(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. H. SPENCER, Jr.

SWIVELED SPOUT AND CASE.

No. 352,583. Patented Nov. 16, 1886.

FIG. 1.

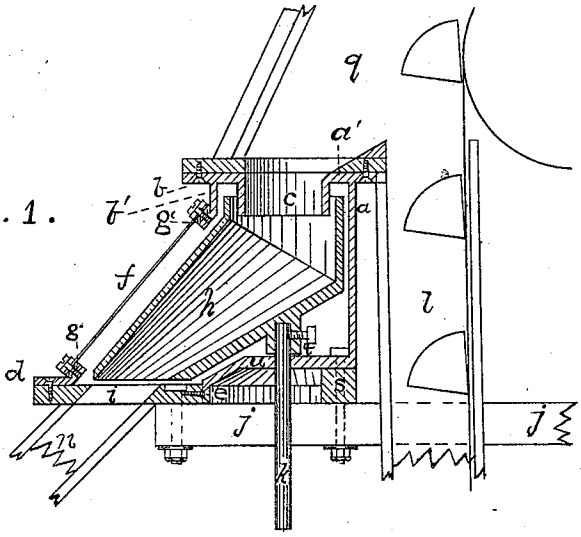


FIG. 2.

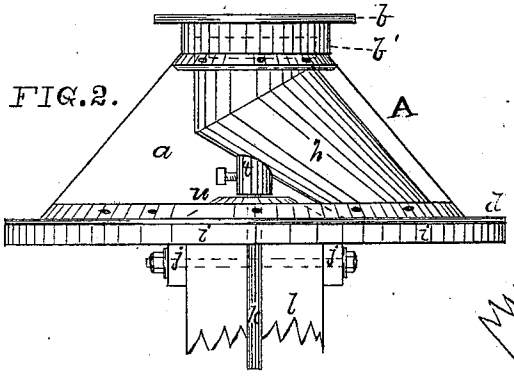


FIG. 4.

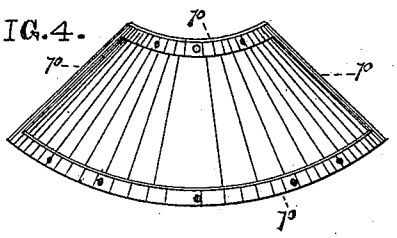
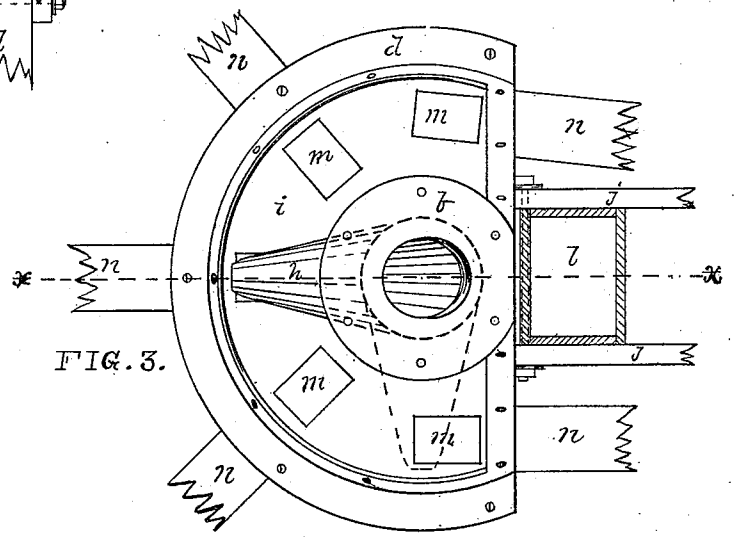


FIG. 3.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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FIG. 5.

