

(No Model.)

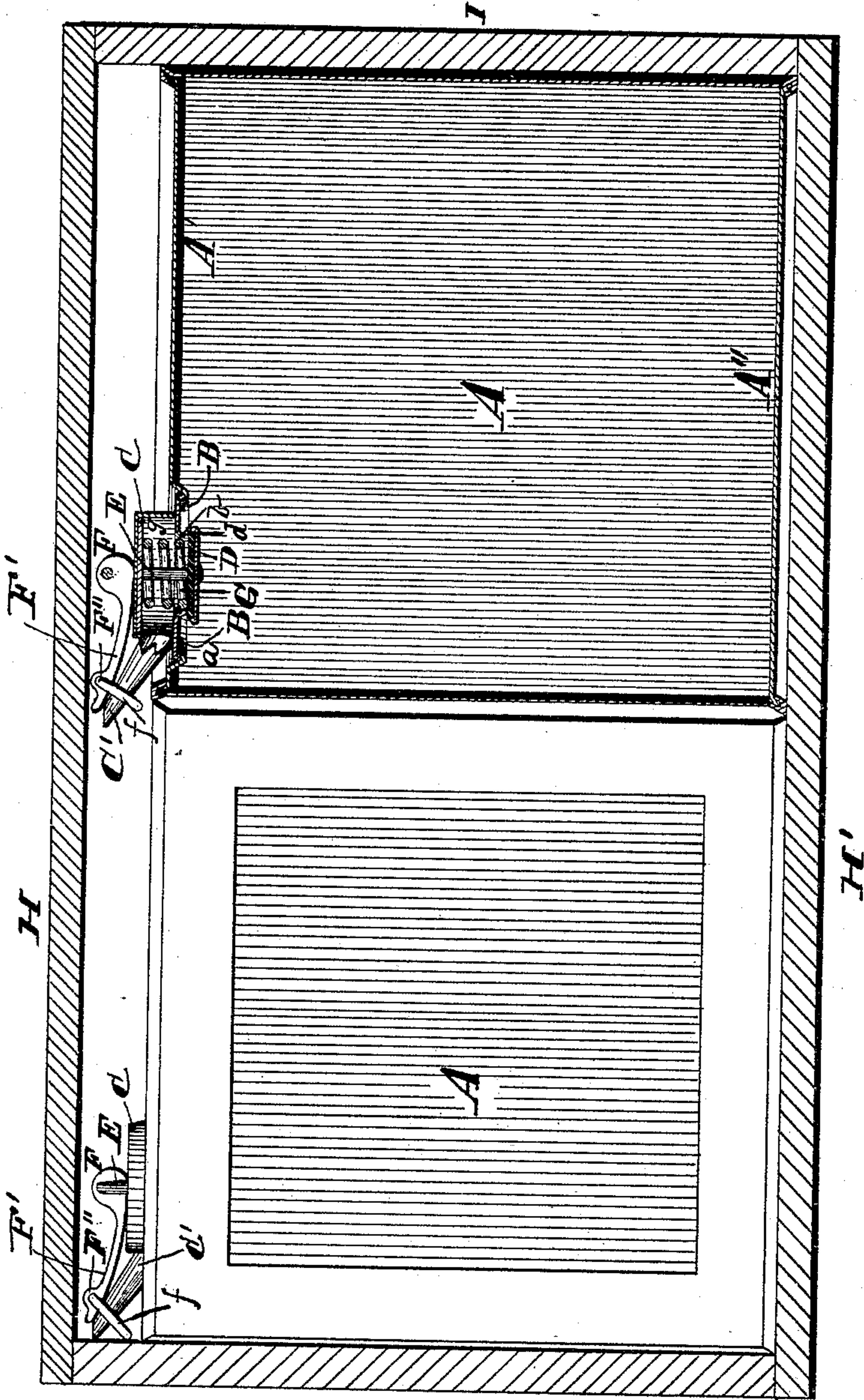
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. J. RECORD.
CAN FAUCET.

No. 442,916.

Patented Dec. 16, 1890.

FIG. 1.



Witnesses:

Ch. Stark.
Centie S. Stark.

Inventor :

George J. Record.
by *Michael J. Ed. Wm. Stark*
Attorneys.

