

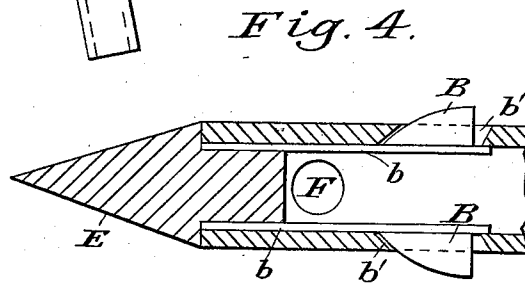
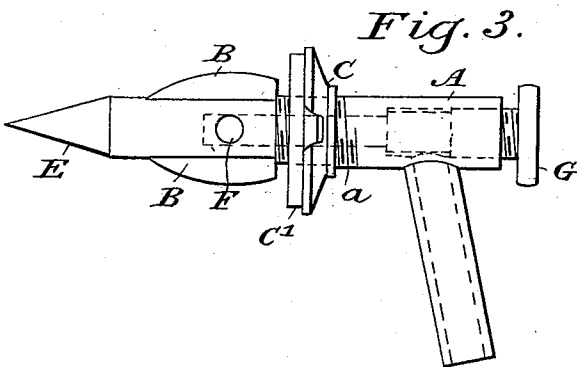
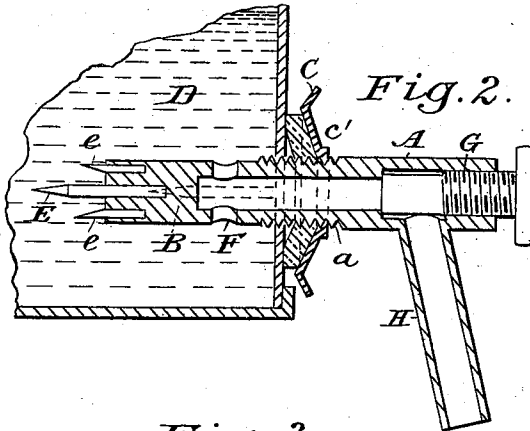
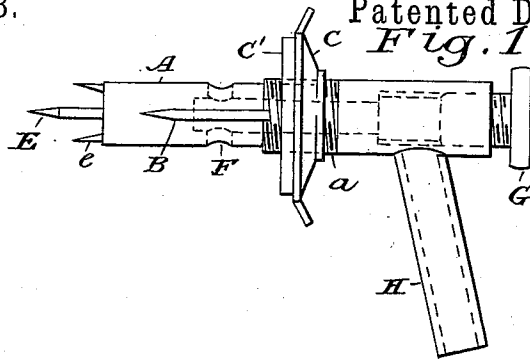
(No Model.)

G. BARNES.

TAP FOR DRAWING KEROSENE FROM CANS, &c.

No. 552,408.

Patented Dec. 31, 1895.



WITNESSES:

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TAP FOR DRAWING KEROSENE FROM CANS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 552,408, dated December 31, 1895.

Application filed August 21, 1895. Serial No. 560,018. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BARNES, journalist, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at No. 187 Albert Road, Albert Park, near Melbourne, in the British Colony of Victoria, have invented an Improved Tap to Enable Kerosene or other Liquid to be Readily Withdrawn from Kerosene-Tins or other Similar Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has been mainly devised for the purpose of enabling kerosene to be more readily drawn off as required from the ordinary tins containing it, although it is also applicable for other similar purposes.

It consists essentially in a tap having provision at its forward end for either cutting or forcing its way into the tin, and having upon its body or main tubular part one or more projecting wings or stops which, after being forced through the tin, will, when the discharge-nozzle is turned round into its ordinary working position, bear against a solid part of the side of the tin, and thus enable the tap to be clamped in position by means of a screw-threaded disk working upon a screw-threaded part of the body or main portion of the tap, and having a rubber or other washer inserted between it and the side of the tin or other receptacle.

