(No Model.)

A. J. BANTIN.

FAUCET.

No. 321,476. Patented July 7, 1885.

Fig. 6.

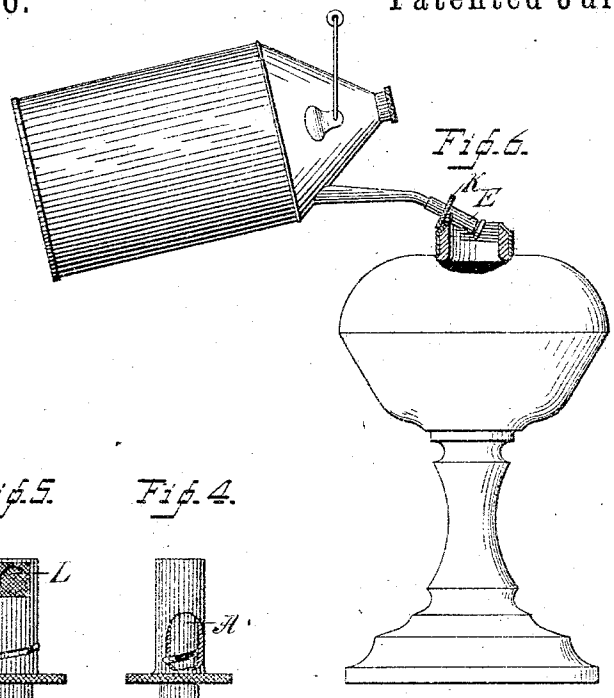


Fig. 5.

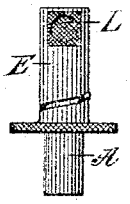


Fig. 4.

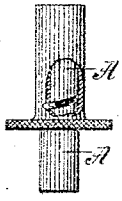


Fig. 2.

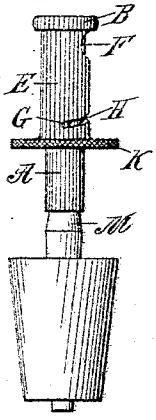


Fig. 1.

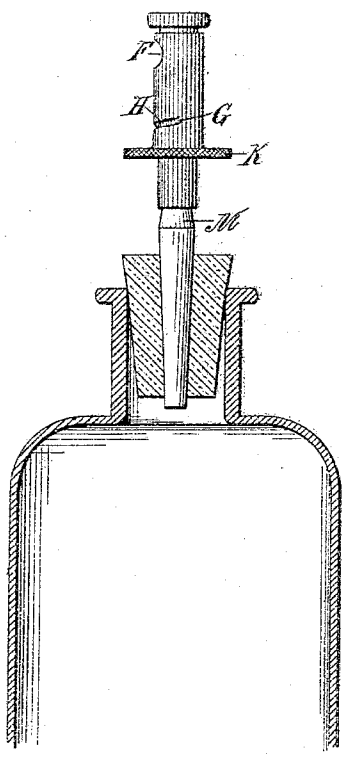
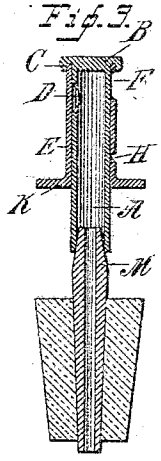


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
C. C. Perkins.
J. T. Wooster

Inventor,
Alfred J. Bantin
By F. A. Wooster
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED J. BANTIN, OF NORWALK, CONNECTICUT.

FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,476, dated July 7, 1885.

Application filed May 4, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED J. BANTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Faucets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to produce a combined faucet and guard to prevent spilling of the liquid in pouring.

This invention is applicable to all the general uses to which faucets are applied, but will be found especially useful as applied to oil-cans, medicine-bottles, beer and mineral-water bottles, &c., it being an essential requirement in this class of faucets that they shall be simple in construction, economical in cost, and not liable to get out of order. The objections to the common use of faucets as heretofore constructed has been that they were both expensive and unreliable.

In order to meet the requirements of the trade and to overcome the objections to the various faucets heretofore made known, I have devised the simple and novel construction which I will now describe, in which a filling-guard is combined with a tight, durable, and inexpensive faucet.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a section of a bottle and cork, showing the faucet in elevation in its opened position; Fig. 2, an elevation of the faucet in its closed position; Fig. 3, a section showing the faucet in section in the closed position. Fig. 4 illustrates a modification, the pin and slot being reversed. Fig. 5 shows the outer tube as provided with a filter or strainer. In Figs. 4 and 5 the inner tube is shown as made shorter. In this form the plug may be dispensed with and the inner tube either driven or screwed upon the nozzle of a can. Fig. 6 shows the device in use as a filler for lamps.

