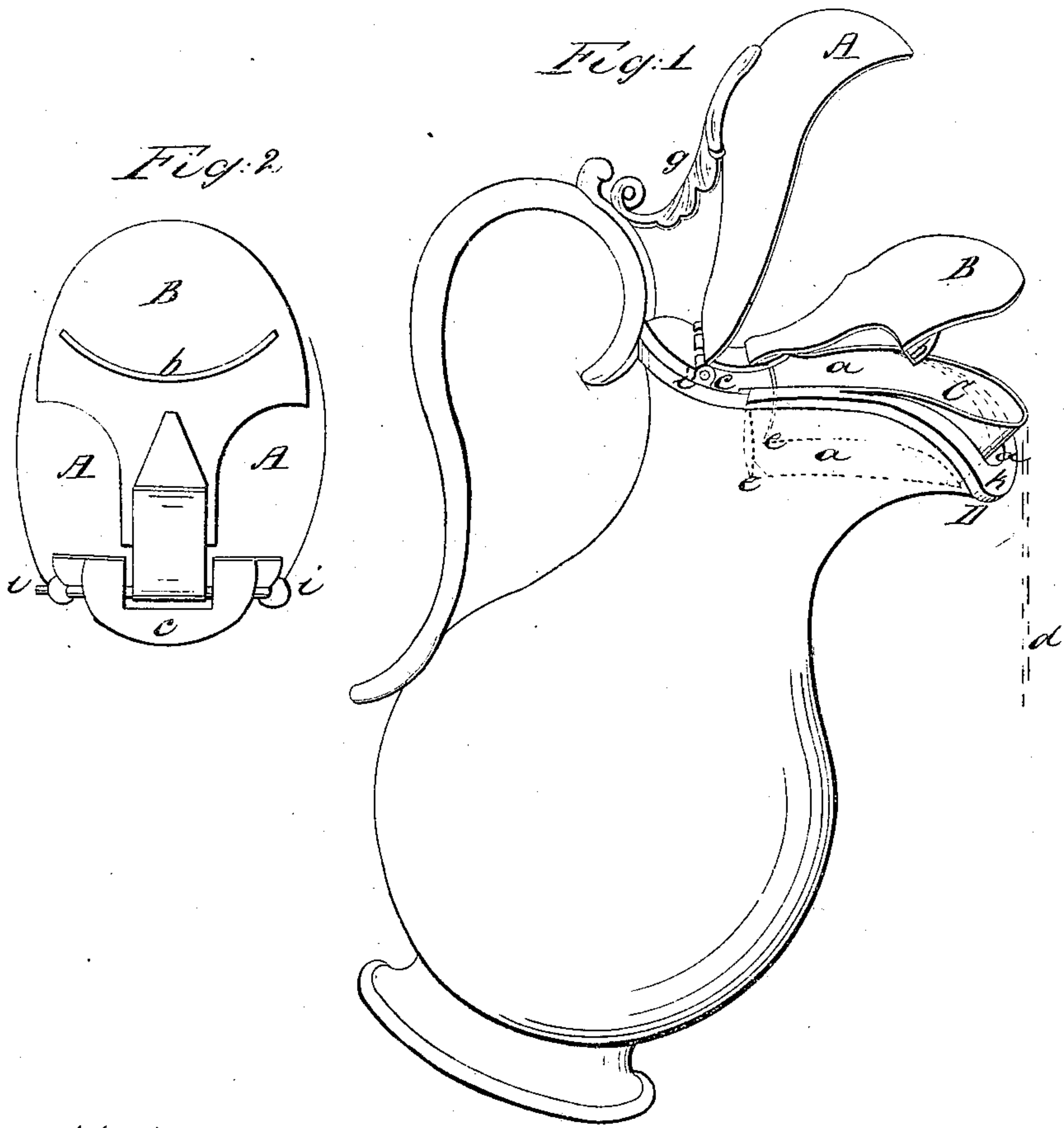


D. Baker,
Pitcher Lid,

N^o 28726.

Patented June 19, 1860.



Witnesses
J. McKerson
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Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID BAKER, OF HARWICH, MASSACHUSETTS.

SPOUT AND SIDE OF PITCHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 28,726, dated June 19, 1860; Reissued November 5, 1872, No. 5,129.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID BAKER, of Harwich, in the county of Barnstable and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful improvement in the spouts and lids of pitchers and other vessels for containing and dispensing syrup, molasses, and other liquids; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in providing the spouts of molasses pitchers or other vessels with a receiving chamber, either separately or in combination with an inner lid, the same being so disposed and arranged as to prevent the drippings of the liquids reaching the outside of the cup or vessel (as is the case with spouts of the ordinary construction) the same being arrested, and returned back into the vessel by a channel formed between the spout, and an outer lip surrounding the same.

