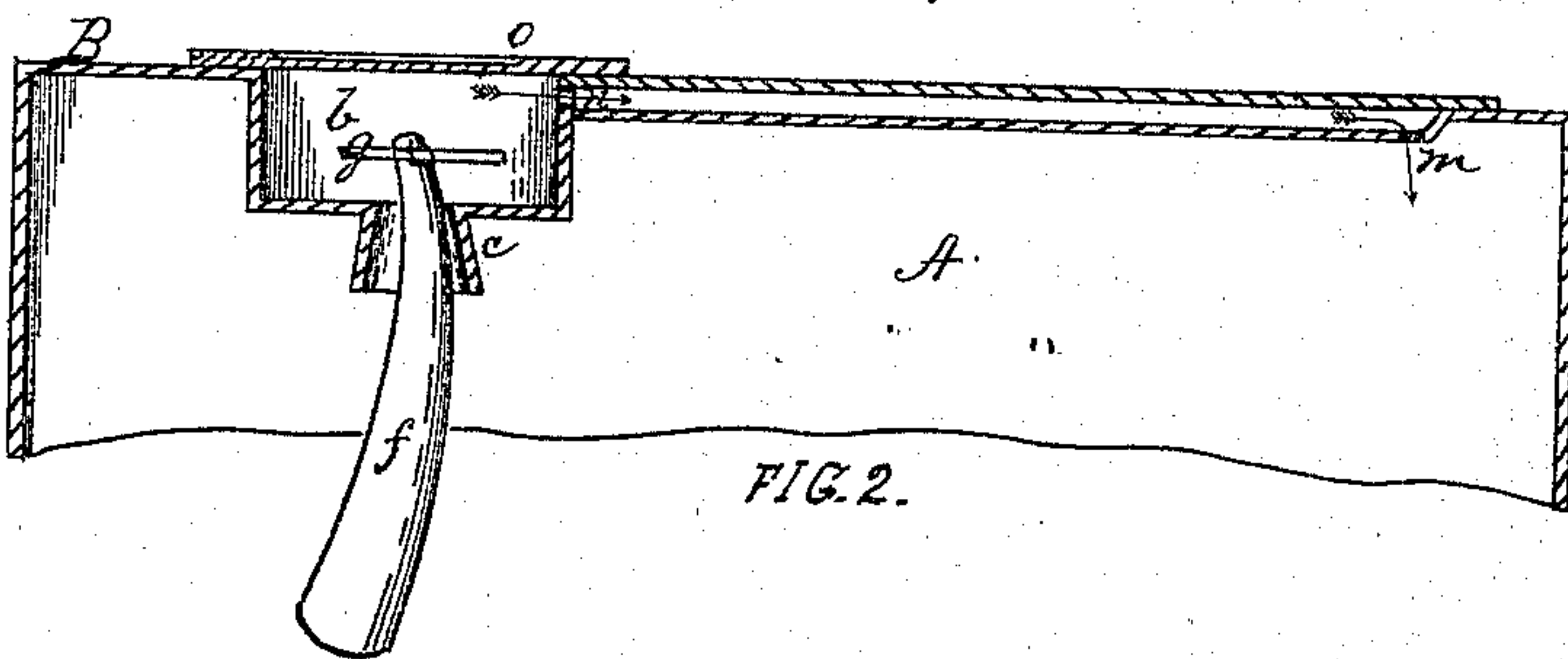
