May 31, 1949. L. M. BELL 2,471,716

BARREL SPUT

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Fig. 1.

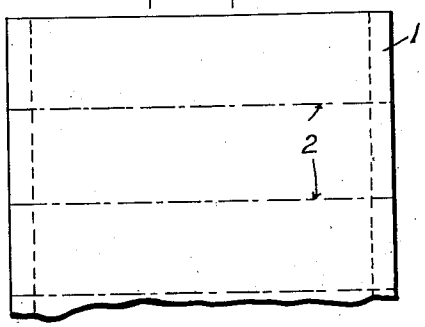


Fig. 2.

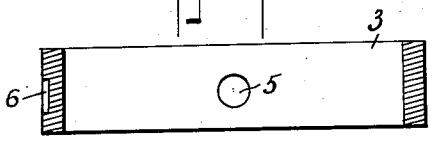


Fig. 3.

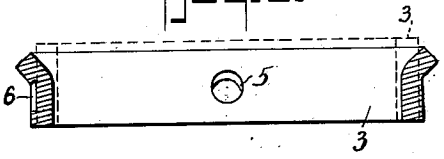


Fig. 4.

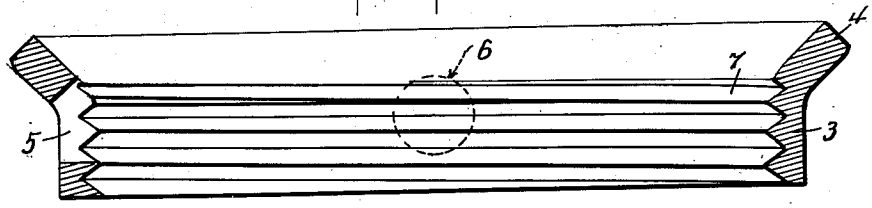


Fig. 5.

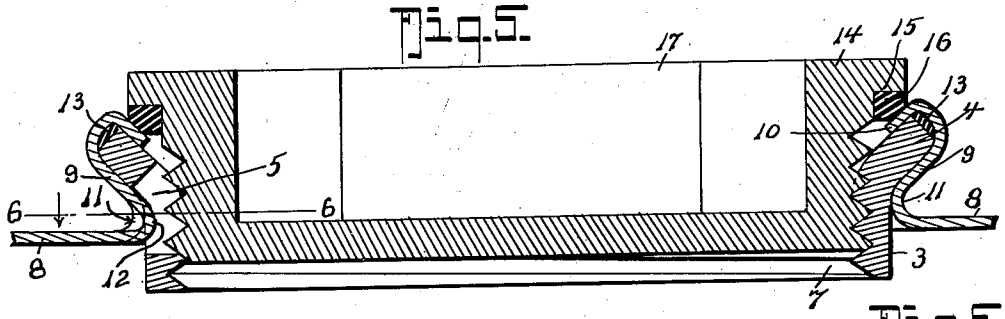


Fig. 7.

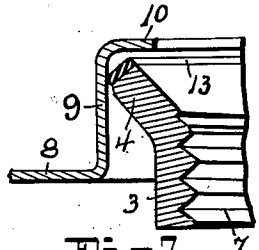


Fig. 8.

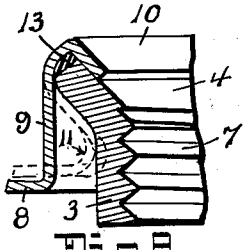
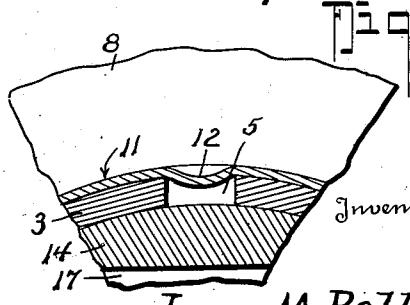


Fig. 6.



Inventor,

Leon M. Bell,

By Albert E. Dieterich,

Attorney.

