

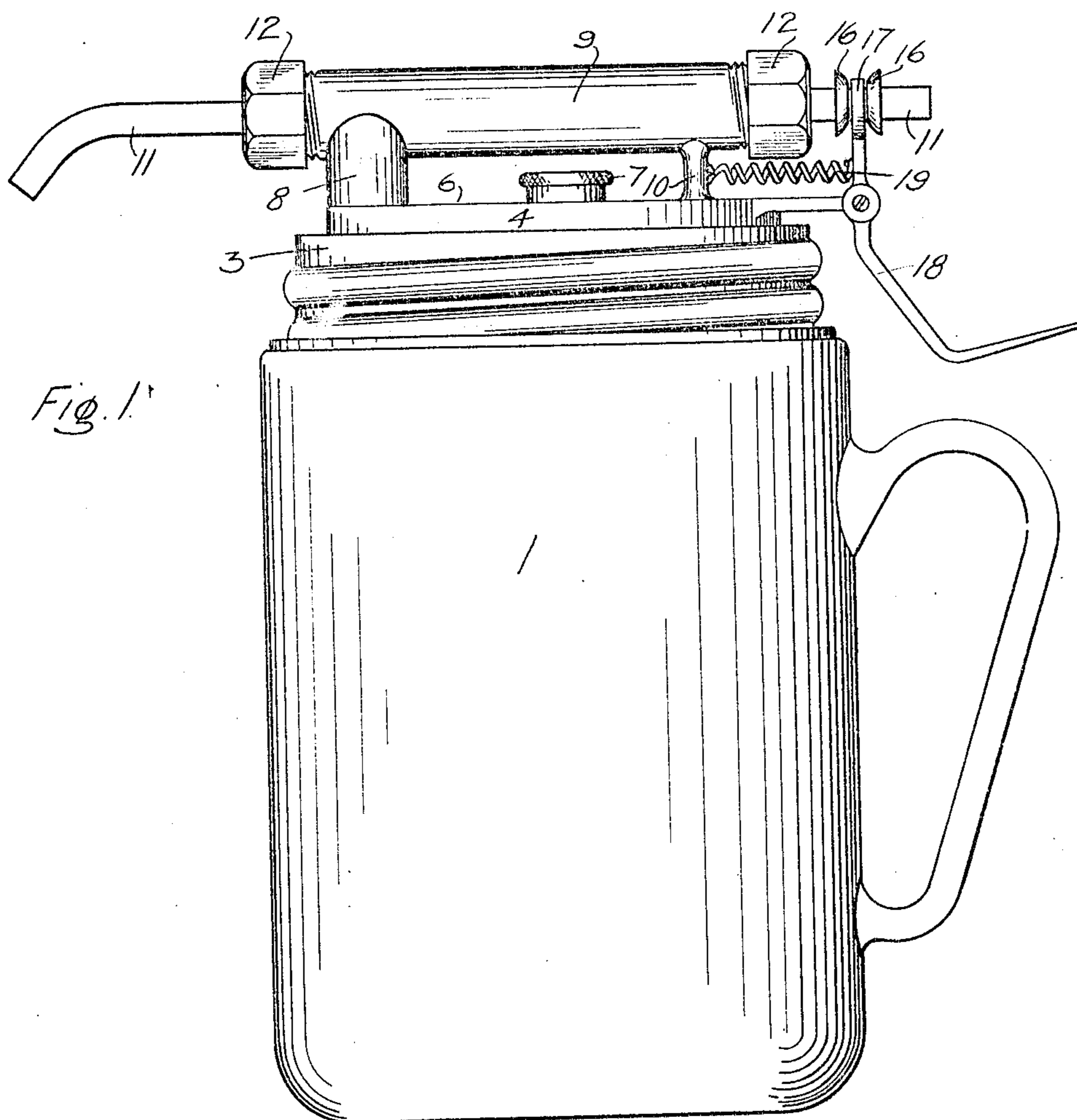
No. 832,499.

PATENTED OCT. 2, 1906.

