIL-CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,441, dated August 18, 1903.

Application filed October 20, 1902. Serial No. 128,044. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. POLLOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Peekskill, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Acoustic Alarms for Oil-Cans; 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 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.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in can or other receptacle attachments; and it consists in the provision of an automatic check-nozzle adapted to prevent the overflow of liquid, either oil or other fluid, being poured into lamps or vessels and to offer a signaling means to the operator when sufficient liquid has been poured into the vessel, the audible signal being produced by the cessation of a sounding noise caused by the shutting off of the inrushing air to fill the space previously occupied by the oil which is being poured from the filling-can.

In carrying out the present invention it is my purpose to generally improve upon the construction of invention designed for the same purpose and covered by Patent No. 445,608.

The invention consists, further, in various details of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described and then specifically defined in the appended claim.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this application, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of a can, showing the attachment applied thereto, a portion of the can being broken away to better illustrate details of the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the nozzle attachment, showing the relative positions of the loop for holding the converging tube against the apertured partition in the spherical chamber; and Fig. 3 is a detail view in perspective of the parts of the nozzle attachment disassembled. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views in perspective of the spherical chamber and air-pipe, respectively.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the body of an oil-can, it being understood that my attachment is applicable to all kinds of receptacles and for use in connection with various liquids; but in the present instance I have shown the same attached to an oil-can, whose body portion may be of any desired construction and provided with a spout *b*. Fastened to said spout at any suitable location is a series of steps or shoulders *e*, which may be formed of wire or strip metal bent as desired and adapted to rest upon the edge of a vessel when the latter is being filled.

The checking device comprising the essence of the present invention consists of the air-tubes *a* and *d*, the former of which has its outer edge disposed adjacent to the outlet end of the nozzle, while its inner end passes through an aperture in the inner wall of the spherical chamber F and is held adjacent to a central aperture *g* in the partition G. It will be noted that the inner end of the tube *a'* is so positioned with relation to the central aperture in said partition that air passing through the tube will strike the edge of the aperture at such an angle as to cause a whistling or sounding alarm. The inner end of said tube *a'* is held securely in a correct position with relation to the diaphragm and said central aperture by means of a strap H. (Shown clearly in the drawings.) This strap is so positioned as to receive the converging or tapering inner end of the tube *a'* and to hold the same in a proper position to produce the audible signal. Said partition G divides the spherical chamber into two compartments, as shown, and a second aperture *g'* is formed in the partition adjacent to the marginal edge thereof and in the lowest portion of said chamber and through which aperture any oil or other liquid which may for any reason pass through the tube *a'* may drain back into the oil-can. Said pipe *d'*, before referred to, communicates between the compartment into which the tube *a'* passes and the oil-can A, preferably in the latter, at a location above the surface of the oil or other liquid.

The operation of my invention is simple and

will be readily understood and is as follows: As oil or other liquid is poured out of the nozzle, one of the notches of said nozzle serving as a means to rest the can and steady the same, air will rush through the pipe a' to replace the oil or other liquid which is poured from the can, and as the air passes through the converging inner end of the tube a' it is directed over the edge of the central aperture in the partition in such a manner as to cause a whistling or sounding signal, serving as a means of apprising the operator of the filling of the receptacle. This sounding or whistling signal will continue until the oil or other liquid in the receptacle being filled rises to such a location as to close the outer end of the tube a', after which the whistling noise will cease, which cessation of the audible signal will be a means of notifying the operator that the receptacle is filled up to the outer end of the tube a'. Any small quantity of oil which may have for any reason passed through the tube a' will drain through the small aperture adjacent to the marginal edge of the partition and will return to the oil-can.

It will be understood that while I have shown and described my invention as applied particularly to an oil-can for use in connection with oil it is my purpose to employ the same in connection with any kind of a receptacle for use with any kind of liquids, and I may vary the detailed construction of the device without departing from the spirit of the invention.

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

In combination with a can and nozzle, a spherical chamber made up of two complemental hemispherical sections, a central partition mounted within said chamber and provided with a central aperture and an aperture adjacent to the circumference of said partition, a pipe passing through the body portion of the can and having a beveled end which is fastened about the marginal edge of an elongated aperture in one of said hemispherical sections of the chamber at the lowest portion thereof, an open-ended tube a passing through the wall of the chamber, a strap H, the ends of which are fastened to said partition, the loop formed by said strap being disposed at right angles to the portion of the tube a which extends into the chamber, and the inner end of said tube being held at an acute angle to said partition and adjacent to the marginal edge of the central aperture therein, as set forth.

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

JOHN A. POLLOCK.

Witnesses:
FRED ROBINSON,
HARRY B. TICE.