

(No Model.)

P. ELY.  
OIL CAN FAUCET.

No. 273,831.

Patented Mar. 13, 1883.

Fig: 1.

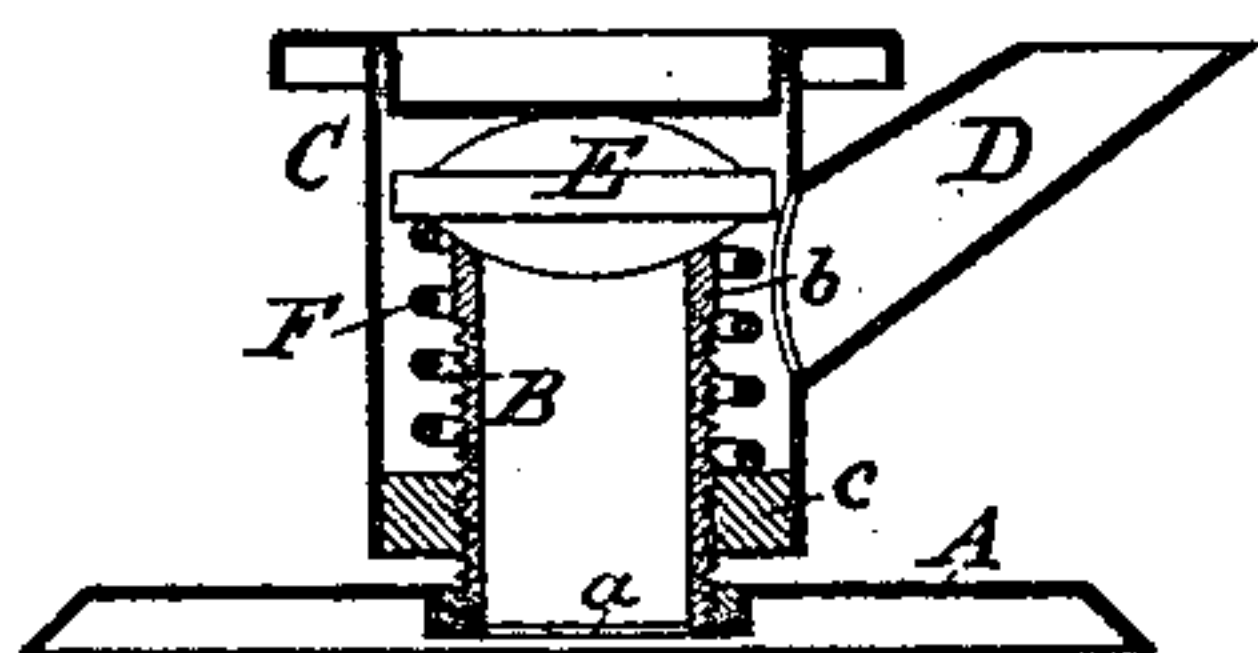


Fig: 2.