Similar letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

A is a tube having a closed head, B, with a groove, C, in its under side.

D is a pouring-hole near the upper end of tube A. Outside of this tube, and fitting closely thereto, is a tube, E, provided near its upper end with a pouring-hole, F, which registers in the opened position with hole D in the other tube.

G is a pin, which projects outward from tube A and engages an inclined slot, H, in tube E. If preferred, the inclined slot may be in the inner tube, and the engaging pin may project inward from the outer tube, as shown in Fig. 4.

K is the filling-guard, which also serves as a finger-wheel to open and close the faucet, its edge being preferably knurled or milled, so that it may be easily held by the fingers. To open the faucet, the finger-wheel K is turned to the left until the pouring-holes in the two tubes register. The length of slot H is so gaged that pin G will strike its end just at the instant that the two pouring-holes are in line, the slot and pin serving as a stop to limit the movement of the outer tube in that direction, as shown in Fig. 1. To close the faucet, the outer tube is turned toward the right until its upper end is forced into the groove C in the under side of the head, at which instant the pouring-hole in the outer tube will be diametrically opposite to the hole in the inner tube, thus effecting a perfect closing of the faucet, as it will be impossible for any fluid to work around between the tubes and escape on the opposite side, and all escape at the ends of the tubes is cut off by the outer tube being forced into the groove in the under side of the head. The pitch of the inclined slot is so slight that it is impossible for the outer tube to turn backward, pin G holding it in its fully opened or closed or in any intermediate position. It will of course be understood that the outer tube may be turned so that the edge of pouring-hole F just passes over the edge of hole D in the inner tube, in which position the liquid can only escape very slowly, and, if desired, drop by drop.

I have found in practice that the device serves admirably as a medicine-dropper.

In Fig. 5 I have shown the pouring-hole in tube E as covered by a strainer or filter, L, which for certain purposes I find very desirable.

The finger-wheel K is always made sufficiently large to serve the additional purpose

of a filling-guard, when used in pouring from a large bottle into a small one, or when the device is used upon an oil-can in filling lamps.

It is of course well known that in filling lamps from ordinary oil-cans great inconvenience is experienced owing to the fact that the spout of the can is liable to slip forward under the neck of the lamp, which almost invariably causes spilling of the oil.

When my combined faucet and guard is used, the finger-wheel engages the outside of the collar of the lamp and renders the slipping forward of the can practically impossible, the guard serving as a rest, and permitting the can to be tilted as much as may be necessary without danger of spilling the oil or of upsetting the lamp. This use of my invention is clearly illustrated in Fig. 6.

The device may be attached in any suitable manner. For example, in Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown tube A as made short and adapted to be secured either permanently or detachably to the spout of a can. When made as in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, tube A may be either driven or screwed over the nozzle of a can or driven into the cork of a bottle. Ordinarily, however, for use with bottles, tube A is not threaded, but is forced upon a tapering wooden or other plug, M, which is passed through the cork of the bottle, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

It will be apparent that the details of construction may be varied within reasonable limits without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a combined faucet and guard, a tube closed at its upper end and having a pouring-hole, and a pin projecting outward, in combination with an outer tube adapted to turn upon the inner one and having a similar pouring-hole, an inclined slot, in which the pin engages, and a finger-wheel made sufficiently large to form a rest for a can or bottle in pouring.

2. The inner tube having a pouring-hole, a pin, G, and a head closing its outer end, and provided with a groove, C, in its under side, in combination with an outer tube having a similar pouring-hole, which registers when in the opened position, an inclined slot, in which pin G engages, and whose upper end is adapted to engage groove C when in the closed position, to effect a perfect cut-off.

3. A combined faucet and guard consisting of a tube having a pouring-hole and pin G, and closed at its outer end, and an outer tube adapted to turn thereon and having a corresponding pouring-hole, an inclined slot engaged by pin G, and a finger-wheel, which serves as a guard to prevent the forward movement of a can or bottle in pouring.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED J. BANTIN

Witnesses:
A. M. WOOSTER,
J. T. WOOSTER.