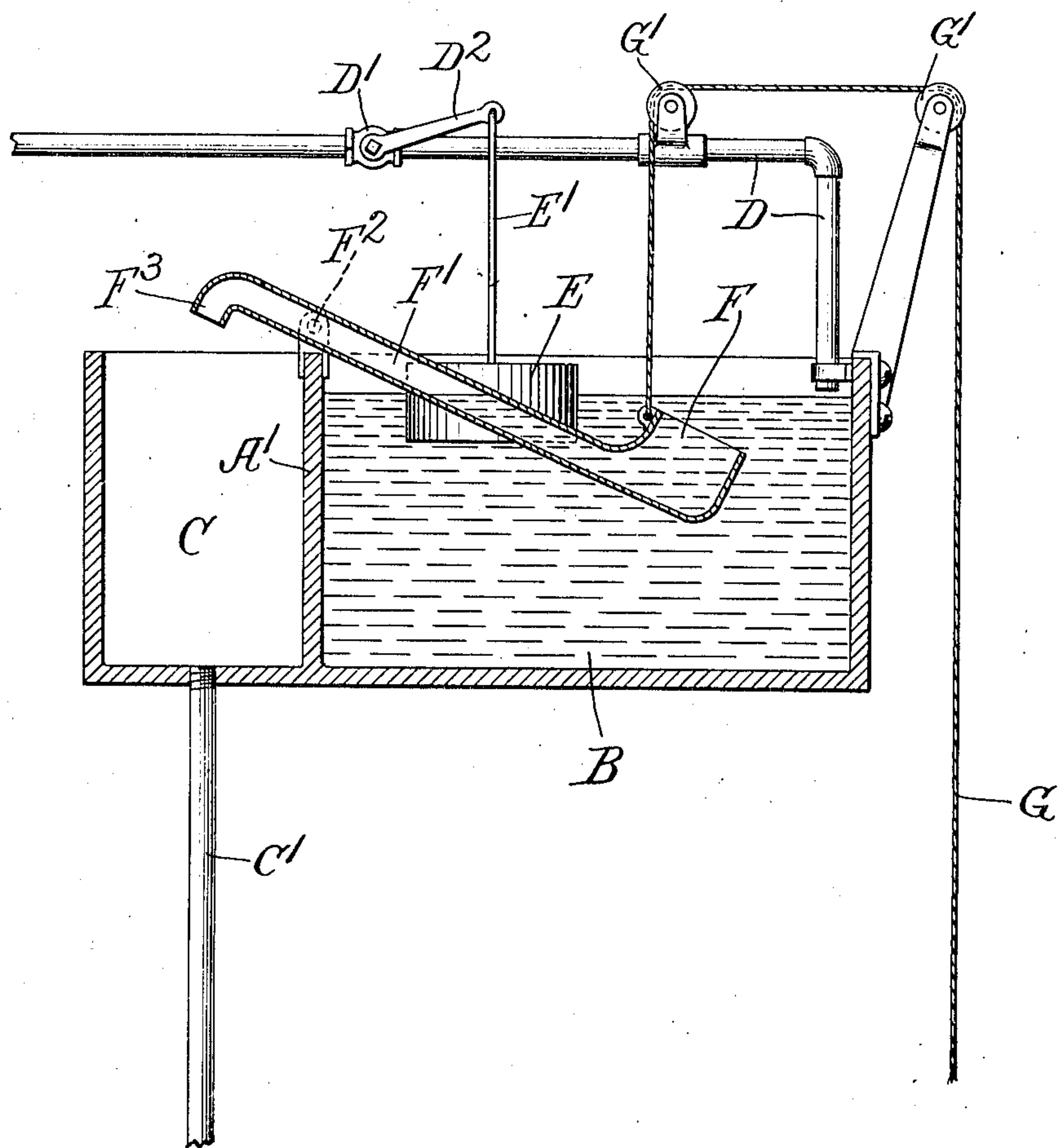


No. 871,580.

PATENTED NOV. 19, 1907.

P. C. FORRESTER.  
LIQUID MEASURING APPARATUS.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 7, 1907.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER C. FORRESTER, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

## LIQUID-MEASURING APPARATUS.

No. 871,580.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 19, 1907.

