

(No Model.)

R. MARSH.
NOZZLE FOR CANS.

No. 354,561.

Patented Dec. 21, 1886.

FIG. 1.

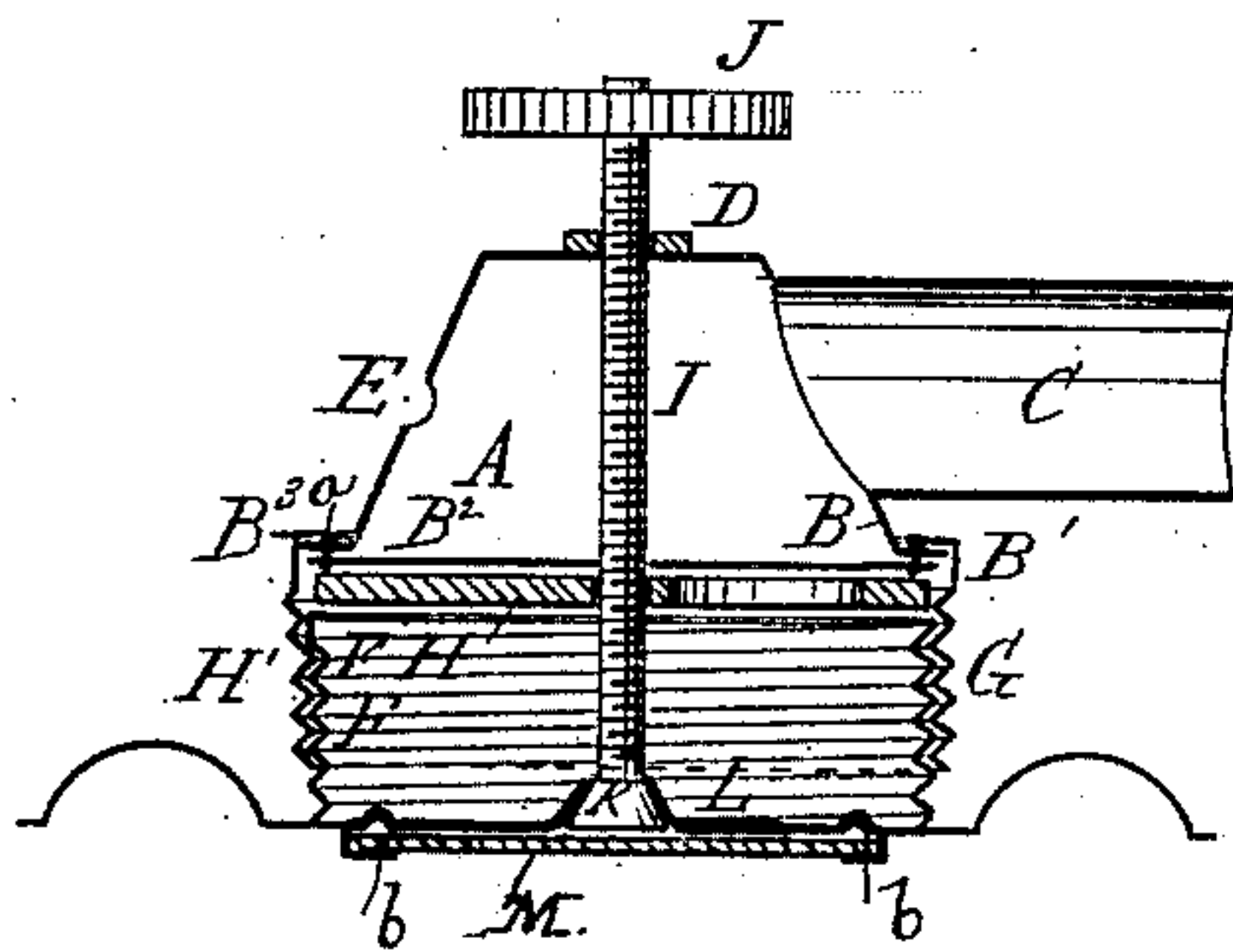


FIG. 2.

