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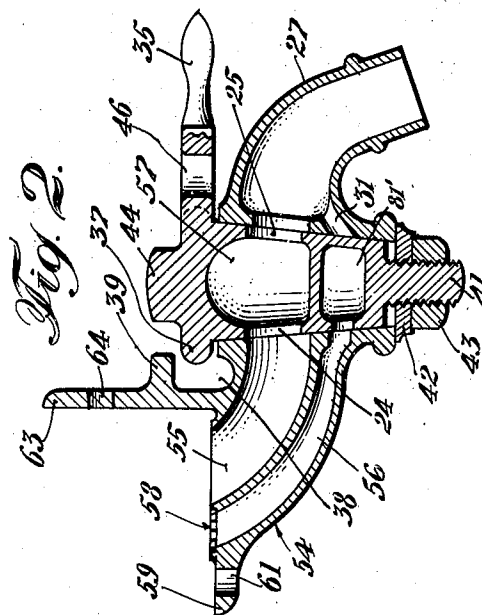
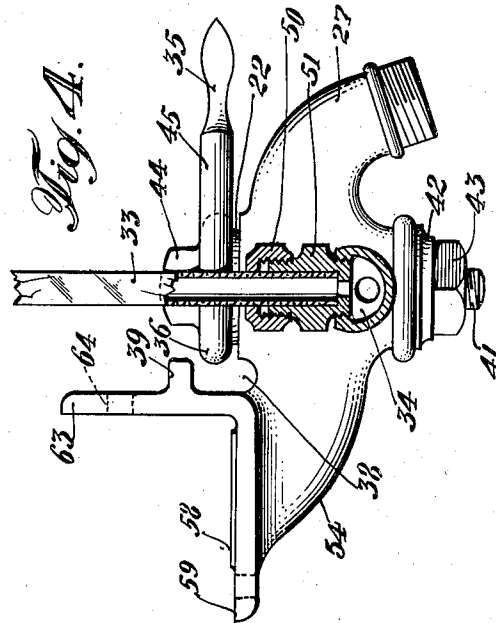
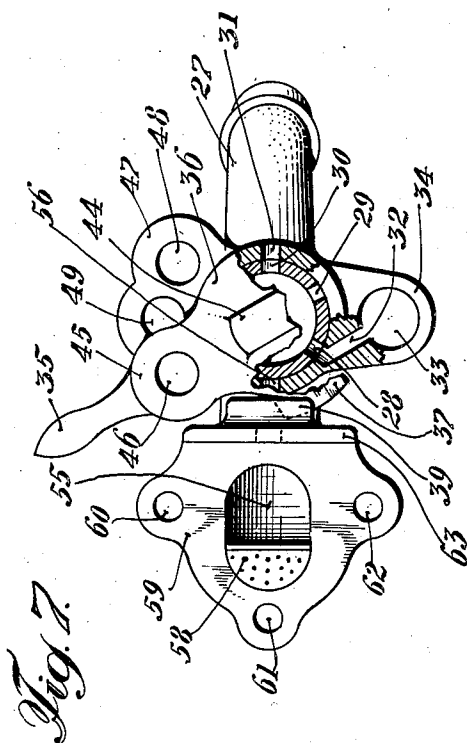
V. MANCINI