I will now proceed to describe the construction and operation of this invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a pitcher, which I have constructed for holding, and dispensing molasses or other liquids; the same being represented slightly inclined, as in the act of pouring the liquid therefrom. Fig. 2, is a front elevation, showing the interior of the outer, and inner lid with their appendages.

This invention is applicable to all vessels from which it may be desirable to draw, or pour liquids, without soiling the outside. Said vessels with their spouts, lids, and other appendages, may be constructed, either wholly, or in part, of any metallic substance, of glass, of china, or of any convenient material.

It is well known that in using a pitcher, or any other vessel of the ordinary construction, for dispensing liquids, the utmost care will not insure against the accumulation of the liquid upon the outside, rendering it unsightly, soiling other articles with which it may come in contact, and requiring it to be often cleaned, and rubbed, thereby soon impairing the polish of most metallic vessels. To obviate these annoyances, is the object of this invention. These

vessels may be constructed in any of the usual forms, arranging the spout, and outer wall or lip (which surrounds the spout) in such a manner as to form the channel or passage *a, a, a*, Fig. 1, by which the drippings may be arrested, and conducted back and deposited in the vessel; thus avoiding the outward soiling of the vessel, and saving the liquid. This channel may be formed by placing the piece C, (which forms the spout) within the lip D, as shown in the drawing; or the spout C, may be continuous of the material forming the body of the vessel, and a piece corresponding to the lip D, placed without to form the channel; the result being the same. The bottom of this channel, or groove, is inclined downward, so that when the vessel is set down, or held level, whatever liquid it may contain will run toward the back part of the vessel, and be delivered at the orifices *e, e*, depositing itself in the body of liquid within the vessel. These orifices being located at or near the back part of the vessel, the liquid cannot pass up through them in the contrary direction, while in the act of pouring from the spout (if the vessel is not filled so full as to overflow them) for the surface of the liquid recedes therefrom, in seeking its level, when the vessel is inclined forward.

The outer lip D, is so constructed, by means of a small cap, or rim, as seen at *k*, Fig. 1, as to form a receptacle, which prevents any small quantity of liquid (which may not have had sufficient time to escape) from running over and getting upon the outside, while in the act of using the vessel.

The object of the inner lid B, is to shut off the flow of the liquid when desirable.

The object of the segment *b*, seen in Fig. 1, and Fig. 2, is to prevent any liquid that may adhere to the lid, or faucet B, from running down upon the hinge at *i, i*, Fig. 2, while standing open.

The outer lid A, A, Fig. 2, has a short lever *c*, attached to it, extending back of the pivot *i, i*, Fig. 2, on which both lids turn. This lever is so arranged that in the act of lifting the outer lid A, to its full height the inner lid B, is thereby raised to a sufficient height, for the liquid to pass under it.

It will be seen in the drawing Fig. 1, that the relative length, or extent, and position of the spout C, and the lip D, is such that the liquid falling perpendicularly in the act

of pouring from the spout, will overreach and pass clear of the channel *a, a, a*, and lip *D*, as seen at *d*, Fig. 1, thus avoiding any necessity of soiling the vessel outwardly.

5 The operation is as follows: Placing the thumb upon the lifter *g*, which is attached to the lid *A*, Fig. 1, and raising the same to its full height; in the act of which the lever *c*, (being fixed to the outer lid *A*, Fig. 2,) comes in contact with the inner lid *B*, lifting it sufficiently high for the passage of the liquid; as shown in Fig. 1. The vessel is then to be suitably inclined, and when 15 the required quantity is drawn therefrom, the flow of the liquid may be suddenly checked (if desired) by allowing the inner lid *B*, to close, which if its own weight is found (in any case) insufficient, it may be

made effectual by a slight touch of the 20 finger, keeping the vessel still inclined until the liquid is cut off by the inner lid *B*, after which the vessel may be set down; and the outer lid closed over the whole. And when used without lids, the flow of the 25 liquid is checked in the ordinary manner of other vessels.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The combination, and arrangement of the 30 channel *a, a, a*, the lid *B*, the outer lid *A*, and the lever *C*, substantially as, and for the purpose specified.

DAVID BAKER.

Witnesses:

JOS. NICKERSON,
J. L. NEWTON.