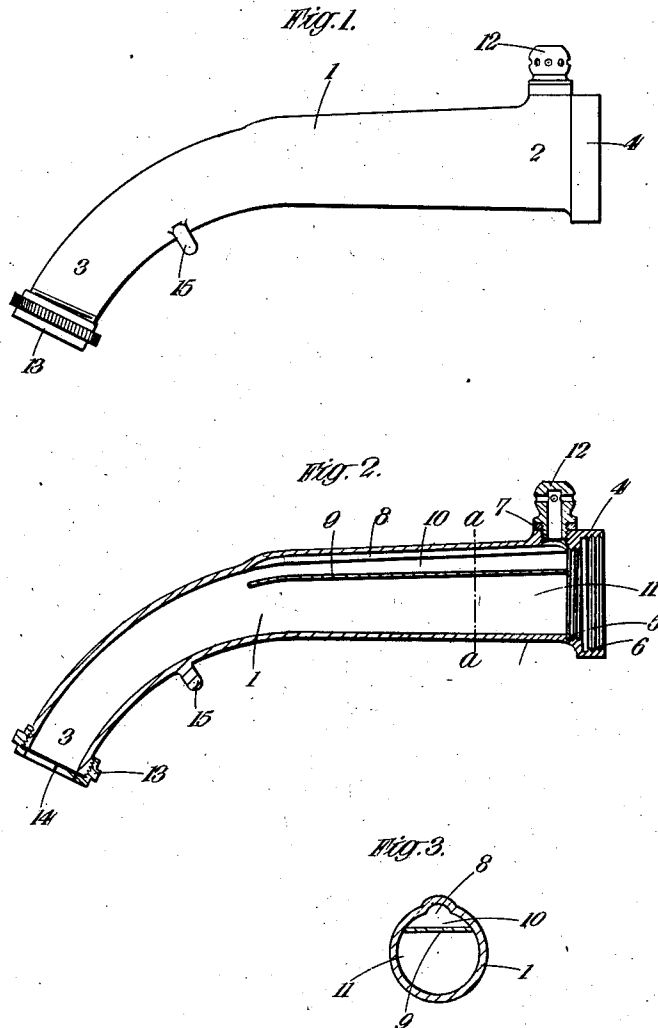


F. LIQUORISH.
 SPOUT OR POURING DEVICE FOR PETROL CANS AND THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 15, 1911.

1,054,972.

Patented Mar. 4, 1913.



WITNESSES

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FREDERICK LIQUORISH, OF LEICESTER, ENGLAND.

SPOUT OR POURING DEVICE FOR PETROL-CANS AND THE LIKE.

1,054,972.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 4, 1913.

Application filed April 15, 1911. Serial No. 621,187.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK LIQUORISH, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and resident of 71 Laurel road, Leicester, Eng-
land, have invented certain new and useful
Improvements in or Relating to "Spouts
or Pouring Devices for Petrol-Cans and the
Like," of which the following is a specifica-
tion.

10 This invention relates to spouts or pour-
ing devices more particularly designed for
expeditiously transferring liquids such as
petrol and the like from cans or containers
into the storage tanks of motor vehicles and
15 the like.

The invention refers to the type of spout
comprising a tube adapted to be temporarily
attached to the usual screwed neck or nozzle
fitted to an ordinary can or container.

20 In further describing the invention refer-
ence will be made to the accompanying
drawing wherein—

Figure 1 is an exterior view of the spout.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same.

25 Fig. 3 is a cross section taken on the line
a—a of Fig. 2.

The spout of the present invention con-
sists of a tapering tube 1, the largest end 2
of said tube being approximately straight
30 while the smaller or outlet end 3 is bent or
curved as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The
larger end 2 of the spout is adapted to be
temporarily attached to the usual nozzle or
neck on the can or container and for this
35 purpose said larger end is provided with a
union 4 by which the spout may be screwed
to said nozzle. This union or coupling 4 is
preferably screw-threaded at two different
diameters 5 and 6 so that the spout may be
40 applied to varying sizes of can necks or
nozzles. The union may be of any other
suitable type adapted to clasp or otherwise
attach the spout to a can.