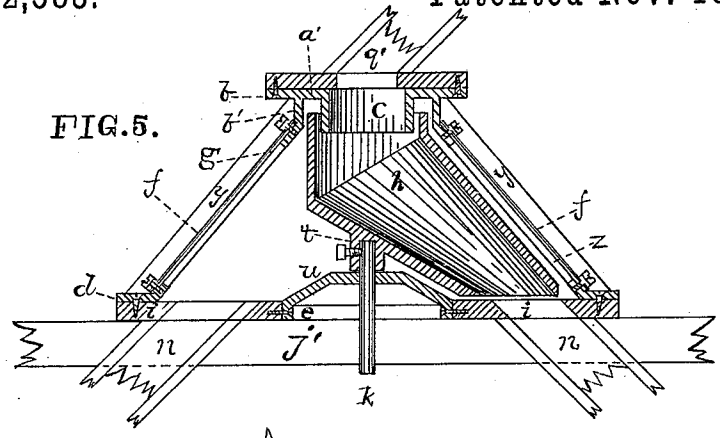


FIG. 6.

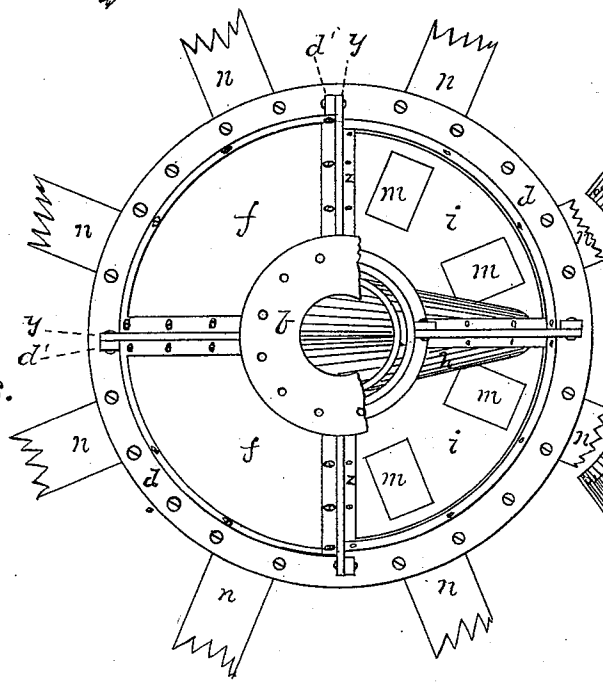
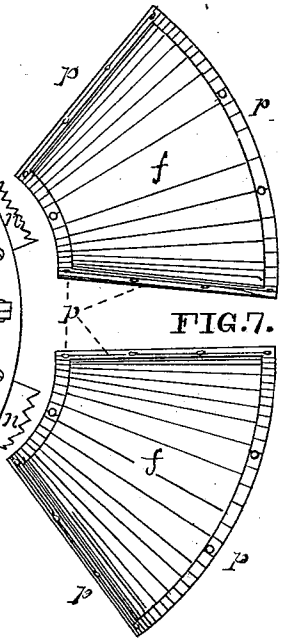


FIG. 7.



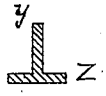


FIG. 8.

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SWIVELED SPOUT AND CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 352,583, dated November 16, 1886.

Application filed August 7, 1886. Serial No. 210,218. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DERASTUS H. SPENCER, Jr., residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Swiveled Spouts and Inclosing-Cases, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section at line *x x* of Fig. 3. The cover is shown in Fig. 1, but not in Fig. 3. Fig. 2 is a front view with the cover removed. Fig. 3 is a top view with the cover removed. Fig. 4 is a front view of the cover. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of a modification. Fig. 6 is a plan of the same. Fig. 7 shows the removed parts of the cover; Fig. 8, a section through an angle-iron.

The object of my invention is to provide a case to inclose a swivel-spout for use in grain-elevators, flouring-mills, and other places where grain or other material is to be distributed to two or more places, and to adapt the spout to be used in such case; also to provide a bottom for the case, a portion of which can be easily perforated with discharge-openings, and to the under side of which spouts can be readily connected, which I accomplish as illustrated in the drawings. The object of the case is to retain dust and prevent the scattering of the material when the spout is rotated.

