(No Model.)

G. G. BRITTON & I. LEVI.

DRIP CUP.

No. 457,458. Patented Aug. 11, 1891.

Fig. 1.

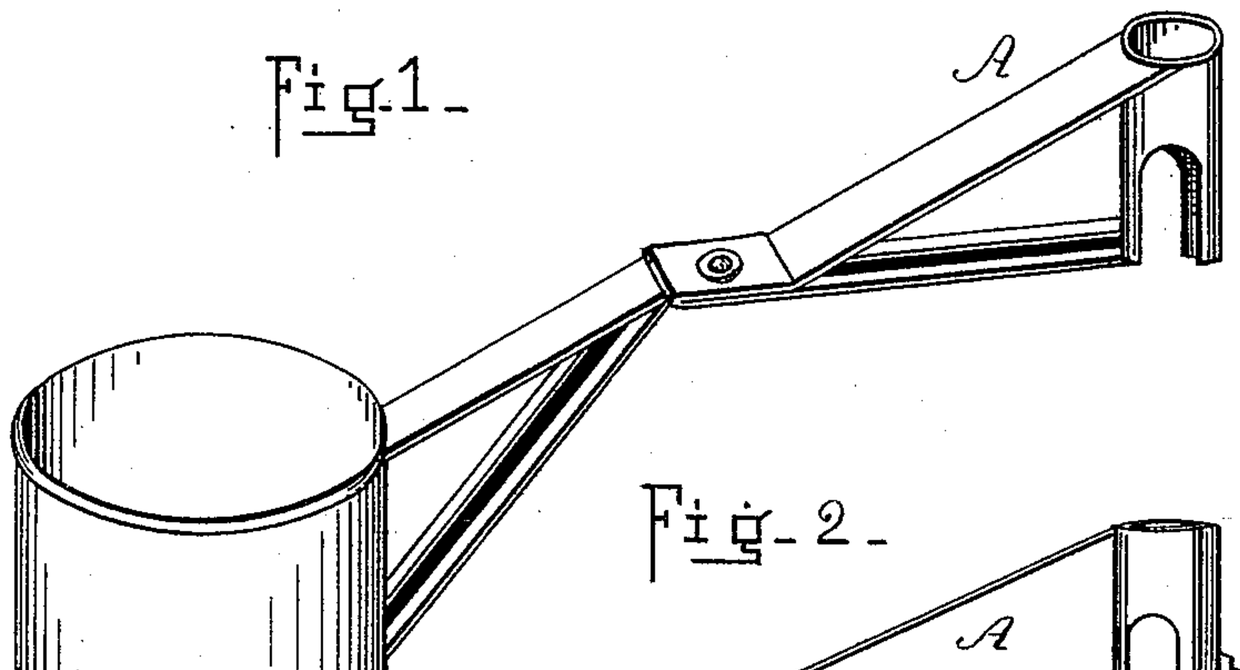


Fig. 2.