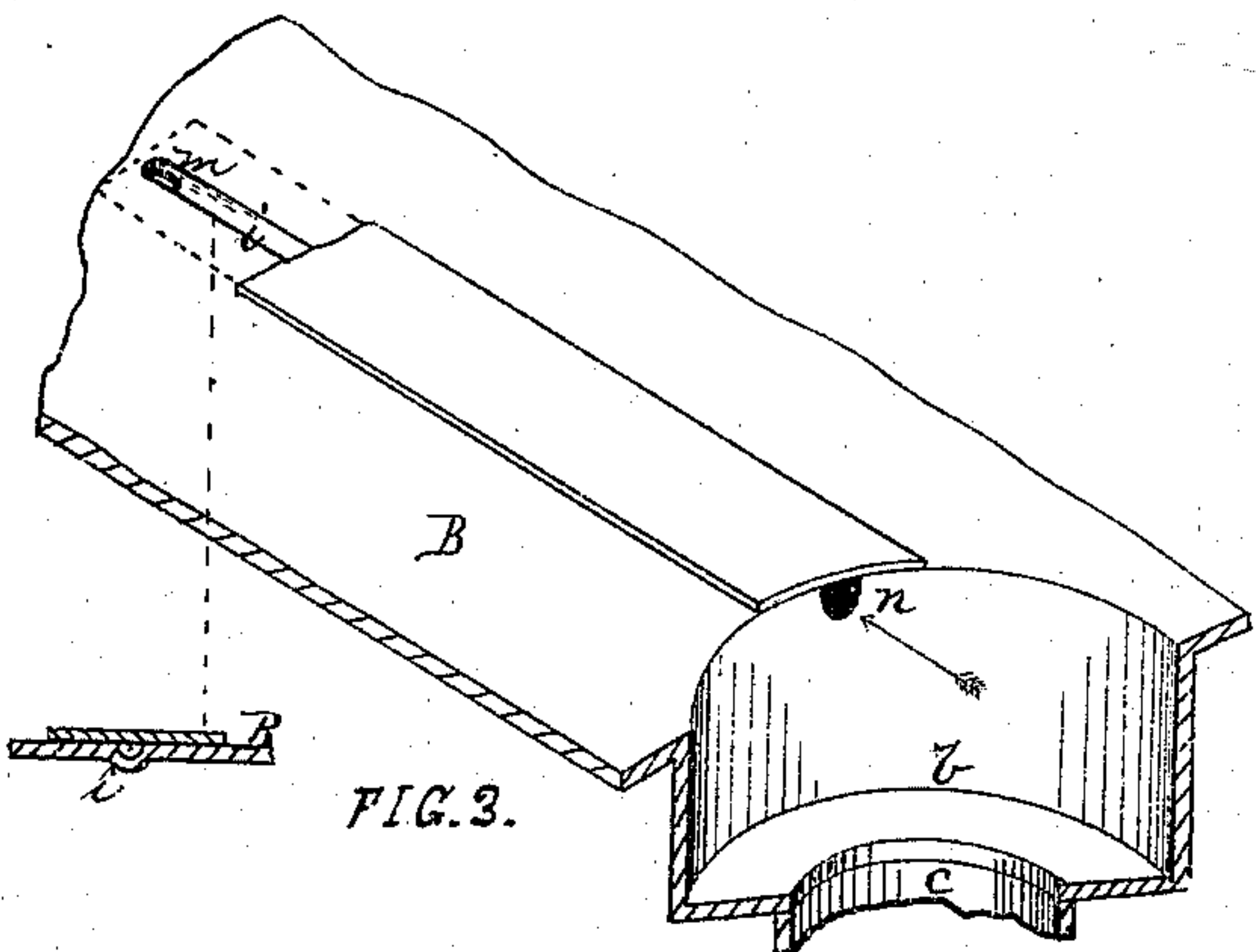
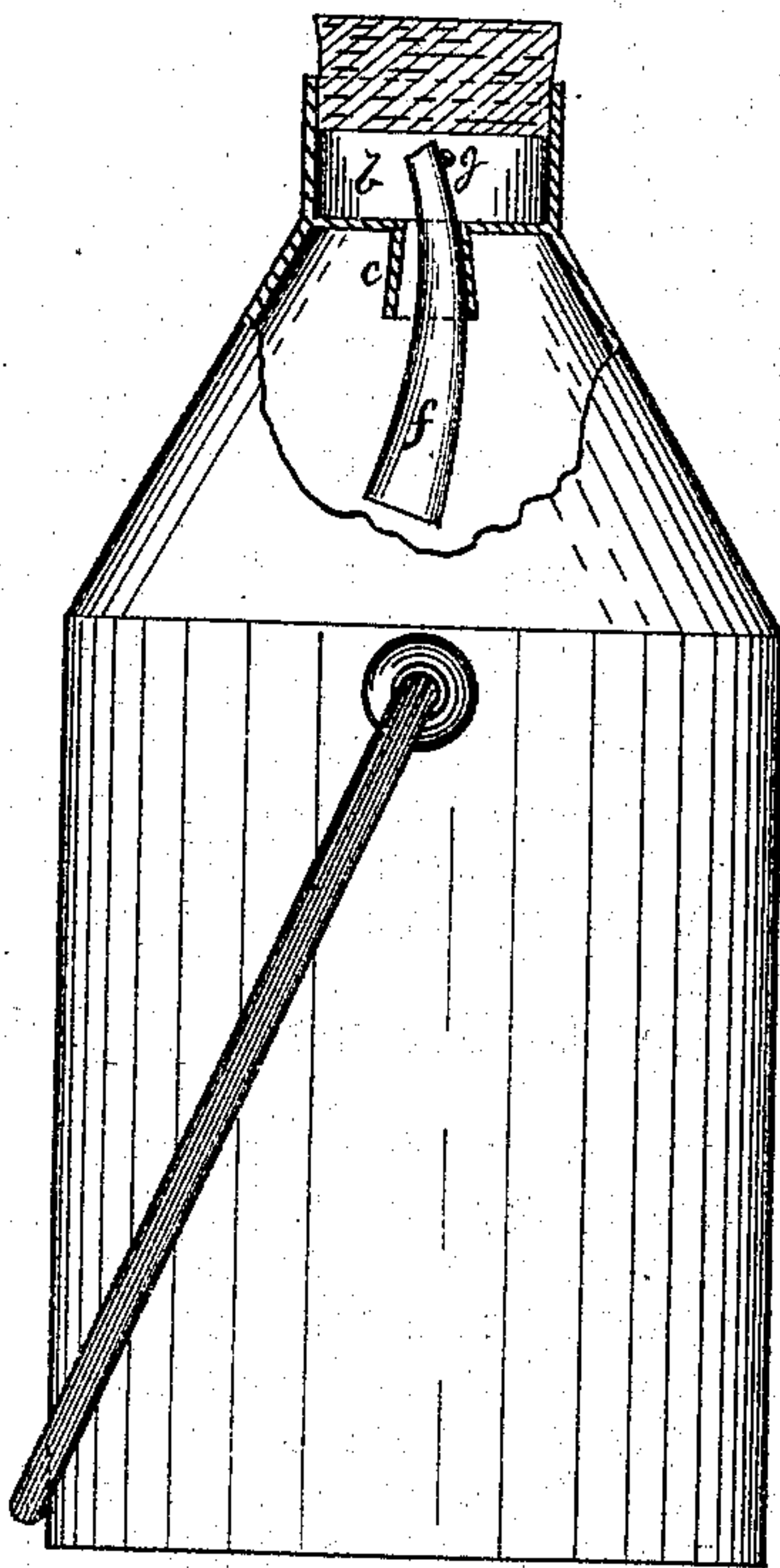