Application filed January 7, 1907. Serial No. 351,080.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PETER C. FORRESTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Liquid-Measuring Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to apparatus for measuring liquids and has for its object to provide new and improved devices and constructions in apparatus of this character.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing which shows a longitudinal section through one form of apparatus embodying my invention.

The apparatus may be used in a variety of connections in which it is desired to discharge a liquid periodically and in measured quantities.

In the drawing is represented a vessel which has the partition  $A^1$  dividing it into two compartments, B and C. B serves as a supply tank and is designed to be kept constantly filled with water up to a certain level. The compartment C serves as a discharge receptacle and from this compartment leads a discharge pipe  $C^1$ . It is obvious that the receptacles B, C might be made separate and of any desired shape. The water tank B is preferably filled by the water pipe D provided with a cock  $D^1$ , having an operating lever  $D^2$ . The cock is controlled by a float E which is connected to the lever  $D^2$  by a rod  $E^1$ . The measuring device may be conveniently pivoted to the partition between the receptacles B, C. It consists of a dipper discharging through its pivoted handle.

F represents the body of the dipper  $F^1$ , the hollow handle pivoted at  $F^2$  to the partition  $A^1$  and having the discharge nozzle  $F^3$  which extends over the discharge receptacle C. A rope G extending over pulleys  $G^1$   $G^1$  is connected at one end to the dipper and at the other to some reciprocating part of the apparatus with which the measuring device is used. In such case the pipe  $C^1$  will lead to the mixer.

I wish it to be understood that I do not desire to be limited to the exact devices and arrangements here shown and described as obvious modifications will occur to persons skilled in the art.

The use and operation of my device are as follows: When the rope G is drawn down, which in the case of brick making apparatus,

occurs with the downward movement of the charger, the dipper F which normally is submerged in the water tank, is tilted up and the water contained therein discharged into receptacle C whence it flows through part  $C^1$  to the place where it is to be used. When the rope is released the dipper sinks back into the tank of its own weight and is filled again with water. The water is maintained at the proper level by the float which of course, is so adjusted as to shut off the supply through pipe D when the proper level is reached.

I claim:

1. In a measuring apparatus for liquids, the combination of a supply tank with means for keeping a fixed supply of water therein a discharge receptacle to receive the liquid as measured and a pivoted measuring device bridging the space between the supply tank and the discharge receptacle and adapted to tilt in one direction so as to receive a measured amount of liquid from the supply tank and in the other direction to discharge the same into the discharge receptacle.

2. In a measuring apparatus for liquids, the combination of a supply tank with means for keeping a fixed supply of water therein a discharge receptacle to receive the liquid as measured and a pivoted measuring device bridging the space between the supply tank and the discharge receptacle and adapted to tilt in one direction so as to be submerged in the liquid of the supply tank and in the other direction so as to discharge a measured quantity of liquid into the discharge receptacle.

3. In a measuring apparatus for liquids, the combination of a vessel having a partition dividing the same into a supply tank and a discharge receptacle, means for keeping a fixed supply of liquid in the supply tank, a tilting dipper pivoted on said partition with its filling end adapted to extend into the supply tank and having a discharge passage way therethrough adapted to discharge into the discharge receptacle, and means for tilting said dipper.

4. In a measuring apparatus for liquids, the combination of a supply tank with means for keeping a fixed supply of water therein, a discharge receptacle to receive the liquid as measured, and a pivoted measuring device bridging the space between the supply tank and the discharge receptacle and comprising a dipper having a discharge way through the handle thereof adapted to tilt in one direc-

tion so as to receive a measured amount of liquid from the supply tank and in the other direction to discharge the same into the discharge receptacle.

- 5 5. In a measuring apparatus for liquids, the combination of a supply tank with means for keeping a fixed supply of water therein, a discharge receptacle to receive the liquid as measured, and a pivoted measuring device  
10 bridging the space between the supply tank and the discharge receptacle and comprising

a dipper having a discharge way through the handle thereof adapted to tilt in one direction so as to be submerged in the liquid of the supply tank and in the other direction so as 15 to discharge a measured quantity of liquid into the discharge receptacle

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Witnesses:

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