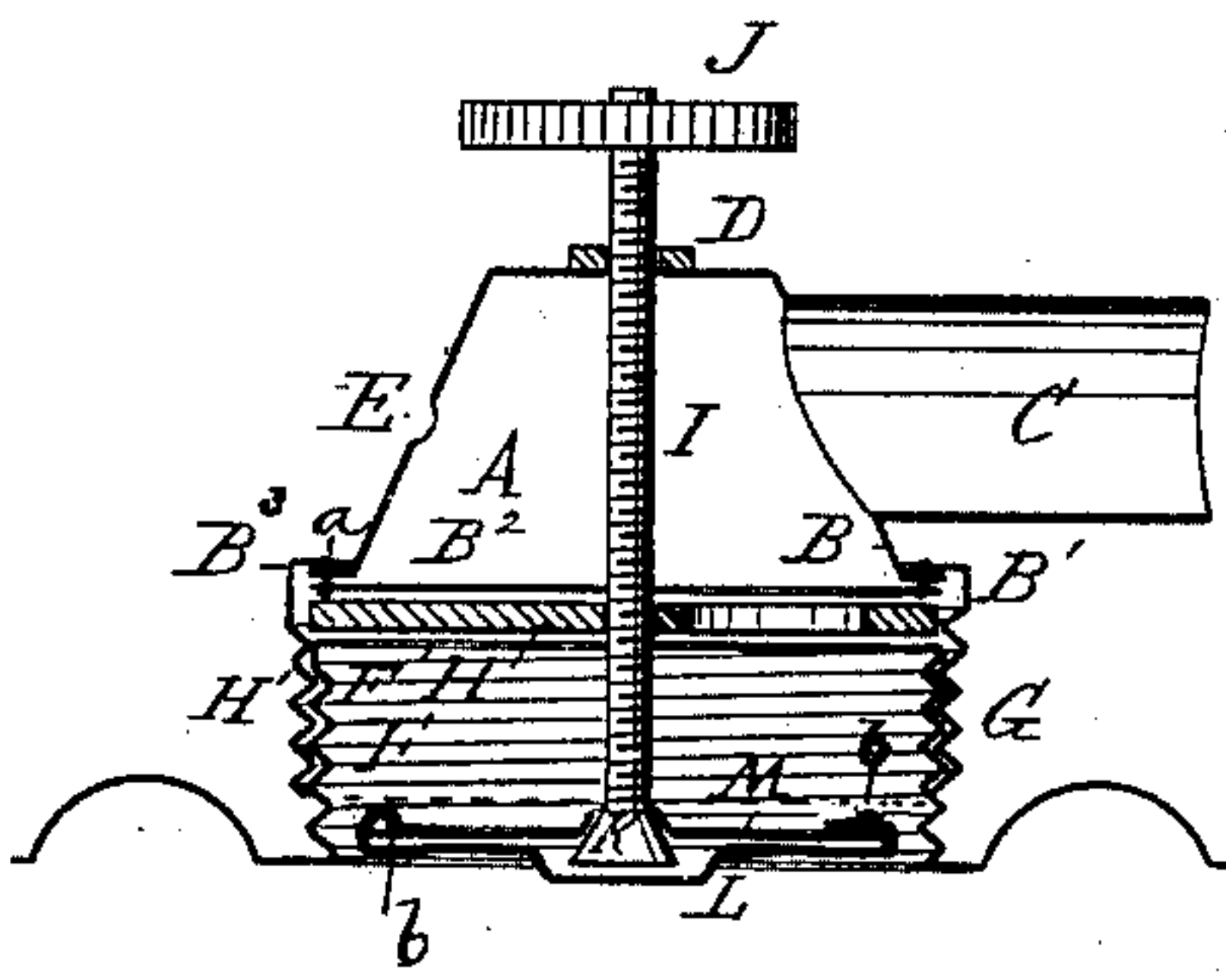


FIG. 3.

