No. 799,454. PATENTED SEPT. 12, 1905.

S. J. CORDNER.

OIL CAN FAUCET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 6, 1905.

Fig. 1.

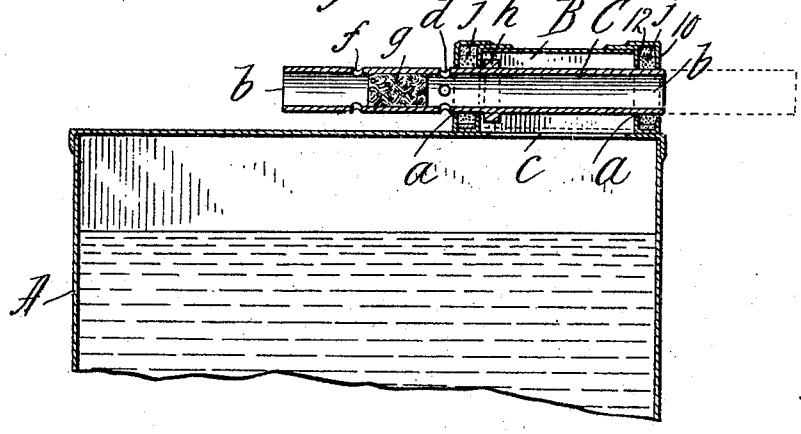


Fig. 2.

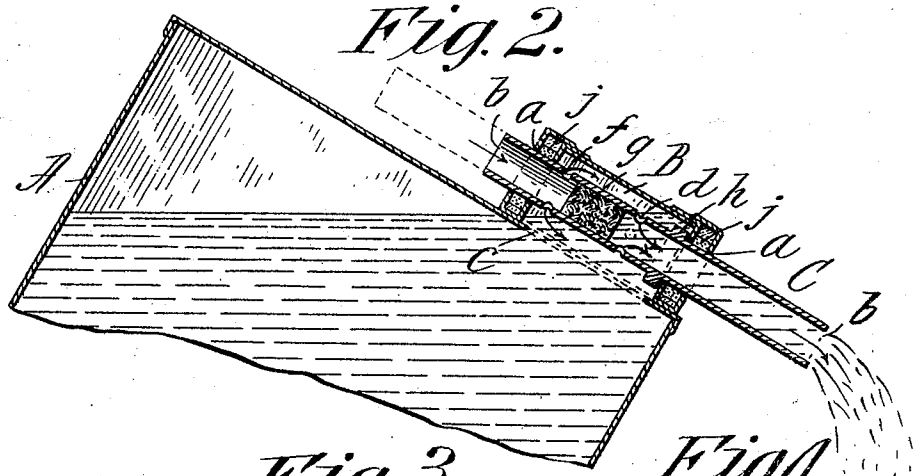


Fig. 3.

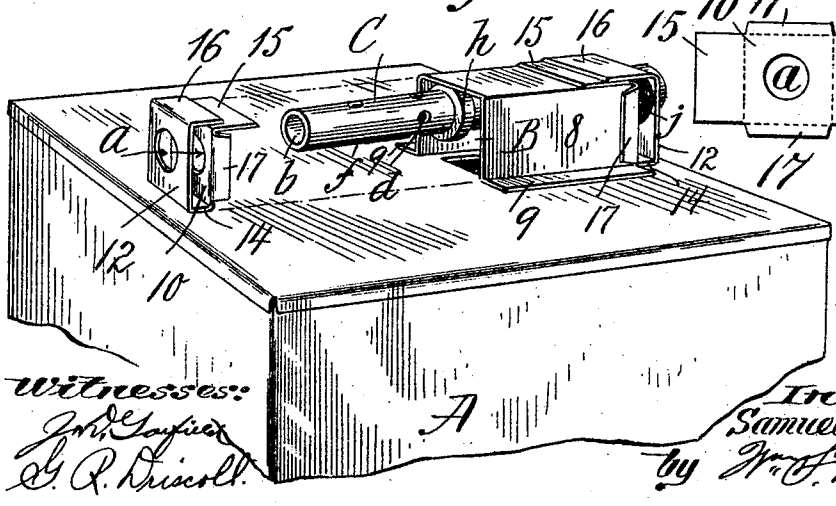
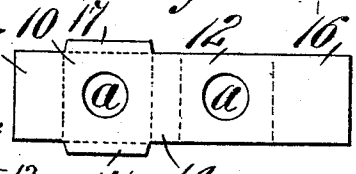


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OIL-CAN FAUCET.

No. 799,454. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 12, 1905.