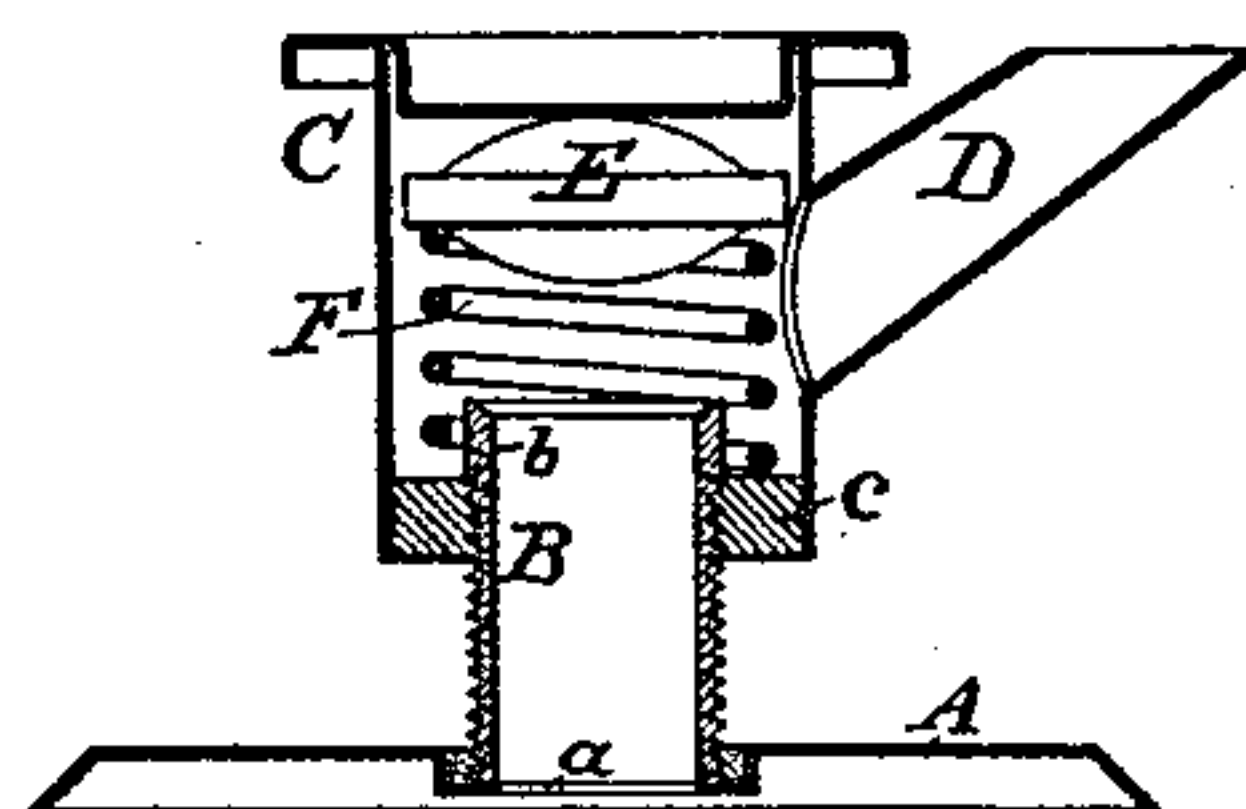


Fig: 3.