2,232,250

SPIGOT

Filed Sept. 11, 1937

3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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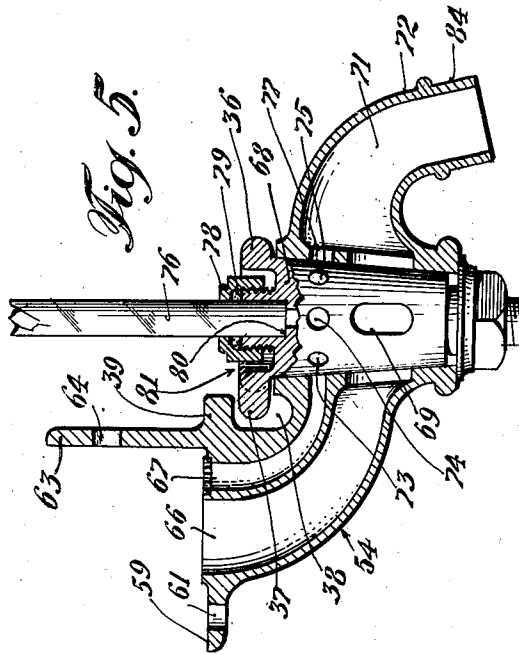
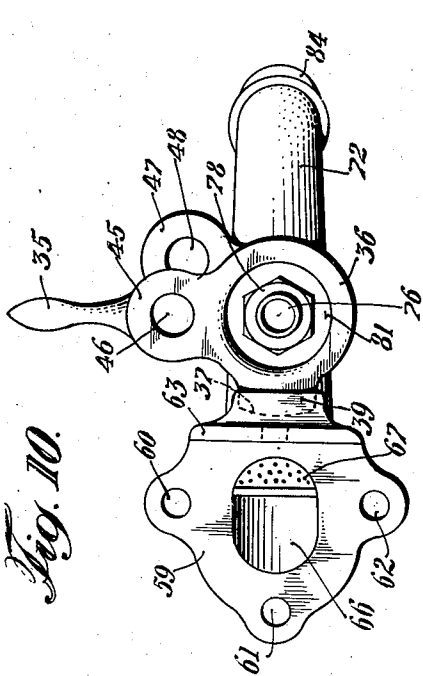
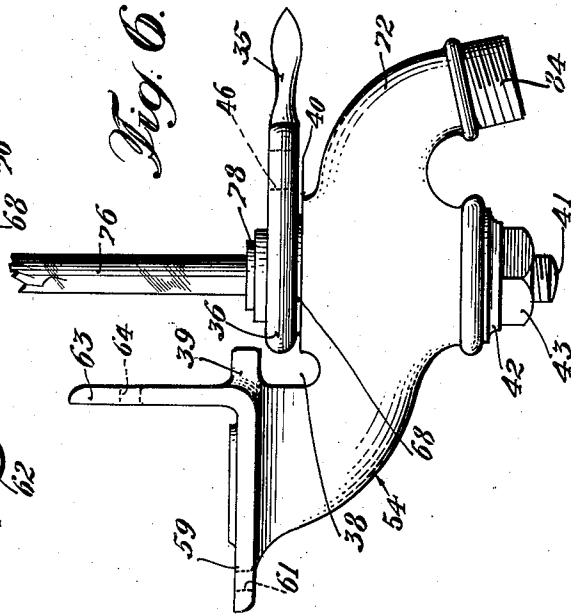
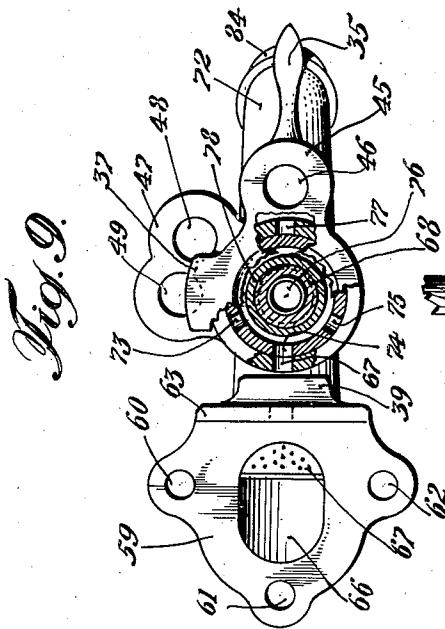
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SPIGOT

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10 Claims. (Cl. 73—323)

This invention relates to spigots. More particularly, it relates to a tamper proof spigot or faucet adapted for use in connection with tanks, and the like which are subject to inspection to determine the quantity of liquid contents therein.

It is one of the objects of the present invention to provide a tamper proof, non-leakable spigot or faucet.

One other object of the present invention is to provide a simply constructed spigot or faucet which is easily attachable to a tank or storage container and which can be easily sealed or operated.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a tamper proof faucet adapted to permit inspection of the liquid contents of a tank without damaging the seal used to lock the same when the contents are not being removed through said faucet.

A more specific object of the present invention is to provide a faucet having a plurality of conduits and a hollow multichambered valve adapted to bypass any fluids going therethrough.

Further objects and advantageous features of the invention will become apparent from the following description and the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a sectional elevation of a preferred embodiment shown when in closed position.

Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of another embodiment shown in open position.