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Fig. 9.

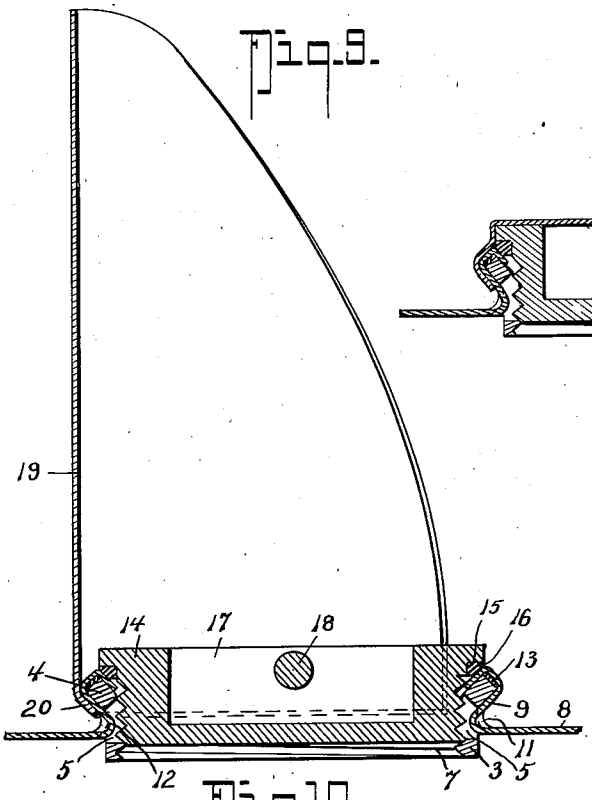


Fig. 11.

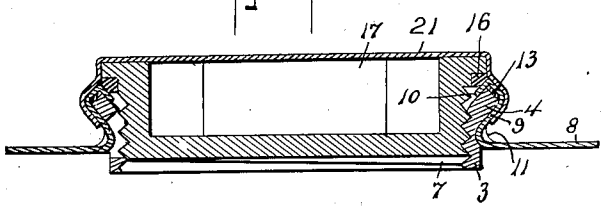
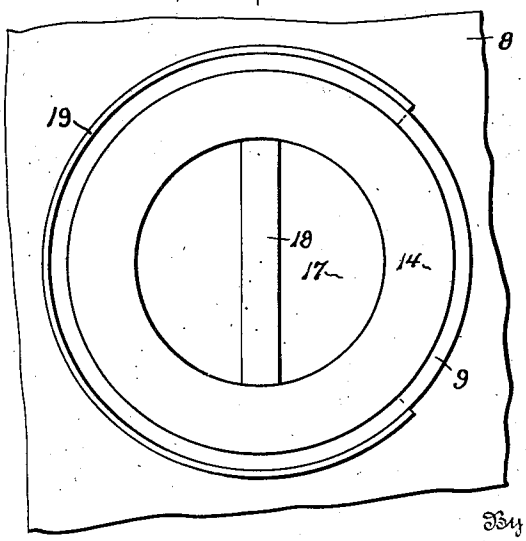


Fig. 10.



Inventor,
Leon M. Bell,
By Albert E. Dieterich,
Attorney.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,471,716

BARREL SPUT

Leon M. Bell, Portsmouth, Ohio; Pauline Welch Bell executrix of said Leon M. Bell, deceased

Application March 12, 1945, Serial No. 582,383

2 Claims. (Cl. 285—49)

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My invention, which relates to a novel sput and a novel means for making same, has for its primary object to reduce cost of manufacture of sputs by employing standard steel tubing or standard steel pipe having the proper diameters, purchased in random lengths, and reducing waste by the elimination of practically all scrap.

Again it is an object to provide a sput and its combination with a barrel or tank, so constructed and combined so as to provide a fluid tight connection or joint between the barrel or tank.

Other objects will in part be obvious and in part be pointed out hereinafter.

