

(No Model.)

E. MOUHOT & J. C. MILLIGAN.

ATTACHMENT OF LIPS AND SPOUTS TO VESSELS.

No. 298,308.

Patented May 6, 1884.

Fig. 1.

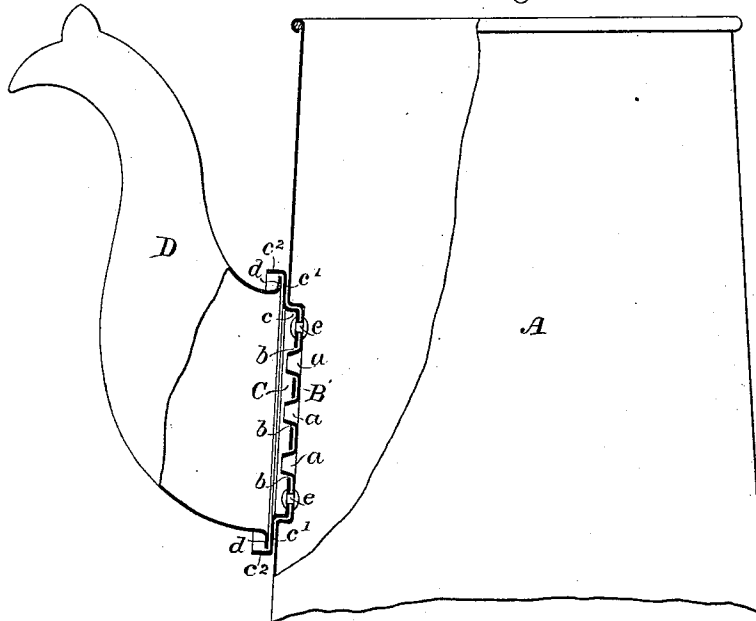
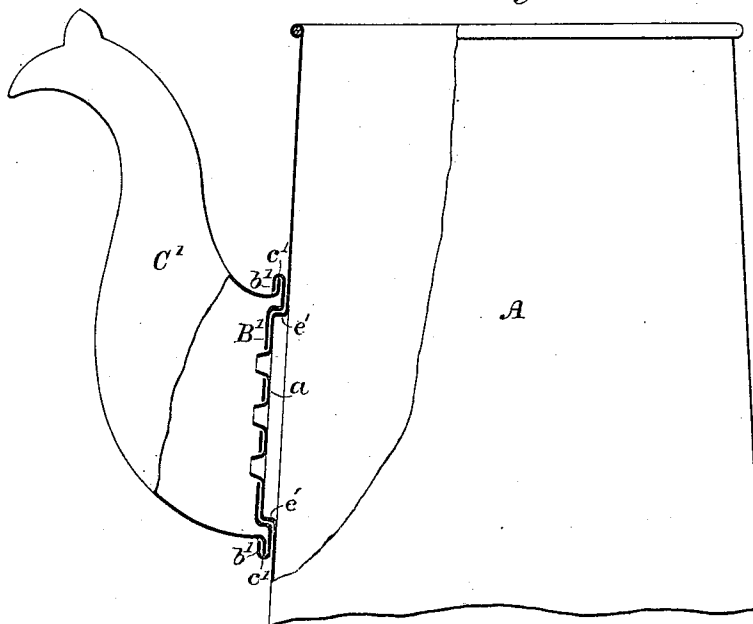


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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ATTACHMENT OF LIPS AND SPOUTS TO VESSELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,308, dated May 6, 1884.

Application filed October 16, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EMILE MOUHOT and JOHN C. MILLIGAN, citizens of the United States, residing, respectively, in Wood Haven, in the county of Queens, and in Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, both in the State of New York, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Attachment of Lips and Spouts to Vessels, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to unite spouts of vessels by means of a joint which possesses greater strength and rigidity, and which is better adapted to undergo the process of enameling than the joints heretofore devised.

Sheet-iron vessels covered with an enamel or a glaze have been found to be especially adapted to culinary and household purposes. Many of these vessels require the attachment of a lip or spout for pouring out the liquids which they are designed to contain. For the purpose of rendering the articles capable of withstanding the effects of the great heat to which they are subjected during the process of applying the enamel coating, and in order that the vessel may afterward sustain the necessary wear, it is desirable that the joints of attachment should be as strong and firm as possible. It is found that if any considerable portion of the body of the vessel is cut away for the purpose of applying the spout the vessel itself is weakened and is more easily bent, even after it has been completed. In such cases the enamel is almost certain to crack or break from the surface of the metal, which, being thus exposed, becomes corroded and a leak is formed. It is very difficult to remedy such a leak in this class of vessels. Solder cannot be made to adhere to the enamel adjacent to the opening thus formed, and the vessel soon becomes entirely useless. It is very essential, therefore, that every element of weakness in the joints in this class of vessels should be carefully eliminated.