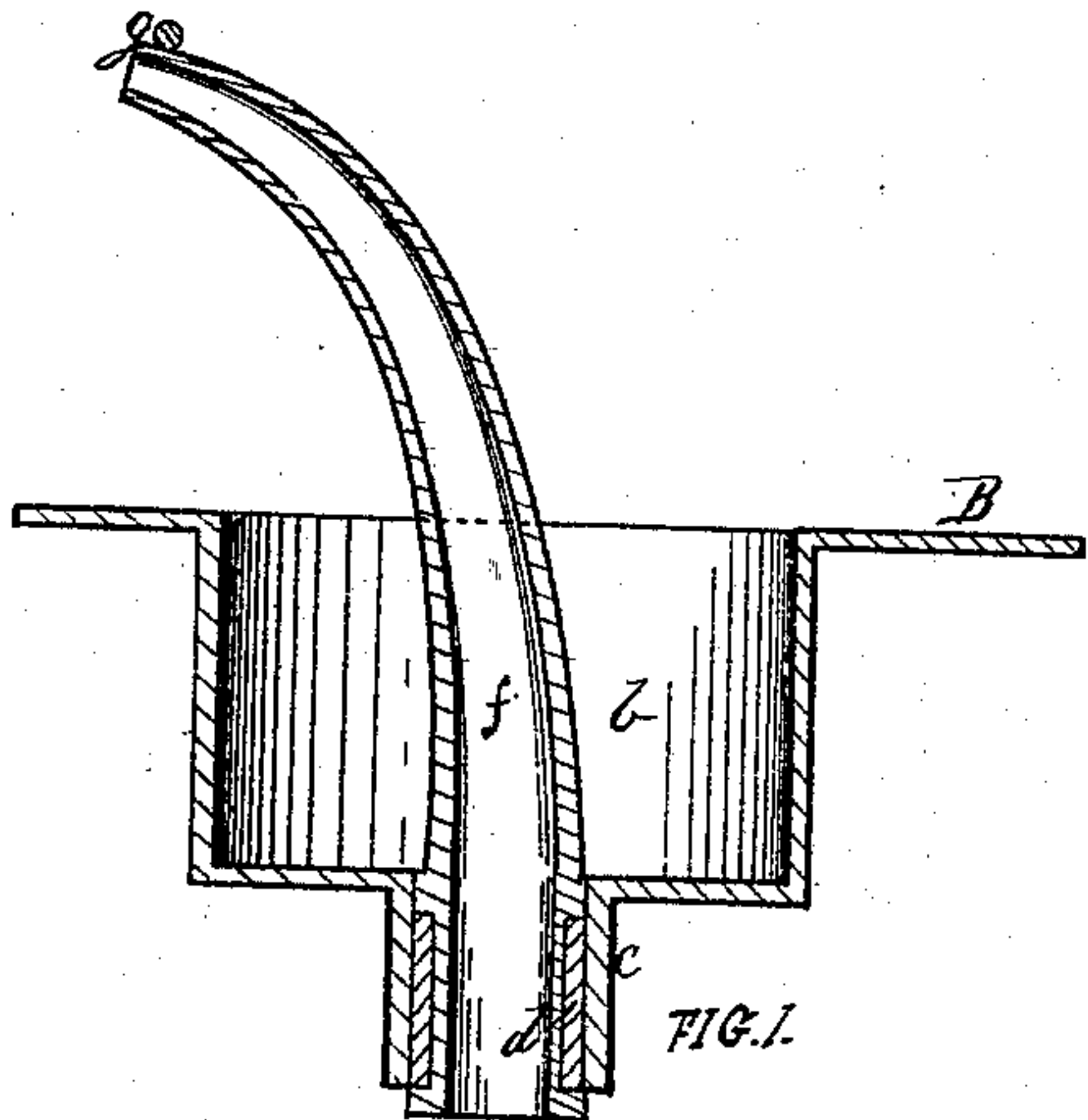


