Jan. 31, 1939. R. S. FELLOWS ET AL 2,145,759

ANTISIPHON DEVICE FOR FUEL TANKS

Original Filed Feb. 9, 1937

Fig. 1.

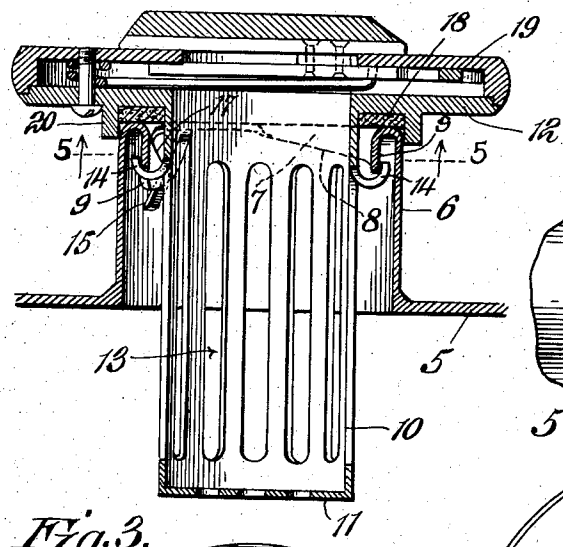


Fig. 2.

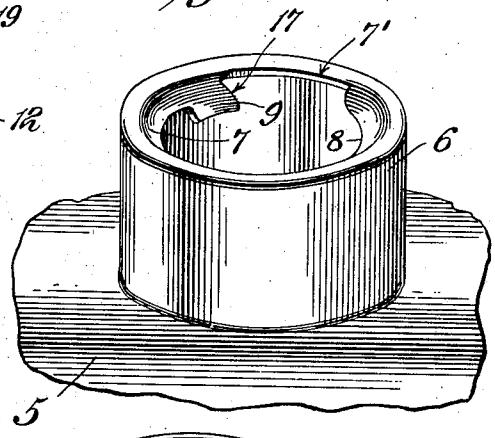


Fig. 3.

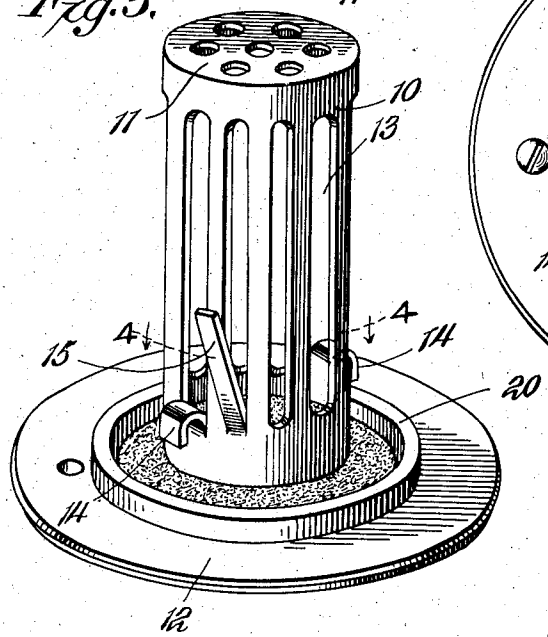


Fig. 4.

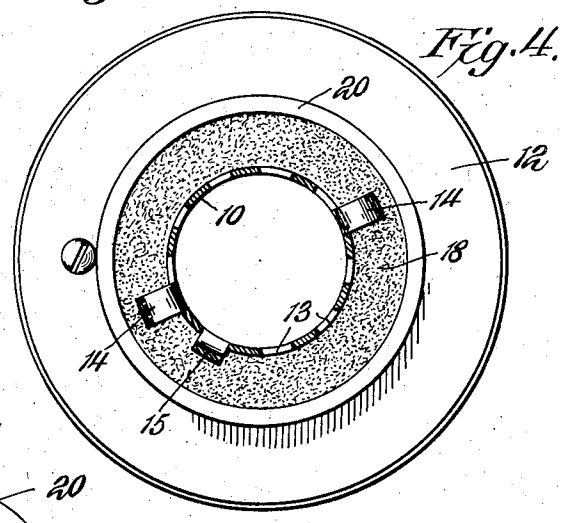
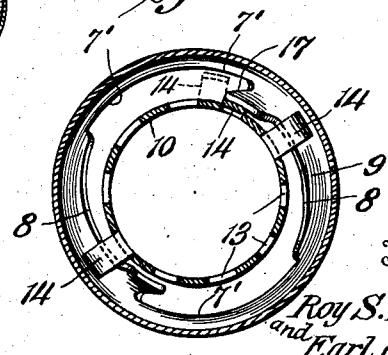


Fig. 5.



