

J. O. BEWAN.  
TANK.

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954,916.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Fig. 1.

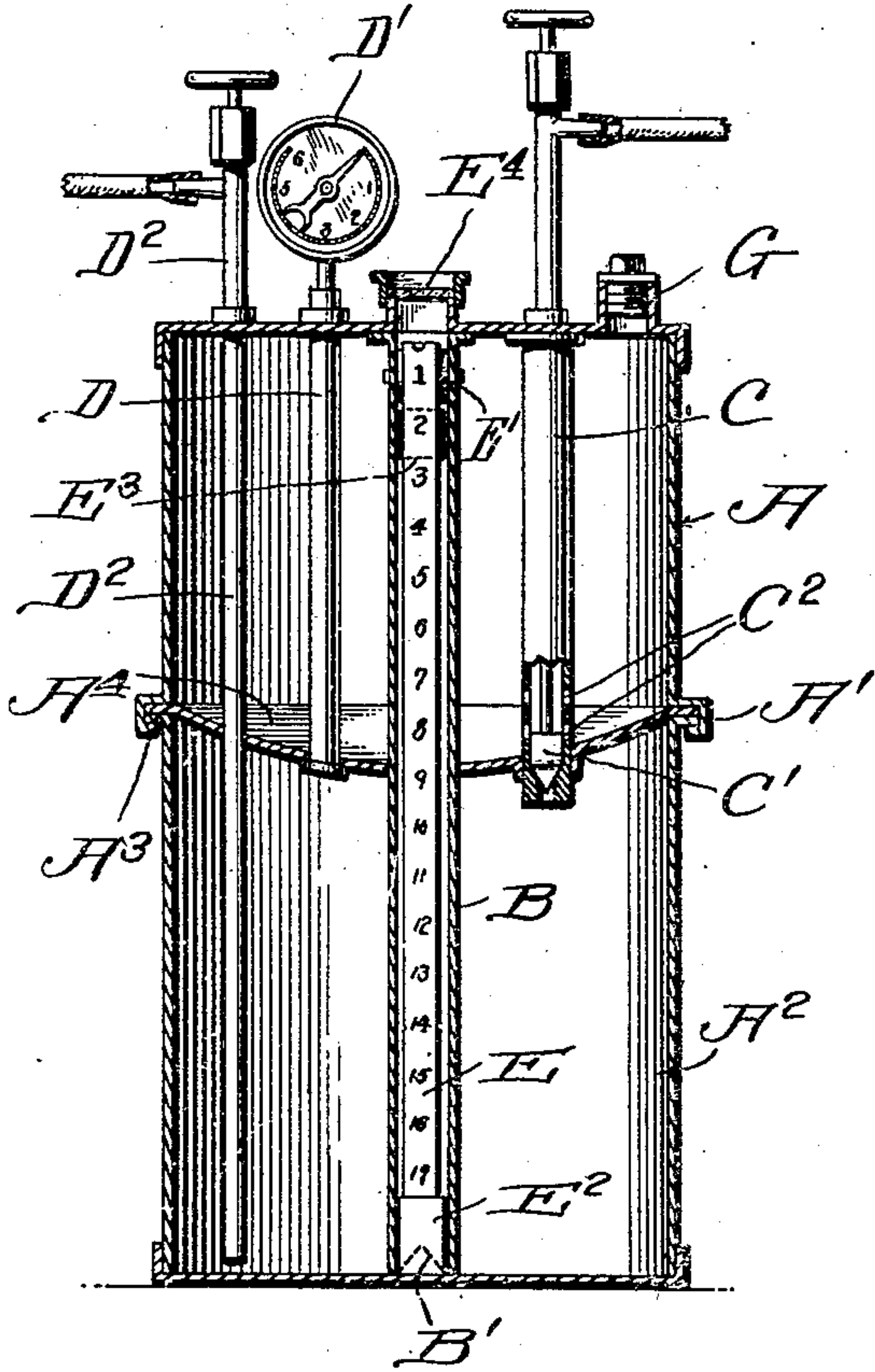


Fig. 2.