Our invention consists, generally, in the employment of a flanged clamping-plate of peculiar construction, which is firmly attached to that portion of the vessel to which the spout is applied. A portion of the body of the ves-

sel approximately equal in area to the base of the spout which is to be attached is, by means of dies, depressed from its surface either toward the interior of the vessel or in the opposite direction. The metal thus forced out from the surface forms a seat for the base of the spout. A flanged plate adapted to receive the base of the spout is likewise constructed in such a manner as to fit over or into the portion of the body of the vessel which has been forced out from its surface. The edge of the plate surrounding the depression fits tightly against the corresponding surface of the body of the vessel. A flange is formed around the extreme edge of the plate, which is designed to receive a similar flange at the base of the spout or lip. These flanges are compressed together in a well-known manner for uniting two pieces.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate our invention, Figure 1 is a cross-section of the body of a vessel, showing its form after the portion, as above described, has been depressed and the spout set in place; and Fig. 2 is a cross-section showing a similar portion forced outward from the body of the vessel and the method of attaching the flanged plate and spout or lip to each other and to the vessel.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the body of the vessel, in the surface of which is formed a depression, B. This depression may be made by means of dies of a suitable character in a manner well understood. A plate, C, having a depression, c, similar to the depressed portion B, is employed for fastening the spout D to the vessel. The plate C may or may not be shaped at the same time and by the same process as the depression B. The depression c, however, should fit tightly within the depression B, and the plate is united to the vessel by means of rivets e, extending through the contiguous portions of the vessel and plate. A suitable number of holes, a, are formed through that portion of the vessel which is covered by the plate, and a corresponding series of holes, b, are formed in the plate C. These holes may be punched through both pieces of metal at the same time, after they

have been united; or they may be formed separately, so as to coincide in position when placed together.

Upon the outer edge of the portion c' of the plate C is formed a flange, c'' , within which the lower edge of the spout D is designed to rest. By means of this flange and a corresponding flange, d , upon the spout the two parts may be securely united with each other in a manner well understood.

In Fig. 2 the joint illustrated is similar to that shown in Fig. 1, with the exception that in this instance an elevation is formed upon the side of the vessel, instead of a depression—that is to say, the metal is pressed outward instead of into the interior of the vessel. The plate B' is similarly formed with an elevation conforming exactly to that in the side of the vessel, so that when placed thereon the two surfaces will fit together. In this case the angles $e' e'$, forming the sides of the elevation a , give the required strength and rigidity to that part of the body, and the similar angles in the plate, as well as the flanges $b' b'$, give great strength to that element. The flanges b' are turned down upon the flanges $c' c'$ of the spout C' in the same manner as described with reference to Fig. 1.

We have described the invention as applied to a spout; but it is evident that it may be applied with equal facility to the attachment of a lip to the vessel.

By constructing a vessel in the manner described, it is possible to avoid forming a large aperture in the body of the vessel. The vessel is, moreover, much strengthened, at the point where the spout or lip is attached, by the angles which form the elevation or depression described.

The double thickness of metal obtained, forming upon the plate the elevation or depression corresponding to that made in the body of the vessel, affords an unusually strong support for the spout or lip of the same.

The peculiar form of joint by which the lip or spout is attached to the body of the vessel,

as well as its firmness, affords the most favorable conditions for the application of the enamel-glaze which is employed to cover the joint and prevent leakage.

We hereby disclaim, so far as this application and these Letters Patent are concerned, all inventions which are shown, described, and claimed in an application made by us relating to similar subject-matter, of even date herewith, being Serial No. 109,162. The special feature of this invention is the depression or elevation of a portion of the side of the vessel in combination with the other parts of the vessel, as shown.

We claim as our invention—

1. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, with the body of a vessel having a section of its side forced outward, of a spout or lip and an intervening flanged fastening-plate conforming in shape to said section.

2. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of a vessel having a section of its side forced out of the line of its surface, said section being perforated, a perforated plate fitting said section, and a spout or lip attached to said plate.

3. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, with a vessel having a series of perforations formed through its side and the portion containing these perforations forced outward from its surface, of a plate having perforations corresponding to the perforations in said vessel and fitting upon said portion, and a spout or lip attached to said plate.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names this 13th day of October, A. D. 1883.

EMILE MOUHOT.
JOHN C. MILLIGAN.

Witnesses:

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