

(No Model.)

G. W. ARPER.
OIL CAN FAUCET.

No. 521,491.

Patented June 19, 1894.

Fig. 1.

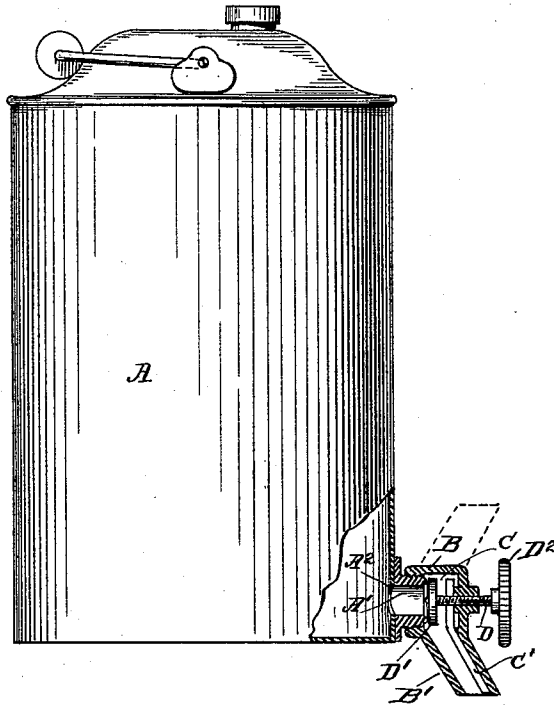


Fig. 2.

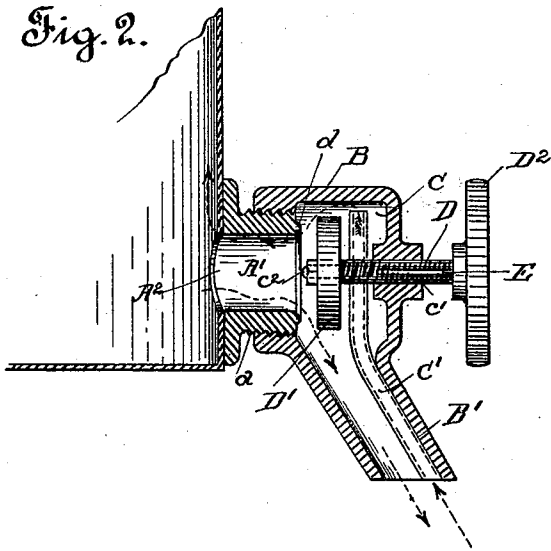
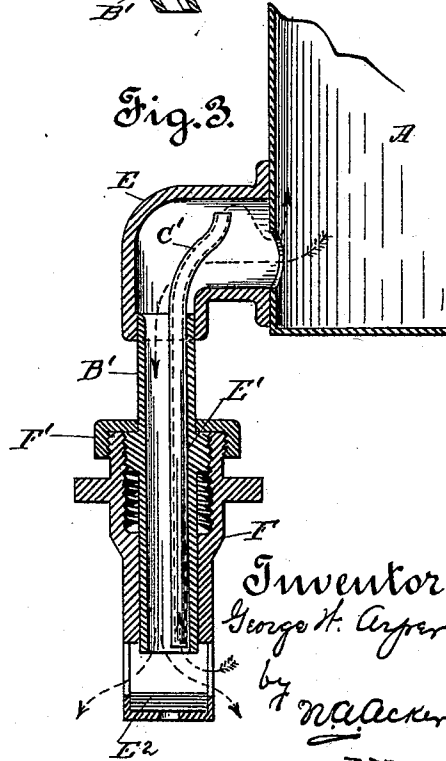


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

Wm. H. Monteverde

Elmer Wicker

Inventor.
George H. Arper

by *W. A. Ackers*
Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. ARPER, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

OIL-CAN FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,491, dated June 19, 1894.

Application filed February 28, 1894. Serial No. 501,818. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. ARPER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Can Faucets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of said invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it most nearly appertains to make, use, and practice the same.

The present invention relates to an improved faucet for drawing off the contents of oil cans or similar packages, the object thereof being to automatically stop or check the flow of liquid from the vessel after a lamp reservoir or other receptacle has been filled and to prevent the dripping from the faucet after the valve of the faucet has been closed in order to cut off the outflow of the liquid; and the invention consists essentially in forming or connecting an air chamber directly with the faucet, into which chamber an air vent tube extends, said tube running from the outer end of the faucet into the chamber, the chamber discharging the air conveyed therein into the oil vessel through the outlet passage provided for the escape of the oil therefrom.