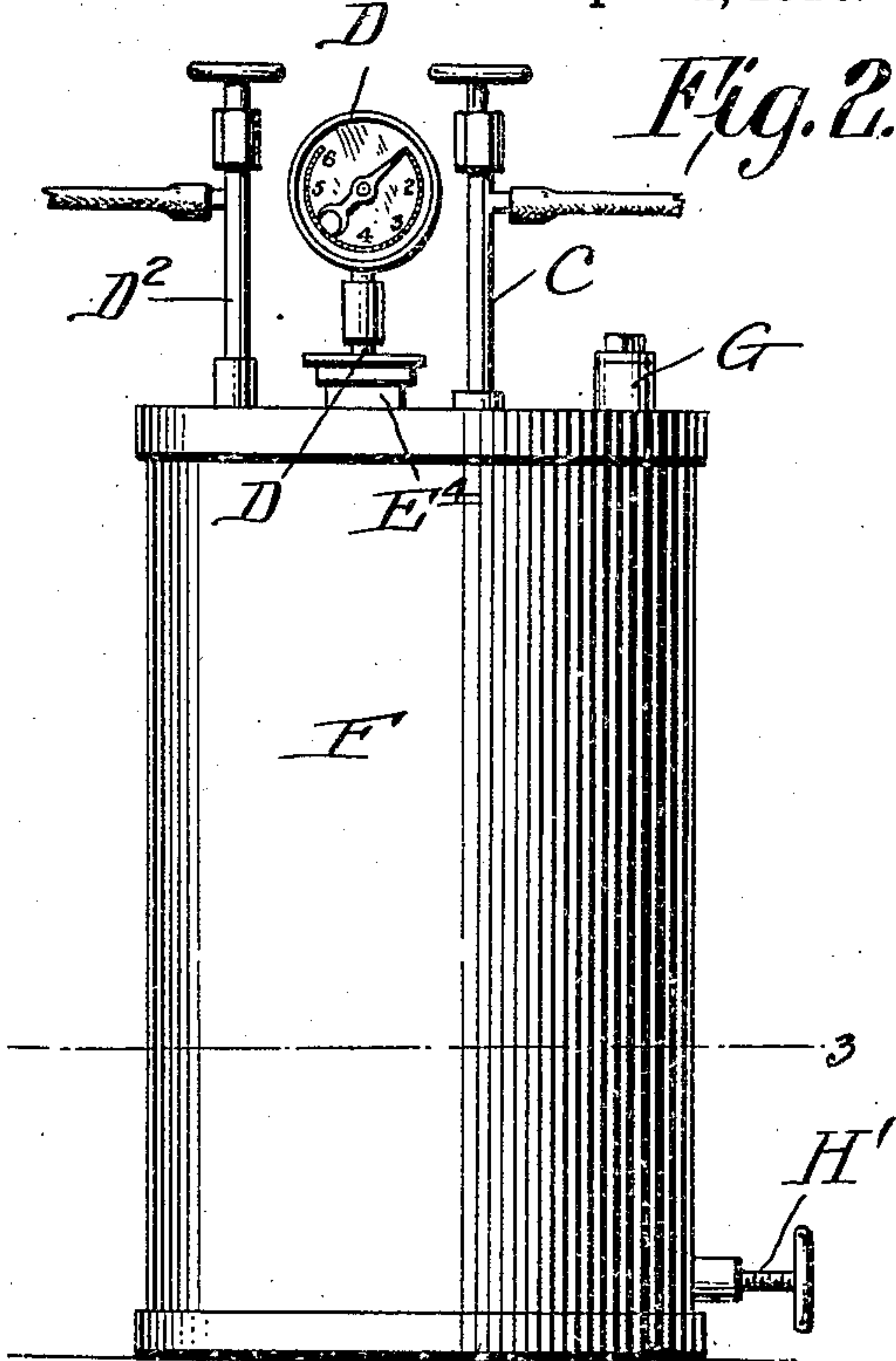


Fig. 3.

