

W. W. WEBSTER.

OIL CAN AND POURING FAUCET THEREFOR.

No. 539,460.

Patented May 21, 1895.

Fig: 1

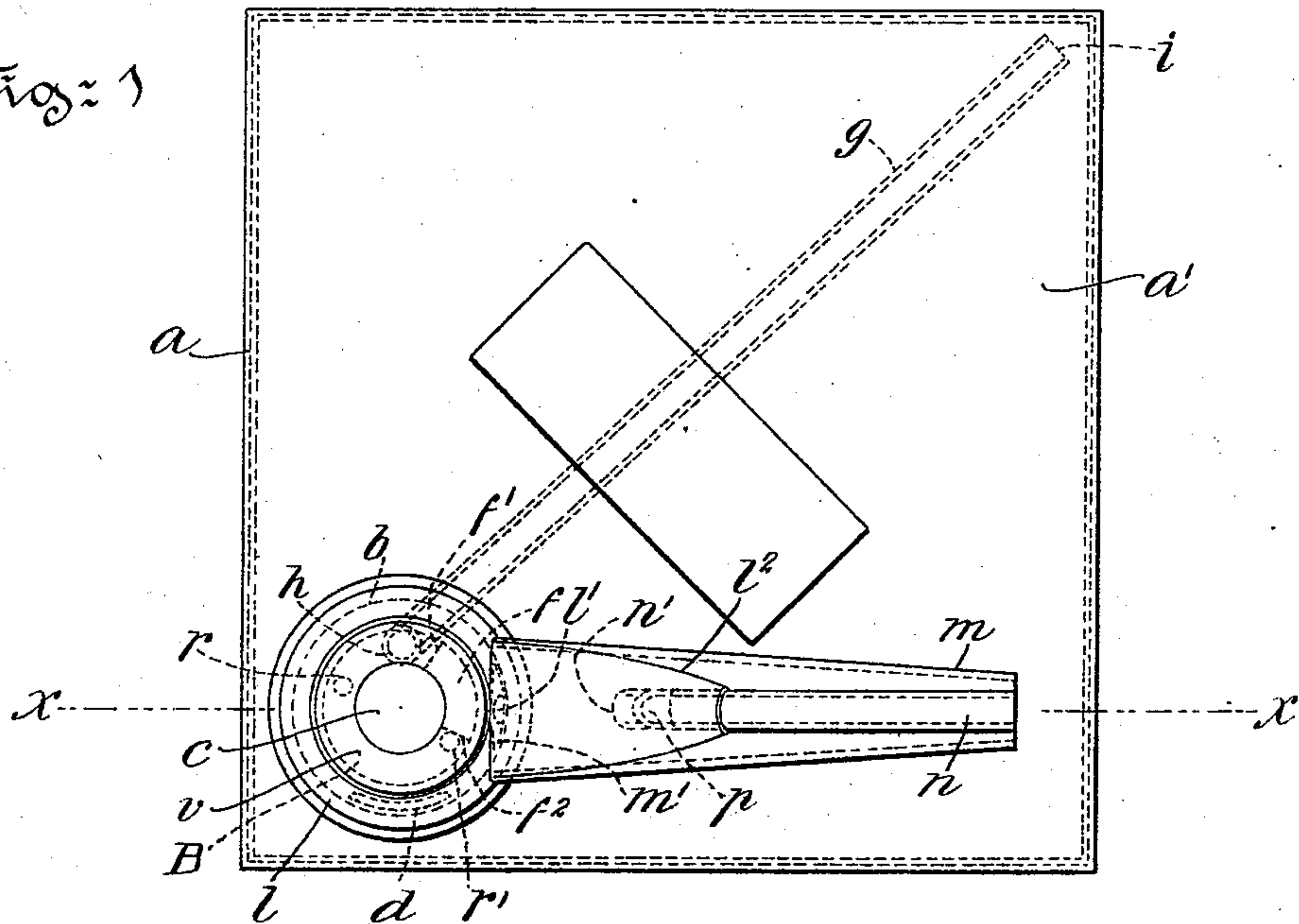
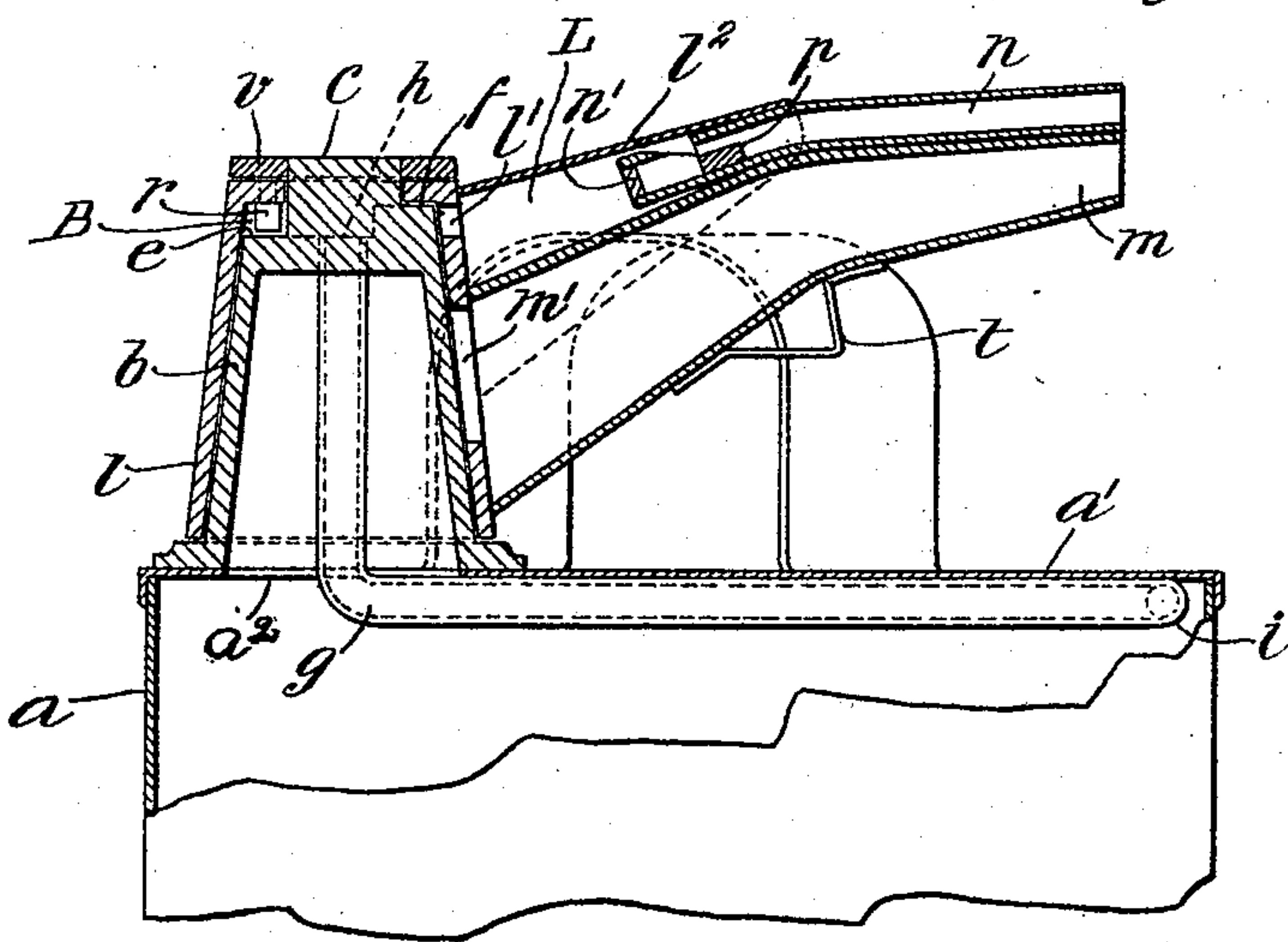


Fig: 2



Witnesses:
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Thomas M. Smith.

Inventor:
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(No Model.)

