

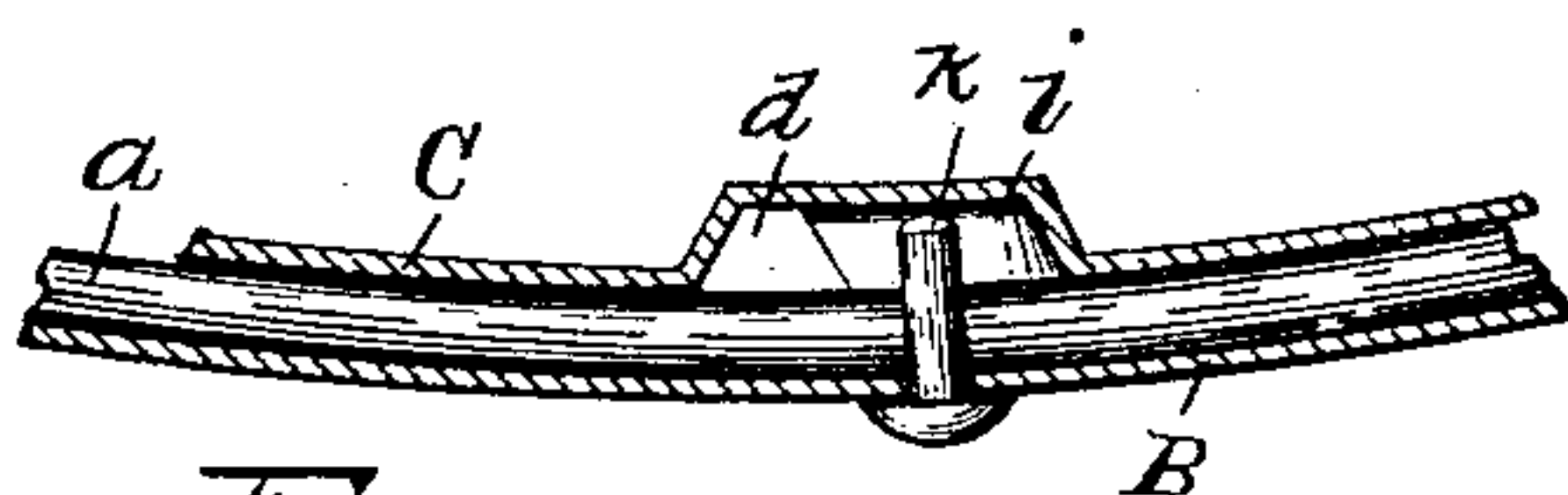