Application filed March 6, 1905. Serial No. 248,627.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL J. CORDNER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Can Faucets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to faucet-provided receptacles, more particularly such as are employed for holding kerosene-oil; and the improvements especially pertain to the construction of the valve or faucet of the can.

An object of this invention is to provide a faucet for an oil or other can or receptacle which is fully adapted to enable the outflow of the liquid and also the refilling of the can through the faucet, insuring always the best possible venting.

Another prominent object is to provide faucets which are of such form and construction that large quantities thereof may be most cheaply produced and whereby in use they are extremely durable and assured against leakage; and another object is to assure the provision to the cans of their faucets of such character and location as to constitute no lateral or transverse projections, whereby a large number of the cans—for instance, cross-sectionally rectangular—may be most closely packed for storage or for transportation in a retail delivery-wagon or for wholesale shipment.

The invention consists in a can or receptacle having a supplemental chamber in communication with the main chamber thereof provided with alined apertures in its opposite walls and a tube open at both end portions having a length greater than that of the supplemental chamber movably guided through the said apertured walls and made with ports at different portions of its length and with a partition dividing the passage therethrough between said ports; and the invention consists in further and subordinate features of construction and arrangements, all substantially as hereinafter fully described, and all as set forth in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents in vertical section the upper portion of a rectangular oil-can having the present improved faucet provided thereto at the upper end thereof and shown closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view to Fig. 1, but showing the faucet open. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same, but showing the parts making the walls of the supplemental chamber in separated relations. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a sheet-metal blank by which one of the double end walls of the supplemental chamber is formed.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the views.

In the drawings, A represents an oil-can which advantageously is made cross-sectionally rectangular, and in communication with the main chamber of the can and at one end thereof is a supplemental chamber B, having in the opposite end walls thereof alined round openings *a a*, in and through which is fitted for endwise back-and-forth motions a valve-tube C, which is open, as indicated at *b b*, at both end portions. Said tube is considerably longer than the length of the supplemental chamber B, and it has through suitable portions of its length the oil-ports *d* and the air-vent ports *f*, and the longitudinal passage through the tube is divided by the partition *g*, located between the ports *d* and *f*. Said partition is most simply and advantageously constituted by a cylindrical section of cork forced to its position between the separated sets of ports *d* and *f* from one open end of the tube. At a suitable portion of its length, which is always within the supplemental chamber, the tube has an external shoulder *h*, which constitutes a stop for limiting the tube in its movements either to the closed position in Fig. 1 or the opened position, Fig. 2.

The movements of the tube may be imparted in either direction by a pressure of the thumb endwise thereagainst, and in the position of the tube shown in Fig. 1 both the ports *d* and *f* have positions beyond and externally of the rear end wall of the supplemental chamber, and as an imperforate portion of the tube only is within the chamber B and through, with a close fit, the end walls thereof there is no way for the oil to pass from the interior of the can by way of the opening *c* through the inside of the tube, and hence with an effectual packing between the tube and the apertured end walls of the supplemental chamber the can will remain tightly closed until the tube is endwise forced to the position represented in Fig. 2, which brings both of the sets of ports *d* and *f* to the interior of the supplemental chamber, so that the oil may pass from the can through the ports *d* and delivery end of the tube, while air-ingress to the can is permitted from the rear end of the tube by way of the vent-ports *f*.

The delivery end of the faucet-tube when

the faucet is closed, as shown in Fig. 1, is coincident with or at least does not protrude outwardly beyond the plane of the side of the can, and so, therefore, a large number of the cans may be placed in storage or in a wagon or car sidewise adjoining one another, economizing space to the utmost.

The faucet equipment for the can is shown as including packings for making tight joints where the tube passes with a close fit through the circularly-apertured end walls of the supplemental chamber. The end walls are shown as constructed with double and separated sections 10 and 12, receiving in the spaces therebetween packings *j*, which advantageously may be of strands of wicking or the like threaded or wound tightly around portions of the tube between the double walls, and this wound packing material applied or provided as indicated may be subjected to a saturating and inclosing body of glue, paraffin, or other suitable plastic material.