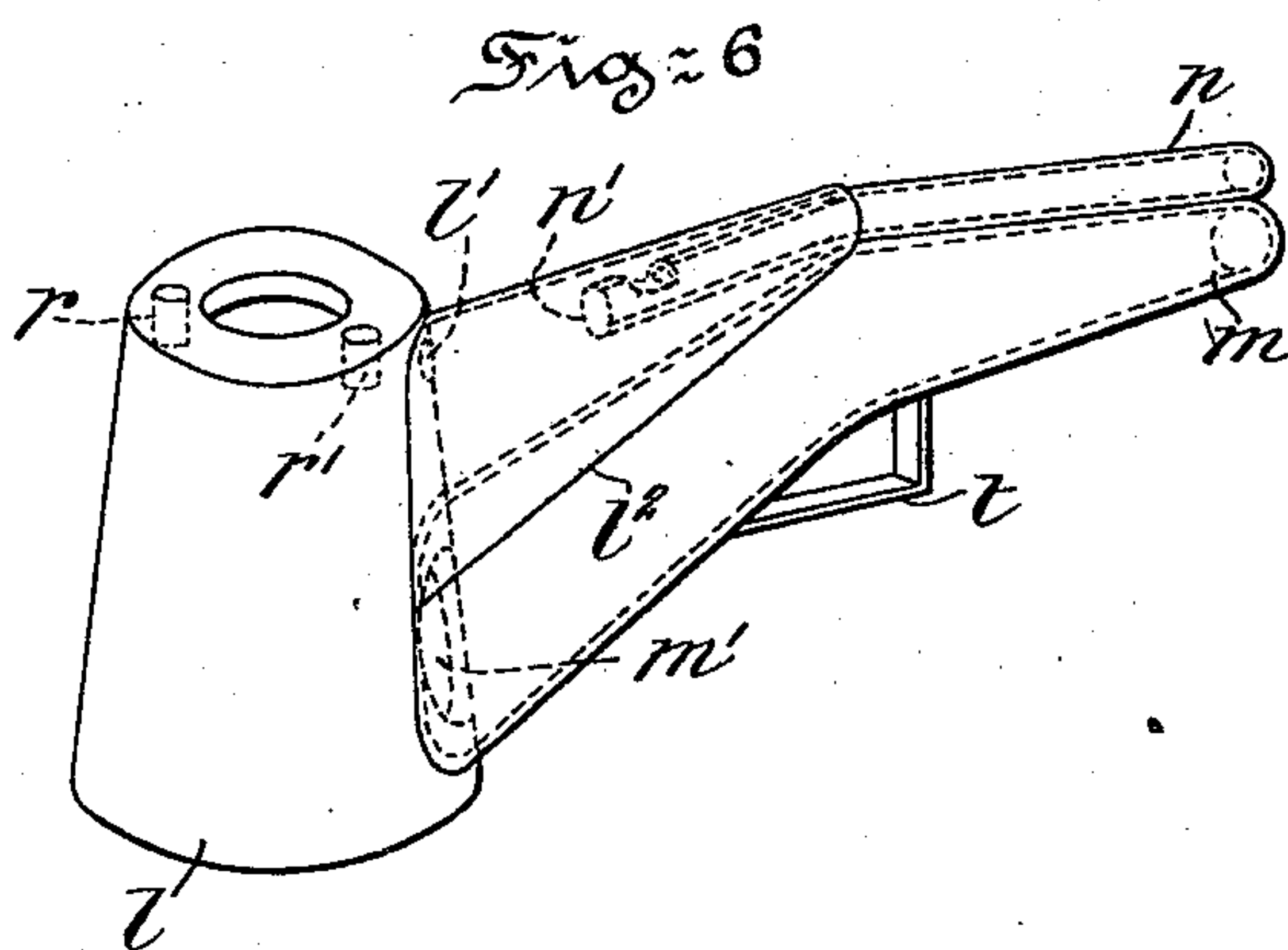
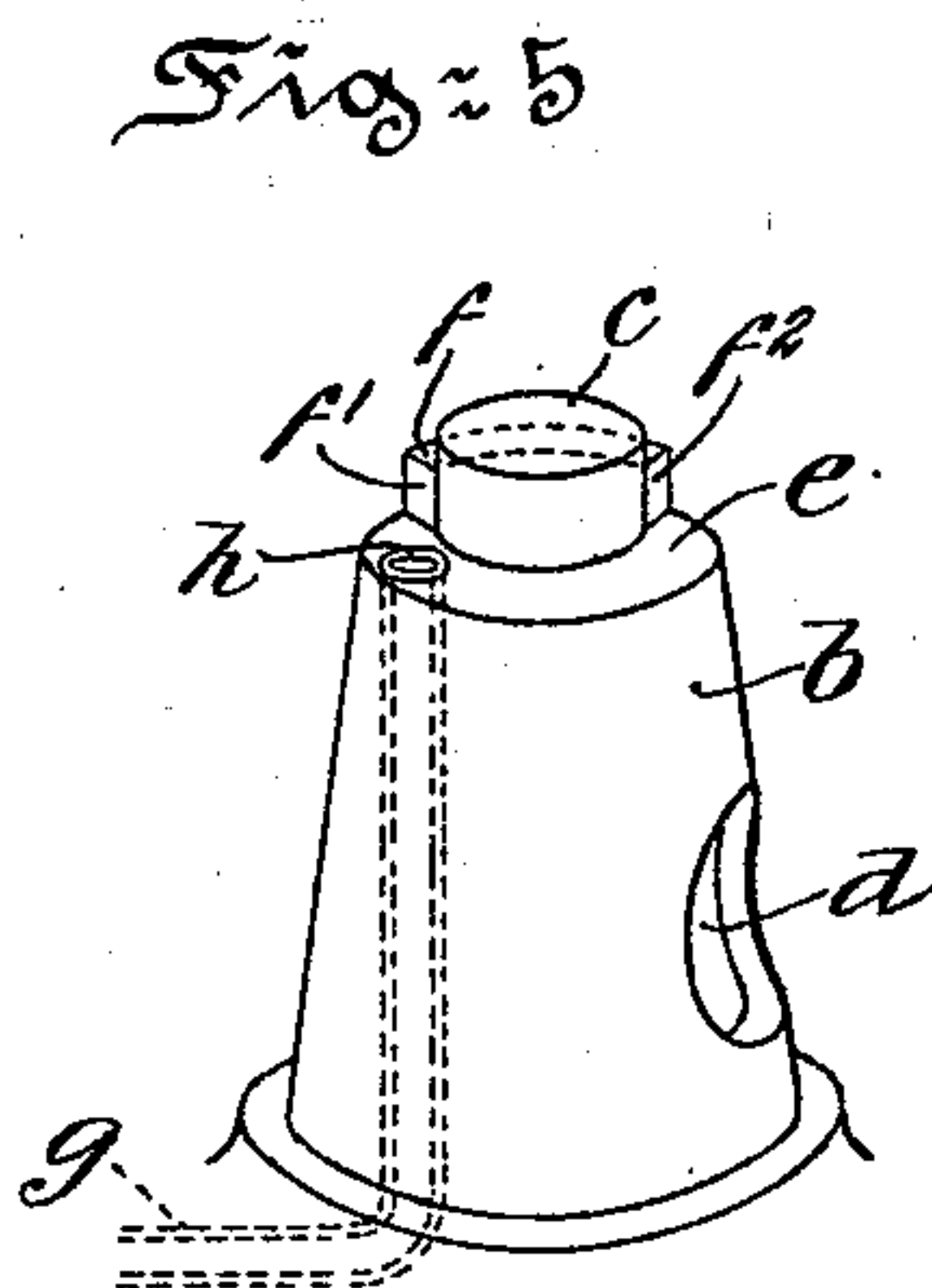
