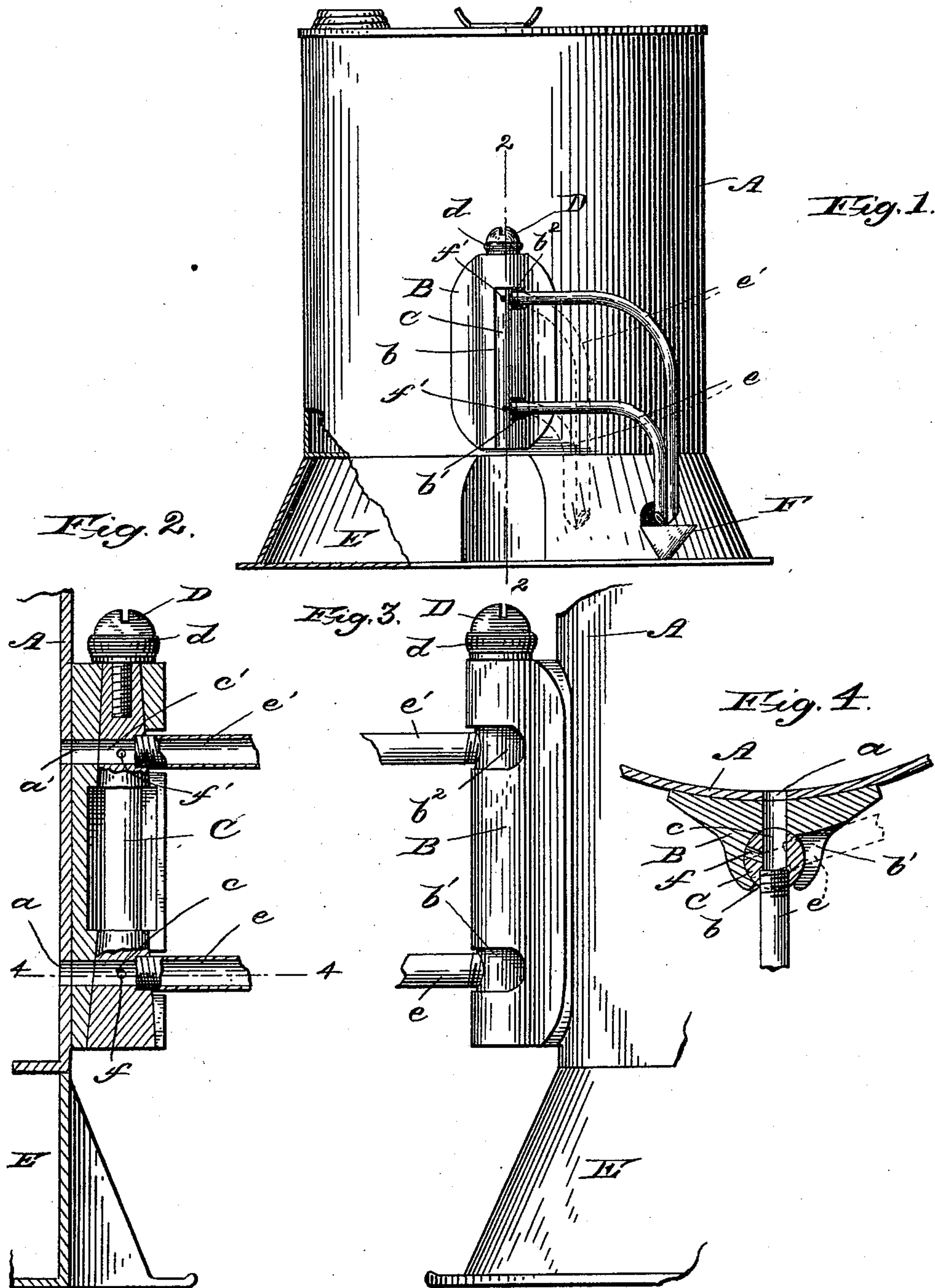


(No Model.)

J. THORNTON & A. B. WOODARD.
LIQUID CONTAINING VESSEL.

No. 528,748.

Patented Nov. 6, 1894.



Witnesses:

C. M. Sweeney.
M. L. Paul.

Inventors:
James Thornton
Alonzo B. Woodard
by Henry Calver
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES THORNTON AND ALONZO B. WOODARD, OF WELLSVILLE, NEW YORK.

LIQUID-CONTAINING VESSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,748, dated November 6, 1894.

Application filed March 13, 1894. Serial No. 503,460. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES THORNTON and ALONZO B. WOODARD, citizens of the United States, residing at Wellsville, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Containing Vessels, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to liquid-containing vessels and more particularly to that class thereof which are used as oil cans and which are provided with suitable spouts to adapt them for pouring the oil from the cans into the lamps; and our invention has for its object to provide a can, of the class referred to, which will have a spout of such construction that there will be no danger of overflowing the lamps in filling, the spout being carried by a turning plug forming part of a faucet, and the position of which turning plug may be changed to permit the oil to be poured from the can, or to shut off the oil, proper vents being provided to permit the tubes forming the spout to be entirely emptied when the oil from the can is shut off from the same, and proper passages being provided to enable the turning plug to communicate with the oil in the can; the construction of the parts being such that when the turning plug is moved to cut off the supply of oil from the can there will be no communication between the interior of the can and the open air, and thus evaporation of the volatile contents of the can will be prevented, all as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of our improved oil can. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view on line 2—2 Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of the faucet. Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view on line 4—4, Fig. 2.

