Aug. 11, 1942. C. M. PREISINGER 2,292,656

COMBINATION WALL FUEL OIL VENT AND FILL RECEPTACLE

Filed March 11, 1940 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

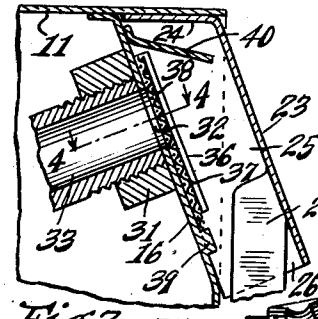


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

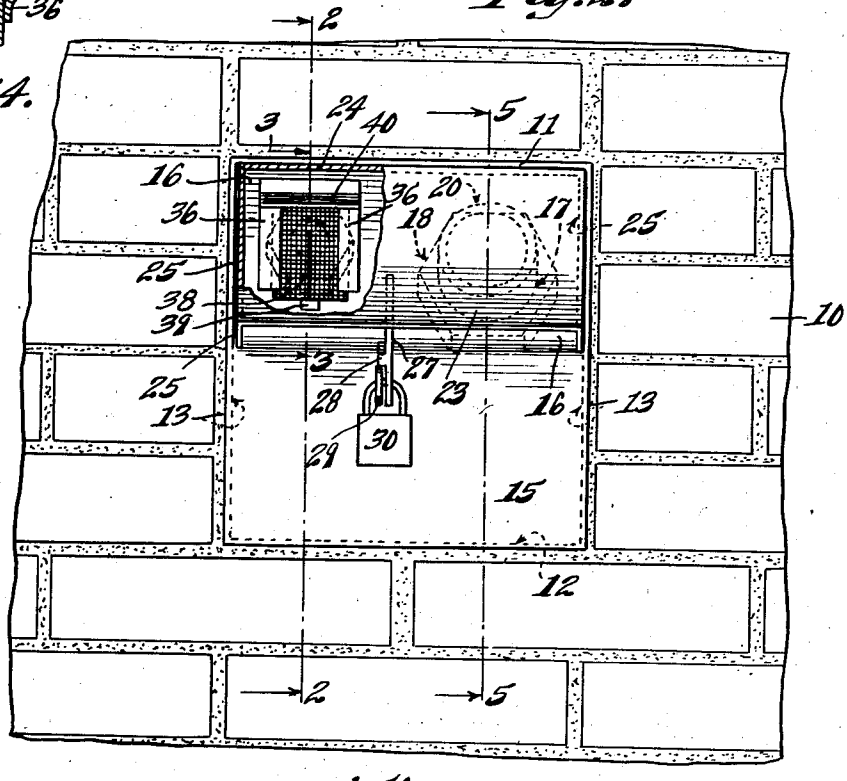


Fig. 1.

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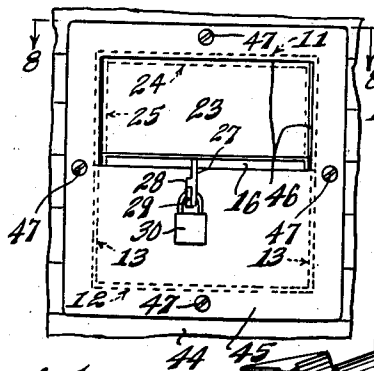


Fig. 7.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 8.