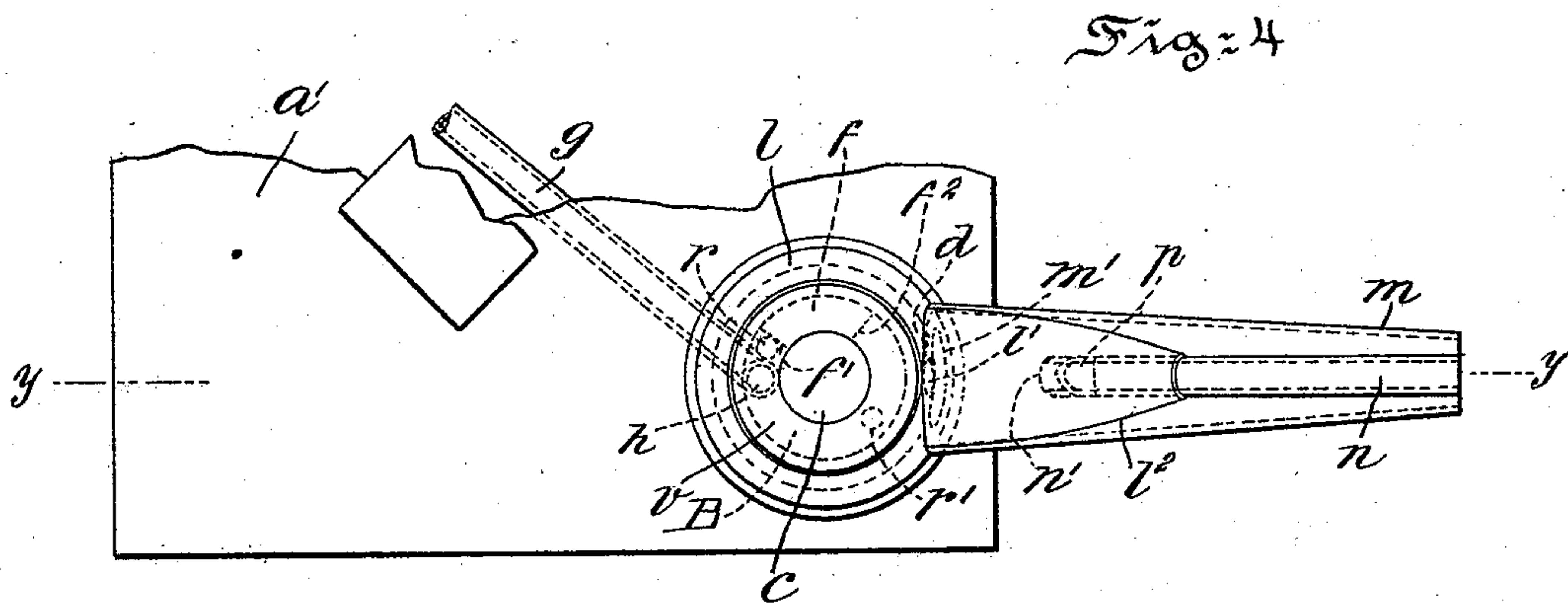
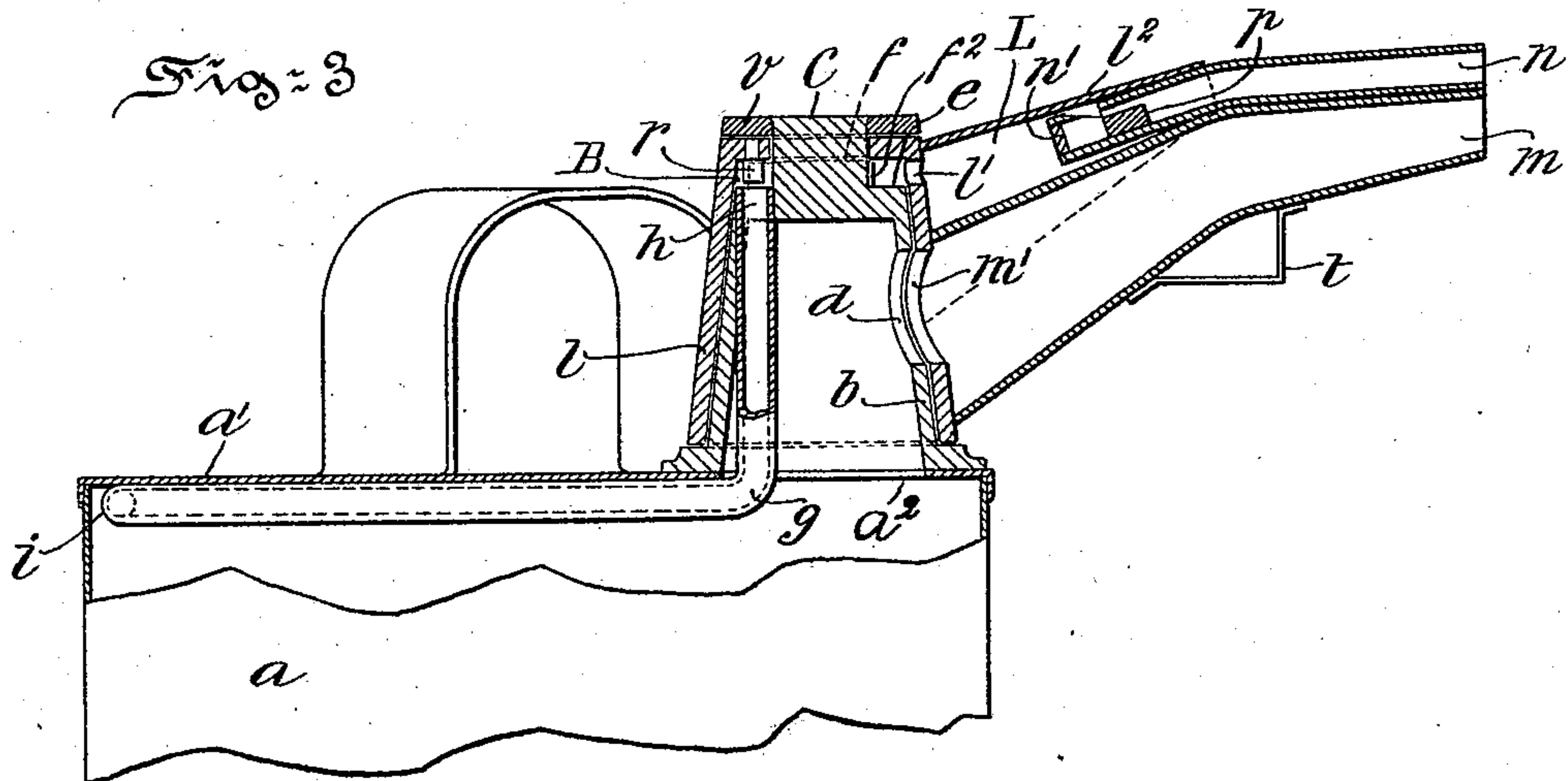
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Attorney ~