Formed through the top of the tube 1
45 and located at or near the larger end 2 of
same is a vent hole 7 which permits the en-
trance of air into the can when the spirit is
being poured out. By preference one vent
is provided and this is located in close prox-
50 imity to the connecting coupling 4 so as to
admit the air as near as possible to the can.
The interior of the top of the spout where
the vent is formed may or may not be, but
preferably is, fluted or channeled longitudi-
55 nally at 8 (Figs. 2 and 3) so that as the
spirit or liquid flows through the spout the

air passes along the channel in an opposite
direction to replace the liquid in the can.

In the operation of the spout, the en-
trance of air through the vent hole 7 pre- 60
vents leakage of the spirit or liquid through
said hole, and a floor or partition 9 is lo-
cated horizontally under the vent hole so
as to positively divide the liquid from the
air, in which case the latter passes along the 65
top 10 of said floor while the liquid will
flow through the spout underneath the floor
at 11. The said floor is fixed inside the tu-
bular body 1 in any convenient manner and
extends along the straight and wide portion 70
2 only of the tube, thus leaving the narrower
bent or delivery end of the spout of the full
area for the flow of the spirit therethrough.
The floor is open at both ends so that in the
event of any of the liquid passing on to the 75
top of the floor into the air passage, such
liquid may run along the upper side of the
floor and pass off the forward end thereof
to rejoin the liquid flowing through the
spout underneath the floor. Should the 80
spout be flooded above the floor or partition
9, then the channeled or fluted interior 8
of the spout will still provide an inlet pas-
sage above the liquid for the air.

In use, the pouring device is screwed di- 85
rectly on to the container and as soon as the
latter is tipped over the liquid will pass out
through the lower passage 11 and filtering
screen 14. The liquid will, however, only
flow so long as air is admitted into the con- 90
tainer, which air (under normal circum-
stances) passes into the container through
the vent hole 7 and upper passage 10. The
floor 9 is employed for the twofold purpose
of separating the in-going current of air 95
from the outgoing stream of liquid and of
preventing the liquid from passing out
through the vent hole 7. When the con-
tainer is first inclined a small amount of
liquid may pass through the upper passage, 100
but as soon as normal conditions are
reached, the in-going air will prevent fur-
ther quantities of water from passing
through the upper channel. Furthermore,
the floor 9 extends along the upper part of 105
the device for a distance sufficient to pre-
vent any liquid from returning through the
upper passage and of escaping through the
vent hole. The object of the fluted portion
8 is to increase the cross-sectional area of 110
the upper passage so as to allow the in-going
air to pass into the container should said

passage become partially flooded during the preliminary stages of the pouring operation. The vent hole 7 may be covered by a rose or perforated dome or cap 12 on the exterior of the tube 1 and the small or outlet end 3 of the spout may be provided with a detachable screwed ring 13 or equivalent means adapted to hold a filtering screen 14 over said outlet end to filter or strain the liquid as it passes therethrough. The filtering screen may consist of a disk 14 of gauze or the like.

The spout may be furnished on the outside near the outlet end 3 with a lip 15 or similar projection so that when the spout is in use said lip or the like may be rested on the tank. The said projection is located preferably a little distance from the outlet end so that the latter will project a short distance in the tank. When the level of the spirit or liquid in the tank rises above the outlet end of the spout the sound caused by the falling liquid will cease and it may be thereby ascertained that the tank has received a sufficient quantity. By this arrangement the spout may be employed to fill a tank in the dark.

Claims.

1. A spout or pouring device comprising a tube provided with an air inlet at its rear

end and a partition in said tube also at its rear end and extending beneath said air-inlet, said partition being shorter than said tube and dividing the interior thereof into two relatively short channels and a common outlet channel, said short channels communicating, at their exit ends, with said outlet channel and said partition being sufficiently short to cause the air which passes over it to pass around its front end and beneath it to the rear of the spout.

2. A spout or pouring device comprising a tube provided with an air inlet at its rear end and a longitudinal recess projecting outwardly beyond the inner surface of said tube, and a partition in said tube also at its rear end and extending beneath said recess and said air inlet, said partition being shorter than said tube and dividing the interior thereof into two relatively short channels communicating at their exit ends with a common outlet channel, and said recess being of substantially the same length as said partition whereby the cross-sectional area of the one short channel is increased.

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Witnesses:

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