

The invention relates to the mechanical engineering and is meant for liquid metered pouring out into vessels. The piston liquid meter includes an external cylinder and a rotary internal cylinder, coaxially placed therein, into the bases and lateral walls of which there are made inlet and outlet ports, correspondingly, which overlap by turns. The regulating cover is mounted onto the external cylinder by means of a threaded connection. The piston is placed into the cavity of the internal cylinder. With the piston it is joined a rod, freely installed into the central duct of the hollow shaft, rigidly fixed in the upper part of the internal cylinder and into the regulating cover. The free end of the rod is joined by means of a link with the driving shaft, which is kinematically joined with the transmission mechanism, the driving member of which is mounted onto its shaft, coupled with the driving shaft by an electromagnetic clutch, and the driven one is mounted onto the hollow shaft. The meter is additionally provided with a mechanism for regulating cover displacement, which contains a reversible electric motor, a gear-wheel joined with it, which engages into mesh with the gear ring, made onto the lateral outer surface of the regulating cover, and a dip stick, mounted onto a calibrated rule and coming in contact with the lower part of the regulating cover. The transmission mechanism is made in the form of a Maltese-cross movement. The four inlet ports, made into the base of the internal cylinder, are uniformly placed round a circumference, and the four outlet ports, made into its lateral wall, are uniformly placed between them and are misaligned about the inlet ones at an angle of 45° .

Claims: 1

Fig.: 2