No. 626,034. Patented May 30, 1899.

C. PEUSS.

SPOUT AND VENT FOR OIL CANS.

(Application filed Apr. 12, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

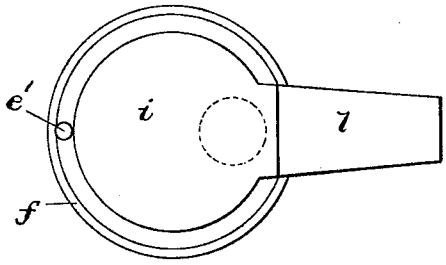


Fig. 3.

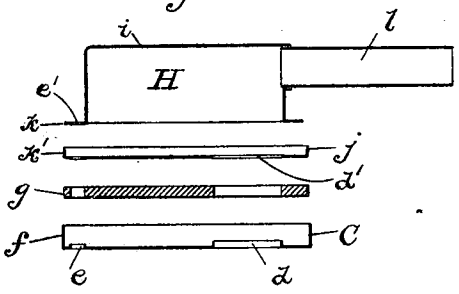


Fig. 2.

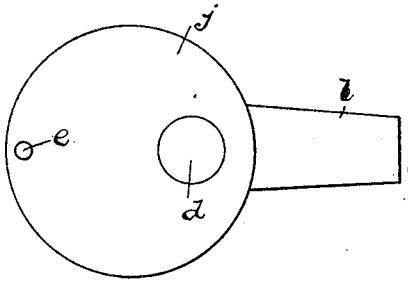


Fig. 4.

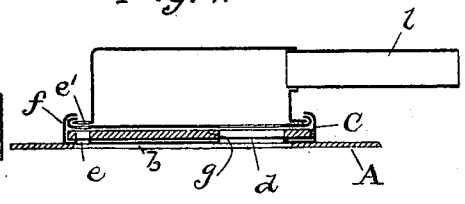
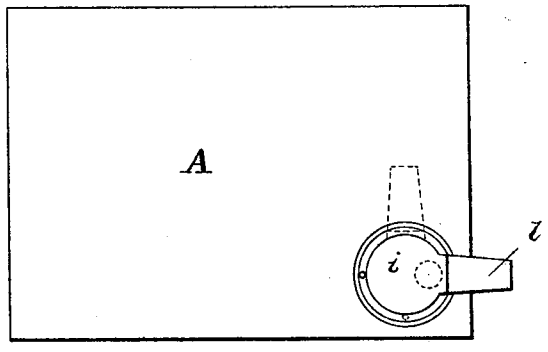


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
Charles B. Mann Jr.
George Koether

Inventor:
Carl Peuss
By Chas B. Mann
Attorney.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL PEUSS, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

SPOUT AND VENT FOR OIL-CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,034, dated May 30, 1899.

Application filed April 12, 1899. Serial No. 712,710. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL PEUSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spouts and Vents for Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved spout for oil-cans.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of spout and vent combined.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of the spout, the nozzle being extended in position to pour out or fill in. Fig. 2 is an inverted or upside down plan view of same. Fig. 3 shows a vertical section of the several parts, separately, constituting the spout and vent. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the spout, all parts being united. Fig. 5 is a top view of a can, showing the spout applied.

The top A of the can has a hole *b*, over which the circular base C of the spout is soldered.

The spout comprises a stationary circular base C, having an oil-hole *d*, an air-vent hole *e*, and an upflange *f* around its rim. Upon this base is a disk *g*, of suitable packing material, such as cork, having corresponding oil-hole and vent-holes. The metal of the base where the oil-hole *d* is cut out has an upward bur around the edge of the hole to prevent the cork disk from turning.

I provide a circular drum H, having a flat top *i*, a flat bottom *j*, and a circular wall, and the bottom surface *j* of this drum rests upon and wholly covers the packing-disk *g* and is revoluble thereon. This drum has a nozzle. The top *i* and circular walls are stamped in one piece of sheet metal and an outward lateral flange *k* projects all around at the base of the circular wall. This lateral circular base-flange affords room for an air-vent hole *e'*, located outside of the drum H, and this flange also serves as the means by which the drum revolves in the upflange *f* on the stationary base C. The bottom *j* of the drum is attached to the circular wall by a rim-flange *k'*, which takes up around the outward flange *k* on the circular wall, and this rim-flange *k'* is crimped inward and is flattened down on the said outward flange *k*. The air-vent hole *e'* in the outside flange of the revoluble drum opens through the bottom *j* and also an oil-hole *d'*. These two holes, when the drum H is turned in the open position, register with the corresponding holes *e d* in the stationary base C. Thus the oil will pass through the holes *d d'*, communicating between the can-body and drum H, and the air to vent the can-body will pass through the holes *e e'* in the flange and entirely outside of the drum. The nozzle *l* is a plain tube projecting laterally from the circular wall of the drum. It will now be seen that this drum and nozzle-tube are to be turned to one position with tube projecting over and beyond the side of the drum to pour out oil or to enable oil to be filled into the can, and the same parts are to be turned to the other position (denoted by broken lines in Fig. 5) to close the holes and make the can air-tight. This operation of turning the nozzle is not new, but the same as in other oil-can spouts; but the construction of the parts here shown is different. The entire flat bottom surface of the circular drum rests upon and completely covers the surface of the packing-disk *g* and will be air-tight, although the bottom presses on the disk lightly and the drum therefore will turn easily. As the air-vent hole *e* is in the flange outside of the revoluble drum it can be readily opened by a pointed instrument when it gets clogged up, whereas in constructions where the vent-hole is concealed it is difficult, if not impossible, to open it when it becomes clogged or sealed by gum or dirt.

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

A spout and vent for oil-cans comprising a stationary base, C, having an oil-hole and a vent-hole, and a circular upward flange, *f;* a circular drum having a top and a flat bottom, *j*, with a lateral circular base-flange outside of the drum and a vent-hole, *e'*, in said flange and an oil-hole opening into the drum the said lateral circular base-flange fitting loosely in the said upward flange so as to turn; and a nozzle, *l*, projecting laterally from the circular wall of the drum, as shown and described.

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

CARL PEUSS.

Witnesses:
GEO. KOETHER,
CHAS. B. MANN.