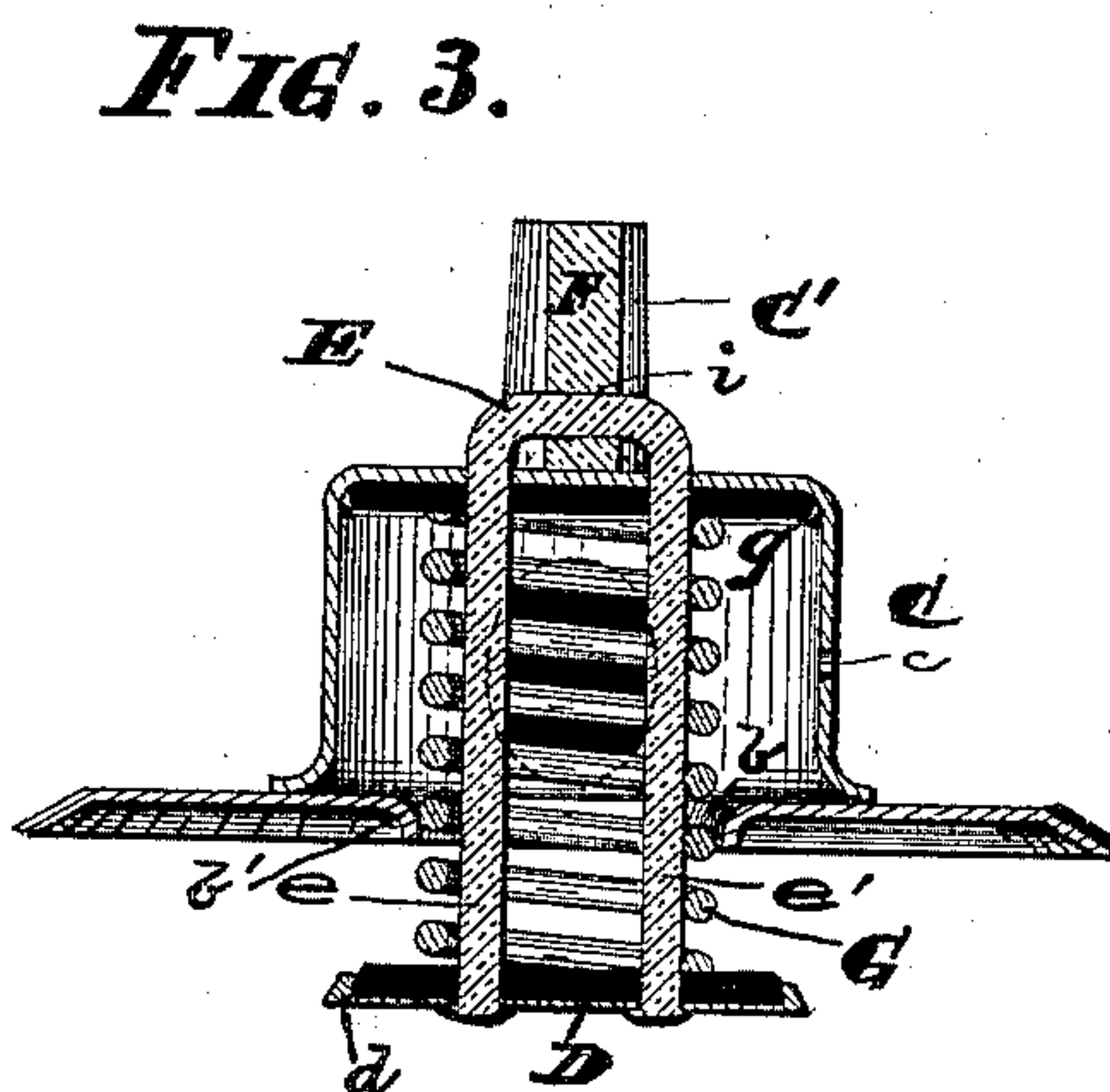
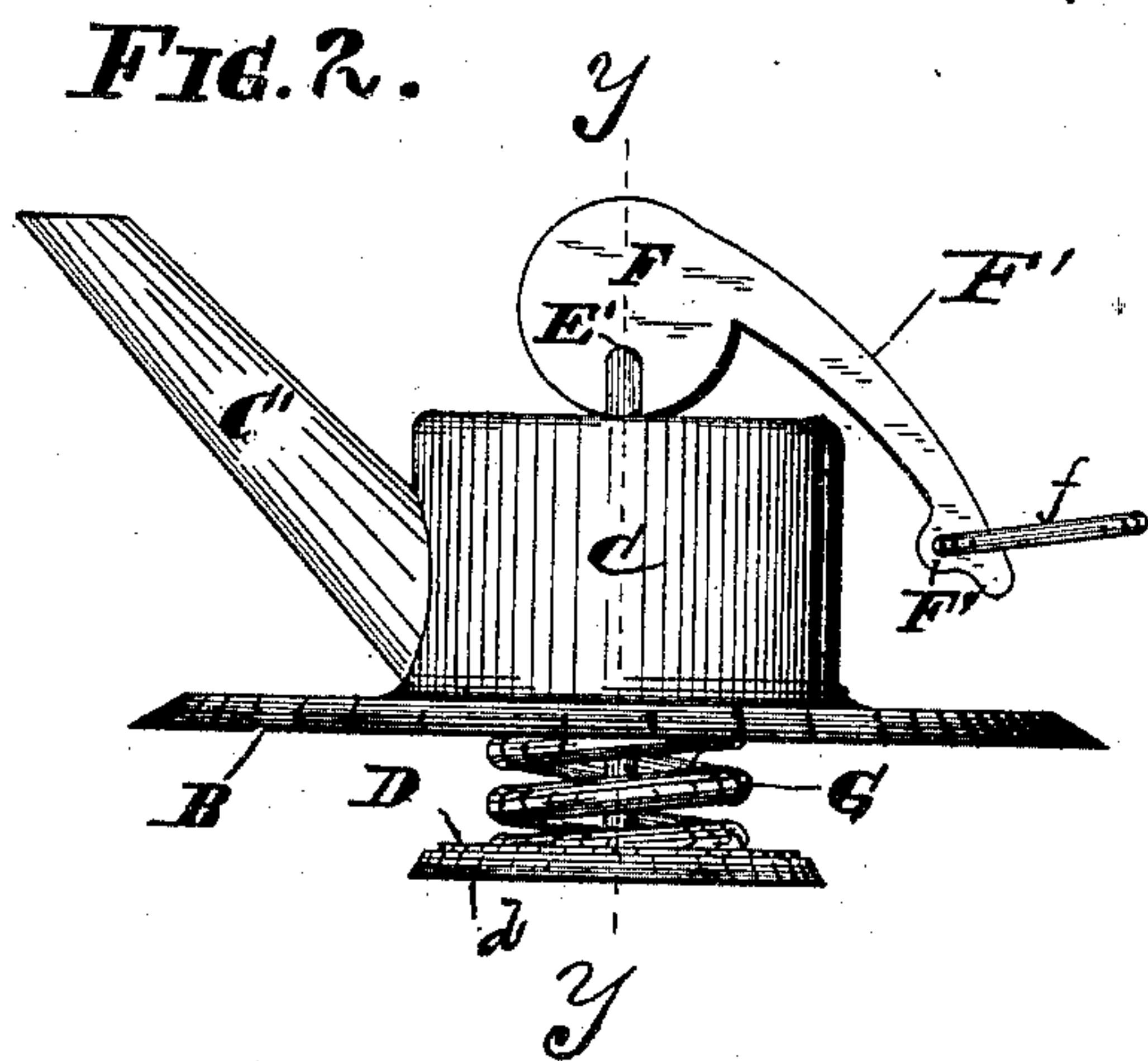
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Witnesses:

Al. Stark
Centie S. Stark

Inventor :

George J. Record,
by *Michael J. Ed. H. O. Stark*
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. RECORD, OF CONNEAUT, OHIO.

CAN-FAUCET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 442,916, dated December 16, 1890.

Application filed August 8, 1890. Serial No. 361,460. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE J. RECORD, of Conneaut, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Faucets for Oil, Sirup, Varnish, and other Cans; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheets of drawings, forms a
10 full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention has general reference to improvements in faucets for oil, sirup, and varnish cans and similar vessels; and it consists, essentially, in the novel and peculiar combination of parts and details of construction, as hereinafter first fully set forth and described, and then pointed out in the claims.

20 In the drawings already referred to, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of a receptacle in which my cans are packed for shipment, one of said cans being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of my improved cap and faucet. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation in line *y y* of Fig. 2.

Like parts are designated by corresponding letters of reference in all the figures.

30 The object of this invention is the production of a simple, cheap, and efficient faucet for oil, varnish, sirup, turpentine, and other similar cans, one which cannot open in transit and thereby spill the contents. To attain this result I construct my device substantially
35 as shown in the drawings, and in which—

A designates the body of the can or other vessel to which my faucet is applied, and *A'* *A''* the top and bottom, respectively, thereof. The top *A'* is provided with an aperture *a*,
40 having the usual bead around its edge, over which aperture fits a rimmed cap B, which is securely soldered to the said top. Centrally in the cap B there is provided an aperture *b*, having an inwardly-turned flange *b'* to form
45 a valve-seat for a valve D, and upon the upper surface of said cap is provided and secured a hood C, centrally disposed upon the same and over the aperture *b*, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3, it being provided with a
50 spout F, communicating with the interior of the hood, whereby the contents of the can or vessel may be discharged through the same,

there being provided in the wall of said hood a vent-aperture *c* to permit the entrance of air for obvious reasons.