A denotes a can or liquid-containing vessel which may be of any suitable shape and construction. Secured to one side thereof near the bottom is a block B, of brass or other suitable metal, which forms the body of the faucet. Seated in the block B is the turning plug C which consists of two frusto-conical heads which are connected together so as to move simultaneously and are provided with passages *c c'* which register with openings *a a'* in the block B and in the side of the can A. The

plug C is held in its seat by means of a screw D, and an elastic washer *d* between the head of said screw and the top of the block B permits of a ready adjustment of the tapering heads of the turning plug C to their seats in the block B.

Secured in the tapering heads of the turning plug C and registering with the passages *c c'* therein are two tubes *e, e'* which form the spout of the can and which project outwardly through a vertical slot *b* in the face of the block B and then curve downward and have their ends soldered together. The tubes *e e'* both terminate at the same level at their lower ends, so that when the oil in the lamp being filled rises above the air or vent tube *e'* the flow of oil from the discharge tube *e* is arrested.

The tubes *e* and *e'* are preferably pointed at their lower ends, as shown in Fig. 1, the pointed ends being placed contiguous to each other, or back to back, this construction preventing the formation of a drop of liquid over the end of the air tube *e'* and thus obviating an obstruction to the free inflow of air when liquid is being poured out until the oil or other liquid in the vessel being filled rises above the end of the air tube *e'*. Horizontal slots *b' b''* connect with the vertical slot *b* and permit the tubes *e e'* to be swung horizontally when it is desired to close the faucet. It will be obvious that by removing the screw D the plug C and the tubes *e e'* can be removed from the faucet body B since the slot *b* permits the vertical movement of tubes *e e'*. The said tubes *e e'* form liquid discharge and air vent tubes, respectively, for the can, and it will readily be seen that when the faucet is closed and the tubes *e e'* are swung to the side of the can A, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1, no oil will flow from the can, but when the tubes are swung to the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4 the oil and vent passages are open and a flow of liquid is permitted. All danger of overflowing the lamp or receptacle into which the contents of the can are being drawn is avoided, for the reason that when the oil in the lamp rises high enough to cover the end of the oil discharge pipe *e* it closes the vent pipe *e'* and so stops the flow of oil, as above stated.

To prevent the oil which is in the tubes *e e'*, when the faucet is closed and connection

with the can A cut off, from remaining there, we provide tube vents $f f'$ which are closed when the faucet is open but which open into the vertical slot b when the faucet is closed, 5 as will be understood by reference to Fig. 4. These vents are what may be termed drip vents, since they readily permit any oil which may have risen into the ends of the tubes e and e' to drip out when the faucet is turned to 10 shut off the supply from the can A. The drip may be discharged into the lamp or other vessel by moving such vessel along with faucet as it closes.

To catch any drip that may still remain in 15 the tubes when they are swung to their closed positions and vented as described, we provide a reservoir or compartment E which forms a false bottom for the can A and is provided with a drip receptacle or cup F opening into 20 said compartment and over which receptacle or cup the ends of the tubes $e e'$ stand when the turning plug of the faucet is in closed position. (See Fig. 1.)

From the construction above described it 25 will be understood that when the faucet is turned to shut off the flow of liquid from the vessel A the air vent tube is also shut off from said vessel, so that the volatile contents thereof cannot evaporate, or so that the con- 30 tents of the vessel cannot be deteriorated by communication with the open air.

While our invention is primarily intended to be used as a lamp filling oil can we do not wish to be understood as limiting its use to 35 this purpose, as a vessel supplied with our improved vented faucet may be employed as a receptacle for any liquid which is to be drawn therefrom into a smaller vessel.

Having thus described our invention, we 40 claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination with a liquid-containing vessel, of a faucet comprising a turning plug provided with liquid discharge and air vent passages and liquid discharge and air 45 vent tubes, said plug having also tube vents communicating with said passages and which tube vents are open when the faucet is closed.

2. A liquid-containing vessel having a faucet comprising the combination with a body 50 portion having a vertical slot and horizontal slots connecting therewith, of a tapering turning plug seated in said body portion, liquid discharge and air vent passages through said plug, liquid discharge and vent tubes com- 55 municating with said passages and swinging in said horizontal slots, and tube-vents connecting with said passages.

3. The combination with a liquid-containing vessel, of a faucet comprising liquid dis- 60 charge and air tubes having pointed terminals or lower ends placed back to back so that the said pointed terminals are contiguous.

4. A liquid-containing vessel having a faucet comprising the combination with the body 65 portion B provided with slots b, b' and b^2 , of the plug C having passages $c c'$, the tubes $e e'$ swinging in said slots $b b'$ and the tube vents $f f'$.

5. A liquid-containing vessel having a faucet 70 comprising the combination with the body portion B provided with slots b, b' and b^2 , of the plug C having passages $c c'$, the tubes $e e'$ swinging in said slots $b b'$ and having contiguous pointed lower ends, and the tube vents $f f'$. 75

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES THORNTON.

ALONZO B. WOODARD.

Witnesses:

L. H. THORNTON,

HELEN NICHOLS.