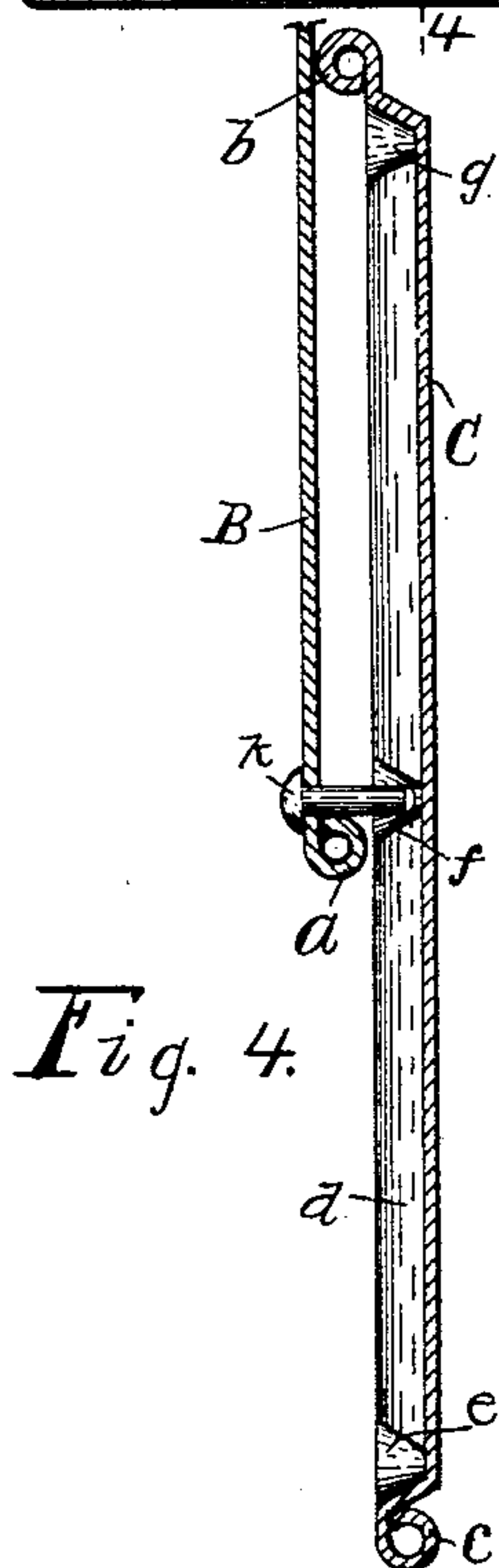
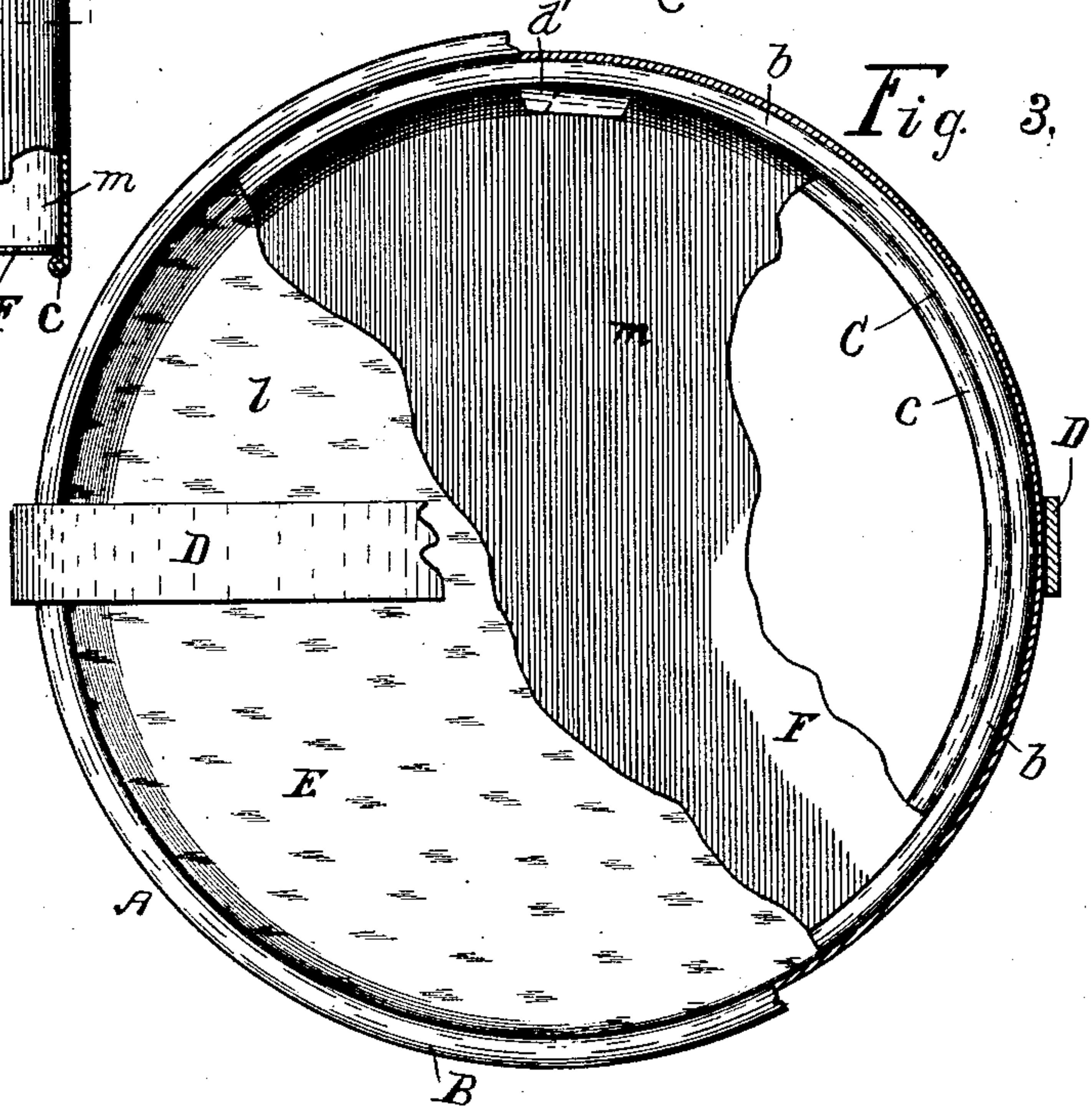
