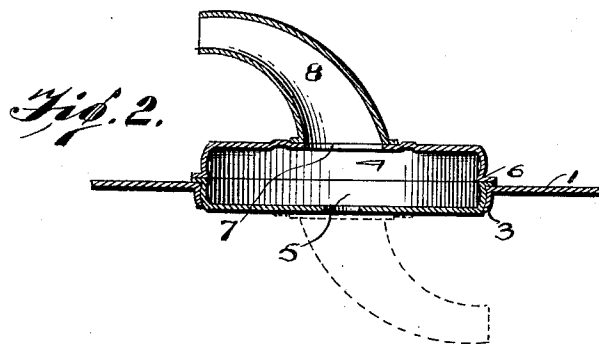
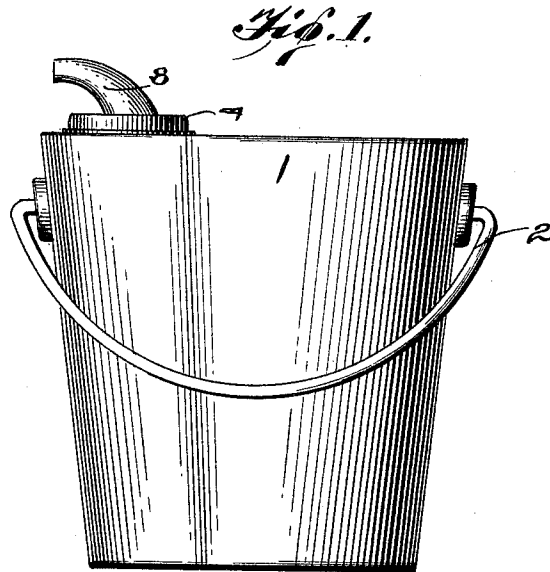


J. D. MELVIN.
OIL CAN SPOUT.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 14, 1910.

1,005,730.

Patented Oct. 10, 1911.



Inventor
Joe D. Melvin

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOE D. MELVIN, OF SHERMAN, TEXAS.

OIL-CAN SPOUT.

1,005,730.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 10, 1911.

Application filed December 14, 1910. Serial No. 597,283.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOE D. MELVIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sherman, in the county of Grayson and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Can Spouts, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to an oil can attachment.

The principal object of the same is to produce an attachment which will serve as a stopper and may also be used as a spout for a can.

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is an elevation of the can supplied with the improved spout. Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the spout.

Referring to the accompanying drawings by numerals, it will be seen that there is shown a can 1, which is of any desired type, and which is preferably provided with the handle 2. The top of the can is provided near the edge with an opening provided with an inturned flange 3, in which the spout fits. The spout comprises a pair of cup-shaped sections 4 and 5, which are provided with outstanding flanges 6 by means of which the sections are secured together. The sides of the sections are outwardly bulged as clearly shown in Fig. 2 to cause the spout to be more firmly held within the opening. One of the cups is provided with a central opening 7, and with a discharge spout 8 communicating with the opening. The remaining cup preferably has its central portion surrounded by a weakened portion so that the central portion may be easily removed to form an opening in the cup thus permitting communication with the interior of the cup from that side. If desired, however, the weakened portion may be done away with, and an opening formed by merely sticking a sharp instrument through the cup.

In the operation, the can being full of liquid and it is desired to close the opening, the spout 8 is inserted through the opening, and one portion of the cup passed through the opening until it is firmly wedged into place. The flange 6 prevents any danger of the spout going entirely within the can. In the form shown in Fig. 2 the bulged sides of the spout cause them to fit more tightly into place. When it is desired to use the contents of the can the cup is pried loose and the spout withdrawn from the can. An opening is formed in the cup 5 by breaking out the central portion surrounded by the weakened portion, or by cutting an opening with a sharp instrument, and the cup is then inserted into the opening as shown in Fig. 2. In this position the contents of the can flow through the opening in the cup 5 and out through the spout 8.

What I claim is:—

1. A can attachment comprising a pair of cup sections, the sides of said sections being curved to cause said sections to be firmly wedged within an opening formed within the can, one of said sections provided with an outlet spout and the other of said sections adapted to be perforated to permit access to the interior of said cups.

2. A can attachment comprising a perforated cup, a spout secured to said cup and surrounding said perforation, the side of said cup being bowed outwardly and terminating in an outwardly extending flange, and an imperforate cup having outwardly bowed sides terminating in an outwardly extending flange secured to said first mentioned flange.

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

JOE D. MELVIN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. BOTSELL,
C. T. FREEMAN.