C. A. M. NYSTROM & J. H. & F. W. BECKMAN.
DEVICE FOR FILLING RECEPTACLES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

M. A. Van House.

Rollin S. Tuttle

Inventors

Charles A. M. Nystrom

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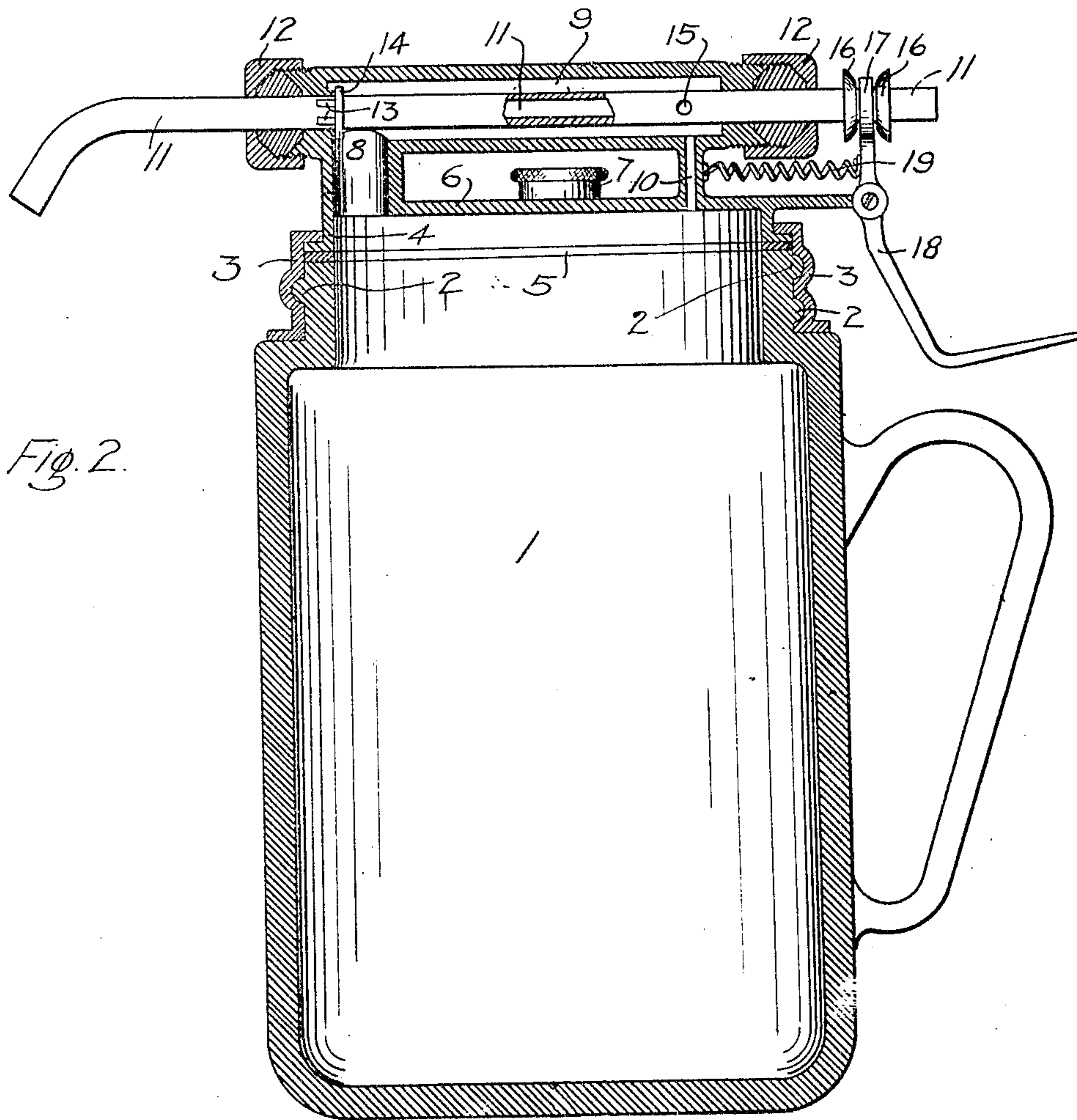


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. M. NYSTROM, OF TACOMA, AND JACOB HENRY BECKMAN, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, AND FRANK W. BECKMAN, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

DEVICE FOR FILLING RECEPTACLES.

No. 832,499.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 2, 1906.

Application filed July 20, 1905. Serial No. 270,509.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES A. M. NYSTROM, residing at Tacoma, in the county of Pierce, and JACOB HENRY BECKMAN, residing at Seattle, in the county of King, State of Washington, and FRANK W. BECKMAN, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, citizens of the United States of America, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Filling Receptacles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to pouring devices, and especially to that class in which the liquid is poured through a tube into the receiving vessel, and has for its objects to keep the pouring-can free from dripping; to allow all the liquid in the tube to flow into the receiving vessel when the valve is cut off, thus leaving the tube empty; to allow the liquid to flow quickly and evenly into the receiving vessel without bubbles, and to provide a device which shall be quickly removable from the pouring-receptacle. We attain these objects by the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our device attached to a vessel, and Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof.