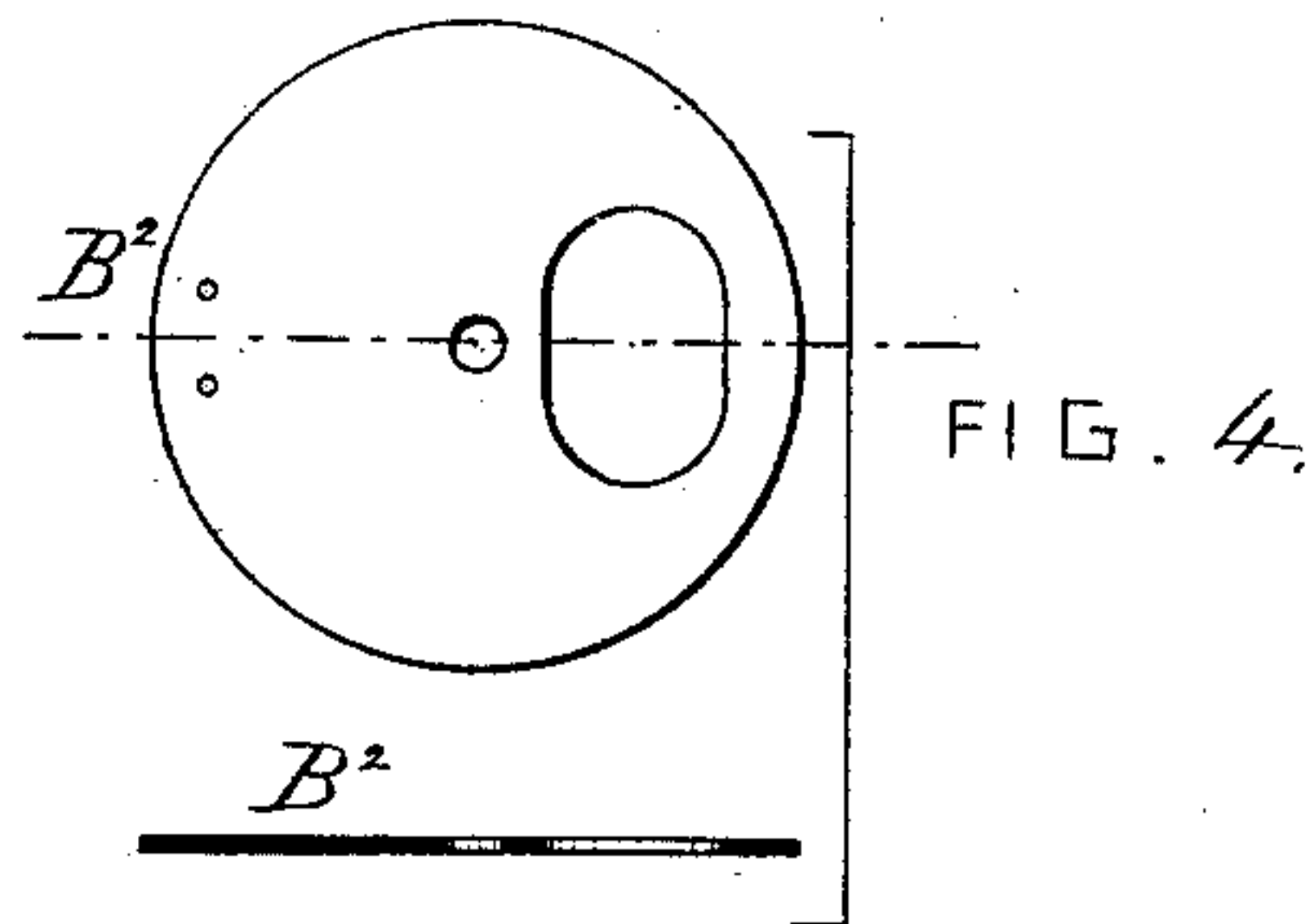
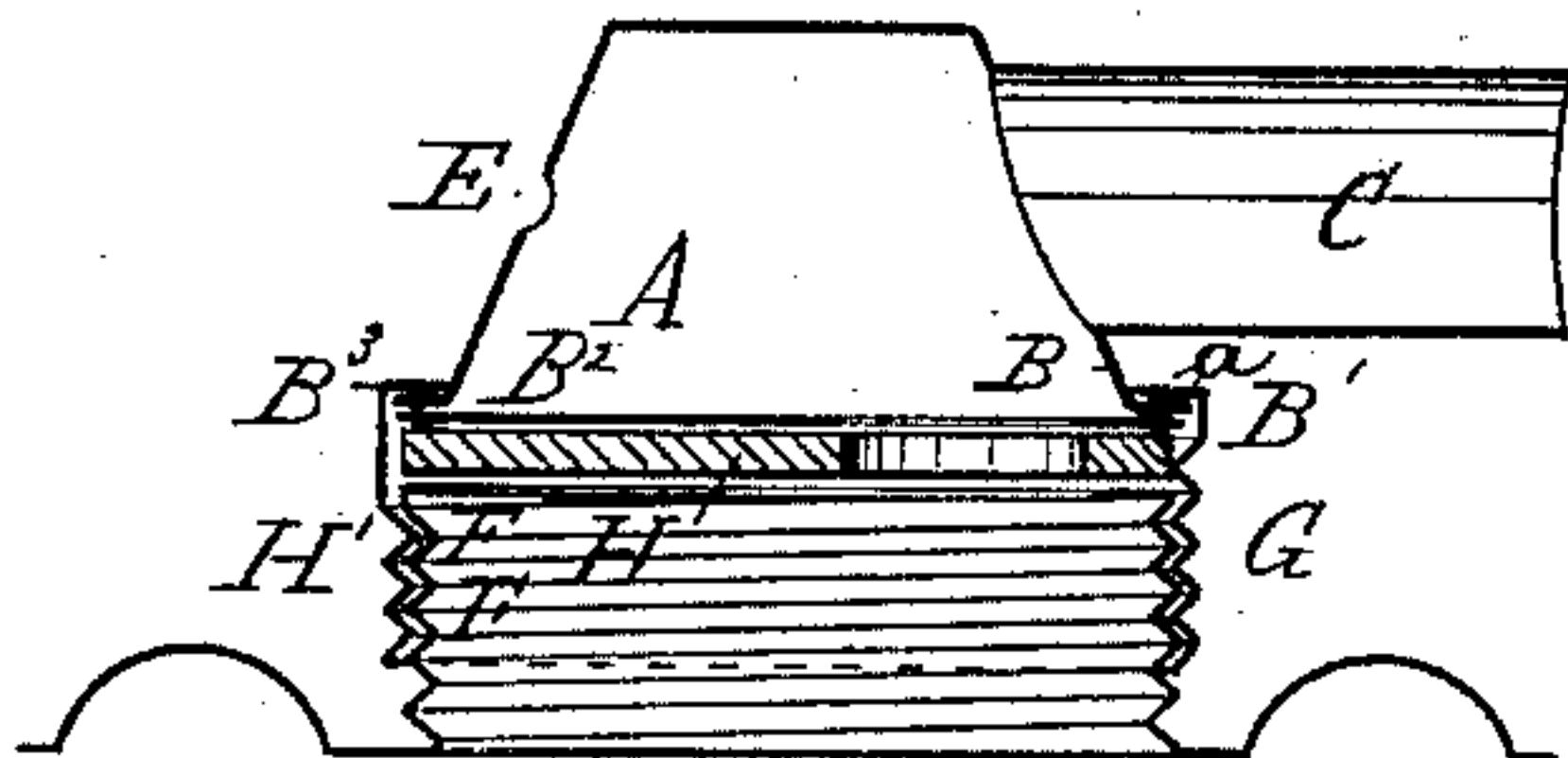
