M. J. FAISTL AND G. A. SELIG.

NON-DRIPPING SPOUT.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 4, 1919.

1,357,629. Patented Nov. 2, 1920.

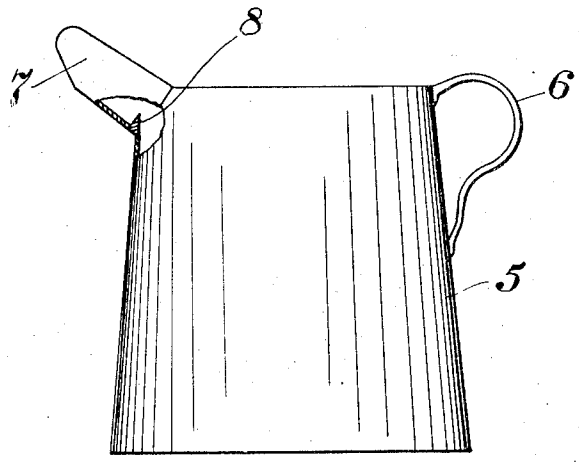


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

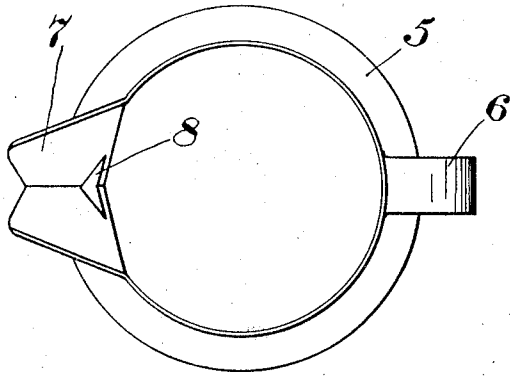
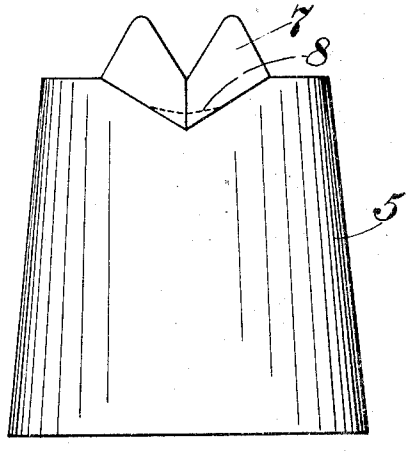


Fig. 2.



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NON-DRIPPING SPOUT.

1,357,629. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 2, 1920.

Application filed June 4, 1919. Serial No. 301,836.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MICHAEL J. FAISTL and GEORGE A. SELIG, citizens of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Non-Dripping Spouts, of which the following is a specification.

Much annoyance, inconvenience and sometimes embarrassment are occasioned by the dripping from the pouring spout of a pitcher containing molasses, cream or other liquid. Not only is the pitcher itself rendered unsightly in appearance, but the table linen is often soiled and marred by such drippings.

The object of the present invention is the provision of a liquid container having a pouring spout constructed to prevent dripping, the invention being embodied in the example herein shown and described the features of novelty being finally claimed.

The spout can also be used on vessels other than pitchers.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a pitcher containing the invention.

Fig. 2 is a view in front elevation or looking at the spout side of the pitcher.

Fig. 3 is a top plan view.

In the views 5 designates the body of the pitcher which may be of any suitable form or design and provided with a handle 6 as usual.

Formed or secured at the side of the pitcher opposite that containing the handle is shown our improved spout 7. Said spout is of broadened V-form in cross section, the sides being plane and standing at an angle of about seventy eight degrees to each other. The spout is so formed that its bottom or corner preferably stands at an angle of thirty-eight degrees to the horizontal. The sides of the spout are extended outward somewhat beyond the bottom or corner thereof, the lower edges of such extensions being inclined in a plane upward from said corner at an angle of about seventy degrees to the horizontal and forming a V-shaped notch whose apex terminates at the highest point of the bottom of the spout. The edges of said extensions at the discharging points we have found should be rather sharp. Across the bottom of the spout near its junction with the body of the pitcher is formed or provided a small dam 8. We have found that this dam should be located about three quarters of an inch from the discharge end of the spout. Said dam is shown as having its upper edge of very broadened V-form. This dam functions, of course, to impede the flow of liquid in both directions through the spout but its so functioning on the back flow seems to be the more important.

Just why the form of spout herein shown and described prevents dripping we are not prepared confidently to say. After many tests, however, we have noticed that when the pitcher is tilted back to the horizontal or normal position after pouring the last drop at the end of the spout is drawn back into the spout. It may be that because of the capillarity of the forwardly extending sides of the spout the last drop is retained in position between those sides to be drawn back by the flow of the stream, such draining back being aided perhaps by the entraining action of the more rapid flowing upper portion of the back flowing stream. It may be that the formation of a vacuum has something to do with causing the last drop to be drawn back. Whatever the action or cause thereof the practical result is that no dripping takes place. The pitcher we constructed to test our invention was constructed of ordinary tinned sheet metal but we have no doubt that the invention can be embodied in glass or porcelain with equally beneficial results.

We have herein given the specific angles employed in the construction because we found after extended experiments that such angles give the best results for syrups or molasses and not because we intend to limit ourselves to such details.

What we claim is—

1. A container for liquids provided with a pouring spout of V-form in cross section having its sides prolonged beyond the bottom, said prolonged portions being sharpened and a dam across the bottom of said spout.

2. A vessel having a pouring spout with its bottom upwardly inclined from the vessel, said spout having at its outer end a V-shaped notch pointed toward the vessel with its apex terminating at the highest point of the bottom of the spout.

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