G. W. BANKER.

Faucet for Oil-Can.

No. 163,293. Patented May 18, 1875.

Fig. 1.

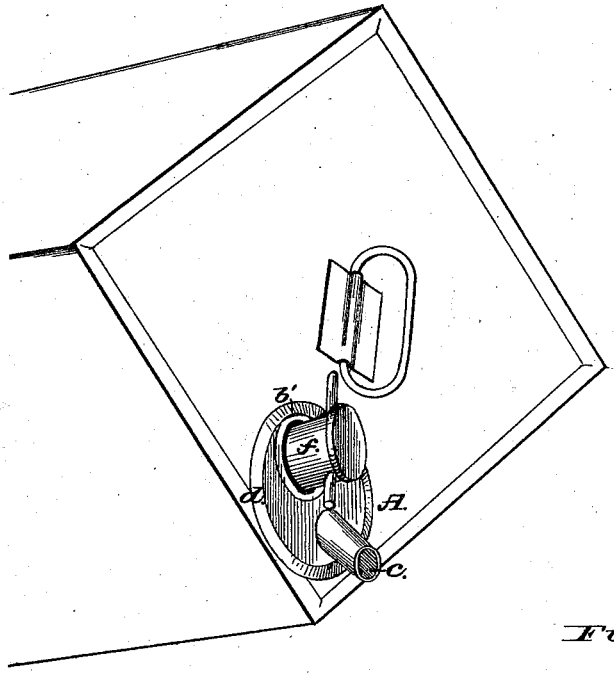


Fig. 2.

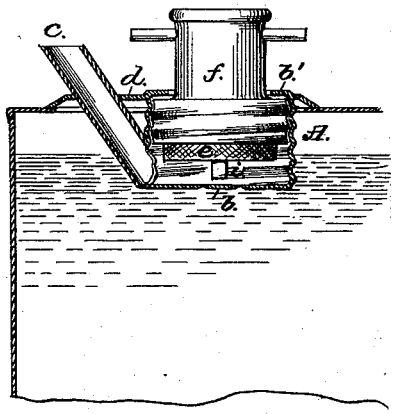


Fig. 4.

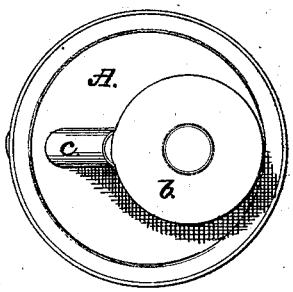


Fig. 3.

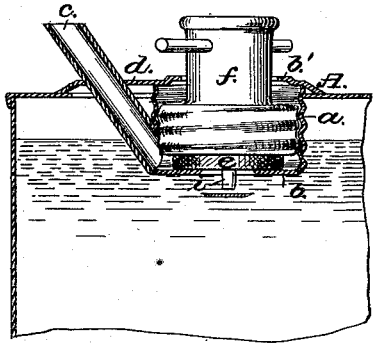
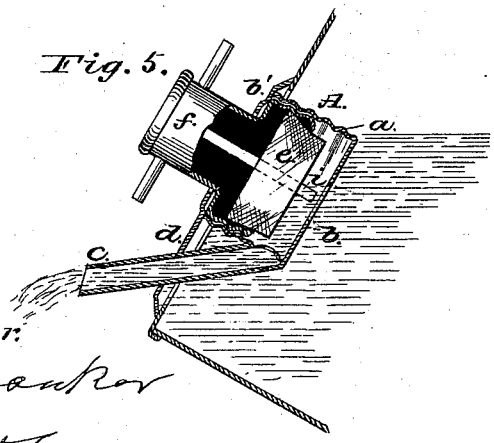


Fig. 5.



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GEORGE W. BANKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN FAUCETS FOR OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **163,293**, dated May 18, 1875; application filed April 14, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. BANKER, of New York, in the county of New York, and in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Faucets for Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making a part of this specification.

My invention relates to faucets for cans used in putting up for the trade, and for transportation and use, petroleum and other oils, spirits, varnishes, and the like. In the transportation and storage of these articles in a faucet-can, there is a possibility of the faucets getting turned accidentally and allowing an escape of the contents. Moreover, the oil, in some instances, will penetrate through or around the cork usually used in this class of faucets, whereby the air of the apartment of the car, ship, or storehouse in which the cans are placed may become impregnated with combustible or explosive gases. I have constructed my improved faucet so that no opening is made in the valve-seat of the faucet until it is desired to draw from the contents of the can. Thus neither leakage of the liquid nor escape of gas is possible until after the first draft is made from the can; and, independent of any turning or closing of the faucet, the can may be perfectly air-tight until it has reached its destination and the contents are desired for use.

Another feature of my invention is a construction which allows the faucet to partially sink into the can, whereby much space is saved when the cans are boxed for shipment.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents the faucet when attached to a can, showing that portion which projects above the can. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of my invention before the opening is made in the valve-seat, also showing it attached to a can. Fig. 3 is a similar section, showing a portion of the valve-seat being forced out to form the valve-opening. Fig. 4 is a bottom view of my invention before the opening is made in the valve-seat. Fig. 5 is a section of my invention attached to a can, showing the valve in position allowing the contents of the can to run out.

A in the drawings represents the faucet, consisting of a short tube, *a*, having a diaphragm, *b*, at its lower end, and a spout, *c*, projecting from its side near said diaphragm. A circular plate or diaphragm, *d*, made to include and brace the spout, is attached to the upper end of the tube *a*, and partially covers the same, being perforated eccentrically with a circular opening. A plunger, *f*, works in screw-threads formed on the interior of the tube, carrying a cork, *e*, which acts as a stop-valve to close the opening in diaphragm *b* when the plunger is screwed down. A shoulder formed on the plunger presses against the diaphragm *d* when said plunger is turned back, and prevents any escape of the liquid except through the spout. A wire is inserted in the head of the plunger, which serves as a handle to turn it by. In the center of the bottom or diaphragm *b* a circular groove is cut, partially severing the metal, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. From the head of the plunger a heavy wire, *i*, projects downward through and beyond the cork *e*. This wire acts as a punch to force an opening in the bottom or valve-seat *b*.

When the can is ready to be opened the plunger is turned down, causing the punch *i* to press against the bottom *b* within the area surrounded by the groove until the metal is broken in the groove, and a circular opening formed. This opening is afterward closed, when desired, by the cork valve *e*.

These faucets may be put on the market separately, and attached to the cans as desired. An opening of the proper size is made in the wall or top of the can, and the faucet sunk into the opening until the top plate *b'* comes in contact with the can. The faucet is then soldered to the can around the flanged edge of said plate *b'*. By having the attaching-plate *b'* at the top of the tube *a*, instead of at the bottom, as heretofore constructed, the greater portion of the faucet is below the face of the can.

The cans are usually inclosed for transportation in square or rectangular wooden boxes; and heretofore much space has been lost by the enlarged size of the box rendered necessary by the excessive projection of the faucet. By the present construction economy is se-

cured in the manufacture of the inclosing-boxes, as well as in the space occupied by the packages.

What is claimed as the invention is—

1. A faucet for metallic cans, consisting essentially of a screw-threaded tube having a closed end, in which a groove is cut partially through the metal, forming a circular disk, a plunger working in said tube, carrying a valve, and provided with a punch for forcing out said disk to form the opening when desired, substantially as described.

2. As an article of manufacture, a faucet for metal cans, consisting of a threaded tube, *a*, plunger *f*, spout *c*, diaphragm *b*, and flange or plate *d*, attached to the top of tube *a*, by means of which the faucet is attached to the can, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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