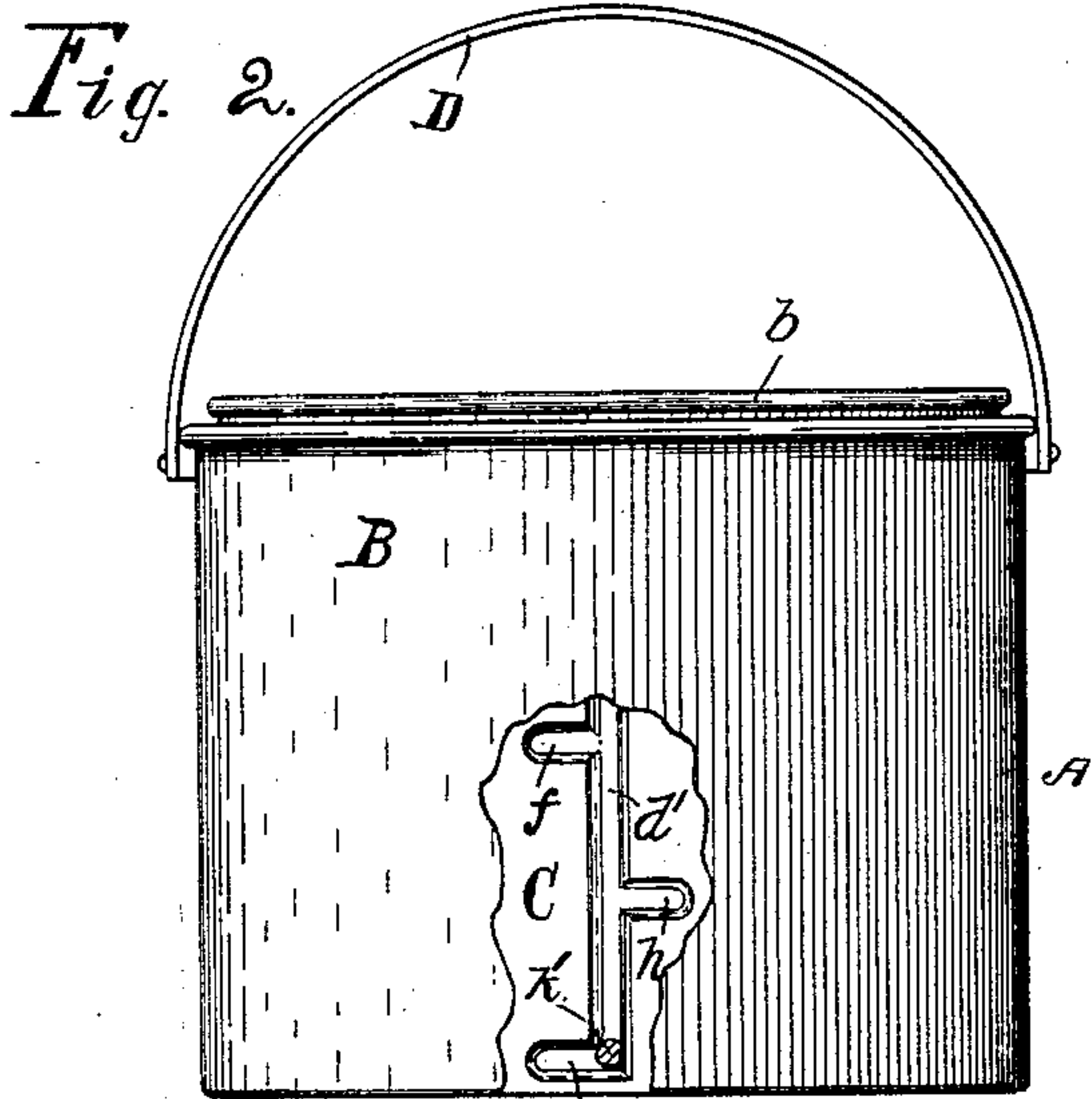