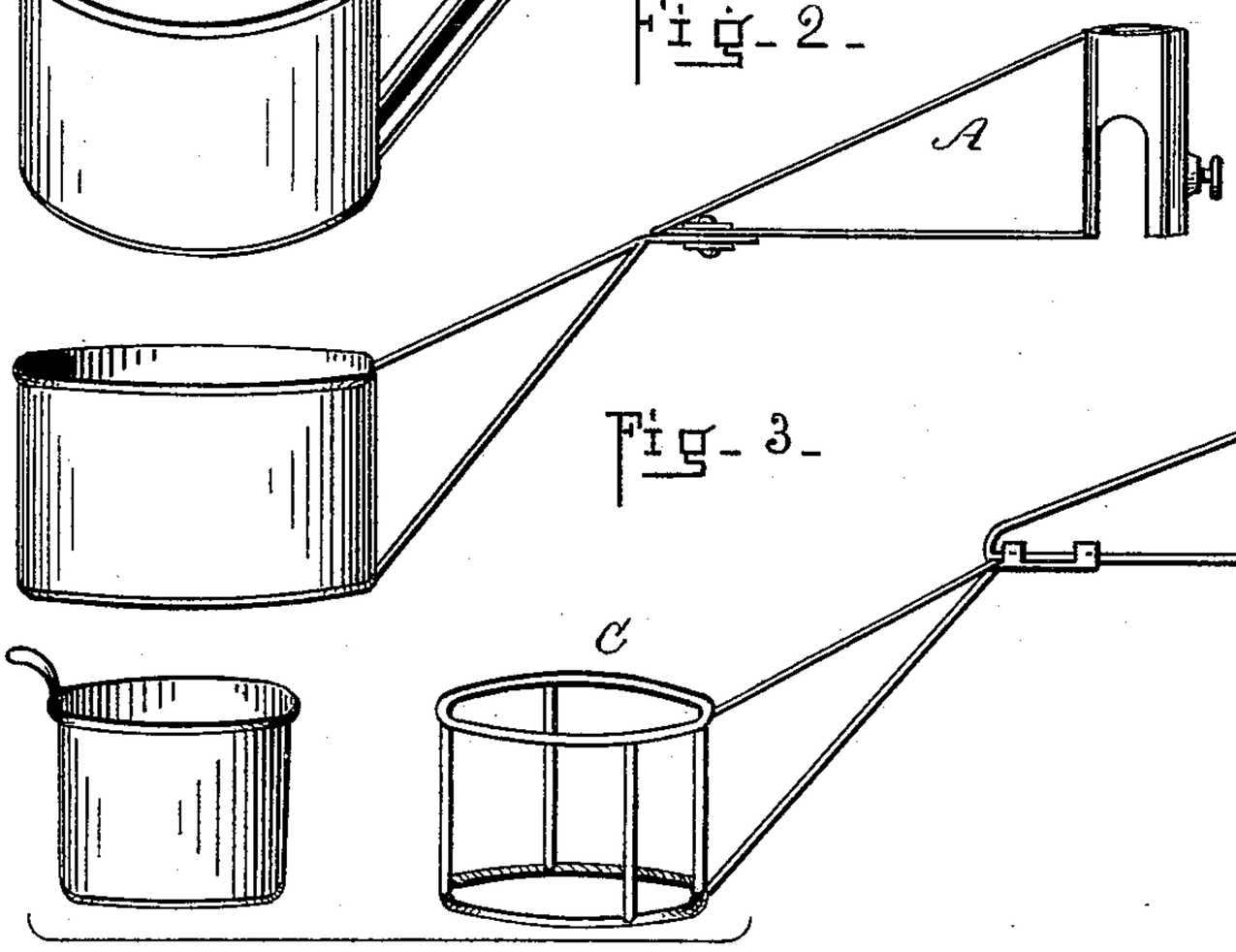
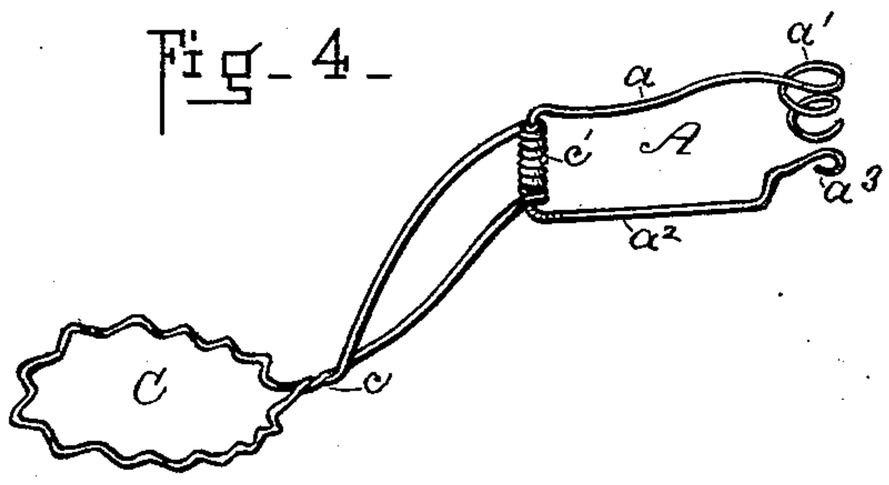


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE GOSS BRITTON AND ISIDOR LEVI, OF ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

DRIP-CUP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,458, dated August 11, 1891.