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON W. WEBSTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR
TO THE PARLOR OIL COMPANY, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

OIL-CAN AND POURING-FAUCET THEREFOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,460, dated May 21, 1895.

Application filed January 23, 1895. Serial No. 535,894. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WASHINGTON W. WEBSTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans and Pouring-Faucets Therefor, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to an oil can provided with a movable pouring faucet having a liquid discharge tube or spout controlled by an air tube or tubes and the flow of the liquid indicated by an acoustic signal located in the air tube or channel of the faucet; and in such connection it relates more particularly to the general construction and arrangement of a can and the pouring faucet thereof, revoluble or capable of being swung about the can to establish a connection for filling and discharging the contents of the can.

The principal objects of my invention are, first, to provide a can with a pouring faucet movable in different directions to permit of the filling of the can and of the discharge of the contents thereof; second, to provide an efficient, reliable and comparatively inexpensive pouring faucet for a can adapted to contain oil or other fluids adapted to be swung about a standard to permit of filling and discharging the fluid from the can and in open position to control or check automatically by air pressure the flow of the oil or other fluid; third, to provide an oil can with a pouring faucet comprising a standard having an air tube connected with the can and a fluid-way, a cap connected with the standard and provided with an air chamber and a liquid discharge spout and an inner air chamber established between said standard and cap with the can; fourth, to provide an oil can with a pouring faucet consisting of two members, one fixed and the other movable about the same, an inner air chamber established between the said two members and the movable member provided with an acoustic indicator operative in only one position of the faucet, and, fifth, to provide an oil can with a movable pouring faucet having a liquid discharge spout or tube and one portion of an air vent, chamber or tube, the movable member pro-

vided with a pin or pins adapted to engage a stop or stops of the fixed member to limit the range of movement of said movable member and an inner air chamber established between said fixed and movable members, the construction being such as to afford in one instance filling of the can through said faucet and in the other of the discharge of the contents thereof.

