J. D. MELVIN.

OIL CAN SPOUT.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 25, 1912.

1,072,481. Patented Sept. 9, 1913.

Fig. 1.

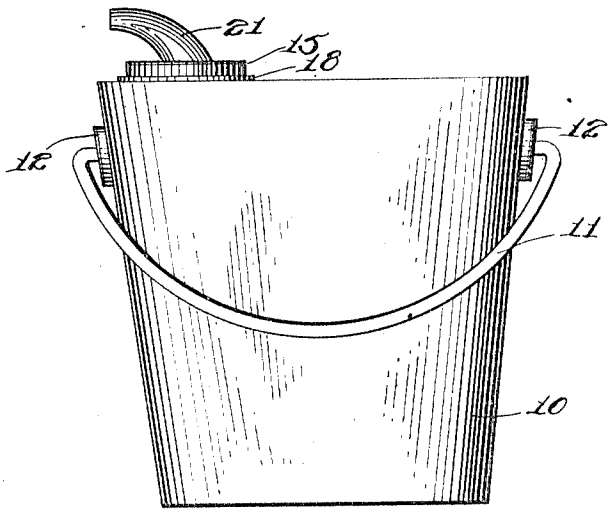



Fig. 2.

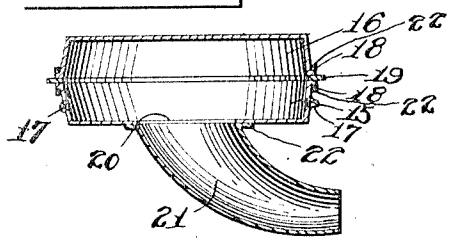
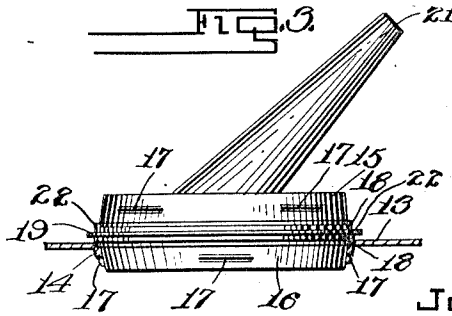



Fig. 3.




WITNESSES

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JOE D. MELVIN, OF SHERMAN, TEXAS.

## OIL-CAN SPOUT.

1,072,481. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 9, 1913.

Application filed June 25, 1912. Serial No. 705,882.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOE D. MELVIN, citizen of the United States, residing at Sherman, in the county of Grayson and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Can Spouts, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to spouts which are used in connection with a combination containing and dispensing can.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a spout which will serve as a stopper for the vessel before the vessel is used for a dispensing can, and to so construct the spout that it may be very readily removed when desired, but to prevent accidental removal while handling the receptacle before selling the same.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the can provided with the improved spout. Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the spout in the position in which it is placed when forming a closure for the can before selling the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the spout as it appears when the can is used as a dispensing can.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that this invention comprises the receptacle 10 which is preferably formed of some metal such as tin or any other suitable material, and is provided with a carrying bail 11 connected with the ears 12 at the sides of the receptacle. The top 13 of the receptacle is provided with an opening adjacent the side, the metal at the edges of the opening being turned inwardly to form the inwardly extending flange 14, the object of which will be brought out hereinafter. The combined spout and closure which is used in connection with this receptacle comprises the upper and lower cups 15 and 16, the sides of the cups being inclined as shown in Fig. 2, and provided with the locking ribs 17. These ribs 17 are formed around the sides of the cups so that when the cup is forced into the opening formed in the top of the receptacle, the ribs 17 will fit just beneath the inner edge of the flange 14 thus making the spout fit tightly in place. It should be noted that, if desired, the cover of the receptacle may be formed of resilient material so that after the spout has been forced into place as shown in Fig. 3, the flange 14 will fit tightly about the cup above the ribs, thus making it, to a certain extent, difficult to remove the spout and doing away with the spout accidentally dropping out of place. Flanges 18 are formed at the edges of the cups 15 and 16 and a ring 19 is placed between these flanges with its outer portion extending beyond the edges of the flanges, so that when the spout is inserted in the opening, the ring 19 will be held in spaced relation to the top of the can as shown in Fig. 3, thus making it easy to remove the spout since a knife or any other thin edged tool may be inserted beneath the ring and thus pry the spout out of the opening. It should be noted that if it were not for this ring 19, that since the rib 17 holds the spout very firmly in place that the can cover would be very readily cut when attempting to remove the spout thus making an opening in the cover and permitting the contents to flow out when pouring the contents out of the spout.

The cup 15 is provided with a central opening 20, and a discharge spout 21 has its flange 22 connected with the cup 15 so that the discharge spout surrounds the opening 20, thus permitting the contents of the can to pass out when the spout is placed in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3. It is, of course, obvious that when it is desired to use this device as a discharge spout that an opening must be punched in the cup 16, thus making it possible for the fluid in the receptacle to flow through this opening into the space within the cups and out through the discharge spout 21.

When using this device, the spout is placed in the position shown in Fig. 2 so that the discharge spout 21 is inserted in the receptacle and the cup 15 fits tightly in the opening with its rib 17 beneath the flange 14. The contents of the receptacle can flow through the spout 21 into the space within the cups, but since the cup 16 is not perforated, the contents cannot spill out and, therefore, a closure is formed. When it is desired to use some of the contents of the receptacle, the removing tool is placed beneath the ring 19 and the discharge spout pried out of the opening. It can then be turned and replaced in the position as shown in Fig. 3 and the device is then in condition

to be used as a dispensing can. It is, of course obvious, that before the spout is placed in the position as shown in Fig. 3, that the opening referred to must be formed in the cup 16 so that the contents of the receptacle can flow into the space within the cups and out through the discharge spout 21. If desired resilient bands 22 may be placed upon the cups against the flanges 18 so that a very tight joint will be formed thus preventing any danger of leakage.

Having thus described my invention, what is claimed as new is:—

1. A receptacle having an opening formed in its cover, a discharge spout comprising a plurality of cups provided with outwardly extending flanges, a ring secured between the flanges of said cups and extending beyond the edges thereof whereby when one of said cups is inserted within said opening, said ring will be held in spaced relation to the top of said receptacle, and a discharge spout connected with one of said cups.

2. A discharge spout for the purpose described, comprising a pair of oppositely disposed cups provided with outwardly extending flanges at their inner edges, a removing ring secured between the flanges of said cups and extending beyond the edges thereof, and a spout carried by one of said cups.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOE D. MELVIN.

Witnesses:
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W. G. RICHARDSON.