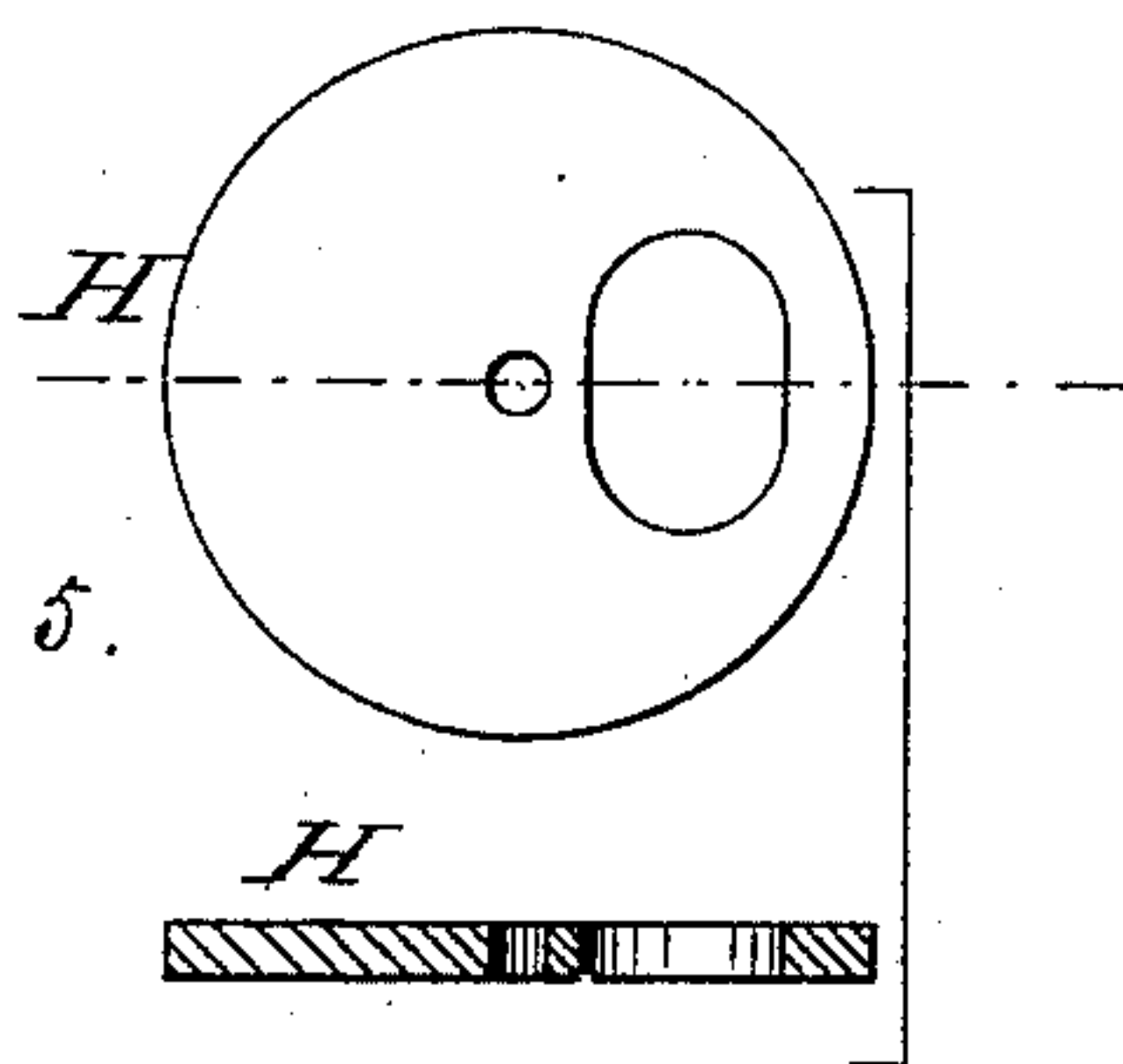