To the attainment of the above objects and ends, the invention also resides in those novel steps of manufacture, details of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter described in detail and then specifically pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a portion of a tubing or standard pipe from which the ferrules are cut.

Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of a ferrule cut from the tubing of Fig. 1, the first step in the method of manufacturing a sput.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing the second and third steps of manufacture.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Figs. 2 and 3 showing the finished sput.

Fig. 5 is a vertical central section showing the sput secured in the mouth of a barrel or tank.

Fig. 6 is a detail section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a detail view showing the first step in assembling the sput with the tank collar.

Fig. 8 shows the second step of the same, while the third or final step is indicated in dotted lines and results in the complete assembly of Fig. 5.

Fig. 9 is a detail vertical sectional view showing a spout attached to the tank.

Fig. 10 is a top plan view of the same.

Fig. 11 is a view similar to Fig. 5 showing a cap seal in place.

In the drawing, in which like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures, 1 indicates a portion of steel tubing which is to be cut into suitable lengths along the dot and dash lines 2 to produce ferrules 3 (Fig. 2). The ferrule 3 has one or more holes 5 and/or recesses 6 punched or drilled in the side wall.

The ferrules 3 (Fig. 3) shown in dotted line, are sized to the proper diameter then have one end flared or rolled to an angle of about 45°, as at 4. After sizing and flaring one end of the ferrule by any well known means, a thread 7 is cut on the inner side of the ferrule 3. This completes a sput as shown in Fig. 4.

The barrel or tank 8 is provided with a neck 9 having an end portion 10 which, when a sput is

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inserted in the neck 9 is rolled or pressed under the end of the flared part 4 of the sput, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, a gasket 13 being interposed between the end of the flared portion 4 and the bend of the neck 9, 10 (see Fig. 8).

The closure cap 14 is flanged, to provide a shoulder 15 and threaded to fit into the sput threads 7, a gasket 16 being carried by the cap 14 to make a fluid tight contact with the bent over end 10 of the neck 9, as shown in Fig. 5.

When the neck 9 of the tank is rolled or pressed in to fit around the sput, as at 11, portions of the same are pressed or stamped into the recesses 6 and/or holes 5 as at 12 in Figs. 5 and 6. This keeps the sput from turning in the neck.

As will be seen by reference to Fig. 5 the hole 5 communicates with the interior of the barrel or tank and serves as a drain opening when cap or plug 14 is removed. The cap or plug 14 is preferably formed with a recess 17 of angular form in plan, to receive a suitable wrench, not shown, or a cross bar 18 may be provided (see Fig. 9).

The provision of holes 5 enables the plug 14 to serve as a valve, as by slightly unscrewing the plug, liquid within the tank can be poured out via a hole 5 but when the plug 14 is screwed in tight gasket 16 seals off escape of liquid from the vessel.

In Figs. 9 and 10 I have shown how a spout 19 may be attached to the barrel or tank for pouring purposes. The larger end of the spout is rolled or pressed under the part 9, as at 20. By making the spout of resilient metal it may be attached and detached at will if desired.

Fig. 11 shows how a cap seal 21 may be placed over the neck 9 and rolled or pressed under the neck.

From the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing it is thought the construction, operation and advantages of my sput and the advantages resultant in its method of manufacture, will be clear to those skilled in the art to which it appertains.

What I claim is:

1. A metallic vessel having an opening provided with a neck; a sput in said neck and comprising a section of a metal tube of a proper diameter and having an outwardly flared end, a gasket on the outer edge of said end, said section having at least one recess in its outer wall-face, said neck being in tight contact with the surfaces of said flared end and embracing said gasket and having a portion projected into said recess for purposes described.

2. A metallic vessel having an opening provided with a neck, a sput in said neck and comprising a section of a metal tube of a proper diameter to fit said opening and having an outwardly flared end, a gasket on the outer edge of said end, said neck being in tight contact with the surfaces of

said flared end and embracing said gasket, and means for holding said sput from swivelling in said neck.

LEON M. BELL.

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