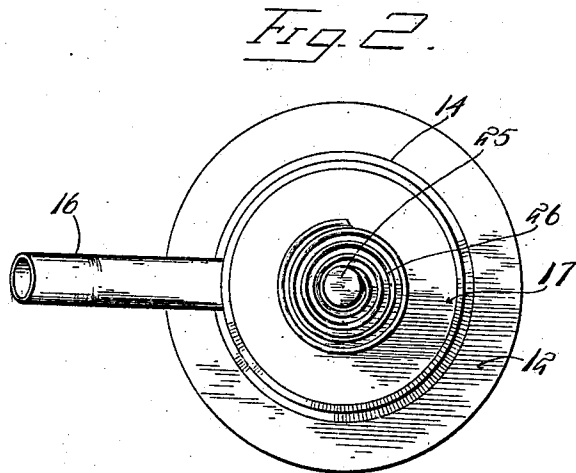
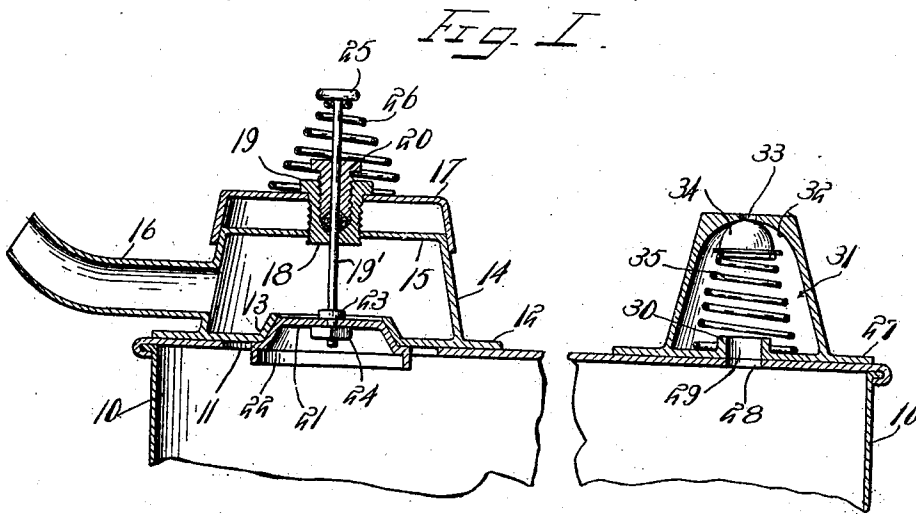


P. FAURE.
POURING SPOUT.
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980,768.

Patented Jan. 3, 1911.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER FAURE, OF PORTERSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.

POURING-SPOUT.

980,768.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 3, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER FAURE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portersville, in the county of Tulare, State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pouring-Spouts; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in pouring spouts for oil cans and for like vessels, and has for one of its objects to simplify and improve the construction and provide a device of this character whereby the flow of the oil may be controlled and all danger of loss by evaporation or leakage prevented.

With this and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereinafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claim; and, in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a portion of a can with the improvement applied and shown in sectional elevation, Fig. 2 is a plan view of a portion of the device shown in Fig. 1.

The improved device may be applied to cans of any size and of any form, or to cans employed for containing liquids of various kinds, but is more particularly applicable to cans for containing oil and from which the oil is to be discharged through a relatively contracted pouring spout, and for the purpose of illustration the improved device is shown applied to a conventional can, a portion of which is shown at 10 in section.

The improved device is designed to be located over a relatively large opening in the can and indicated at 11, and consists of a flat base member 12 bearing upon the can 10 and over the opening 11 and secured, preferably by soldering, to the can top. The base 12 is provided with a central opening surrounded by an upwardly directed converging flange 13, the interior of the flange forming a valve seat, as hereinafter explained.