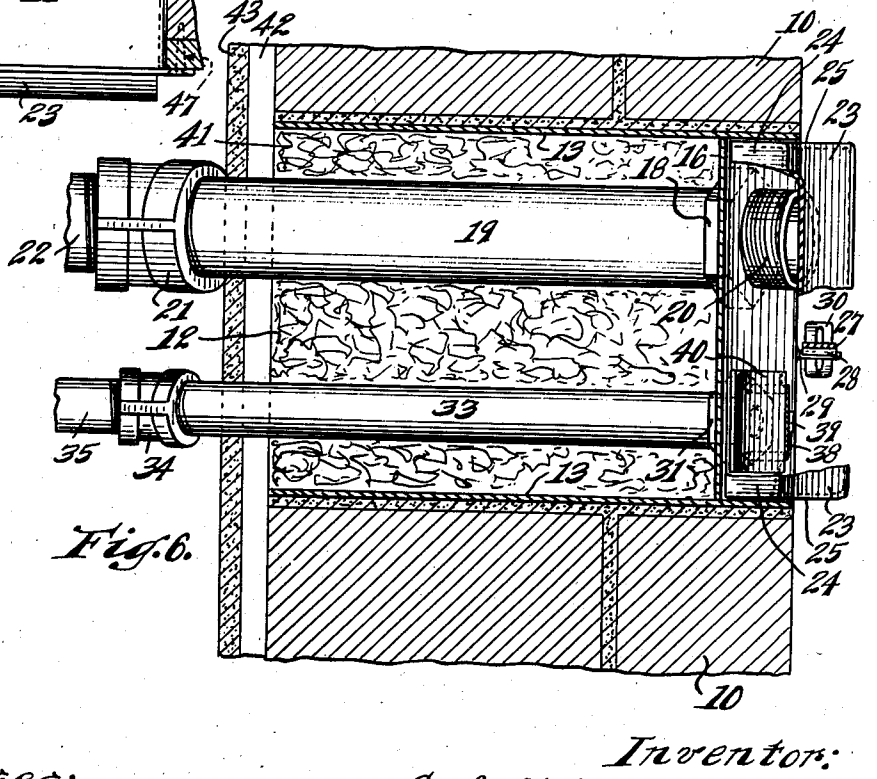


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,292,656

COMBINATION WALL FUEL OIL VENT AND FILL RECEPTACLE

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Application March 11, 1940, Serial No. 323,312

14 Claims. (Cl. 220—3.2)

This invention relates to a combination wall fuel oil vent and fill receptacle for basement tank installations in heating systems burning fuel oil.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and novel receptacle adapted to be fitted in the wall of a building and to receive and support the filling and vent pipes connected with the fuel tank, usually in a basement, and prevent the entrance of cold air into the building thereby preventing condensation of moisture into the tank and having means to cover and protect as well as seal the filling pipe while permitting the vent to remain open to the atmosphere so that the fumes from the oil may escape and still avoid an unsightly appearance and tampering with the pipes.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of the above character which may be conveniently applied in connection with buildings being erected or already built by occupying the exact space of a number of bricks or other masonry construction, as well as applied to a frame building, instead of requiring that the wall be chopped out or drilled, as in connection with the objectionable and unsightly installation heretofore in vogue, the present device serving to eliminate exposed ugly pipe fittings and providing a device which is simple in construction, easy and economical to manufacture and which serves to prevent malicious, spurious or mischievious tampering with the pipe or connections thereof, dropping articles into the tank through the pipe, or setting the same on fire, to prevent children swinging on the pipes or the same from becoming loose, as well as avoiding projections beyond the building line and staining of walls from rust and scale requiring repainting of same as well as the pipes.

Further objects and advantages will appear and be brought out more fully in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the installation applied to a masonry or brick building with a portion broken away to show the vent pipe;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a horizontal section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 2 with some insulation omitted;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing a modification of the device applied to a wooden or frame building; and

Fig. 8 is a horizontal section taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Referring to the drawings, and particularly to Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive, 10 designates a brick or masonry wall of a building having an opening, preferably rectangular in shape, in which a metallic receptacle or box is fitted and occupying the exact area of a number of bricks or blocks composing said wall structure usually above a cement or other foundation and secured in position as well as sealed around the same by the mortar. This box includes a top wall 11, a bottom wall 12, and side walls 13 forming a rectangular structure having an open back 14 in line with the inside of the wall. The front wall is designated at 15 and these various walls are secured together in a complete unitary structure as by welding or otherwise. The bottom portion 12 is flush with the front edges of the other walls and the wall structure of the building at the bottom portion and the upper or top portion 16 of the front wall 15 is inclined so as to slope back in rear of the front edges of the top and side walls providing an offset and a space in which certain parts are accommodated as will be later described. This set back wall portion 16 has a hole 17 and carries an internally threaded boss or ring 18 at the inside corresponding in diameter to the size of the hole 17 and the size of an inclined filling pipe 19. This pipe is externally threaded adjacent its outer end, as at 20 to engage the threaded boss 18 and project outwardly of the wall portion 16 a short distance perpendicularly thereto within the space formed by the sloping wall portion 16. The pipe 19 extends downwardly and inwardly at a slight inclination to insure the flow of oil and draining thereof into the tank when filling the latter and may be connected by a fitting 21 on the externally threaded inner end of the pipe 19 inside of the wall 10 and shown as an elbow for connection to a pipe 22 which leads to the tank for storing oil consumed in the heating system.