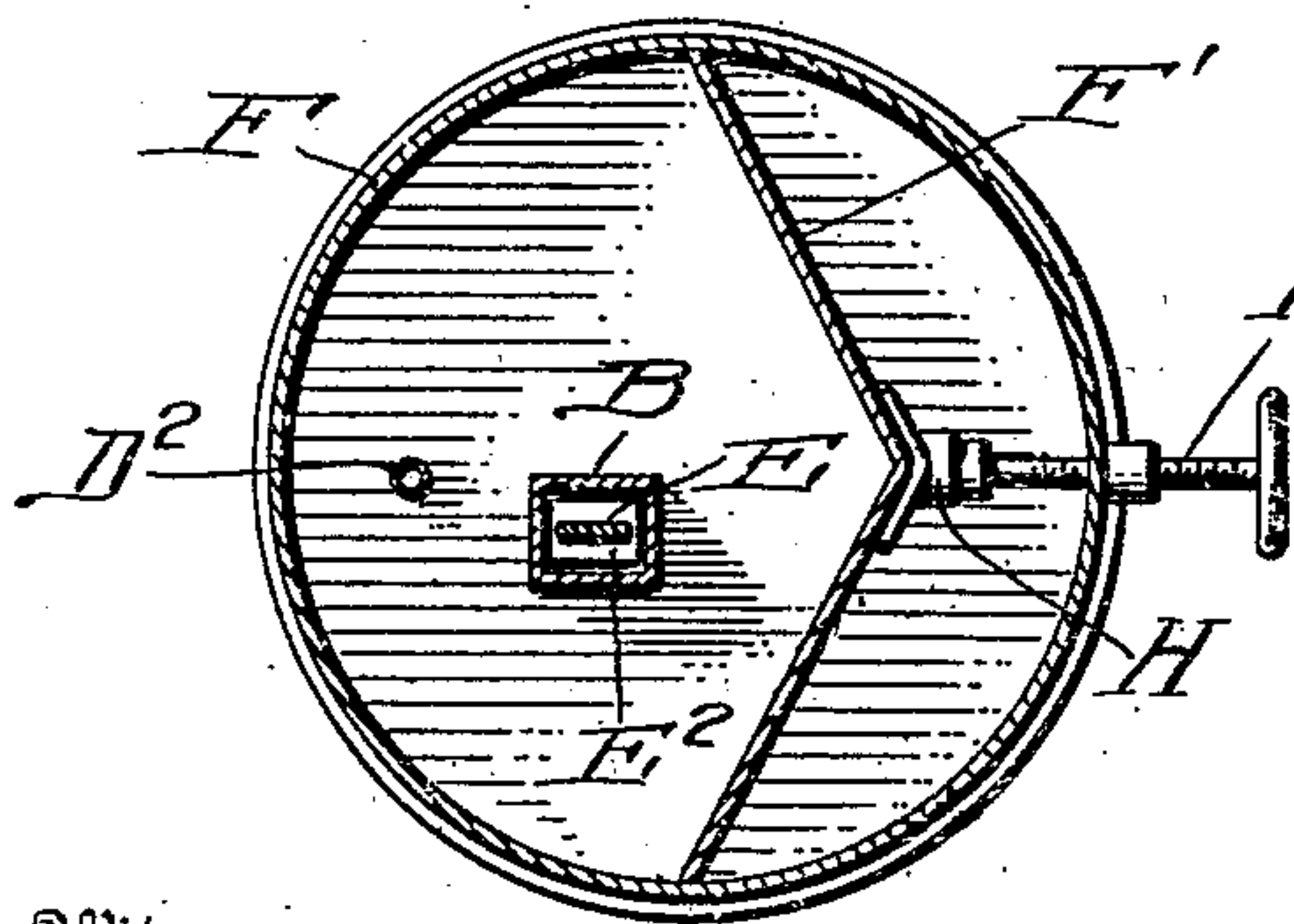