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ANTISIPHON DEVICE FOR FUEL TANKS

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Application February 9, 1937, Serial No. 124,879
Renewed July 7, 1938

1 Claim. (Cl. 220—86)

The present invention relates to an anti-siphoning device for fuel tanks of automobiles and the like, and has for its principal object to provide an attachment permanently fixed to the neck of the tank to prevent the siphoning of fuel therefrom.

A further object is to provide a device of this character which may be placed in position without the use of special tools, which does not interfere with the normal use of the filler cap for filling purposes, which is strong and durable, relatively inexpensive to manufacture and otherwise well adapted for the purposes for which the same is intended.

Other objects and advantages reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part thereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout and in which:

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through the neck of a tank with the anti-siphoning device shown in position thereon;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the neck showing the locking flange;

Figure 3 is an inverted perspective view of the anti-siphon device.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view taken substantially on a line 4—4 of Figure 3, and

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken substantially on a line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, wherein for the purpose of illustration I have disclosed a preferred embodiment of the invention, the numeral 5 designates a fuel tank having a neck 6 rising therefrom, said neck having its upper edge bent inwardly and downwardly to form a flange 7. At spaced intervals the flange 7 is formed with inclined cam edges 8 terminating in locking tongues 9. Portions of the flange 7 are cut away as shown at 7' for a purpose hereinafter explained. Inserted downwardly in the neck is an anti-siphon device which includes a perforated tube 10 having a perforated bottom 11, said tube being open at its upper end and provided with a flange 12 which rests upon the upper edge of the neck 6, as clearly illustrated in Figure 1 of the drawing.

The perforations of the tube may be of any form, the present embodiment illustrating slotted openings 13 of a suitable size to permit the fuel to enter the tank through a conventional filler nozzle generally inserted through the end of the neck.

A portion of the material from which the slots 13 are formed is bent outwardly to form one or more locking lugs 14 which upon the insertion of the tube 10 into the neck 6 will enter the cut-out portion 7' and upon a turning movement will engage under the flanges 7. A spring-like locking tongue 15 is also provided which likewise is formed from part of the material cut from the tube 10 to form the slots 13, said tongue having its free end bent outwardly from the tube at an inclined angle and adapted to have its side edge ride over the eccentrically curved edge 16 of the tongues 9 by a turning movement of the cap 12 to a position back of the rear edge 17 of said tongues, whereby the device will be locked in posi-

It will be apparent from an inspection of Figures 3 and 5 of the drawing that the tongue 15 is spaced with respect to one of the lugs 14 to occupy a position for engaging the opposite edges of the tongue 9 to prevent rotary movement of the cap after the same has been placed in position.

A suitable gasket 18 may be interposed between the upper edge of the neck and the cap 12 to prevent rattling. The cap 12 has also mounted thereon a tank closure cap indicated generally at 19, forming the subject-matter of a co-pending application. The under side of the cap 12 is also provided with a depending flange 20 positioned outwardly of the neck 6 to prevent the insertion of a tool between the neck and the cap to force the removal of the cap.

What we claim is:

An anti-siphon device for fuel tanks comprising in combination a tank having a fuel neck rising therefrom and provided with an inturned, downwardly positioned flange, tongues projecting from the flange, a tube positioned in the neck having its bottom end closed and a flange on its upper end for seating upon the neck, said tube having spaced longitudinally extending strips of material cut from its walls to provide slotted openings in the tube, certain of said strips being unsevered from the tube at one end and reduced in length with their free ends bent outwardly from the slots thus formed in the tube into substantially U-form to provide locking lugs engageable with said flange and another of said unsevered strips having its free end bent outwardly at an angle inclined from the longitudinal axis of the tube and providing a spring locking tongue cooperating with one of said lugs to engage opposite edges of one of the tongues of said flange to secure the tube against rotation.

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