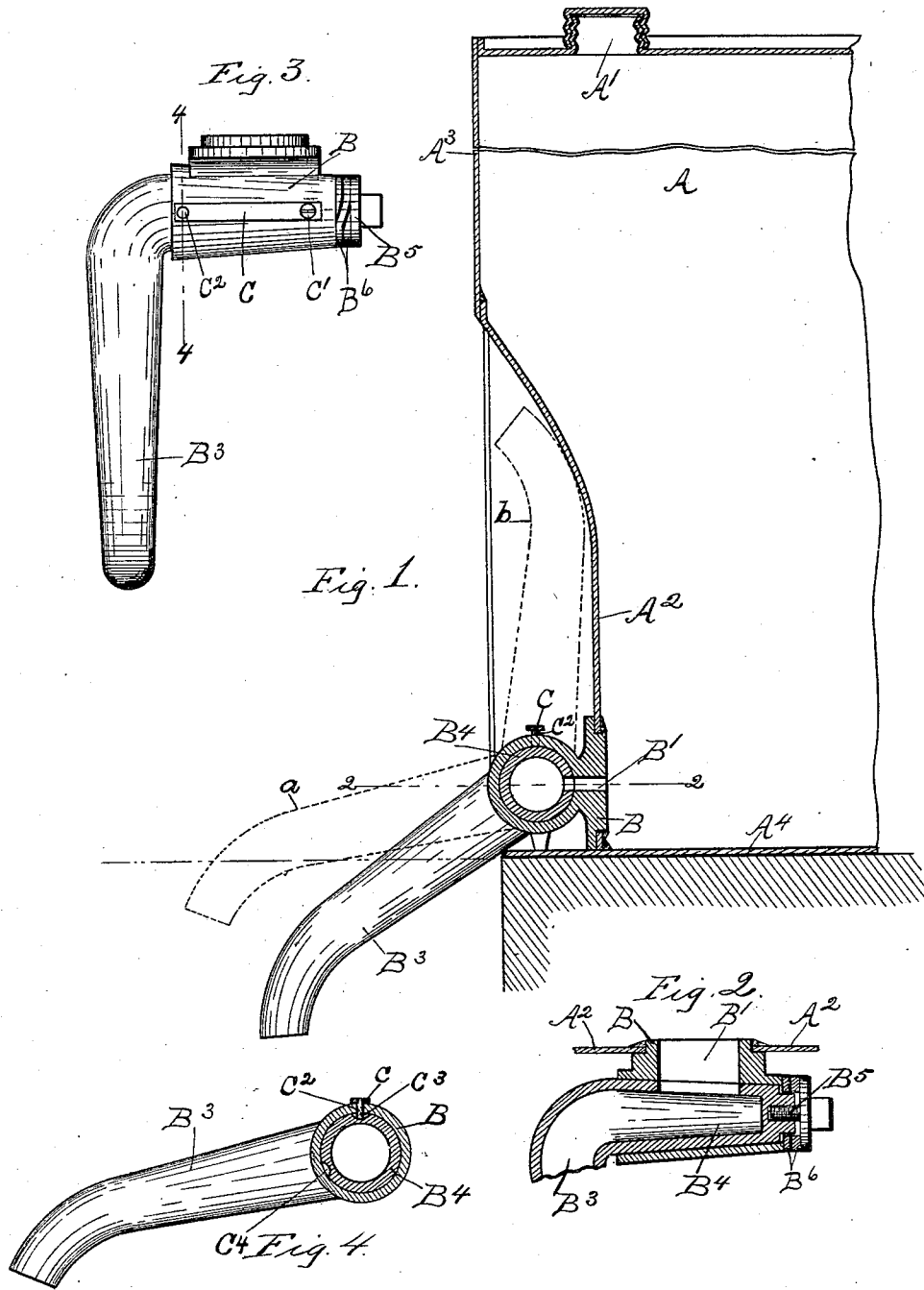


(No Model.)

C. W. HART.
OIL CAN.

No. 521,113.

Patented June 5, 1894.



Witnesses:
Frank C. Curtis
A. E. Delaney

Inventor:
Charles W. Hart.
by Geo. Almon
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. HART, OF TROY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,113, dated June 5, 1894.

Application filed November 1, 1893. Serial No. 489,699. (No model.) Patented in England March 15, 1892, No. 5,090; in France March 15, 1892, No. 220,157; in Belgium March 15, 1892, No. 98,816; in Germany March 15, 1892, No. 66,651; in Canada April 12, 1892, No. 38,726, and in Austria-Hungary August 23, 1892, No. 14,199.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. HART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Troy, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to such improvements and consists of the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and subsequently claimed.

Reference may be had to the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

This invention has been patented in the following countries, viz:—in Great Britain, No. 5,090, dated March 15, 1892; in France, No. 220,157, dated March 15, 1892; in Belgium, No. 98,816, dated March 15, 1892; in Austria-Hungary, No. 14,199, dated August 23, 1892; in Canada, No. 38,726, dated April 12, 1892; in Germany, No. 66,651, dated March 15, 1892.

The object of my invention is to provide a can, pipe or other form of supply-reservoir, with a faucet having a vertically oscillatory nozzle so constructed and arranged that the faucet-valve can remain open only when the nozzle is downwardly inclined.