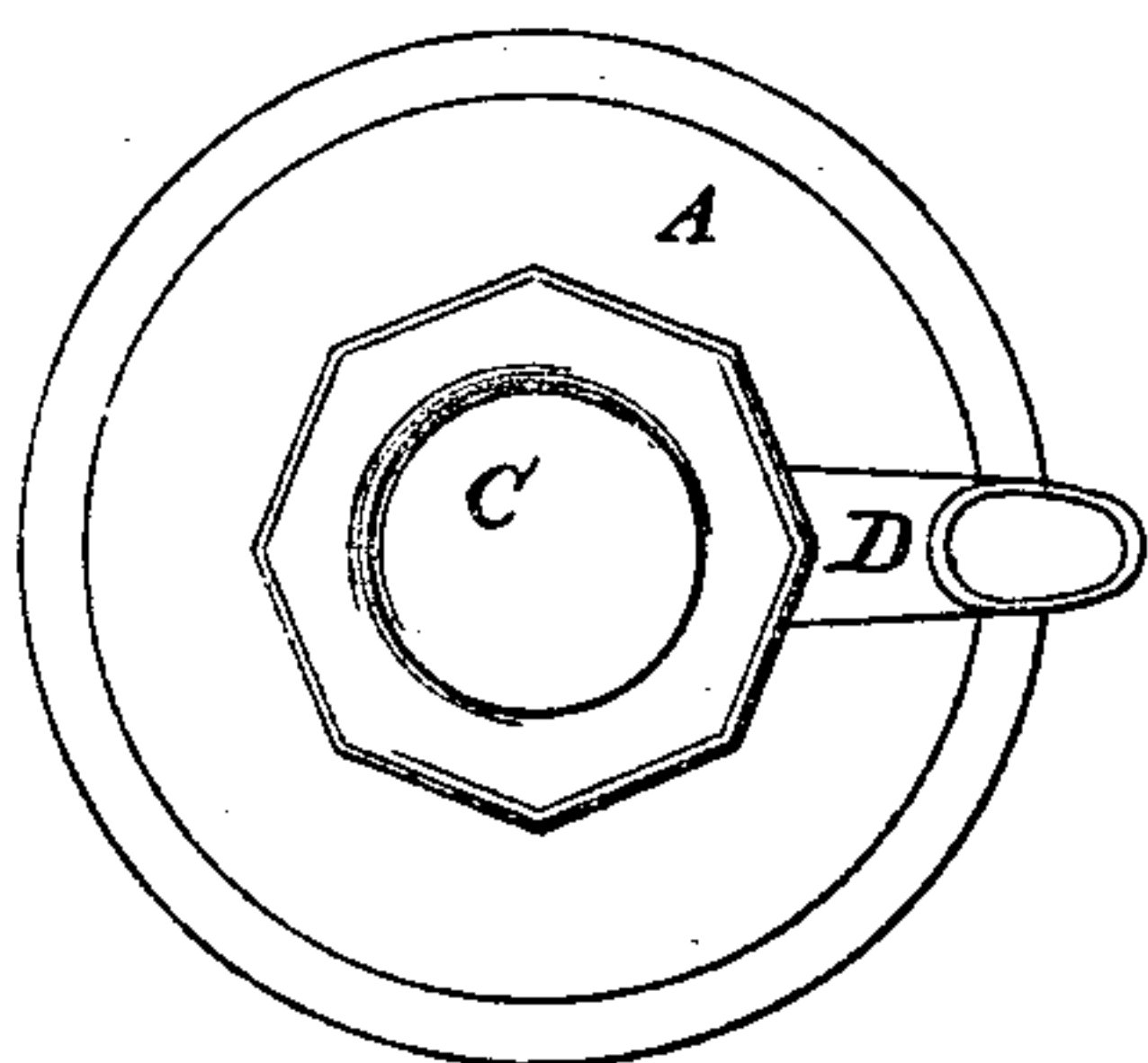
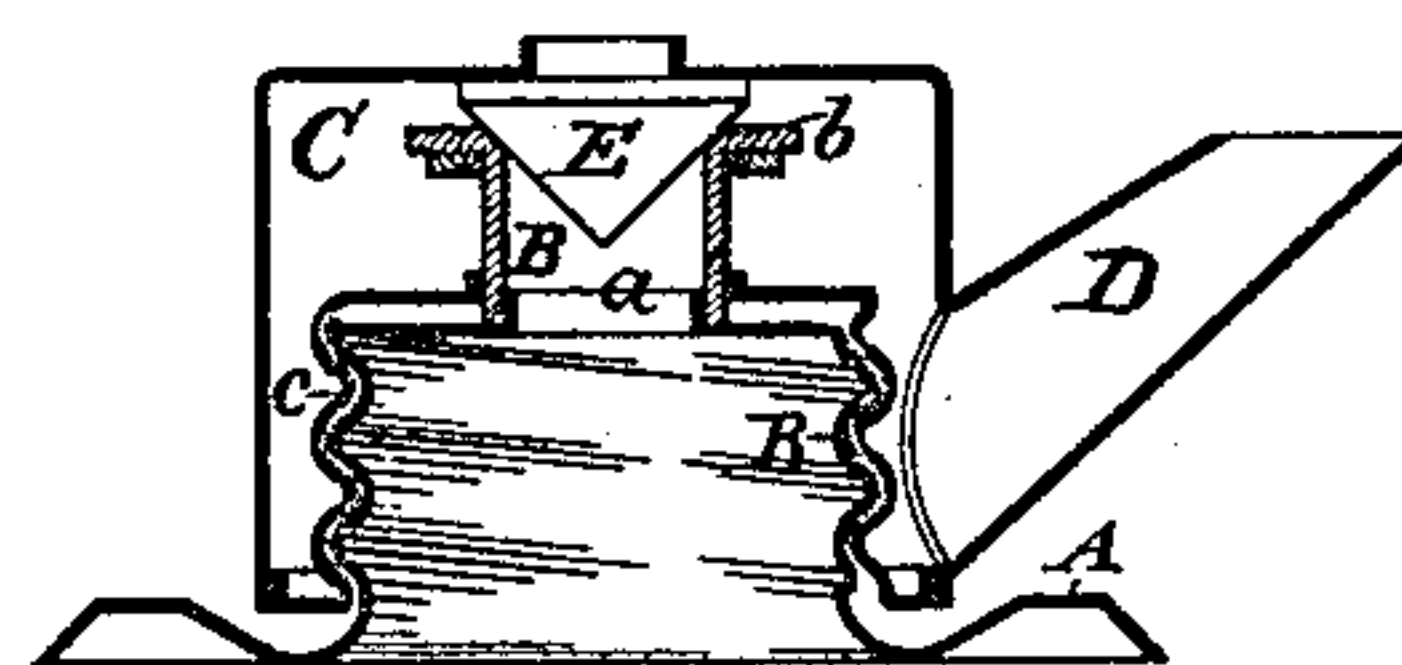


Fig: 4.