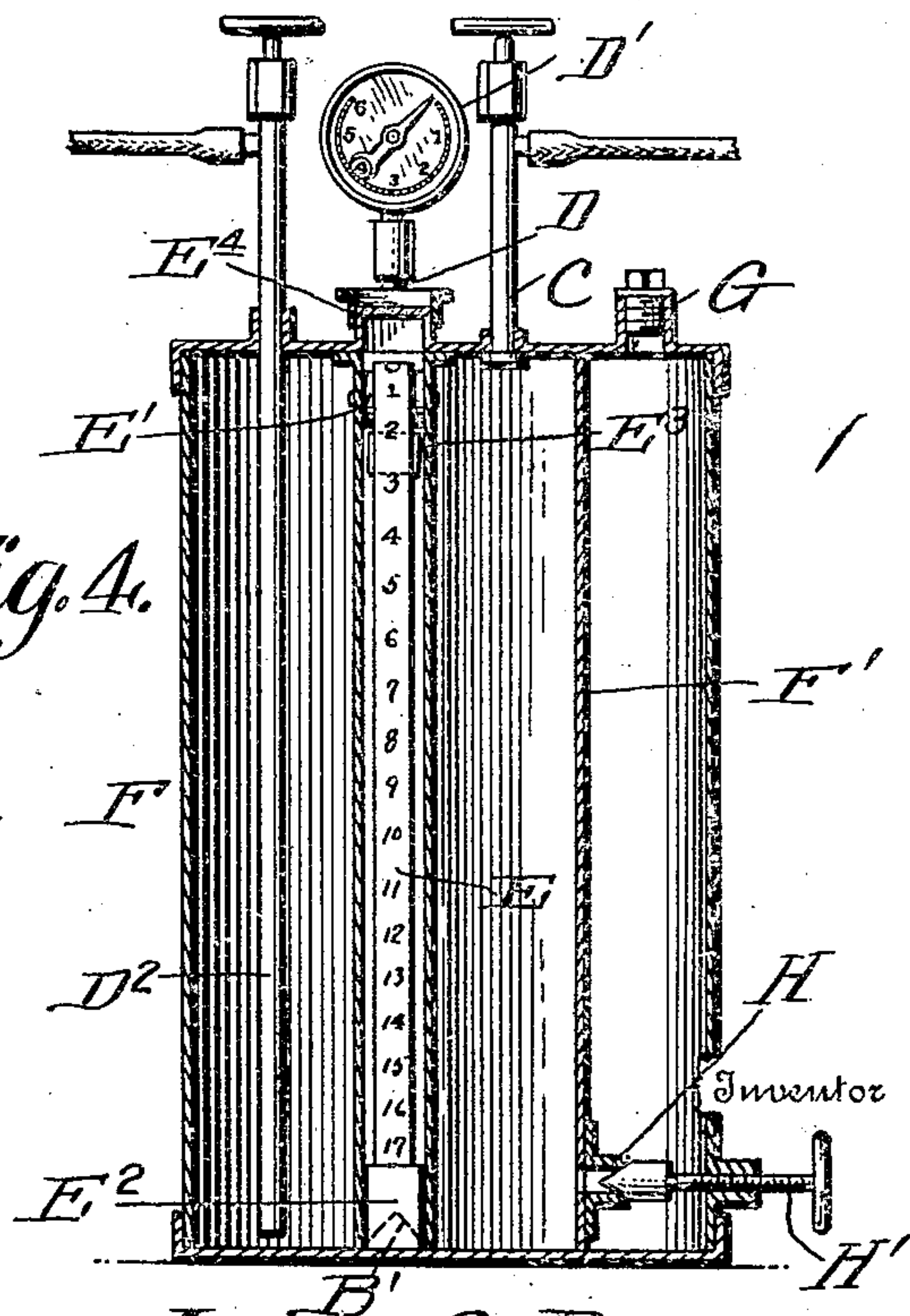


