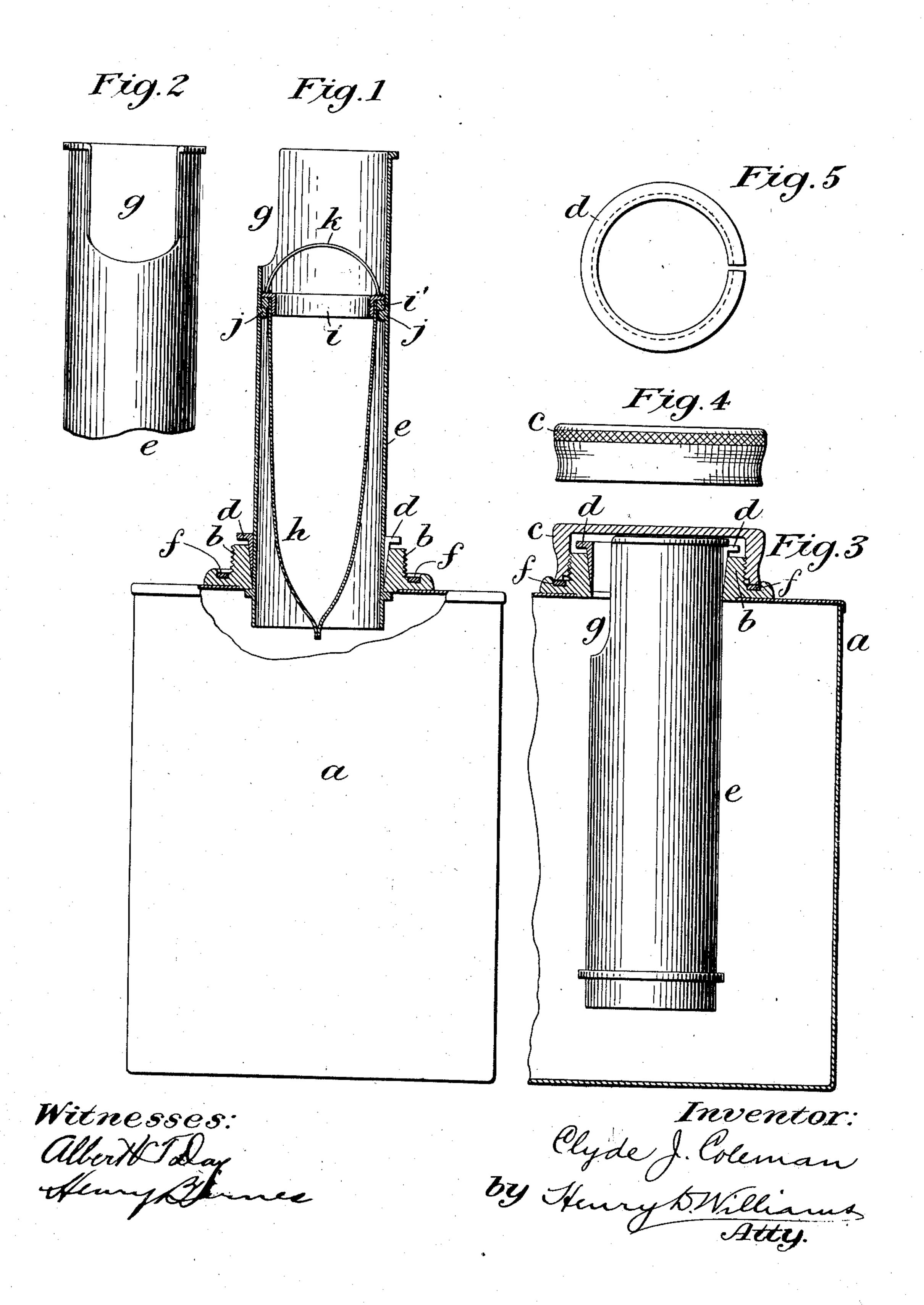
## C. J. COLEMAN. FILLING TAP FOR LIQUID RECEIVING VESSELS. APPLICATION FILED JAN. 24, 1906.



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FILLING-TAP FOR LIQUID-RECEIVING VESSELS.

No. 868,598.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 15, 1907,

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLYDE J. COLEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, in the county of New York 5 and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Filling-Taps for Liquid-Receiving Vessels, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to filling taps for liquid-receiving vessels and the means embodying my invention hereinafter described are particularly applicable to gasolene tanks for automobiles.

My invention has for its objects to provide an effect-15 ive pouring guide carried by the liquid-receiving vessel and capable of being moved to an outer position to perform its functions in the pouring or filling operation and also capable of being pushed in so as to be housed within the vessel and covered by a sealing cap.

I will now describe the construction embodying my invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings and will thereafter point out my invention in claims.

Figure 1 is an end elevation of the filling tap and part of the tank, with the filling tap shown in section 25 and the pouring guide or tube in raised position. Fig. 2 is a detail side elevation of the upper part of the pouring tube. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the filling tap and tank with the pouring tube in lower position and the opening closed by the sealing cap. Fig. 4 is 30 an elevation of the sealing cap detached. Fig. 5 is a detail plan view of the clamping ring for the pouring tube.