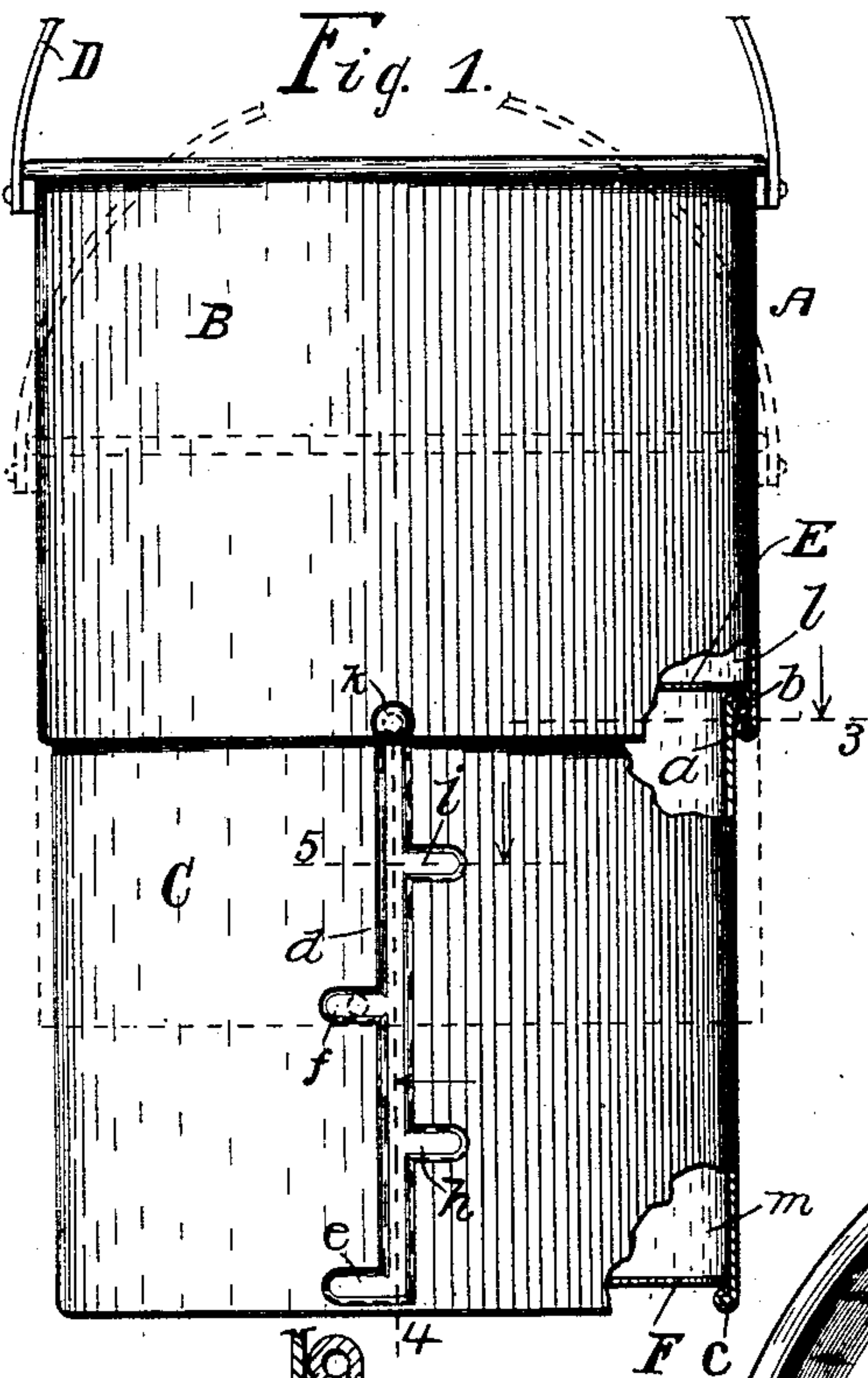
No. 750,632.

