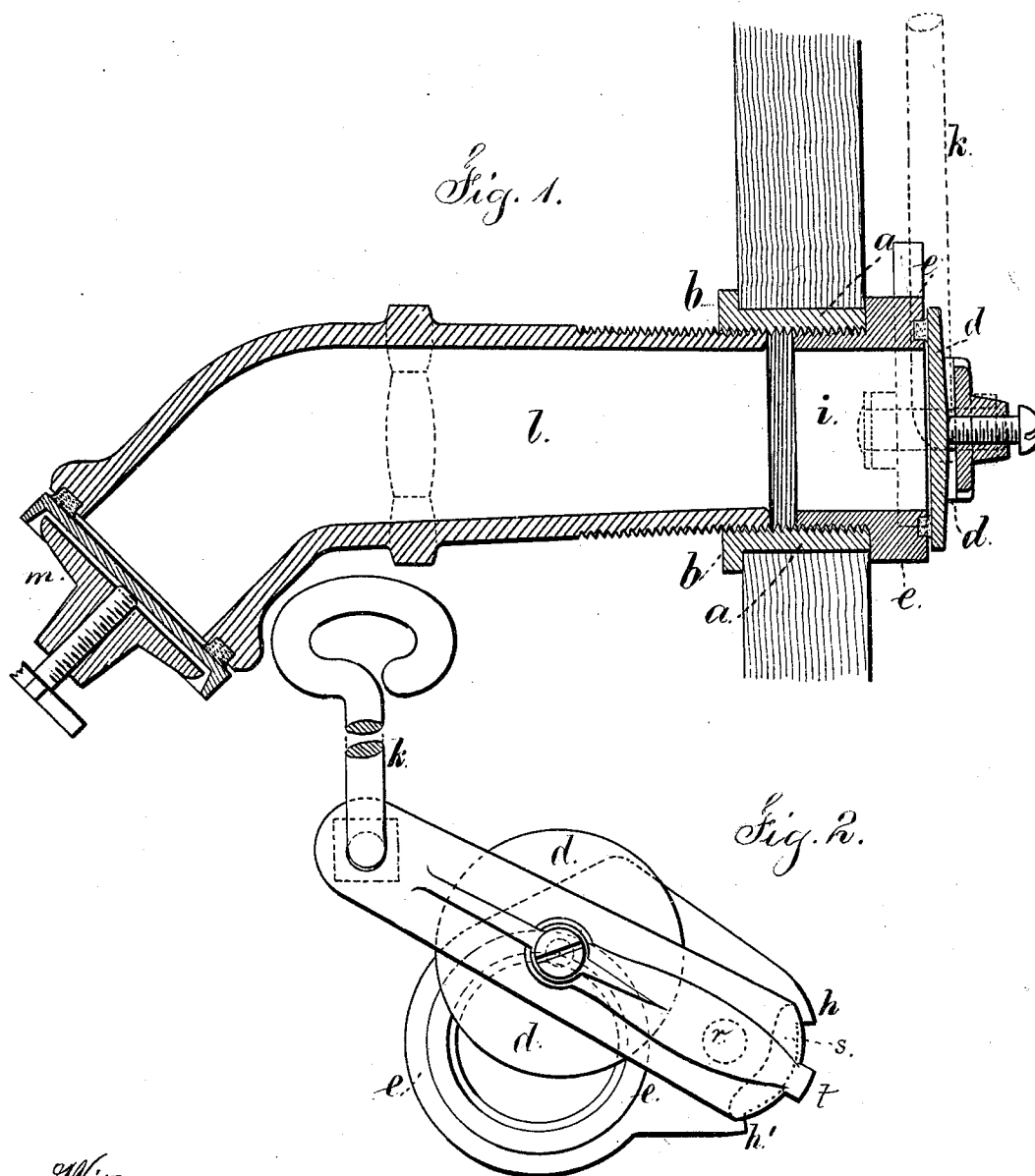


D. T. CROCKETT.

VALVES FOR VARNISH AND OTHER CANS OR VESSELS.
No. 178,601. Patented June 13, 1876.



Witnesses,

Char H. Smith
Harold Serrell

Inventor

David T. Crockett.

per Lemuel W. Serrell atty.