The tank a is an ordinary gasolene tank for automobiles. Only one end of it is shown. At the filling 35 orifice a flanged nipple b is suitably secured, by solder or otherwise, and this flanged nipple is externally threaded to receive the sealing cap c and has a tapering bore to receive the clamping ring d and the pouring guide or tube e, the clamping ring d being split, as 40 shown in Fig. 5, and normally loosely fitting about the pouring tube so that the pouring tube may be readily raised or lowered to desired position. The clamping ring may, however, be caused to tightly grip the pouring tube so as to firmly hold the pouring tube 45 in any desired position, or may be caused to release its grip upon the pouring tube to permit the pouring tube to be adjusted to desired position, pressure downward upon the clamping ring causing it to coöperate with the conical bore of the flanged nipple b to tightly grip 50 the pouring tube, and upward movement of the clamping ring causing it to release this grip to permit adjustment of the pouring tube. Thus the clamping ring dis an annular wedging device coöperative with the nipple b to support the pouring tube from the tank in 55 desired upper or outer position. The pouring tube e may be lowered to the position shown in Fig. 3, with

its upper edge but slightly above the top of the clamping ring, and when the pouring tube is in this lower position the sealing cap c may be screwed over the nipple b and the filling opening thus completely closed 60 and sealed, a gasket f seated in a pocket in the flange of the nipple b coöperating with the sealing cap to make the joint thoroughly tight. The pouring tube may also be elevated to the position shown in Fig. 1 and firmly clamped in this position by the clamping 65 ring d. A lateral spout-receiving opening g is provided at the upper part of the pouring tube and the wall formed by the upper part of the pouring tube about this opening forms a guard to prevent escape of any liquid which may be spattered or splashed during 70 the pouring operation. The upper edge of the wall of the pouring tube below the opening g is elevated at a substantial distance above the top of the tank and is adapted to form a support for the pouring spout and will afford a firm support by reason of the tight clamp- 75 ing of the pouring tube. The bottle neck or other spout from which the gasoline or other liquid is to be poured may be inserted into the spout-receiving orifice and the liquid poured as rapidly as desired, without fear of spilling the contents.

For the purpose of straining the gasolene or other liquid as it is poured into the tank, can or other vessel, a strainer-bag h is provided, which may be of chamois or other suitable material, and which is removably held within the pouring tube e, being clamped at its 85 upper edge between two rings i and i', of which the lower ring i' rests upon an annular ledge j projecting inward from the pouring tube e and the upper ring i is provided with a bail or handle k whereby the rings and the strainer carried thereby may be lifted out of 90 the pouring tube for cleansing, repair or renewal. This strainer is readily removable and may be removed and quickly cleaned whenever cleaning is desirable.

It is obvious that various modifications may be made 95 in the constructions shown and above particularly described within the principle and scope of my invention.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:---

1. A filling tap for a liquid-receiving vessel comprising a pouring guide fitted in the liquid-receiving opening of the vessel so as to be movable inwardly and outwardly, and a clamping device for holding such pouring guide in outer position.

2. A filling tap for a liquid-receiving vessel comprising a nipple at the liquid-receiving opening of the vessel, a pouring guide tube fitted therein so as to be movable inwardly and outwardly, and an annular wedge-clamp between the nipple and the tube for holding the tube in outer position. 110

3. A filling tap for a liquid-receiving vessel comprising a pouring guide fitted in the liquid-receiving opening of the vessel so as to be movable inwardly and outwardly, the pouring guide having a lateral spout-receiving opening ex-

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tending to the top of the guide and providing a spoutsupport located at a substantial distance from the liquidreceiving vessel when the pouring guide is in outer position, and means for supporting the pouring guide from the vessel to maintain the pouring guide in outer position.

4. A filling tap for a liquid-receiving vessel comprising a pouring guide having a lateral spout-receiving opening and fitted in the liquid-receiving opening of the vessel so as to be movable inwardly and outwardly, the pouring

guide being provided at the spout-receiving opening with a spout-support located at a substantial distance from the liquid-receiving vessel when the pouring guide is in outer position, and a clamping device for holding the pouring guide in outer position.

5. A filling tap for a liquid-receiving vessel comprising a pouring tube fitted in the liquid-receiving opening of the vessel so as to be movable inwardly and outwardly, and a strainer carried by the pouring guide and freely removable through the outer end thereof.

6: A filling tap for a liquid-receiving vessel comprising

a pouring guide tube fitted in the liquid-receiving opening of the vessel so as to be movable inwardly and outwardly. the pouring tube having a lateral spout-receiving opening. and a strainer carried by the tube and freely removable through the outer end thereof.

7. A filling tap for a liquid-receiving vessel comprising a nipple at the liquid-receiving opening of the vessel, a pouring guide tube fitted therein so as to be movable inwardly and outwardly, the tube having a lateral spoutreceiving opening, a strainer carried by the tube and re- 30 movably supported therein, an annular wedge-clamp between the nipple and the tube, and a sealing cap cooperative with the nipple, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CLYDE J. COLEMAN.

Witnesses:

HENRY L. WILLIAMS, BERNARD COWEN.