A vertically swinging nozzle has been made to operate a valve by its oscillating movements, but such a construction has heretofore been objectionable for the reason that the upturned nozzle, when out of use, was partly filled with a quantity of the liquid which last passed through the valve. This, while objectionable in all cases, was seriously so when it was desired to use such a swinging nozzle for drawing volatile or inflammable liquids, as the quantity of liquid left exposed in such nozzle would be wasted by evaporation and would be a constant source of danger from combustion as it evaporated. Portable faucet-cans for transporting liquids are necessarily hermetically closed at every point so that the cans are placed in various positions without danger of leakage; but no such can has

heretofore been successfully provided with an oscillatory nozzle, because whatever liquid was left in the upturned nozzle would leak out should the can be changed from its normal upright position. By so constructing and arranging the parts that the upward movement of the nozzle will close the valve before the nozzle reaches the horizontal or level position, the liquid ceases to flow from the valve while the nozzle is still downwardly inclined, allowing whatever liquid has already passed the valve free to flow by gravity from the nozzle and leaving the nozzle entirely empty in its upright position. Such a construction is especially applicable to cans for the storage and transportation of oil, and I have so shown it in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of the can, taken through the faucet. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the broken line 2—2, in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the faucet detached. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the faucet, taken on the broken line 4—4, in Fig. 3.

A— is the can-body provided with a capped inlet A'— in the top of the can, and the pocket A²— in the vertical wall A³—, extending to the bottom A⁴— of the can.

The inner portion of the pocket-wall near the can-bottom is provided with a passageway or outlet which is controlled by a faucet-valve comprising an outlet-pipe B— situated on the bottom of the can and extending through the wall of the pocket. The outlet-pipe is provided with a passageway B'— leading from the interior of the can. The nozzle B²— has a spigot-end B⁴— projecting angularly therefrom and tapered to fit a correspondingly tapered socket in the outlet-pipe. The spigot is adjustably and rotarily secured in the socket by the threaded bolt B⁵— the head of which bears upon the end of the socket, or an interposed washer, B⁶—, when the screw-bolt is inserted in the screw-threaded aperture formed in the neighboring end of the spigot. The outlet end of the nozzle is thus oscillatory in a vertical plane. The passageway B'— leads through the socket-wall in the form of a vertically-narrow opening;

and the spigot is provided with a similar opening adapted to register therewith only when the nozzle is below the can-bottom, as in the position shown by solid lines in Fig. 1.

5 When the nozzle is raised to the position indicated by the dotted lines *a*— in Fig. 1, the valve is closed and the nozzle is in a position to allow its contents to drain off. After it is drained, it can be swung up to the position indicated by dotted lines *b*— in Fig. 1, where it is safe from harm within the pocket. When

10 in the lower dotted position the outer end of the nozzle is still below the bottom of the can, and a further downward movement is necessary to cause the valve-passages to register. When open, the valve can always be closed

15 by setting the can upon the ground or other level supporting surface; and when in such position the valve cannot be opened without raising the can; and it is thereby made secure against being accidentally opened, whether the nozzle be in the pocket or not, and is protected against accidents and to some extent against intermeddling. When the can is resting upon an elevated support so that the nozzle can be lowered below the bottom of the can to open the valve as shown in Fig. 1, a lamp or other receptacle can be conveniently filled directly from the nozzle, and when the lamp is filled the valve can be closed by simply raising the lamp until the nozzle, still in the lamp, reaches the lower dotted position. If the lamp and nozzle are held in such position for a few seconds, the oil drains off into the lamp, after which the nozzle may be swung into its pocket without danger of leakage.

35 I have ascertained that in practice careless or inexperienced persons would, in quickly raising a filled lamp to close the valve, raise the nozzle above the draining point without a sufficient time interval to drain the nozzle; and I have provided a spring detent or stop which serves as a check to the movement of the nozzle at the proper draining point.

45 *C*— represents the spring which is secured exteriorly to the socket by a screw *C'*— near one end of the spring. The other end of the spring is provided with a spur *C²*— movable in a small aperture in the socket wall and adapted to press upon the spigot. The spigot is provided with a peripheral indentation or recess *C³*— adapted to register with and receive the spur when the nozzle reaches the proper draining position, as that indicated by dotted lines *a*— in Fig. 1. The spring is not

55 so strong, nor the recess so deep or abrupt but that the nozzle can be easily forced from the draining position in either direction, to

open the valve or to swing the nozzle up into the pocket. 60

When desired a plurality of recesses may be provided in the spigot to support the nozzle either in the pocket or in any desired oscillatory position.

In the drawings I have shown a second recess *C⁴*— adapted to receive the spur *C²*— to support the nozzle within the pocket. 65

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a reservoir of an outlet-faucet having an oscillatory nozzle and a valve operated by the movements of the nozzle, so arranged relatively to each other that the valve is open only when the nozzle is below the level of the valve-outlet, and is closed by the upward movement before the nozzle reaches such level, substantially as described. 70 75

2. The combination with a can having the outlet provided with a valve for controlling the same, of a nozzle attached to said valve, the nozzle being movable in a vertical plane and having a passage arranged to register with the outlet only when the mouth of the nozzle is situated in a plane below the supporting base of the can, whereby the nozzle can be drained after the valve is closed and before said nozzle is raised to a horizontal position, and whereby the valve can be automatically closed and held closed when the can and its nozzle are placed on the level of the ground or other supporting plane, substantially as described. 80 85 90

3. In a faucet-valve having a spigot provided with an angular oscillatory nozzle, and a spigot-socket provided with an inlet adapted to register with the spigot opening, a yielding stop connection between the spigot and socket whereby the nozzle is temporarily supported in the draining position, substantially as described. 95 100

4. In a faucet-valve having a spigot provided with an angular oscillatory nozzle, and a spigot-socket provided with an inlet adapted to register with the spigot opening, the combination with a plurality of stop-seats on the spigot, of a yielding stop on the socket, whereby the nozzle can be successively supported in predetermined positions, substantially as described. 105 110

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of April, 1893.

CHARLES W. HART.

Witnesses:

FRANK C. CURTIS,
A. E. DELANEY.