A construction of the supplemental chamber having the double end walls, and made with regard to simplicity and cheapness as well as practicability of assemblage, is illustrated particularly in Figs. 3 and 4, in which the supplemental chamber is constituted in part by a sheet-metal blank bent to form three sides of the endwise open rectangular chamber and having attachment lips or flanges 9 9 and, furthermore, by sheet-metal blanks each comprising circularly-apertured portions 10 and 12, the narrow section 14 between said sections, the lap-sections 15 and 16 in endwise extension from the apertured sections: and the apertured section 10 has the lateral flanges or lips 17 17. This blank is bent with the portions thereof at right angles to each other on the dotted lines in Fig. 4 and so as to have the parts in the relations shown in perspective in Fig. 3, the sections 10 10 constituting the double and separated end walls, while the portions 14, 15, 16, and 17 17 constitute leaves or portions for the staying or the making of the connections of the wall-forming parts, all of which is done by the employment of solder amply used between the bent-up blanks at their junctions one with another and with the top of the can proper.

The hereinabove-described device is in a general way entirely operative and efficient without the provision of the partition *g* in the tube; but inasmuch as it is desirable to fill the cans provided with this faucet or spout by pouring the liquid therein and therethrough at the delivery end of the tube while the can is partly inverted were it not for the partition the liquid would flow endwise through the tube without entering the can.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A can or receptacle, having a supplemental chamber in communication with the main chamber thereof, provided with alined apertures in its opposite walls, and a tube, open at both end portions, having a length greater than that of the supplemental chamber, movably guided through the said apertured walls and made with ports at different portions of its length, and with a partition, dividing the passage therethrough, between said ports.

2. A can or receptacle, having a supplemental chamber in communication with the main chamber thereof, provided with alined apertures in its opposite walls, and a tube, open at both end portions, having a length greater than that of the supplemental chamber, movably guided through the said apertured walls and made with an external shoulder at its portion within the supplemental chamber, with ports at different portions of its length, and with a partition, dividing the passage therethrough, between said ports.

3. A receptacle, having a supplemental chamber in communication with the main chamber thereof, formed with double separated opposite end walls, provided with alined apertures through said double opposite end walls, a tube, open at both end portions, having a length greater than that of the supplemental chamber, movably guided through the said double apertured end walls, and made with ports at different portions of its length, and with a partition, dividing the passage therethrough, between said ports, and packing material located and confined between the separated double end walls of the supplemental chamber and closely surrounding the portions of the tube disposed therewithin.

4. A can or receptacle proper having an opening through the wall thereof, and having a supplemental chamber in communication with said opening and constituted in part by a sheet-metal blank bent to form the sides and top of such supplemental chamber, and having members for attachment thereof, to the can, and furthermore by the double end wall blanks each comprising the apertured portions 10 and 12, the intermediate section 14 and the lap-sections 15 and 16 in extension of the sections 10 and 12, said blank being bent as shown, with the sections 10 and 12 in parallelism, the section 14 against the can and the sections 15 and 16 overlapping each other, and disposed on the top of the supplemental chamber, all said parts being united to the can, and to each other, by soldering, and a tube, open at both ends, having a length greater than that of the supplemental chamber, movably guided through the apertured double end walls, provided with an external shoulder, and formed with ports at different portions of its length and with a partition, dividing the passage therethrough between said ports, and packing material between the end-wall sections 10 and 12 closely surrounding the parts of the tube therewithin.

5. A can or receptacle proper having an opening through the wall thereof, and having a supplemental chamber in communication with said opening and constituted in part by a sheet-metal blank bent to form the sides and top of such supplemental chamber, and having members for attachment thereof, to the can, and furthermore by the double-end-wall blanks each comprising the apertured portions 10 and 12, the intermediate section 14 and the lap-sections 15 and 16 in extension of the sections 10 and 12, and said section 10 having opposite side sections 17, 17, said blank being bent as shown, with the sections 10 and 12 in parallelism, the section 14 against the can and the sections 15 and 16 overlapping each other, and disposed on the top of the supplemental chamber, all said parts being united to the can, and to each other, by soldering, and a tube open at both ends having a length greater than that of the supplemental chamber, movably guided through the apertured double end walls, provided with an external shoulder, and formed with ports at different portions of its length and with a partition, dividing the passage therethrough between said ports, and packing material between the end-wall sections 10 and 12 closely surrounding the parts of the tube therewithin.

6. A faucet or spout comprising a chamber-inclosing casing having oppositely-located apertures in its walls, and a tube, open at both end portions having a length greater than the distance between said oppositely-apertured walls and movable endwise therethrough, made with ports at different portions of its length and with a partition dividing the longitudinal passage therethrough.

7. In a device of the character described, a chamber-inclosing casing having alined-apertures in its opposite walls combined with an endwise open tube of a length greater than the distance between said oppositely-apertured walls, and movable endwise therethrough, and having ports through its side at different portions of its length.

Signed by me at Springfield, Massachusetts, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SAMUEL J. CORDNER.

Witnesses:
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