Similar numerals of reference refer to similar parts throughout both the views.

Our invention is illustrated in the drawings as being attached to the top of a wide-mouthed jar 1. This jar has a cast screw-thread 2 formed on its neck, on which the clamping-head 3 screws. The top of this clamping-head 3 is cut away to receive the flanged base 4 of our device and to clamp it down against the packing-washer or gasket 5 on the top of the jar 1. The flanged base 4 has a flat top 6, which closes the vessel. The jar is filled through an ordinary inlet, (indicated at 7.) An outlet-passage 8 leads through the top 6, at one edge thereof, to the horizontal tube 9, to one end of which it is connected. Another smaller passage 10 connects the other end of the tube 9, through the top 6, to the inside of the jar 1. This passage 10 is to allow air to flow into the jar as the liquid flows out.

The tube 9 is approximately as long as the diameter of the top 6 and has the smaller

tube 11 passing completely through it from end to end and protruding out at each end. The ends of the tube 9 are supplied with stuffing-boxes 12, through which the tube 11 passes freely without allowing any of the liquid to escape around it. The holes 13 are made into the tube 11 at a point near the passage 8, and the collar 14 is secured thereto close to said holes 13. When the tube is not being used, the holes 13 are within the stuffing-box 12 and the collar 14 is pressed against the end of the tube 9, so that no liquid can get from the tube 9 or the jar 1; but when the tube 11 is pulled back the holes 13 are within the tube 9 and the liquid can flow from the jar 1 through the passage 8 into the tube 9 and into the tube 11, if the jar is tipped sufficiently. The tube 11 is open at both ends, and the outlet end may be bent in any convenient manner. A small hole 15 is made in the tube 11 within the tube 9, but near the upper end of the tube 9.

The two circular washers or flanges 16 are secured to the tube 11 outside of the upper end of the tube 9, and the forked end 17 of the operating-lever 18 engages between the flanges 16 to force the tube 11 in one direction or the other. The operating-lever 18 is pivoted near its center to a projection from the top 6 and is bent so as to be conveniently located for the thumb to press. If there is a handle on the jar, the best shape is that shown in the drawings; but we do not limit ourselves to the shape of this operating-lever. A spring 19 is secured to the lever 18, so as to always tend to keep the tube 11 pushed forward with the collar 14 against the end of the tube 9.

When the lever 18 is pressed and the jar is tipped, the liquid flows out of the jar through the passage 8, the tube 9, the holes 13, and the tube 11 and air flows into the jar 1 through the upper end of the tube 11, the hole 15, and the passage 10.

Our invention is applicable to a large variety of uses—such as oil-cans, druggists' chemical bottles, and many others—and may be changed in its dimensions, form, &c., to be adapted to the particular requirements to which it is to be applied. The tube 11 may be of any desired shape at its ends and may be rotated so that its end may point in any direction.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

1 The combination with a vessel, of a closure for said vessel, a closed tube connected with said vessel through said closure, a smaller inner tube passing through and longitudinally movable in said outer tube and open from end to end and having outlet-passages therein connecting the interior of the outer tube with the interior of the inner tube and being adapted to be moved into and out of communication with the inside of said outer tube by the longitudinal motion of said inner tube.

15 2. In combination with a vessel, of a closure for said vessel, a closed tube secured to said closure and communicating therewith by passages near its ends, a smaller inner tube passing through and extending beyond and longitudinally movable in said outer tube and open from end to end and having outlet-passages therein connecting the interior of the outer tube with the interior of the inner

tube when said inner tube is in its operative position but being removed from connection with said outer tube when not in its operative position, and a collar secured to said inner tube adjacent to said outlet-passages and adapted to press against the lower end of the outer tube to prevent the leakage of liquid from said outer tube around said inner tube when said inner tube is not in operative position.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES A. M. NYSTROM.
JACOB HENRY BECKMAN.
F. W. BECKMAN.

Witnesses as to Nystrom and J. H. Beckman:

HENRY A. BEYERS,
PHILIP MEAGHER.

Witnesses as to F. W. Beckman:
HOWARD L. THOMAS,
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