A removable inclined hood or cover 23 is provided over the projecting end of the filling pipe 19 parallel to the inclined or sloping wall portion 16 and is in the form of a metallic plate which closes and seals the open end of the pipe 19 and forms a protective hood against the entrance of

moisture, dirt or other foreign particles as well as tampering or dropping articles into the pipe and in fact prevents access thereto unless the cover or hood is removed. This cover or hood has a top flange 24 at an obtuse angle adapted to fit beneath the top wall 11 and side flanges 25 designed to fit within the side walls 13 so as to close all sides except the open bottom 26 which places the space thus enclosed in communication with the atmosphere. In order to secure the cover or hood 23 in position it is provided with suitable means for locking it while permitting convenient removal thereof, preferably in the form of a hasp structure. As shown, this includes a depending apertured arm 27 welded or otherwise rigidly secured to the inner face of the cover 23 in a plane at right angles thereto and projecting down at an acute angle below the open end of the hood and bottom edge thereof closely adjacent the portion 15 of the front wall where it is suitably apertured. A shoulder 28 is provided on one face of the hasp arm 27 and for support engages the top edge of an apertured hasp lug 29 similarly apertured to register with the aperture of the arm 27 to receive a padlock 30 thus sealing and locking the hood against the end of the filling pipe so as to prevent access to the latter. A similar but smaller internally threaded boss or ring 31 is provided at the other side of the box over a smaller hole 32 in the wall portion 16 spaced apart on either side of the transverse center of the receptacle or box. The hole 32 receives a vent pipe 33 which is smaller than the filling pipe 19 and has its externally threaded end screwed into the boss 31, but engages or abuts the wall 16 around the hole 32 which is made of the same size as the bore of the vent pipe 33. This vent pipe is similarly threaded to take a fitting or elbow 34 depending upon the location of the storage tank and has a pipe 35 connected thereto and leading to the tank for venting the fumes of the oil to the outside atmosphere from beneath the hood or cover 23 and the opening 26 at the bottom thereof. Thus, due to the fact that the vent pipe 33 stops at the wall portion 16, the vent pipe is not sealed by the cover 23 as is the projecting end of the filling pipe, but left freely open at all times.

In order to prevent insects, dirt or moisture in inclement weather, entering the vent pipe, as well as preventing access thereto or dropping articles into the tank through the vent pipe by those maliciously or mischieviously inclined, provision is made for closing the vent port. For this purpose, angular guide plates 36 are provided on the sloping top portion 16 of the front wall at either side of the opening 32 forming a guideway or groove 37 for a screen 38 which may be retained in position by a stop lug 39 at the bottom. A deflecting plate 40 may be provided on the wall portion 16 above the screen to prevent rain water from running into the vent pipe and protect the same when the cover is off for filling the tank through the port of the filling pipe 19.

When the device is installed in a wall and the pipe connections are made at the inside, the box may be filled with rock wool, balsam wool or other non-rusting insulating material 41 which will seal the box against the entrance of cold air to the inside, as well as eliminating the possibility of any heat loss through the metal or condensation of moisture running down into the oil in the tank. Strips or lathing 42 may be provided at the inside of the wall and over the open inner end of the box serving as an anchoring for plaster 43 or cement at the inside for further protection and appearance. By having the box or receptacle open at the inside flush with the inner face of the wall of the basement, it is apparent that when the pipes are put in place, the entire inside of the receptacle can be conveniently filled with the insulating material and pipes are indiscernible from this point.

In Figs 7 and 8 of the drawings, a modification is shown adapting the device for wooden or frame buildings in which the construction is the same as heretofore described, except that in this case the wall 44 has an opening cut therein in which the box may be mounted as previously described. However, the front wall is provided with a surrounding flange 45 projecting outwardly of the walls 11, 12 and 13 and fitting against the building wall 44, as well as limiting the displacement of the receptacle into the wall of the building from the outside. The inclined upper portion 16 of the front wall 15 is slit as at 46 by cutting or severing the metal in the form of a channel or inverted U-shaped form to produce the depressed upper wall portion 16 which slopes back and is secured to the inner faces of the top and side walls by welding, or in any other suitable manner as previously described. The receptacle is then secured in position by suitable fastening means, such as screws 47 passed through apertures in the flange 45 outwardly of each of the top, bottom and side walls of the receptacle and into the building wall 44. Otherwise the device is the same as heretofore described in connection with Figs. 1 to 6 of the drawings.