Rising from the base 12 is a casing or shell preferably having converging sides 14 and a flat top 15 and with a pouring spout 16 leading from one side. Bearing over the shell 14 is a cap-like structure 17 with its

lower edges engaging the inclined wall 14 of the shell, as shown. The upper portion 15 of the shell is provided with a threaded central aperture, while the cap 17 is likewise provided with a corresponding aperture, and extending through the apertures of the members 15—17 is a threaded plug 18 having a flange 19 at the upper end which bears upon the outer face of the cap 17, and thus limits the downward movement of the plug. The threaded plug thus forms an effectual coupling means to unite the members 15—17, and braces and supports the plug, and prevents lateral movement thereof which would otherwise be liable to displace the plug from engagement with the relatively thin material of the shell 14. This is an important feature of applicant's device, as it obviates the necessity for employing a relatively heavy collar upon the shell to carry the plug, while at the same time supporting the plug with increased rigidity and without the necessity for increasing the thickness of the shell. The shell and its cap may thus be constructed from relatively thin metal, and thus decreases not only the weight but the cost of manufacture.

The plug 18 is formed with a central aperture through which a valve stem 19' passes, the plug being counterbored and internally threaded to receive a packing sleeve 20. By this means the stem 19' is effectually "packed" and leakage around the same prevented. Bearing upon the seat formed by the converging flange 13 is a valve represented as a whole at 21 and with its outer face inclined to correspond to the seat 13 and to bear oil-tight upon the same. The valve 21 is provided at its lower side with a surrounding flange 22 which forms a flat extension to bear against the body of the base 12, and thus increase the bearing surface of the flange, and increase its efficiency and oil-resisting qualities.

The stem 19' is provided with a shoulder or collar 23 which bears upon the upper face of the valve 21, and the valve is retained in position upon the stem by a binding nut 24 engaging the stem 19' below the valve 21, as shown. The stem 19' extends for a considerable distance above the cap 17 and terminates in a push button 25, and surrounding the stem between the button and the cap 17 is a coiled spring 26, the spring being preferably of conical form as shown, and operates to maintain the stem in its outward

position and thus maintain the valve 21 normally engaging its seat 13. By this simple means it will be obvious that so long as the stem 19' is not actuated by pressure applied to the button 25, the oil will not flow from the can, but when it is desired to discharge the oil, the stem 19' is compressed by pressure applied to the button 25, which movement operates the valve 21 and permits the oil to flow into the shell 14 and thence into the spout 16, and the flow will continue so long as the pressure is applied to the button. When it is desired to stop the flow this will be automatically accomplished by removing the pressure from the button and permitting the reaction of the spring 26 to immediately close the valve 21. An approved form of vent is also employed in connection with the discharge device, and the construction of this vent is shown at the left in Fig. 1, and consists of a base plate 27 soldered or otherwise secured to the top plate of the can 10 and over an aperture 28, the plate 27 being likewise provided with an aperture 29 registering with the aperture 28, and surrounded by a flange 30.

Rising from the plate 27 is an inclosing shell or chamber 31, preferably formed with converging sides and with a top 32 internally curved and provided with a vent aperture 33. Disposed within the chamber 31 and bearing against the inner curved face of the top 32 is a semi-globular valve 34, and bearing between the valve 34 and the bottom plate 27 is a relatively light spring 35, which operates to maintain the valve 34 against the vent 33 and thus shuts off ingress therethrough. When the pouring spout is being employed the difference in pressure between the space within the can

not occupied by the oil and the outside air will cause the valve 34 to be opened and the formation of a vacuum within the can thus prevented. By this simple means an automatically operating vent is produced, which renders the operation of the pouring spout certain, and prevents all danger of checking the flow by the formation of a vacuum in the can.

The improved device is simple in construction, can be inexpensively manufactured, and applied to cans of various sizes and forms and to cans employed for containing liquids of various kinds.

What is claimed is:—

A pouring spout attachment for cans comprising a shell having a valve seat in the bottom and a threaded aperture in the top, the side walls of the shell being converged and provided with a lateral pouring spout, a cap having a central aperture and engaging over said shell with its sides converging in conformity with the converging sides of the shell and engaging the same and maintaining the cap spaced from the shell, a plug extending through the aperture of the cap and flanged to bear upon the same and threaded to engage the threaded aperture of the shell, a valve engaging the seat of said shell, a stem extending from the valve and through the plug, a packing gland operating in the plug and around the stem, and a spring operating to maintain the stem yieldably in its outward position.

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

PETER FAURE.

Witnesses:

E. L. SCOTT,
M. E. DE WITT.