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES O. BEWAN, OF MIAMI, FLORIDA.

TANK.

954,916.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES O. BEWAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Miami, in the county of Dade and State of Florida, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tanks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a gasoline tank, provided with two chambers, one forming the supply chamber and the other a reservoir chamber, the gasoline being under air pressure and the object of the invention is to replenish the supply of gasoline in the supply chamber without loss of air pressure.

The invention consists also of the novel features of construction, hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification: Figure 1 is a vertical section through my preferred form of tank. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a modified form of tank. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the tank shown in Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, Fig. 1 shows a tank formed of an upper section A, having at its lower end a compound flange A', and a lower section A<sup>2</sup> having an annular flange A<sup>3</sup> adapted to be inclosed by the flange A'. A partition A<sup>4</sup> is held between the two flanges and divides the tank into two compartments. A tube B is arranged vertically in the tank and passing through the partition A<sup>4</sup>, the tube being open at its lower end as shown at B'. A tube or pipe C extends through the top of the upper compartment and opens into the lower compartment and at its lower end is provided with a valve seat in which works a needle valve C'. This tube is perforated within the upper compartment as shown at C<sup>2</sup>. In order to determine the pressure in the lower compartment a pressure gage D' is arranged upon the top of the tank and is connected with the lower compartment by means of a tube D, through which tube the air pressure of the lower compartment will be communicated to the gage D'. A discharge pipe D<sup>2</sup> also valve controlled extends upwardly from the lower compartment through the top of the tank. A tape E runs over a suitable roller E' arranged in the upper portion of the tube B and is provided with a float E<sup>2</sup> at one end and a weight E<sup>3</sup> at the opposite end. A suitable glass-covered housing or sight opening E<sup>4</sup> renders the tape visible as it

travels over the roller. To force compressed air into the tank an air pump of any kind is connected to the outer end portion of the tube or pipe C. I also show a modified construction in Figs. 2 to 4 in which I use a tank F formed in one piece and divided into two compartments by an angled vertically arranged partition F'. This partition has in its lower end an opening H which is normally closed by a needle valve H'. Otherwise the two forms are alike in construction, the same parts being applied to them. The tape E has a row of numerals upon it which as they travel over the roller indicates the amount of gasoline in the larger of the two compartments.

With the valve C' closed, as shown in Fig. 1 communication is shut off between the upper and lower compartments, and the upper compartment can be replenished with gasoline while the lamps are burning, the lamps being supplied by gasoline under air pressure in the lower compartment. After the vent G is closed, the valve is again opened and the gasoline passes from the upper compartment into the lower, and the compressed air from the lower compartment passes into the upper compartment. In replenishing the upper compartment with gasoline, the only air lost is that in the upper compartment all of that in the lower compartment being saved.

It is understood that this tank is intended mainly for use in connection with gasoline lamps used in saloons, pool rooms, bowling alleys, ice-cream parlors etc. in all of which places the exhaustion of the supply in the tank during an evening is liable to result in considerable loss to the owner as with the ordinary form of tank it would be necessary to allow all lamps to go out, replenish the supply and then pump up the necessary air pressure, re-heat, and re-light all of the lamps. With the tank above described none of the lamps would go out, as the air in the lower compartment would not be lost, and after the upper compartment had been filled with gasoline, the vent G closed and the valve C' opened, the air pressure could be increased at leisure as the air saved would run the lamps for some little time.

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

A tank divided into upper and lower compartments, a compressed air pipe extending

through the upper compartment and opening into the lower compartment, said pipe being provided with openings within the upper compartment, a valve seating in the  
5 lower end of said pipe and closing communication between the upper and lower compartments, a compressed air supply pipe leading to the upper portion of the said pipe, and a feed pipe leading from the lower com-  
10 partment and adapted to convey gasoline

under pressure from said lower compartment, the pipe first mentioned serving as means for supplying air under pressure to the upper compartment and also as means for conducting gasoline from the upper to  
15 the lower compartment.

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Witnesses:

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