July 8, 1924. 1,500,951

J. A. McGHEE.

POURING SPOUT

Filed June 6, 1921

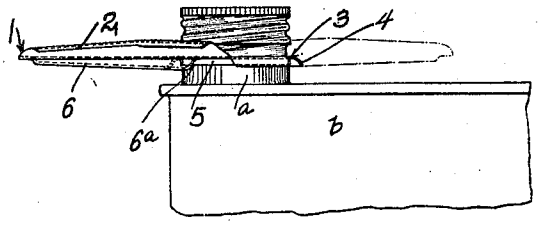


FIG. 1

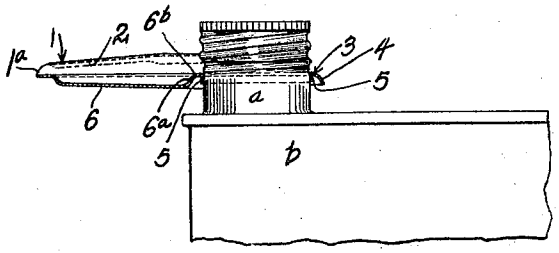


FIG. 2.

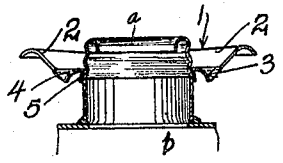


FIG. 3.

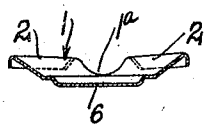


FIG. 5.

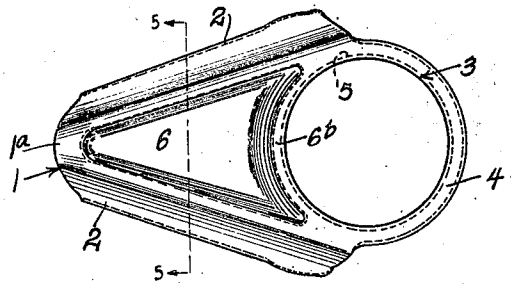


FIG 4

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Patented July 8, 1924. 1,500,951

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. McGHEE, OF McKEE'S ROCKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

POURING SPOUT.

Application filed June 6, 1921. Serial No. 475,390.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. McGHEE, a citizen of the United States, residing at McKee's Rocks, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pouring Spouts, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pouring spouts, and more particularly to a spout of that type which is adapted to be applied to the nozzles of oil cans and similar containers.

One of the main objects of the invention is to provide a spout of the character stated which may be readily applied to a can nozzle and frictionally secured in adjustment thereon. A further object is to provide a spout which may be readily formed by pressing from sheet metal, and which is provided with an element for receiving and collecting drip from the nozzle, this element also serving as a reinforcement for the body portion of the spout so as to impart rigidity thereto thus permitting the spout to be formed from material of comparatively light gage. Further objects will appear from the detailed description.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a side view of a spout constructed in accordance with my invention as applied;

Figure 2 is a central longitudinal sectional view through the spout as applied;

Figure 3 is a transverse section as applied;

Figure 4 is a top plan view;

Figure 5 is a section taken substantially on line 5—5 of Figure 4.

The spout includes a forwardly tapering body 1 which is provided with upwardly and outwardly inclined lateral flanges 2 for confining the liquid laterally of the spout. At its broader or inner end the spout is formed with an integral circular member or annulus 3 which includes an upper downwardly and outwardly inclined flange 4 extending about the rearward half of member 3 and converging at each end into flange 2; and a vertically disposed collar 5 adapted to fit snugly about nozzle *a* of a can *b*. This collar fits snugly about nozzle *a* so as to provide a friction grip for securing the spout in position, thus permitting the spout to be secured in adjustment upon the nozzle vertically or to be turned inwardly over the body of the can as indicated in Figure 1.

Body 1 of the spout is provided with a central forwardly tapering depression 6 the inner end or base portion of which is positioned closely adjacent to and concentric with the forward portion of annulus 3. With the device applied as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, by tilting the can *b* the oil or other liquid flows from spout *a* into the depression 6 from which it is discharged from the forward end of spout 1 through the discharge or outlet opening 1^a formed between the forward ends of flanges 2. When the can is returned to upright position any drip from nozzle *a* will flow down the outer face of the nozzle into depression 6; and any liquid which may adhere to the inner faces of flanges 2 or to the body of the spout will also flow into this depression so as to be collected thereby. The depression 6 thus provides simple and efficient means for preventing dripping from the spout and also for collecting the drip from the nozzle. In addition, as will be noted more clearly from Figures 2, 4 and 5, the element 6 is of channel section both transversely and longitudinally and acts to materially reinforce the body of spout 1 and to impart rigidity thereto so that comparatively light or thin material may be employed in making the spout. The inner end wall 6^a of element 6 co-operates with the forward portion of collar 5 to produce a channel member 6^b which serves to materially reinforce the spout at the portion thereof which is subjected to the greatest strain in use, this channel member and the member 6 so reinforcing the spout structure as to permit very thin material to be used in making the spout.

As clearly illustrated, the upper portions of flanges 2 are turned downwardly and outwardly to form channel elements which materially strengthen these flanges and impart rigidity to the body as a whole. These channel elements co-operate with depression 6 to provide a very light and at the same time very strong and rigid structure for the body thus insuring that the spout will not, under ordinary conditions of use, be broken.

What I claim is:—

1. In a pouring spout, a body provided with lateral flanges, and means for attaching said body at one end to a can nozzle, the body of said spout being provided with a depression extending throughout the greater portion of the area of said body,

said depression being of channel section and serving to reinforce and impart rigidity to the body of the spout, said depression also acting to collect drippings from the spout.

2. In a pouring spout, a body having lateral upwardly projecting flanges and provided at its inner end with an annular member including a depending collar adapted to fit about a can nozzle, the body of said spout being further provided with a depression extending throughout the greater part of the area of said body, the inner end of said depression extending about the inner portion of the annular member and cooperating with the inner portion of said collar to produce an element of channel cross-section at the inner portion of the annular member.

3. In a pouring spout, a sheet metal body provided at its inner end with a collar of inverted U-shape in cross-section, the inner element of said collar being vertically disposed and adapted to fit about a can nozzle, said inner element of the collar due to its inherent resiliency being held in close contact with the can nozzle so as to grip the same frictionally and form a tight closure about the nozzle.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JNO. A. McGHEE.