Fig. 3 is an elevation of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an elevation, partly in section, of the embodiment shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation of another embodiment shown in closed position.

Fig. 6 is an elevation of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a plan view, partly in section, of the embodiment of Figs. 2 and 4, and shows the device in closed position.

Fig. 8 is a plan view, partly in section, of the embodiment of Figs. 1 and 3, showing the device in closed position.

Fig. 9 is a plan view, partly in section, of the embodiment shown in Fig. 5, and is in open position.

Fig. 10 is a plan view of Fig. 9, showing the embodiment in closed position.

Fig. 11 is an elevation in detail of one of the members used in the embodiment shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 12 is a plan view of Fig. 11, and

Fig. 13 is a plan view, partly in section, showing the embodiment of Fig. 1 in closed position while

permitting rise of liquid in the gage as will be hereinafter described.

In the drawings like reference characters denote like parts throughout.

Referring now to Figs. 1, 3, 8 and 13 of the accompanying drawings, the embodiment includes a tubular portion 10 having a straight end 11 with an external thread 12 adapted for connection with a tank or cylinder, not shown, in which liquids are stored or to be drawn off. Said portion 10 is also provided with an interior thread 13 at its end 11, as shown, adapted for connection with a pipe or the like of smaller diameter.

Integral with said tubular portion 10 is a tubular body portion 14 which has a polygonal shaped extension 15 and a vertically extending tongue 16 merging with said portion. Said extension permits easy connection of tubular portion 10 with a liquid container while tongue 16 is provided with an opening 17 for accommodating a screwbolt or like member, not shown, to retain said tongue in fixed abutment against the exterior walls of the container. Said body portion 14 is also provided with a conduit 18 in communication with the interior tubular portion 10 and a bypass 19 leading into a conical bore 20. Intermediate conduit 18 and bypass 19 is fixed a sieve or screen member 21.

Adapted to fit within conical bore 20, there is provided a hollow valve member 22 having a conical surface 23 concentric with the bore 20. Said valve member has a chamber with a plurality of spaced opposed, main ports 24 and 25 respectively for interconnecting conduit 18 with a conduit 26 of spout 27 to permit the passage of fluids therethrough, and another chamber provided with a plurality of auxiliary ports 28, 29, and 30 respectively. Said latter ports are in spaced apart relation in the conical surface of the valve and are so disposed as to permit intercommunication, when the valve is actuated into proper position, between bypass 19, and bypass 31 in spout 27 or with a duct 32 leading into a gage 33, or with both bypass 31 and gage 33 simultaneously. It is to be noted that duct 32 leads into a laterally extending portion 34 integral with body portion 14.

Valve 22 as made in accordance with the present invention has an integral handle 35 disposed preferably at right angles thereto and a circumferential flange 36. Said latter flange has a laterally extending tongue 37 adapted to fit into a groove 38 formed by a tongue 39 projecting at right angles to the tongue 17 and the upper section 40 of body portion 14 and to the rear of

conical bore 20, when the valve is in inoperable position. Said tongue 37 when in said groove permits of substantially little vertical clearance to prevent raising or lifting of the same and render said valve tamper proof, once it is locked or sealed. Valve 22 has a projecting threaded stem 41 whose axis is coincidental with the axis of the valve for accommodating a washer 42 and a nut 43, thereby retaining the valve in relative position in bore 20, while the outside larger end of the valve has a protuberance 44 to permit adjustment of the valve with nut member 43.

It is to be noted also that intermediate handle 35 and flange 36 is a widened portion 45 having an opening 46, said portion and opening corresponding with and being adjacent a lower portion 47 and an opening 48 laterally extending from body portion 14. Said lower portion is also provided with another opening 49 to permit insertion of a lock and seal therethrough.

Gage 33 as shown in Fig. 3 is held in vertical position by means of a two end threaded nut 51 screwed into extension portion 34, and a single end threaded nut 50 connected to nut 51.

In Figs. 2, 4 and 7 there is shown a modification substantially like that shown in Figs. 1, 3, 8 and 13, excepting that tubular portion 54 is curved and provided with a main curved conduit 55 and a lower curved bypass 56 leading into the respective chambers of valve 57.