The front end of the tap—that, is the end which first enters the tin—may either be pointed so that it may be forced through said tin or it may be made with a gimlet-point or be provided with a central projecting pin, and at or near the periphery with one or more small cutters, so that if said central pin is forced through the tin and the tap pressed tightly against it and worked round it will cut a hole in the tin sufficiently large to allow of the body of the tap following it.

Instead of the projecting wings or stops being rigid they may be secured to springs, so that they can be forced inward into slots formed to receive them in the casing of the tap when passing through the tin and afterward spring outward so as to engage therewith.

The discharge end of the tap is provided with a screw-plug or other contrivance whereby

the discharge-orifice can be opened or closed as desired.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my improved tap for enabling kerosene or other liquid to be readily withdrawn from kerosene-tins or other similar receptacles; and Fig. 2 is a vertical central section thereof showing same fitted in the side of a kerosene-tin. Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 1, but showing a slight modification of the forward or piercing end of the tap; and Fig. 4 is a section, drawn to a larger scale, of the forward end of the tap, showing it fitted with the spring stops or wings above described.

The same letters of reference indicate the same or corresponding parts in all the figures.

A represents the body or main part of the tap and B the wings or stops thereon near its forward end, while C represents a disk which is fitted upon a screw-threaded part *a* of the tap and serves to clamp the side of the tin (represented by D in Fig. 2) between the wings or stops B and the rubber or other washer *c'* which is inserted between said disk C and the tin.

E represents a projecting pin and *e* small cutters which are provided upon the forward end of the body or casing of the tap, and which enable a hole to be made in the tin of sufficient diameter to allow the body of the tap to pass through, while F represents the holes or ports which are formed in said tap to allow the oil or other liquid to escape from the tin or other receptacle when the tap is opened.

In the modifications illustrated in Fig. 3 the forward end of the tap, instead of being provided with a pin and cutter-blades, is merely pointed, as shown at E, to enable it to be driven through the sides of the receptacle.

G represents a screwed plug, which is fitted into the discharge end of the valve-casing and serves to close the opening leading to the discharge or outlet H.

In the modification shown in Fig. 4 the projecting wings or stops B are secured upon springs *b* which normally tend to hold them in their projected position, but admit of their being forced inward into slots *b'* in the casing A when the tap is being pushed into the tin.

The manner of using my improved tap will be readily understood, it being merely necessary to slack back the clamping-disk C and to force the pin E on the forward end of the tap through the sides of the tin or other receptacle and to turn the tap round a few times so as to cause the cutters *e* to cut a small disk out of said tin. The tap can then be pushed through the tin, the wings or stops B forming a passage for themselves in the sides of the opening. When these wings or stops have passed through into the tin the tap can be turned down into its normal position so as to move said wings or stops round opposite to a solid part of the tin. It then only remains to turn the disk C so as to jam the washer *c'* tightly against the tin and thus make a perfectly-tight joint, when the tap will be securely fixed in position and can be opened or closed as desired by merely unscrewing the plug G. The modified forms of tap shown in Figs. 3 and 4 are applied and fixed to the tin in substantially the same way except that the pointed end is forced through the tin instead of first cutting a hole for its passage.

Other means than the screw-threaded plug G shown may be employed for opening or closing the valve, as will be well understood. For instance an ordinary plug-tap might be used if preferred.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

In combination, the tap having the projecting pin E and the cutters *e* also on the end of the tap slightly in rear of the pin E whereby when the tap is turned the pin E will act as a journal bearing while the cutters *e* cut a circular hole in the can, and the wings B in rear of the cutters extending longitudinally of the tap and projecting from the sides thereof beyond the plane in which the cutters *e* work so that after the hole has been formed by the cutters, the wings may cut into the edges of the opening, substantially as described.

GEORGE BARNES.

Witnesses:

EDWARD WATERS,
EDWARD WATERS, Jr.