55 Underneath the cap B and adapted to close upon the seat *b'* there is located a valve-disk D, composed of rubber, cork, or other suitable elastic material, which is provided on its lower surface with a metallic disk *d*, crimped
60 over said valve-disk D, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, said plate or disk *d* providing for a fastening for a valve-stem E and a stiff backing for said valve-disk D. The valve-stem E consists of a single wire bent into a U shape
65 and having its parallel members *e e'* passed through suitable apertures in the hood, the lower ends of said parallel members being passed through the valve D and fastened in
70 the plate *d* by soldering or otherwise, the horizontal portion *E'* of said stem E being fitted with a cam or eccentric lever F, where-
with to manipulate the valve, as hereinafter to be referred to.

In the interior of the hood, underneath the
75 top thereof, is placed a rubber or cork or other elastic washer *g*, to prevent the escape of liquid through the apertures necessary for the passage of the legs of the valve-stem. Surrounding the valve-stem is a spiral spring G
80 to push the valve D from its seat and the washer *g* against the top of the hood, the latter to insure a tight joint at the upper end of the hood.

The operation of my device is as follows: 85
When it is desired to draw a portion of the contents of the can A, the eccentric-lever F is turned to the position illustrated in Fig. 2, when the spiral spring, pushing the valve
90 downwardly, forces the same from the valve-seat, as shown in Fig. 3, and thereby permits the escape of the liquid. If, on the other hand, it is desired to check the flow of the liquid, the cam-lever F is revolved to the position illustrated in Fig. 1, the eccentricity of
95 the lever causing the compression of the spring and drawing the valve to its seat. The cam-lever F, it will be observed, consists of a substantially circular head having tangentially the curved arm *F'*, there being an aperture *i*,
100 Fig. 3, in said head arranged eccentrically to the periphery of the head for the passage of the cross portion *E'* of said valve-stem E. This curved arm *F'* lies close to the obliquely-

arranged nozzle C' when the faucet is closed, and thereby in a measure locks the same; but to further secure the same and to prevent the lever from being accidentally forced back I provide an apertured lug F'' on the handle F' and pivot therein a curved bail f to pass over the end of the nozzle C', and thereby prevent the retraction of the lever without first withdrawing the bail from the spout.

10 In Fig. 1 I have shown two square cans as being packed into a wooden case for shipment to foreign markets, and in which H II' are the cover and bottom, respectively, and I the ends thereof. It is evident that it will be impos-
15 sible for the contents of either can to overflow, even if the wire bail is not present, for the reason that the cover II of the case locks the curved handle of the eccentric-lever against the spout, and therefore prevents the
20 same from being thrown back.

Among the numerous advantages derived from the construction of the present device I may mention simplicity, cheapness, and adaptability to the uses for which it is designed.

25 In manufacturing this device the cap can be formed and the hole punched out by a suitable "hole-and-bead-die," so called. The hood may also be drawn in suitable dies. The eccentric-lever may be readily cast in malleable iron. The valve-stem may be produced
30 in dies which will cut the wire and bend the same in one operation. In fact, all the modern labor-saving devices may be usefully employed to produce this article at a very low
35 figure.

In packing large cans I may place but one of them into a case, instead of two, as heretofore described—a matter which is self evident for obvious reasons.

40 Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure to me by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. In a vessel of the kind described, the combination, with the apertured cap, of the
45 hood having the spout, the disk-valve adapted

to close against the under side of said aperture, the spiral spring interposed between said disk and the top of said hood, the valve-stem, and the eccentric-lever above said hood, and having the locking device consisting of the bail f on the outer end of the curved arm F' of the eccentric-lever, adapted to swing over and engage the said nozzle C', as and for the object stated.

2. The combination, with the cap and hood and the spout, of a valve adapted to close the aperture in said cap, a U-shaped valve-spindle, an elastic plate in the said hood, a spiral spring surrounding said valve-stem and interposed between said valve and said elastic plate, an eccentric-lever pivotally secured to the cross-bar of said valve-stem, and a locking device, substantially as described, for said lever, as and for the object set forth.

3. In a shipping and storing vessel, the combination, with the top A' of the can, of the rimmed cap B, having the central aperture b, the hood C, having the obliquely-arranged nozzle C', the valve-disk D, seating against the underside of the rimmed cap, the valve-stem E, affixed to the said valve-disk D and passing through the hood C, the elastic washer g in the hood, the spiral spring interposed between the valve-disk D and the disk g and surrounding the valve-stem, and the eccentric-lever at the upper end of the valve-spindle, said lever having the curved arm F', adapted to lie close to the said nozzle when the valve is closed and arranged to be engaged by the cover II of the case to hold the said arm against said nozzle and prevent opening of the valve, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have hereto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE J. RECORD.

Attest:

R. M. STEVENSON,
W. T. FINDLEY.