April 2, 1935. F. WALKER 1,996,182

BUNG AND FAUCET LOCK

Filed Feb. 8, 1934

Fig. 1.

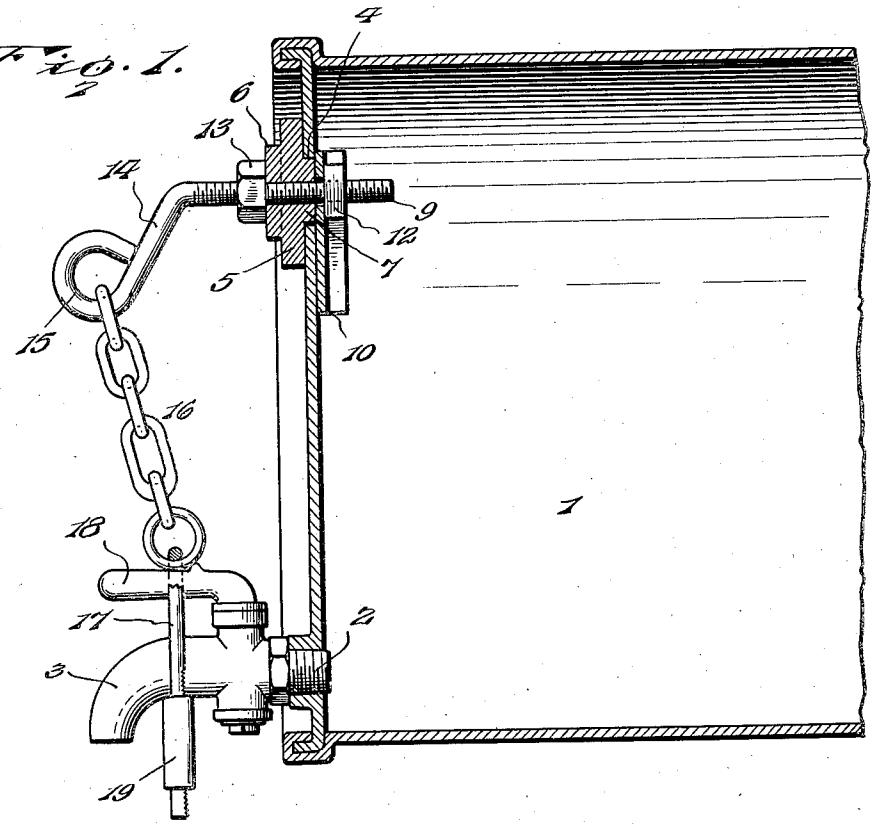
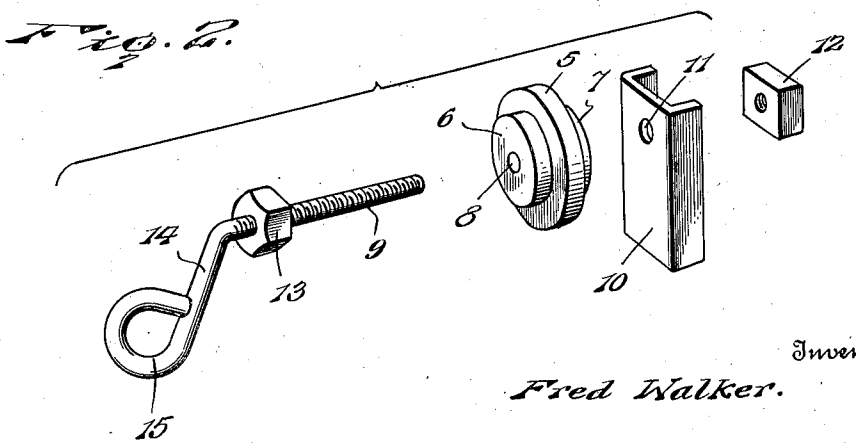


Fig. 2.