Furthermore, the upper end of bypass 56 is provided with a sieve 58, mounted on a flat extension plate 59. Said plate has a plurality of openings 60, 61 and 62 at spaced intervals thereon to permit insertion of screw or bolt members therethrough and fastening to a container, not shown. Tongue 63, extending upwardly from said tubular portion 54, is provided with openings 64 to permit fastening thereof to the walls of a container.

Said embodiment as described is adaptable for direct connection to a container of any well known make without requiring any threaded connections.

In Figs. 5, 6, 9 and 10 there is shown another modification, in which the tubular portion 54 has conduit 66 disposed below bypass 67. Furthermore, valve 68 has main ports 69 and 70 forming a lower chamber in communication with conduit 66 and conduit 71 of stem 72 and small ports 73, 74 and 75 form part of a chamber above said main ports. Said small ports are adapted to interconnect bypass 67 with gage 76 which is mounted axially on valve 68. Gage 76 is retained in vertical position on valve 68 by means of an internally threaded nut 78 and washer 79, said nut being fixed onto a threaded seat 80 in depressed top portion 81 of valve 68 in which said gage rests and establishes communication with bypass 67.

In the operation of the embodiments, it will be noted that they may be used to empty and clean out the gage, to fill up the gage to a level corresponding with the level of the liquid in the container to which it is attached, to permit direct flow from the container and gage simultaneously or to keep both gage and container locked to prevent the flow of the contents therefrom.

Referring to Figures 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 various positions of the valve and handle with respect to the body portion of the embodiment will be considered.

As shown in Fig. 7 the handle is swung in toward extensions 63 whereby fluid will run from gage 33 into duct 32 through port 28 into lower

compartment 81' of valve 57 through port 30 and then through duct 31 into stem 27, thus emptying the gage as above indicated, and permitting cleaning of the gage without removing it.

In Figs. 8 and 13 are shown the step of the device as closed. It is to be noted that in Fig. 8 tongue 37 is in groove 38 to prevent raising of valve 23 which would cause leakage of liquid therefrom. None of the ports are in connection with their respective ducts or conduits when the valve is in this position. It is to be noted that a padlock or the like and a wire seal may be easily passed thru openings 46 and 49.

In Fig. 13, the valve is in such a position as to permit use of liquid from a container through 15 bypass 19 into port 28 into the valve 22 out through port 29 into duct 32 and gage 33. There is no flow from spout 27 when the valve is in the position shown.

Fig. 9 shows valve 68 in open position, main 20 ports 69 and 70 being in line with conduits 66 and 71 thus permitting liquid to flow freely there-through.

It is to be noted that the stem or end portion of each embodiment is threaded at 84, to permit connection with a pipe or hose.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be noted that there is provided an invention having several preferred embodiments. Further, a 30 faucet of the type disclosed and shown has the advantage of being easily cast from any suitable metal or it may be made of wood, and is tamperproof in that the valve is locked and cannot be raised to permit escape of fluid therethrough. The valve can be turned through several different positions on its axis to regulate the flow of liquid therethrough. The valve as made according to the present invention is provided with a plurality of chambers or compartments, one of the compartments being in line with the large ports while the other is in line with the small ports. It is to be noted that the small ports are so disposed in the hollow valves that one of them is in line with the vertical plane of the large ports while there is one on either side of said middle small port. The embodiments described may be directly connected to pipe lines instead of to tanks or containers.

While several preferred embodiments of the invention herein have been described, it is to be understood that modifications as to arrangement of parts, use of materials and size may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention as claimed herein.

I claim:

1. A tamper proof faucet for use with a gage on a container for liquids, comprising a tubular end portion having a separate conduit and a bypass therein, a spout portion having a corresponding conduit and bypass therein, a hollow section intermediate with said portions, a multi-chambered valve mounted in the hollow section adapted to retain a gage in connection with one of the valve chambers to permit intercommunication with the bypasses, means extending from the valve for actuating the same, a tongue integral with the tubular end portion extending toward the hollow section and forming a groove therewith and a flap peripherally extending from the valve adapted to fit into said groove and prevent vertical displacement of the valve from the hollow section.

2. A faucet according to claim 1, in which the gage is mounted in alignment with the axis of the

valve to indicate the level of the liquid in the container.