In order to more fully understand my invention reference must be had to the accompanying sheet of drawings which form a part of this application.

Figure 1, is a sectional view showing my faucet connected to an oil can, the valve being closed and the lower corner of the can being broken away. Fig. 2, is an enlarged detail view of Fig. 1, the valve being opened and can being broken away; and Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view showing a modification of the valve mechanism of the faucet.

The letter A represents an ordinary oil can, to which is soldered or otherwise secured the hollow boss A', which boss communicates with the oil can by means of passage-way A², cut within the wall thereof. The passage-way forms an outlet for the oil retained within the can. This boss is screw-threaded externally, as shown at a, to which is screwed the enlarged head B, of the faucet, the spout or nozzle B', of which extends downward below the bottom of the oil can. The inner portion of

the head B is cut or cored out so as to provide an air chamber C, which is of greater diameter than the outlet passage of the can. Into this chamber extends the air vent tube C', which runs from the lower end of the spout B', and terminates near the top of the chamber C, as shown. Through a screw-threaded opening c', extends the screw-threaded valve stem D, to the inner end of which is secured the valve D', which is held in place by nut c². This valve is made of soft metal and seats itself, when moved inward its full distance, against the raised lip d, of the boss A', and when seated serves to prevent the escape of oil from the can. To the outer end of the valve stem is secured the hand wheel D², by means of which the valve is moved in or out.

By making the valve of soft metal and removable I am enabled to easily replace the same when worn out and to dispense with the use of a packing ring for the reason that the raised lip of the hard metal boss, will cut within the soft metal valve and thus make a tight joint.

In the outer portion of the valve stem I cut the groove E, which connects the enlarged air chamber with the outside atmosphere when the valve is seated. The grooved portion of the valve stem only extends within the air chamber when the valve is closed. This groove serves as an air passage for venting the air chamber when the valve is closed in order to provide against the vent tube becoming gorged.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a modification of the faucet. In this case the boss E, constitutes the air chamber into the lower end of which the spout B', is secured. From the lower end of this spout is run the air vent tube C', which discharges into the air chamber. Upon this spout is the screw-threaded collar E'. When I make employment of this form of faucet, the lower end thereof and of the air vent tube is closed by the valve E², carried by the sleeve F, which fits over the spout and is held in place thereon by cap F'. The sleeve works up and down upon the screw-threaded collar. This style of faucet is fully set forth and described in an application filed by me on the 17th day of October, 1893, Serial No. 488,387.

By screwing the faucet to the boss, as shown

in Figs. 1 and 2, I am enabled to swing the faucet at a right angle to the can, as shown in Fig. 1 by dotted lines, and in this manner raise the spout so as to permit the can to be placed upon a floor, which it could not do if the spout projected below the bottom of the can. As the valve of the faucet is opened to permit the outflow of oil from the can, the air tube immediately takes air, discharges same into air chamber, from whence it enters the can through the outlet opening and thus vents the same. The lower end of the spout is inserted into the reservoir of a lamp or other vessel, and, after the liquid reaches a certain level, the lower end of vent tube is closed by being submerged within the oil. This submerging automatically stops the flow of oil, by closing the vent tube, and thus prevents the overfilling of the vessel. As the valve is closed the air chamber is vented through the groove in the valve spindle, which serves to expel any oil which may be in the air vent tube.

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

1. The combination with a faucet for drawing off the contents of oil cans and similar packages, of an air chamber communicating with the interior of the can directly connected with the faucet, an air vent tube leading from the end of the faucet spout into the air chamber, and the cut off valve of the faucet.

2. The combination with an oil can or similar vessel, the boss projecting therefrom, an air chamber formed within the boss the faucet movably secured to the boss so as to be swung at right angles to the can, whereby the end of the faucet may be carried above the bottom of the can, said faucet connected with the air chamber, the air vent tube leading from the end of the faucet into the air chamber and the cut off valve for the faucet.

3. In a faucet for drawing off the contents of oil cans or similar packages, the combination with the air chamber, an air vent tube leading from the lower end of the faucet into the air chamber, a valve stem extending into the chamber, a valve carried thereby and an air vent groove cut within the outer portion of the stem, said groove adapted to vent the air chamber when the valve is closed.

4. A faucet for drawing off the contents of oil cans or similar packages consisting of the spout, an upper enlarged air chamber to which the spout is directly connected, a cut off valve for controlling the outflow from the spout, and a vent tube leading from the lower end of the spout into the air chamber.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. ARPER.

Witnesses:

N. A. ACKER,
LEE D. CRAIG.