In the use of the device, it is only necessary to unlock the padlock 30 and remove the hood or cover plate 23 at pipe 19 so that the nozzle from the supply truck tank may be inserted therein or connected to the threads 20 for filling the tank through the pipe 19. Fumes will escape through the vent pipe 33 and when the storage tank has been filled, the hood or cover 23 is reapplied and locked to close the filling pipe while still permitting free access to the outside atmosphere through the vent pipe 33 at the screen or foraminous cover 32, the space beneath the hood or cover 23 and between it and the front wall portion 16 due to its angular formation with the bottom portion 15 at obtuse angles and the opening 26 at the bottom of said hood space. In this way the parts are protected in inclement weather and a very sightly appearance is provided compared with the old arrangement of pipes which project beyond the wall and tampering is prevented in addition to preventing exposure of the parts to rust or damage, and thereby greatly facilitating the filling of oil storage tanks as employed in heating systems or the like.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred form of construction for carrying my invention into effect, this is capable of variation and modification without departing from the spirit of the invention. I, therefore, do not wish to be limited to the precise details of construction set forth, but desire to avail myself of such variations and modifications as come within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a receptacle adapted to fit in an opening of a building wall and having a depressed outer wall portion, filling and vent pipes mounted in said

receptacle and having their open ends anchored in said depressed portion with the open end of the filling pipe extending slightly beyond the open end of the vent pipe and a hood over the open outer ends of the pipes seating against and sealing the open end of the filling pipe and spaced from the end of the vent pipe to permit venting through the vent pipe to the atmosphere.

2. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a receptacle adapted to fit flush with the inner and outer sides of a building wall when fitted in an opening therein, said receptacle having a front wall with an inclined upper portion set back and adapted to take the outer ends of filling and vent pipes, the filling pipe projecting and the vent pipe terminating flush with said inclined portion, a hood over and spaced from said inclined portion against the end of the filling pipe and spaced from the outer end of the vent pipe and providing a space therebeneath between it and the inclined portion communicating with the atmosphere at the bottom and a deflecting plate on the front wall and projecting over the open end of the vent pipe.

3. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a receptacle adapted to fit flush with the inner and outer sides of a building wall when fitted in an opening therein, said receptacle having a front wall with an inclined depressed upper portion adapted to take the outer ends of filling and vent pipes and in which they are anchored, a removable hood over said inclined portion beneath the top and between the sides of the receptacle and providing a space therebeneath communicating with the atmosphere at the bottom, there being an extension at the outer end of the filling pipe between the inclined upper portion and the hood and engaged by the latter to close the outer end of the filling pipe and an inclined deflector on the inclined portion of the front wall above the outer end of the vent pipe to protect the same when the hood is off and means for locking said hood in position.

4. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a rectangular metallic receptacle closed on all sides except the back, the receptacle having a front wall with a rearwardly sloping portion beneath the top thereof adapted to receive and anchor the ends of inclined filling and vent pipes and a hood removably fitting against the inner faces of the top and sides of the receptacle in a depression formed by said sloping portion and closing the space therebetween at the top and sides and open at the bottom, there being a pipe portion at the outer end of the filling pipe between the sloping portion of the front wall and the hood and engaged by the latter to seal the outer open end of the filling pipe, the outer open end of the vent pipe being spaced from the hood.

5. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a rectangular metallic receptacle, the receptacle having a front wall with a rearwardly sloping portion beneath the top thereof, inclined filling and vent pipes in the receptacle and mounted in and extending through the sloping portion and a hood fitting in a depression formed by said sloping portion and closing the space therebetween at the top and sides and open at the bottom, said hood engaging against and adapted to close and seal the projecting end of the filling pipe mounted through said sloping portion and disposed over to protect the vent end of a vent pipe also mounted in said sloping portion by extending in spaced relation over the vent pipe and means for sealing said receptacle at the inside.

6. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a rectangular metallic receptacle closed on all sides except at the inner side corresponding to the inner side of a wall opening in which the receptacle is adapted to be fitted, the receptacle having a front wall with a rearwardly sloping portion beneath the top thereof, filling and vent pipes anchored through said portion and a hood fitting in a depression formed by said sloping portion and closing the space there between at the top and sides and open at the bottom, said hood fitting against and adapted to close and seal the projecting end of a filling pipe mounted through said sloping portion and protect the vent end of a vent pipe also mounted in said sloping portion, and means co-acting between the hood and front wall to support and lock the hood in position.

7. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a rectangular metallic receptacle, the receptacle having a front wall with a rearwardly sloping top portion set back beneath the top thereof having openings to take filling and vent pipes and a hood fitting in a depression formed by and spaced from said sloping portion and closing the space therebetween at the top and sides and open at the bottom, means for locking the hood in position or permitting removal thereof, a screen over the opening in the sloping portion adapted to receive the end of the vent pipe and a deflecting plate over the screen.

8. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a rectangular metallic receptacle, the receptacle having a front wall with a rearwardly sloping top portion beneath the top thereof apertured for receiving filling and vent pipes therethrough with the end of the filling pipe projecting and a hood fitting against the projecting end of the filling pipe in a depression formed by and in spaced parallel relation said sloping portion and closing the space therebetween at the top and sides and open at the bottom, a foraminous cover removably mounted on the sloping portion over the vent pipe aperture and a rust proof filling in the receptacle, said receptacle being sealed at its inner end.

9. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a receptacle having closed surrounding walls and an outer wall, the inner end of the receptacle being open, said outer wall having a depressed portion forming a space below the top of the receptacle, pipes, means for mounting said pipes through said depressed portion, one pipe being a filling pipe and the other a vent pipe, a hood removably secured in said space formed by the depressed portion at the outer part of the receptacle, the filling pipe having a portion projecting outwardly from the depressed portion with an open end closed by said hood and the hood being spaced from the outer end of the vent pipe and means for securing said receptacle in a wall opening of a building.

10. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a receptacle having closed surrounding walls and an outer wall, the inner end of the

receptacle being open, said outer wall having a depressed portion forming a space below and adjacent the top thereof, inclined filling and vent pipes in the receptacle, means for mounting said pipes through said depressed portion, means for attaching the receptacle to a wall in an opening therein, a cover plate having a top flange and side flanges fitted in the space against the depressed portion to seal the filling pipe projecting through said depressed portion and extending in spaced relation over and covering the vent pipe communicating therethrough and supported thereby, said space being open at the bottom and a hasp structure between the cover plate and the outer wall for locking the cover in position.

11. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a rectangular metallic receptacle having imperforate top, bottom and side walls and open at the back, and a front wall having its top portion sloping back and provided with one or more openings to receive filling and vent pipes in inclined positions normal to said sloping top portion and a hood plate fitting the receptacle at the top sloping portion, the filling pipe having a portion projecting outwardly from the sloping portion with an open end closed by said hood and the outer end of the vent pipe being spaced from the hood.

12. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a front plate having a depressed portion, a fill pipe anchored at said depressed portion and projecting outwardly therefrom, a vent pipe also anchored at said depressed portion, open therethrough and terminating thereat, and a cover having spacing means on the under side fitting against said depressed portion to support the cover in spaced relation to said plate and depressed portion thereof to form a space therebetween open at the bottom, said hood overhanging said front plate and adapted to be locked to the front plate, said cover closing against the open end of the fill pipe and being spaced from the open end of the vent pipe.

13. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a front plate having an inclined depressed upper portion, a fill pipe anchored at said depressed portion and projecting therefrom, a vent pipe also anchored at said depressed portion, opening therethrough and terminating flush therewith, and a hood having a top and sides fitting against said depressed portion to form a space therebetween open at the bottom, said hood having means to support and lock the same to said front plate in overhanging relation thereto.

14. A wall terminal receptacle for the outer ends of fuel oil tank venting and filling pipes, comprising a receptacle having imperforate top, bottom and side walls and a front wall having its top portion slit along the top and side walls in spaced relation to the outer edges to form a flange, the separated top portion sloping back and provided with one or more openings to receive filling and vent pipes in inclined positions and the surrounding flange formed by the marginal portion of the front wall outwardly of the top, bottom and side walls of the receptacle being adapted for attachment to a building wall around an opening therein in which the receptacle is fitted, a hood plate fitting the receptacle and removably mounted on the sloping portion beneath the top and between the sides to form a space therebeneath closed at the top and sides and open at the bottom between it and the sloping portion and means to removably secure the hood plate in position to the front wall.

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