Witnesses:

*A. H. Gentry*  
*Charles R. Seale*

Inventor:

*Philip Ely*  
*by his attorney*  
*Thomas S. Stearns*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP ELY, OF CENTREVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

## OIL-CAN FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,831, dated March 13, 1883.

Application filed December 19, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PHILIP ELY, of Centreville, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Can Faucets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

The object of my invention is to provide a very simple, yet unusually effective, device to be soldered upon the tops of petroleum-cans and similar articles of tinware, and adapted to serve not only as a means for closing the same perfectly tight, but also for drawing the contents from the can.

I attach the spout permanently to the screw-cap of the device, said cap forming a revolving valve-chamber, so that these parts—the spout and valve-chamber—are turned together when the faucet is operated. This arrangement does not present any difficulty in the use of the faucet, while it greatly simplifies the construction. The spout is arranged laterally upon the valve-chamber, so as to also form a convenient lever for turning said valve-chamber and effecting a tight fit of the valve upon its seat.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section, showing the device closed. Fig. 2 is a similar section, showing the device open. Fig. 3 is a plan view, and Fig. 4 a modification.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is the base of the device, slightly dished, so as to be conveniently soldered upon the top of a can, covering an opening provided therein. This base A is formed with a hole, *a*.

B is a screw-threaded thimble or nipple, soldered upon the base A in line with the hole *a*.

C is a cap or revolving valve-chamber, being of larger diameter than the nipple B, so as to form an annular space between itself and the latter. This cap C carries a laterally-projecting spout, D, and engages with the nipple B by means of a correspondingly-threaded nut or ring, *c*, soldered into the lower opening of said cap C. The annular space between the

nipple B and cap C is important, inasmuch as it allows the liberal passage of the oil from the mouth of the nipple B to the spout D. Without such annular space the opening of the spout D into the cap would be partially obstructed by the body of the nipple B, particularly when, by some mistake, the cap is not screwed up in opening to the highest extent allowed. The upper edge of the nipple B is smoothly finished to form a seat for the valve E. The latter may be cast of any suitable metal—such as tin, zinc, lead, or an alloy of such metals; or it may be turned of brass or iron. This valve E is loose in the cap C, but it is held in contact with the top thereof by means of a spring, F, surrounding the nipple B, and abutting against said valve on one side and against the ring *c* on the other. This spring insures a liberal passage for the petroleum to be poured when the cap C is screwed upward, as shown in Fig. 2. The spherical bearing-surface of the loose valve E insures always a tight fit upon the seat, as it allows the valve to adjust itself when the valve-chamber C is screwed down. I believe, however, that with proper care in the manufacture good results may be obtained with a metallic valve fixed to the top of the cap C, thus dispensing with the spring. This modification is illustrated in Fig. 4. In this figure I have also shown a modified construction of the screw-threads engaging the cap with the stationary part. Said threads are here formed in sheet metal stamped up and threaded in the ordinary manner. In this case again an annular space between the nipple and cap is maintained for allowing the passage of the oil from the mouth of the nipple to the spout.

In the construction shown in Figs. 1 to 3 I prefer not to let the thread extend all the way up on the nipple B, leaving a smooth space, as shown at *b*; and in Fig. 4 I have shown a flange, *b*, thus preventing in either case the cap C from being completely unscrewed, and avoiding all possibility of its being lost.

I am aware that caps analogous to mine have been provided on oil-cans; but they were double or double-chambered, and required to be taken off and reversed in position in order to open and close. I esteem it an important advantage that mine is single-chambered, and



can be opened and closed by simply screwing and unscrewing to a sufficient extent without taking off the cap.

I claim as my invention—

- 5 1. The combination, with a threaded nipple, B, of a single-chambered cap, C, having a permanently attached spout, D, and preserving an annular space between itself and the nipple B, all arranged as shown, so as to allow  
10 the complete closing and opening of the passage between the nipple and spout without removal of the cap, as herein specified.

2. In an oil-can faucet, the combination, with

a base, A, and nipple B, having a valve-seat, of a screw-cap, C, having a spout, D, and in- 15 closing a metallic valve, E, and spring F, all arranged and adapted to operate substantially as and for the purposes herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at New York city, New York, this 20 15th day of December, 1882, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PHILIP ELY.

Witnesses:

WM. C. DEY,

W. H. SPRINGMEYER.