PATENTED JAN. 26, 1904.

C. FISHER.
TELESCOPIC MEASURING PAIL.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 29, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Attest:
M.B. Smith.
M.A. Phillips.

Fig. 5.

Inventor:
Charles Fisher.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES FISHER, OF PHELPS, NEW YORK.

TELESCOPIC MEASURING-PAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,632, dated January 26, 1904.

Application filed October 29, 1903. Serial No. 178,995. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FISHER, of Phelps, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Telescopic Measuring-Pails, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention is a telescopic measuring and carrying pail, the same being hereinafter fully described, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had in this specification to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the pail with the telescoping sections drawn to their extreme relative positions, parts being broken away and longitudinally sectioned and the upper section of the pail shown in two positions by full and dotted lines. Fig. 2 is an opposite side elevation of the pail with the telescoping sections closed upon each other and a part of the outer section broken out. Fig. 3 is a plan of the pail with various parts broken away and the upper section of the pail in part transversely sectioned on the dotted line 3 in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section along the bottom of the groove or channel on the dotted line 4 in Fig. 1, a part being broken away. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of parts of the pail, taken as on the dotted line 5 in Fig. 1. Figs. 1 and 2 are drawn to a scale smaller than those of the remaining figures.

Referring to the parts shown, A is the body of the pail, made preferably of sheet metal, comprising two main cylindrical hollow sections B C, each open at both ends and telescoping one within the other, as shown. The upper and larger section B is formed at its lower end with an inwardly-turned bead or flange *a*, and the lower section C is formed with a similar outwardly-turned flange or bead *b* at its upper end, said beads projecting from the respective surfaces of the sections and in positions to meet as shown in Fig. 1 when the telescoping sections are drawn to their extreme positions away from each other. The upper section B is provided with a bail

D of ordinary kind for carrying or handling the pail. The lower section C is formed at its lower end with an inwardly turned and projecting bead *c*, constituting a rest or seat for holding a metal plate F, constituting a diaphragm or bottom for the pail and removable therefrom. Also the outwardly-turned bead *b* at the top of the lower section forms a circular rest or seat for holding a plate E, constituting a removable diaphragm or bottom proper for the upper section B of the pail.

The lower section C of the pail is formed at its opposite sides and in its outer surface with vertical channels or grooves *d d'*, Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5, each having short equally-spaced offset branches or pockets *e f g* leading off at one side and other similar branches *h i* leading off at the opposite side, the branches *h i* of either main groove being alternated with the branches *e f g*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The upper section B is provided with short rigid inwardly-projecting studs *k k'*, having their inner ends occupying the respective grooves *d d'*, which they traverse longitudinally as the sections of the pail are moved longitudinally upon each other. These studs normally prevent the sections from turning laterally upon each other, except through short distances, when the studs are opposite any of the branches *e f g* or the branches *h i* of the main grooves. When the sections are at any time adjusted longitudinally to bring the studs opposite any of these branches wished and the sections slightly turned to carry the studs into said branches, the sections will be thereby held by the studs and temporarily prevented from moving longitudinally upon each other.