The nature and general features of my invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a can with a movable pouring-faucet embodying the features of my invention shown in application thereto and with the same as shown in such a position as to prevent discharge of the fluid from the can. Fig. 2 is a central sectional view through a can and the faucet of my invention on the line xx of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on the line yy of Fig. 4, showing the faucet in such a position as to permit of discharge of fluid from the can and also showing the acoustic indicator in the air-vent tube of the outer air-chamber. Fig. 4 is a broken sectional top or plan view of Fig. 3; and Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively perspective views of the hollow perforated standard of the can, the cap adapted to swing on said standard and provided with a liquid-discharge tube or spout and the outer air-chamber, air-vent, and acoustic indicator thereof, adapted to produce a whistling sound during discharge of fluid from the can, which ceases when the flow of the oil or other fluid stops, thereby indicating that the vessel or other receptacle is empty.

Referring to the drawings, a represents an oil can of any suitable shape or form.

b , is a hollow perforated standard permanently fixed to the top a' , of the can and preferably at or about one corner thereof and over an opening a^2 , provided to receive or allow of the securing of the same about the said opening to the top a' , of the can. The standard b , is provided with a vertical cylindrical projection c , and with an orifice d , forming a fluid-way leading into the can a . The projection c , is of less diameter than the

standard *b*, which is preferably made conical in form and is provided with an annular ledge or flange *e*. On this ledge or flange *e*, is provided a lug *f*, for a purpose to be presently fully explained. Extending through the wall of the standard *b*, and along beneath the top *a'*, of the can *a*, is a tube *g*, the upper opening *h*, of which is in the ledge or flange *e*, and the other end having an opening *i*, extending to near the opposite internal end of the can, beneath the top or roof *a'*, thereof, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, of the drawings.

Closely fitting the standard *b*, and projection *c*, and adapted to swing thereon is a cap *l*, provided with a liquid discharge tube or spout *m*, and an air tube or vent *n*. The opening *m'*, forming a fluid-way of the liquid discharge tube or spout *m*, in the wall of the cap *l*, is located complementally to the orifice *d*, of the standard *b*, and is adapted to register therewith at one interval of its travel on the standard *b*, as hereinafter more fully explained.

l', is a metal sheet or casing surrounding a portion of the tube *n*, and brazed or soldered to the exterior surface of the liquid discharge spout *m*, and cap *l*, and constituting what is termed the "outer air chamber" *L*.

l'', is an opening in the cap *l*, from the outer air chamber *L*, to an inner air chamber *B*, formed between the roof of the cap *l*, and ledge or flange *e*, of the standard *b*, and extending about half way around the same and arranged so as to establish a direct communication with the tube *g*, extending into the can when the cap *l*, is given a certain range of movement.

In the air tube or vent *n*, is located a whistle or reed *p*, adapted to be actuated by inrushing air from the exterior to the interior of the can, or this whistle or reed *p*, may be located in the opening *l''*, of the cap *l*, between the inner air chamber *B*, and outer air chamber *L*, as will be readily understood, and equally good results be obtained. On the top of the cap *l*, and depending downward therefrom are pins or lugs *r* and *r'*, adapted to revolve around therewith on the ledge or flange *e*, of the standard *b*, until one or the other of said pins or lugs are brought into engagement with a face *f'* or *f''*, of the lug *f*, whereby the rotation of the cap *l*, on the standard *b*, will be checked or stopped either to cut off the air supply or of the flow of the liquid through the discharge tube or spout *m*, according to the particular position at the time of the pouring faucet, of my invention.