Application filed March 9, 1891. Serial No. 384,316. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE GOSS BRITTON and ISIDOR LEVI, citizens of the United States, residing at Anniston, in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drip-Cups; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to an improved device for employment with barrels, tanks, coolers, or like articles where faucets are used to catch and hold the drippings from said faucet.

Our invention consists in a novel construction of device adapted to be removably attached either directly to the barrel, tank, or to the faucet and capable of being turned or carried from beneath said faucet, when it is not being used, to catch the drippings therefrom, all as hereinafter explained.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference point out similar parts on each figure, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved device, showing the same constructed to be attached directly to the faucet. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the device adapted for use with varying sizes of faucets. Fig. 3 is a similar view of a device wherein the holding-arms are adapted to be slid relatively to each other, and wherein the cup is shown detached from its supporting arm or frame, so as to permit the ready handling of the cup to pour the contents out. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the device constructed of wire.

In Fig. 1 the arm A is shown as formed of tin or other like metal, having the edges bent in to stiffen the same, with its ends extended, and to which ends is connected a cylindrical head to fit the faucet. Said head is simply a hollow tube into which the eduction end of the faucet-spout will snugly fit and retain the device suspended by frictional contact. By reference to the drawings it will be seen that upon the opposite sides of the tube are vertical openings with arched tops, thus enabling it to rest upon the upper portion of the faucet, either in front or rear of the handle-stem, said vertical openings, as will be readily understood, being adapted to saddle the spout of the faucet and be held thereon as a clip. The tubular head can also be thrown over a peg or post without any direct attachment to the faucet, this form of utilization being practicable when the sliding device, as shown in Fig. 3, is employed.

The cup shown in Fig. 1 is shown as provided with arms rigidly connected thereto, which are formed similarly to the arm A, and as having a pivotal connection therewith, whereby when the device is attached to the faucet the cup can be swung from under the faucet to permit the liquid to be withdrawn into a receiving-receptacle and to be turned or carried under the faucet after the desired quantity has been drawn, so that the drippings shall be caught by the drip-cup.

The modification. as shown in Fig. 2, is for adapting the device for use with varying-sized faucets, in which case the tube which fastens around the stem of the faucet is cut and attached by means of a thumb screw or screws.

In Fig. 3 the arms of the cup and the arms connected to the faucet are shown as adapted to slide relatively to each other instead of pivoted, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In this view the most desirable manner of mounting the cup in its supporting-arms is shown, the cup being made removable from its frame or socket, so that the contents may be poured out and the cup returned to its place in a manner which will be readily understood. This form of removable cup is preferable in all styles in which the device is constructed.

In Fig. 4 the device is shown as made entirely of wire, the holder C consisting of a band having a series of alternating bends which will yield to pressure and expand when the cup is inserted therein and securely hold it in position.

As will be seen from the drawings, the two ends of the wire after it is bent and turned to form the cup-holder and twisted, as seen at *c*, and after being carried rearwardly, is turned over the vertical end of the arm A, surrounding it with a spiral tubular incasement *c'*, within which the bend of said arm is free to turn. The arm A in said construction consists of an upper rearward extension *a*, having a terminal coil *a'* and a lower extension a^2, terminating with an open ring a^3, the coil adapted to take onto the upper stem of the

faucet, and the ring adapted to embrace the under extension thereof, forming a spring-clip, or the eduction end of the faucet-spout can be inserted within said coil in the same manner as previously set forth in reference to the tube.

It will be readily understood that the cup-holder can be swung to either side by means of its tubular connection to the arm A.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a drip-cup for barrels, the arm for supporting the cup adapted to be connected with the faucet, having the tube for connecting with the faucet made adjustable in diameter, substantially as described, whereby the device is adapted for use with faucets of varying sizes, as set forth.

2. A drip-cup for barrels and other liquid inclosures provided with rearwardly-extending arms consisting of sections pivotally connected together, and having a terminal head-tube for connection to the faucet-spout, whereby the cup is adapted to be carried directly under the outflow end of the faucet and removed therefrom when the faucet is discharging, substantially as described.

3. In a drip-cup of the character described, a supporting-frame for reception of a removable cup provided with rearwardly-extending arms divided into sections pivotally connected, supplied with a terminal head-tube having cut-away vertical openings at opposite sides, substantially as described.

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