By using the two plates or bottoms E F the device when the sections are drawn out, as shown in Fig. 1, may be used as a double pail, with apartments *l m* for holding or carrying different articles or substances. Also with the upper plate E omitted the device becomes a simple pail for holding or carrying dry substances of any kind, and, it will be understood, the capacity of the pail as a whole or the quantity of any article it will hold in any given case depends upon which pair of coating

branches *e e*, *h h*, *f f*, &c., of the channels *d d'* the studs *k k'* occupy. The true depth of the lower section C is the vertical distance between the two plates E F, and the depth of the upper section B is the distance between the mouth of said section B and the plate E; and, as shown, the depth of the upper section is less than the depth of the lower section in inverse proportion as the area of cross-section of the upper section is greater than the area of cross-section of the lower section, the device being constructed to give equal capacities to both sections. Then if the sections each hold a half-bushel, for example, the full capacity of the pail when the two sections are drawn apart will be one bushel, or thirty-two quarts, and seven-eighths of a bushel, or twenty-eight quarts, when the studs occupy the branches *i i*, three-fourths of a bushel, or twenty-four quarts, when the studs are in the branches *f f*, five-eighths of a bushel, or twenty quarts, when the studs are in the branches *h h*, and an even half-bushel when the sections are closed upon each other and the studs occupy the two lowest branches *e e*.

By removing both plates E F the device may be used as a bottomless measure of a bushel or different parts thereof, inserting it into another receptacle, as a box or bag, and then filling it with the dry substance or article to be measured and withdrawing it, leaving the measured article in said receptacle. The offset branches of the grooves *d d'* are spaced vertically, so as to hold the sections of the pail in relative positions, giving to the pail capacities corresponding to ordinary divisions or parts of a standard measure, as a bushel or a gallon, so that fractions of said measures may be conveniently determined or measured. What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A telescopic measuring-pail comprising two cylindrical vessels or hollow sections adapted to slide longitudinally one upon the other, the upper section being provided with a bail and with an inwardly-turned bead at its lower end, and the lower section provided with an outwardly-turned bead at its upper end to meet said bead of the upper section, and means formed in and integral with and extending outwardly beyond the surface of said beads and receiving means on the other section for

holding said sections in longitudinal adjustments.

2. A telescopic measuring-pail comprising two cylindrical vessels or hollow sections adapted to slide longitudinally one upon the other, the upper section being provided with a bail, and both sections being provided with beads projecting from their surfaces, the lower section having integral longitudinal, branched grooves with their walls extending beyond the surface of the wall of the section, and the upper section having studs to occupy said grooves.

3. A telescopic measuring and carrying pail comprising two cylindrical vessels or hollow sections adapted to slide longitudinally one upon the other, the upper section being provided with a bail, and the lower section being formed with circular projecting rests for holding diaphragms or floors, and with channels or depressions in its exterior surface, and the upper section having rigid studs to occupy said channels.

4. A telescopic measuring-pail comprising two cylindrical vessels or hollow sections of different diameters adapted to slide longitudinally upon each other, and formed with co-acting beads to limit their relative longitudinal motions upon each other, each section having a removable bottom, the depth of the sections being unlike to give the sections equal capacities.

5. A telescopic measuring-pail comprising two hollow, cylindrical sections, open at both ends, held to slide longitudinally one upon the other, the upper section having a bail at its upper end and an inwardly-turned bead at its lower end, and with rigid studs projecting inwardly from its inner surface, and the lower section having an outwardly-turned bead at its upper end and an inwardly-turned bead at its lower end to support a removable bottom, and grooves in its sides to receive said studs of the upper section.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 21st day of October, 1903, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES FISHER.

Witnesses:

E. D. KLIPPEL,
E. WHITMAN.