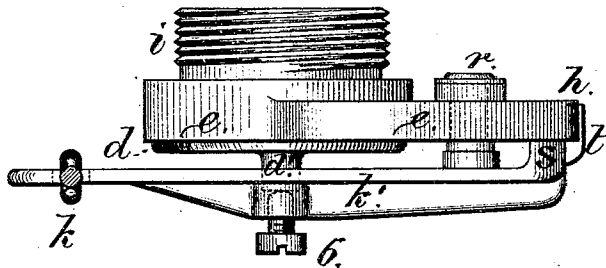
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Fig. 3.



Witness
R. H. Whistling
D. P. Fowl

David T. Crockett
per Lemuel W. Perrell
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID T. CROCKETT, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND ADEE & DELAREE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN VALVES FOR VARNISH AND OTHER CANS OR VESSELS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **178,601**, dated June 13, 1876; application filed November 12, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID T. CROCKETT, of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, have invented an Improvement in Gates or Valves for Varnish or other Cans or Vessels, of which the following is a specification:

Cans or vessels for holding oils, varnish, molasses, or other materials, have been provided with a hole near the bottom, into which is screwed a gate or stop-cock. There is difficulty, however, in transporting these vessels with the gate attached, because the latter projects and is liable to injury.

My invention relates to a peculiar construction of valve or gate, especially adapted to being applied at the inner end of the screw-socket, so that it can be opened or closed, as required, independent of the outer faucet; hence this valve will be used in shipping the can of varnish, oil, or other liquid, and partially or entirely opened after the usual faucet is screwed to place. This becomes an additional protection against leakage or accident, and this valve can be closed when the can is being refilled, to prevent sediment passing into the outer faucet.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a section of the socket and gates as ready for use. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the inner gate as open. Fig. 3 is a plan of the improved gate for the inner end of the socket.

The socket *a* is made with a screw-thread in the inside, and with a flange, *b*, upon the outside. With metal cans or vessels this socket will be soldered permanently in place. With wooden cans or vessels this socket will be driven into place, and the inner valve or gate, when screwed to place, will clamp the wood.

The face-plate *e* is provided with a screw-thimble, *i*, to enter the socket *a*. This thimble is tubular, and the valve *d*, resting upon the face-plate *e*, covers the open end of the thimble. The valve *d* is circular, with a central stem, *d'*, entering a cavity in the lever-arm *k'*, and a screw, *6*, passing through this lever-arm, presses upon the stem *d'*. The lever-arm *k'* is provided with an attaching pivot-stud, *r*, and a bearing-block, *s*, resting upon the surface of the face-plate *e* at the

opposite side of the fulcrum-pivot *r* to the valve *d*, so that more or less pressure can be applied to the valve by the screw *6*. The projection *t*, between the stops *h* *h'* upon *e*, limits the swinging movement of the lever-arm *k'*, and the face-plate *e* is extended at one side of the opening to the thimble *i* sufficiently to form a bearing for the valve *d* when it is turned aside from over the opening.

By this construction the valve *d* is free to revolve and to accommodate itself to its seat, and it cannot become misplaced, because it always rests against the flat surface of the face-plate, whether open or closed.

In consequence of the valve being circular and free to turn, as it may be moved bodily aside, there is less risk than heretofore of the face of the valve becoming grooved and cut by foreign substances, because the valve will turn around if there is any obstruction to the movement of any part of its surface, and in so doing that obstruction will generally be dislodged.

The rod *k*, extending from the arm *k'* to the bung-hole or top of the can, allows the valve to be operated at any time, for the purposes aforesaid.

The tube *l* and gate *m* are of any usual construction, and this tube *l* is of a size to screw into the socket *a*; hence this gate *l* *m* can be removed or attached to the socket *a* with facility when the gate *d* is closed, and this gate *d* is entirely out of the way, and can be opened or closed by the rod *k*, as occasion may require.

This improvement gives great security in case of fire, because it will retain the contents, even if the outer faucet is broken off. The pressure of the liquid tends to make the inner valve or gate tight.

By closing the inner gate before refilling a can, sediment is excluded from the outer gate, and the inner gate can be opened after the foreign matters have subsided, and by opening the inner gate more or less, the rush of liquid through the outer gate is regulated.

I claim as my invention—

1. The circular revolving independent plate, forming a valve, *d*, having a central stem entering the cavity in the swinging stop lever-

arm *k'*, in combination with the face-plate *e*, that is sufficiently wide to sustain the valve *d* when moved aside to open the faucet, as set forth.

2. The combination, with the circular valve *d*, lever *k'*, and plate *e*, of the screw-socket *a* and rod *k* within the can or vessel, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 10th day of November,
A. D. 1875.

DAVID T. CROCKETT.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. HOLLISTER,
CALEB MIX.