In the drawings, A represents the main portion of the case. *a* is the back of this main part of the case; *a'*, the top. *b* is a flange, extending out laterally from *a'*; *b'*, a flange extending downward from a portion of *a'*. *u* is a part of the bottom; *d*, a flange extending out laterally from bottom *u*, and *e* a flange projecting downward from bottom *u*. *c* is a short cylinder extending downward from the top *a'*. These parts may all be cast together.

i represents a part of the bottom, which may be made of wood. It is secured to the part *u* by means of screws, which pass through the flanges *d e*. This bottom is provided with a number of holes, *m*, through which grain or other material may be delivered to spouts *n*, attached to the under side of *i*, which spouts may be carried out in any suitable direction.

The front of the case is provided with a large opening, which is closed by a cover, *f*, which may be secured in place by screws or other fastening, and a packing, *g*, may be used to prevent the escape of dust. The cover, as shown in Fig. 4, is provided with strengthening-bands *p* at its edges. The upper and lower edges of the cover rest upon flanges or supports on the parts *b' d*, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. One object of this opening, which is closed by the cover *f*, is to permit the insertion of the spout.

h is a swivel-spout, the upper end of which encircles the cylinder *c*, and the lower end is in a horizontal plane corresponding to the plane of the upper surface of *i*.

t is a downward projection from the under side of the spout *h*, the lower end of which rests upon the bottom *u*. This part *t* is provided with a socket to receive a rod, *k*, which may be held in the socket by a screw. This rod *k* is supposed to extend down as far as may be necessary to be within reach of the operator, and its lower end is provided with a handle. The rod *k* may be made in sections coupled together, the first coupling below the case forming a slip-joint, so as to relieve the bottom of the case from the weight of all but one section of the rod. The bars *j* show a convenient way of attaching the case to the elevator-leg *l*.

q is an elevator-head, to which the upper end of the case is attached.

The operation is as follows: By means of the rod *k* an operator can turn the spout so that its delivery end will come over either one of the openings *m*. The grain or other material which is to be distributed will be carried by the buckets and delivered into the elevator-head *q*, from which it will pass through the cylinder *c* to the spout *h*, and from this spout to one of the delivery-spouts *m*. The spout being inclosed in a tight case, dust will not escape therefrom. If the spout be changed from one opening *m* to another while the material is passing through it, only a very small portion, if any, of the material will escape while the spout is being moved, because its lower end is on a line with and very near to, if not in actual contact with the bottom *i*. Access to the spout and to the inside of the case can be had by removing the cover *f*.

To enable the operator to determine when the end of the spout is directly over one of the holes *m*, I provide an index near the lower end of the rod *k*, which, however, is no part of this invention and is not shown.

The arrows in Figs. 1 and 3 point to the front of the case.

If the bottom *i* be made of wood, discharge-openings can be readily made therein. By locating the bottom in a horizontal plane spouting can be readily attached to the under side thereof, and by forming the lower end of the spout as before described it can readily move over the upper surface of *i* without scattering the material which is passing through it.

It is not necessary that the case be secured to an elevator-head. A spout might be readily attached to the upper end of the case, which is horizontal.

I do not confine myself to the exact form of case herein shown and described. The periphery of the bottom *i* and flange *d* might be complete circles, if desired. I have illustrated by Figs. 5 and 6 this modification, in which the bottom of the case is a full circle. The back *a*, shown in Fig. 1, is omitted and the part *u* is changed in form, that portion back of the rod *k* being the same in form as that in front of it. The only advantage of this modification is that a greater number of discharge-openings *m* and spouts *n* can be used. When this form is used, the cover extends all around, and may be made in sections, as shown in Fig. 7, and the radial edges of the sections may be supported by angle-irons composed of the parts *y* and *z*. (See Figs. 5, 6, and 8.) The modified form of case may rest upon two or more bars, *j'*, (Fig. 5).

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An inclosing-case having at its top a horizontal flange, *b*, and a vertical cylinder, *c*, in combination with a swivel-spout, the upper end of which encircles the cylinder, substantially as specified.

2. A swivel-spout having its lower end in a horizontal plane, and provided with a projection, *t*, in combination with an inclosing-case having a bottom upon which said projection *t* rests and supports the swivel-spout, substantially as described.

3. A swivel-spout having its lower end in a horizontal plane, in combination with an inclosing-case provided with a bottom having that portion to which the spouts are to be applied in a horizontal plane, substantially as shown and described.

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ALBERT H. ADAMS.