The operation of the pouring faucet of my invention in its application to an oil or other fluid container or can, is as follows:—In the shut off position the cap *l*, of the faucet is swung upon the standard *b*, until it rests above the roof or top *a'*, of the can *a*, and does not project materially from the sides of the can. In this position one pin *r*, of the cap *l*, rests against the face *f''*, of the lug *f*,

and the opening *l''*, leading to the outer air chamber *L*, is directly back of said lug and closed thereby. The orifice *m'*, of the liquid discharge tube or spout *m*, and the complementary orifice *d*, of the standard *b*, will not register in such position of the device. The cap is then swung outward at nearly a right angle to one side of the can and with the same projecting beyond the side of the can, for example, as illustrated in Fig. 3, of the drawings. In such latter position, the pin or lug *r'*, or the cap *l*, will abut against the face *f'*, of the lug *f*, of the hollow perforated conical standard *b*, and the opening *l''*, clearing said lug, thereby establishing a direct open communication with the opening *h*, of the tube *g*, extending through the standard *b*. In such position, a direct air connection is established with the tube *g*, the inner air chamber *B*, with the outer air chamber *L*, and air tube or vent *n*. At the moment the pin or lug *r'*, abuts against the face *f'*, of the lug *f*, the orifice *m'*, in the cap *l*, communicating with the liquid discharge spout *m*, registers with the orifice *d*, in the wall of the stand *b*, and a direct communication between the interior of the can and the spout is thereby established to permit of the free discharge of fluid from the can, by the air rushing into the can through the tubes or vents *n* and *g*, and chambers *L* and *B*. This inrushing air passing through a suitable acoustic signal, preferably a whistle, such as illustrated in the drawings, operates said signal, which will sound during the discharge of oil or other fluid from the liquid discharge spout or tube *m*. When the oil in the vessel to be filled has reached a required height, which may be determined by a gage *t*, on the spout *m*, that allows the spout to project only a certain distance below the top of the vessel to be filled, the oil will fill the end of the air check and thereby stop the inflow of air there-through. The acoustic signal will then cease to sound. The can is then removed from communication with the vessel and the cap *l*, swung round into a cut off position, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, of the drawings. In this position, as hereinbefore explained, no communication exists between the air vents or tubes *n* and *g*, or of the oil spout *m*, and the interior of the can, and hence no matter in which position the can is placed no oil can escape from the spout.

It is of course to be understood that the can is hermetically sealed, or nearly so, and that the cap may be secured on the standard by a suitable air tight washer *v*, fitting around and permanently secured to the cylindrical projection thereof.

It will be manifestly obvious that as to minor details, modifications may be made and still be within the scope of my present invention, as illustrated.

Having thus described the nature and objects of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An oil can provided with a pouring faucet

cet, comprising a flanged standard having an air tube connected with the can and a fluid-way, a cap connected with the standard and provided with an air chamber and a liquid discharge spout, a cylindrical projection of the standard located above the flange thereof and of less diameter than the standard, whereby an inner air chamber is established between said standard and cap with the can, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. An oil can provided with a pouring faucet, comprising a standard having an air tube connected with the can, a fluid-way and lugs extending therefrom, a cap movably connected with said standard and provided with an air chamber, a tube and a liquid discharge spout and projecting pins or lugs and an inner air chamber established between said standard and cap with the can, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. An oil can provided with a pouring faucet, comprising a flanged standard having an air tube and a fluid-way, a cap movably connected with said standard and provided with an air chamber and a tube, an acoustic indicator, a fluid discharge spout, and a projection

of the standard located above the flange thereof and of less diameter than the standard, whereby an inner air chamber is established between said standard and cap with the can, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

4. An oil can provided with a pouring faucet, comprising a perforated standard provided with a stop or stops, a cap or thimble movably connected with said standard and provided with a liquid discharge spout and a portion of an air vent, chamber or tube, an inner air chamber established between said standard and cap, and the latter provided with a pin or pins adapted to engage the stop or stops of said standard to limit the range of movement of the cap, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WASHINGTON W. WEBSTER.

Witnesses:

THOMAS M. SMITH,
RICHARD C. MAXWELL.