

(No Model.)

M. L. & H. L. BERGMAN.
FAUCET AND NOZZLE COMBINED.

No. 513,475.

Patented Jan. 30, 1894.

Fig. 1.

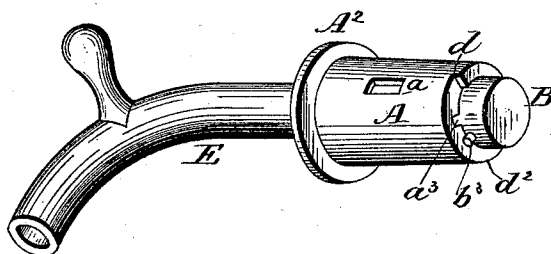


Fig. 2.

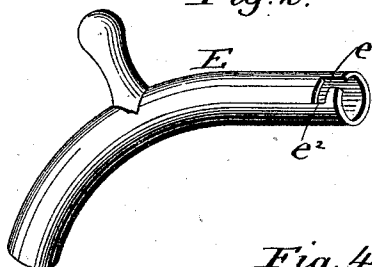


Fig. 3.

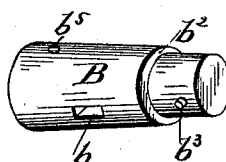


Fig. 4.

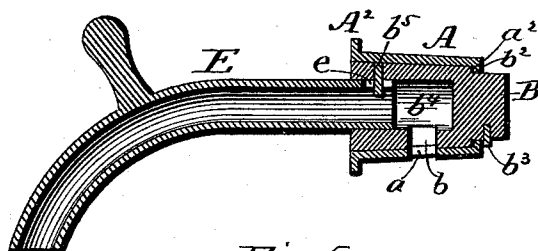
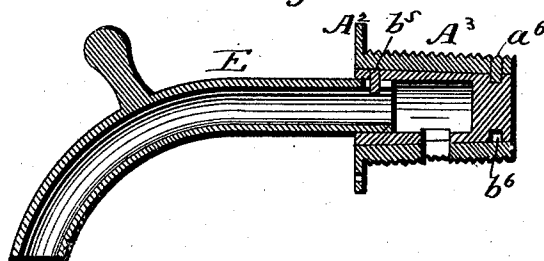


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FAUCET AND NOZZLE COMBINED.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 513,475, dated January 30, 1894.

Application filed April 24, 1893. Serial No. 471,664. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARTIN L. BERGMAN, residing at Spokane, in the county of Spokane, State of Washington, and HJALMAR L. BERGMAN, residing at Sacramento, in the county of Sacramento, State of California, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Faucet and Nozzle Combined, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates mainly to cocks and faucets for cans, tanks, and other vessels, and is adapted to receive a removable nozzle by which it can be operated; and the objects of our improvement are to provide a simple, reliable and inexpensive faucet for kerosene oil cans and other vessels, the outer end of which faucet is substantially on the same level as the surface of the can and thus entirely protected by the latter, and the plug of which is removable when desired, to permit the filling or refilling of the can through the faucet. We attain these objects by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the faucet and spout constructed in accordance with our invention said parts being laid on their side to show the discharge opening of the faucet and the connection of the latter with its plug. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the spout. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the plug. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical section of the faucet and its removable spout. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal vertical section of a slightly modified form of the faucet and spout.

In said drawings A represents the tubular body of the faucet which is very slightly tapering inside and outside toward its inner end. Said body has around its outer or larger end a flange A² to form a rest and limit to prevent it being forced within the can or vessel to which it may be attached, said flange constituting a broad base that can be easily soldered to the surface of sheet metal, or tin cans, to which it is mainly intended to be secured.

The body A has in its side a perforation *a* for the passage of the liquid contained in the can, into and through the plug B when the corresponding opening *b* in the latter has, by

properly revolving the plug, been brought opposite the perforation *a*. Said perforation *a* is about half way of the length of the body A and is to occupy the under side of the faucet when the can to which it is secured, is in the proper position to empty it of its contents.