3. A faucet for containers and the like, comprising a tubular end portion having a conduit and a bypass therein, a vertically extending portion on said end portion adapted for connection with a container, a body portion having a bore, a spout integral with the body portion having a conduit and a bypass corresponding with the conduit and bypass respectively of the end portion, a valve for said bore provided with a plurality of ports therein permitting passage of the fluid from the bypass of the tubular end portion therethrough to a gage in communication therewith without passage of fluid through said conduits, means in connection with the valve for actuating the same, means fixing the valve to the body portion, and separate means on the body portion and the valve adapted to permit locking said valve and body portion together to prevent tampering therewith.

4. A faucet according to claim 3 in which the vertically extending portion has a tongue perpendicular thereto which forms a groove with the body portion, and the valve has an extending tongue adapted to fit in said groove and remain in locked position without permitting raising of the valve from the bore of the body portions.

5. Faucet for use with a gage for connection with a tank, having a conduit and a bypass therein, a multichambered valve adapted to be in the line of communication of the conduit and the bypass, means in connection with the valve to retain the same in the conduit, a tongue like member extending from the valve and integral therewith adapted to prevent axial displacement of the valve when in closed position in the conduit, and means for actuating the valve, one of the chambers of the valve having a gage in communication therewith, thereby permitting fluid to pass into or out of said gage through the bypass when said chamber and the bypass are in communication with each other.

6. A faucet for use with a liquid level gage for tanks and the like comprising a tubular portion having a separate conduit and a bypass therein, a terminal spout having a corresponding conduit and bypass, a body portion with a hollow multichambered valve mounted therein, one of said chambers having a pair of spaced opposed openings to connect the conduits, while the other chamber of the valve and the bypasses are adapted to form a communication with a gage, said other chamber having an opening in axial alignment with one of the openings in the first chamber and an opening to either side thereof thereby establishing communication with the bypasses and the gage, means integral with valve adapted to prevent axial displacement of the said valve, and manually operable means for actuating the valve.

7. A multiple way faucet in connection with a liquid level gage and for storage tanks comprising a tubular portion having a conduit and a bypass, a spout integral with the tubular portion, and a multichambered valve intermediate the spout and tubular portion to establish communication through the bypass or the conduit,

said valve having a gage in connection with one chamber therein forming a communication adapted to permit the flow of fluid therefrom while the other chamber in the valve is normally closed.

8. A device for use with a gage and for connection with a liquor storage tank or the like, comprising a tubular portion having a conduit and a separate bypass therein, a spout having a conduit and a separate bypass therein and a multichambered valve intermediate the tubular portion and the spout, one of the chambers establishing communication between the conduits and the other chamber thereby establishing communication with the first bypass, one of said chambers being adapted to retain a gage in communication therewith and with the first bypass, said valve having means extending perpendicularly therefrom for forming a locking engagement with the exterior of the tubular portion to prevent vertical displacement of the valve when the latter is in closed position.

9. A tamper proof faucet having a liquid level gage in connection therewith for a container or the like, comprising a body portion with a conical bore, a tubular portion, a spout in connection with the body portion, said tubular portion and spout having a conduit and a bypass therein, the tubular portion having means integral therewith for connection with the container, and an extension toward the body portion forming a groove therewith, a rotatable multichambered valve mounted in the bore, one of the chambers of the valve being adapted to establish communication between the conduits in the tubular portion and the spout, while the other is provided with a plurality of ports to form a communication with the bypasses and the liquid level gage, means integral with the valve for actuating the same, and a tongue integral with the valve adapted to fit in the groove and prevent axial displacement of the valve from said bore, said valve and body portion being adapted to retain locking means to prevent rotation of said valve.

10. A multiple way faucet for use with a liquid level gage on containers or the like, comprising a tubular portion having a conduit and a bypass therein and an outwardly extending tongue integral therewith, a terminal spout having a conduit therein, a multichambered valve rotatable intermediate the conduits of the tubular portion and the terminal spout adapted to break the communication of the conduits and the bypass in said tubular portion, one of the chambers of the valve having a gage in connection therewith, peripheral means extending from the valve integral therewith adapted to cooperate with the tongue to prevent axial displacement of the valve when in closed position, means for actuating the valve into different relative positions to permit flow of fluid through said bypass for filling said gage, and means on the valve and body portion adapted to retain a lock for maintaining the valve in closed position in the conduit.

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