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BUNG AND FAUCET LOCK

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Application February 8, 1934, Serial No. 710,339

1 Claim. (Cl. 220—85)

This invention has for its object the provision of simple means whereby unauthorized access to the filling or outlet ports of tanks or barrels or other containers for gasoline and similar fluids will be prevented. It is also an object of the invention to provide a device for the stated purpose which will include an element engageable in bung holes of different sizes in order to close the same. The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing and consists in certain novel features which will be fully described and specifically pointed out.

In the drawing,

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a portion of a container having the present invention applied thereto,

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing the parts of the bung hole closure separated but in their proper operative relation.

The reference numeral 1 indicates a portion of a metallic drum or barrel in which gasoline or other fluid may be supplied in bulk. This tank or drum is shown as provided with a drain port 2 in which a faucet 3 is secured and also with a filling port or bung hole 4 which may be closed by a filling plug or bung of suitable form. According to the present invention, there is provided a disk 5 having a circular enlargement or boss 6 on one face and a similar, but smaller, boss 7 on its opposite face, the disk and the bosses being coaxial, as clearly shown. When the device is applied to a container, the boss 7 or the boss 6 is engaged in the filling port or bung hole, according as one of the other is of the proper diameter to completely fill the port or hole. The disk is provided with a central opening 8 which has a smooth bore and through which the threaded shank 9 may be inserted. There is also provided a locking plate 10 formed of a short section of channel bar having an opening 11 therethrough adjacent one end to accommodate the threaded shank, as will be understood upon reference to Figure 1. Fitted upon the shank 9 and seating between the side flanges of the channeled locking bar 10 is a nut 12 which has threaded engagement with the shank, as will be readily understood, and a second nut 13 is mounted upon the shank in threaded engagement therewith and is adapted to be turned home against the outer face of the disk 5 or the outer boss thereon. The threaded shank 9 has one end portion extended laterally, as shown at 14, and terminates in an eye 15, in which is fitted the uppermost link of a short chain 16, the lowermost link of said chain carrying a staple 17 which may be engaged over the faucet 3 and the handle 18 thereof and carries a padlock 19 below the faucet, as clearly shown in Figure 1.

In fitting this device to a container, the locking bar 10 and nut 12 are disposed adjacent the end of the threaded shank 9 so that they may be easily inserted through the filling port or bung hole of the container and assume a position against the inner surface of the end or side wall of the container. The closure disk is then shifted along the threaded shank until the proper enlargement enters and fills the filling port or bung hole, as shown in Figure 1, after which the shank is rotated to bring the locking bar into binding engagement with the wall of the container across the filling port. While the locking bar is loose upon the threaded shank, the nut 12 is in threaded engagement therewith and is held against relative rotation by the side flanges of the bar and consequently, when the shank is rotated, the nut will be caused to ride toward the forward end of the shank and will thereby clamp the locking bar against the inner surface of the container. The outer nut 13 is then easily turned home against the closure so that the parts will be firmly secured in the position illustrated in Figure 1. The staple 17 is then engaged with the faucet and its handle and the padlock 19 secured. The chain 16 should be just long enough to permit the staple 17 to be engaged with the faucet and its handle when the cranked end 14 of the threaded shank is turned downwardly, and in this position of the parts, the padlock 19 may be moved up close against the bottom of the faucet so that the faucet cannot be set in draining position unless the person attempting to draw off the contents of the container has a key to the padlock. I thus provide a very simple device whereby unauthorized access to a container, either through the outlet faucet or through the filling port, will be positively prevented.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

Locking mechanism for containers comprising

a threaded shank, a closure mounted loosely upon the shank and adapted to fill the filling port of the container, a channeled locking bar mounted loosely upon the threaded shank within the container, a nut having threaded engagement with the shank and held against relative rotation by the side flanges of the channeled locking bar whereby rotation of the shank will effect clamping of the bar against the inner surface of the container wall, and an outer nut mounted upon the shank and adapted to be turned home against the closure.

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