Within the body A, adjacent to its inner end, said body is preferably provided with a collar *a*² against the front surface of which a slightly yielding washer may be placed if desired to provide a soft seat for the shouldered end *b*² of the plug B. Beyond the shoulder *b*² the inner end of the plug is made cylindrical and is provided with simple means to retain the plug normally locked to, and closely fitting within the body A of the faucet. Said means consists of a pin *b*³ projecting radially from the surface of said cylindrical portion of the plug. Said pin is so located as to be made to bear against the inner end of the body A; and to cause the pin *b*³ to force the plug tightly within its seat in the body A when the faucet is to be closed, the end of said body is cut slightly spirally from the point *d* to *d*² shown in Fig. 1. The point *d* at the lower end of the incline of the spiral, forming by said construction, a shoulder or stop to arrest the revolution of the plug when its discharge opening *b* has reached a position coinciding with the discharge perforation *a* in the body A. The collar *a*² in the inner end of said body has a slot *a*³ made across it for the passage of the pin *b*³ at the time the plug is introduced into the body of the faucet to close it, or at the time said plug is removed from said body to fill the can with liquid, or to refill it after said liquid has been emptied therefrom. To rotate the plug, the opening in the outer end of its central chamber *b*⁴ is provided with suitable means to connect it with the spout E. The means preferred consist of a pin *b*⁵ the inner end of which extends from the internal periphery, a short distance within the chamber *b*⁴, adjacent to its outer end. The inner end of the spout E has such diameter as to fit closely within said outer end of the chamber *b*⁴, and has formed in its walls, lengthwise thereof a short groove *e* the sides of which straddle the pin *b*⁵ and permit the plug to be rotated by means of the spout. In the bottom of the groove *e*, there is diverg-

ent therefrom a groove e^2 to also receive the pin b^5 , and by the engagement of the latter with the walls of the groove e^2 , facilitates the removal of the plug from the body A of the faucet. The groove e^2 is made slightly spirally so that by its engagement with the pin b^5 it will force the inner end of the spout tightly within its seat in the outer end of the chamber b^4 .

10 In the modification shown in Fig. 5 the outer surface of the body of the faucet is shown screw-threaded at A^3 to facilitate its engagement with the wooden vessel, for example with a perforation in the head of a barrel. The inner end of the plug has nearly the same diameter as its outer end, but adjacent to said inner end there is a peripheral groove b^6 to receive a pin a^6 projecting inwardly from the body of the faucet, and normally retains the plug connected to the body of said faucet. But to permit the plug to be removed by means of its spout to fill the vessel there is at a point in the periphery of the plug, between its groove b^6 and its rear end, a short groove, (analogous to the groove a^3 in Fig. 1) for the passage of the pin a^6 when said short groove has been brought in coincidence with said pin by revolving the plug.

Having now fully described our invention, we claim—

1. In a faucet the combination of the substantially cylindrical hollow body A thereof

open at both ends and having a groove a^3 in its inner end and an inlet in its side, with a hollow plug passing through said hollow body and having an inlet in its side, a pin projecting from the periphery of said plug adjacent to its inner end and abutting against the inner end of the hollow body A, and a nozzle in engagement with the outer end of the plug, whereby said plug is adapted to be removed from the body A by means of the nozzle substantially as described.

2. In a faucet the combination of the substantially cylindrical hollow body A thereof open at both ends and having an inlet in its side, an internal collar in its inner end, and a groove a^3 in said collar, with a hollow plug passing through said hollow body and having an inlet in its side and a pin projecting from the periphery of said plug adjacent to its inner end, and abutting against the spirally faced inner end of the body A substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of witnesses.

MARTIN L. BERGMAN.

HJALMAR L. BERGMAN.

Witnesses to signature of M. L. Bergman:

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