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES

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NOZZLE FOR CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 354,561, dated December 21, 1886.

Application filed October 9, 1885. Serial No. 179,388. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RIVERIUS MARSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Nozzles, Valves, and Faucets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in nozzles, valves, and faucets to be applied to cans, tanks, and other vessels.

The object of my invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and durable device for filling lamps and refilling cans or other vessels, and for drawing oil or other fluids from vessels.

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of my invention, showing the interior construction. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, showing the lower valve and metal packing. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the same without screw-rod or lower valve. Fig. 4 is a turning valve attached to the flange B. Fig. 5 is a cork or other packing.

A, Fig. 1, represents a shell of thin metal, struck or drawn up in the usual manner. This shell tapers gradually from the bottom to the top, the top being covered, with the exception of a screw-hole through it. An outward flange is formed on the bottom, as shown at B, Fig. 1. Attached to one side of the shell A, and communicating with its interior, is a spout or nozzle, C, made of one or more pieces of metal. Under the outward flange, B, and attached to it at one side, is a turning valve, B², which turns with the shell and spout or nozzle. It is made of a flat circular piece of metal, having an oval hole through it near one side or edge, opposite to its fastening to the flange B, and near the entrance to the spout, and with a hole through the center for the valve-rod I, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the object being described hereinafter. On the top of the shell A, and attached to it, is a nut, D. This nut may be placed inside the shell, if desired. Through the shell A, on the opposite side from the spout or nozzle, is a vent-hole, E.

F is a screw spun up out of metal, and having an outward flange at the bottom for the purpose of connecting it to a can or other ves-

sel, and an inward flange at the top to form a valve or packing seat, as shown at F', and is known as a "shipping-can" screw.

G is a screw-cap with a hole through the top, spun up out of metal, and having an inward flange, and fits over the screw F and over the outward flange, B, on the shell A, as shown at B'.

B³ is a wire or other projection attached to the outside of the screw G, for the purpose of tightening the screw G by the use of a wrench or other means.

H is a cork or other yielding or elastic packing, placed in the screw G, between the lower side of the flange on the shell A and turning valve B² and the upper side of the flange on the screw F, as shown at H', Figs. 1 and 2. This packing has a hole through the center for the valve-rod I to pass through, and an oval or other shaped hole near one side corresponding with the hole in the turning valve B².

I is a valve screw-rod. This screw passes up and down through the nut D on the top of shell A. On the upper end it has a thumb-piece, J, and on the lower end an enlarged tapering head, K, which revolves inside the valve-shell L M when the screw I is turned, as hereinafter described. L is a valve-shell formed of metal, the upper side in the center being made conical, with a hole through the top of the cone for the valve rod or screw I to pass through. A circular piece of metal with a hole through the center, or a shell having a conical center with a hole through the top of the cone, as shown at M, Fig. 2, may be used for the same purpose, the parts L and M forming a valve-shell. The enlarged tapering head K on the screw I revolves within the conical part of the shell L.

a are rivets, which secure the shell A and valve B² so that they may turn together. The edge of the lower part of the shell L extends down a short distance, and a packing or a circular piece of metal, M, is placed in it and the edges of the shell are turned inward on the packing or circular piece of metal M, thus holding it in position. In Fig. 2 the valve-shells L and M are reversed, the shell L being below the head K. The edges extend upward and are turned over on the circular piece of metal or shell M, and form a bead, b, similar to that formed on

Fig. 1. The valves, shells, and other parts of Figs. 1 and 2 are constructed substantially the same and for the same purpose.

Fig. 3 is the revolving spout or nozzle consisting of the shell A, having vent E and flange B and nozzle C, packing H, screw F, and screw-cap G, all previously described. The screw F is attached or soldered to a can or other vessel, the screw-cap G, shell A, and nozzle C being placed in position the same as in Fig. 1. It can be used independent of the central valve and screw, as a lamp-filler, and for other purposes. The spout can be turned in any position required. It forms an independent faucet. By turning the spout around to the opposite side of the can the turning or sliding valve B² will close the oval opening through the packing H.

The advantages of my invention are apparent from the drawings. The turning shell, nozzle, and valve can be turned in any position without danger of leakage, the packing H being placed between the turning valve B², which is attached to the flange B, and the flange F' on the top of the screw F, thus making a tight joint. It forms an independent faucet by turning the shell and nozzle or spout around to the opposite side of the can. The turning valve B² will close the oval opening through the packing H. When the valve on the rod I is not used, the turning valve B² and the packing H are both imperforate at their centers. The plunger or valve on the lower end of the screw I is equally well adapted for its purpose. The screw-head K, revolving inside the shell L M, will allow the valve to conform to the irregularities in the valve-seat, and also prevent leakage around the screw I.

My invention is particularly desirable for shipping-cans. When cans are filled for shipping, the nozzle can be turned back over the

top of the can. The turning valve B² will close the oval opening through the packing H, and, as an additional security, the valve-rod I with its valve is carried up by the thumb-piece J and packs against the lower part of packing H, making a perfectly tight valve. When necessary to draw out the contents of the can, the valve-screw is turned down, and the nozzle or spout turned around to the outside of the can, as shown. It can then be used to empty out the contents or as a lamp-filler. To close the valve-opening again either valve may be used.

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

1. In a nozzle, valve, and faucet, the turning shell A, having vent E, flange B, turning valve B², nozzle C, and nut D, in combination with screws F and G, packing H, and valve screw-rod I, having thumb-piece J on one end and head K on the other end, said head revolving inside a shell, said shell with or without a packing, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a nozzle, valve, and faucet, the turning-shell A, having vent E, flange B, turning valve B², and nozzle C, in combination with the screws F and G and packing H, substantially as described.

3. In a nozzle, valve, and faucet, the turning shell A, having vent E, flange B, turning valve B², nozzle C, and nut D, in combination with the screws F and G, packing H, valve screw-rod I, having thumb-piece J and head K, and valve-shell L M, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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