D. C. HERBST.

NOZZLES AND VENTS FOR LIQUID VESSELS.

No. 182,191.

Patented Sept. 12, 1876.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID C. HERBST, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN NOZZLES AND VENTS FOR LIQUID-VESSELS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **182,191**, dated September 12, 1876; application filed July 31, 1876.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, DAVID C. HERBST, of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Nozzles and Vents for Liquid Vessels; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a can for storing and transporting oils provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a similar section, showing the position of the nozzle when not in use, or when packed for transportation. Fig. 3 is a view partly in section. Fig. 4 illustrates the devices as applied to a hand-can for household use.

Like letters refer to like parts wherever they occur.

My invention relates to the construction of cans and like vessels for storing, transporting, and using oils and other liquids; and consists, first, in combining with the vessel a telescoping joint-nozzle, which can be pushed into the vessel out of the way when not required; second, in forming a depression in the vessel where the nozzle is secured to facilitate the sealing of the vessel, and a groove in the top of the can or vessel, and closing the latter over with a strip, so as to obtain a vent or air-passage to facilitate pouring.

I will now proceed to describe my invention, so that others skilled in the art to which it appertains may apply the same.

A represents a can of the class usually employed for transporting oil, to the head B of which the devices are applied. *b* is a chamber, preferably annular, which may be formed separately, and let into, or may be set up in, the metal, as preferred, and is pierced for the passage of the sliding or telescoping nozzle, which works through a sleeve or collar, *c*. The sleeve *c* may be tapering, as shown in Fig. 2, or a rubber gasket, *d*, Fig. 1, may be used to make a joint, or both devices may be adopted, at the pleasure of the manufacturer. *f* is a nozzle, slightly tapering, and generally curved, as shown, which is passed within the sleeve or collar *c*, and secured by a cross-piece or lugs, *g*, soldered to its extremity, so that the

nozzle can be lowered without escaping into the can, and may be pulled up when required.

In order to form an air inlet or vent, a V or similar shaped groove, *i*, is set up in the head B, preferably diagonally across the same, and the head pierced, as at *m*, after which the groove is covered or closed in by a strip, except at the point *n*.

o indicates a light metal disk or sheet of thin metal, which is usually soldered over the chamber *b*, to close the can for transportation, and may be indented in the common manner, to indicate the line of cut in opening a can.

In a hand or household can, the filling-orifice is usually closed by a cork or cap, as shown in Fig. 4, and the same plan may be followed with the cans, (shown in Figs. 1 and 2,) if preferred.

The countersunk portion or chamber *b* is of material advantage in filling the can, and the nozzle is little or no impediment thereto.

When the can is not in use, or while being transported, the nozzle will occupy the position shown in Figs. 2 and 4, and the orifice may be closed, as before specified; but when liquid is to be poured from the can, the user will seize the nozzle and draw it out to the position shown in Fig. 1.

The advantages arising from my improved construction are, that in packing a can a smaller case can be used, and stripping or bracing is not necessary; the seal being flush with the top, the can is not liable to be injured; no allowance or extra space has to be provided for the pouring devices; a long nozzle can be employed to lead the oil clear from the can in pouring; the countersunk chamber or funnel enables the can to be refilled easily, and returns to the can any drip from the vent or nozzle, and also provides a ready means for corking the can after the cap has been cut or removed.

In shipping, a bung or cork may be employed instead of the metal cap, if desired. As the vent opens through the countersunk chamber, the vent is closed by the same cork which closes the can.

I am aware that nozzles have been secured to and suspended in oil-vessels by means of screw connections or joints, and do not herein claim such subject-matter.

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

1. In combination with an oil or similar can, the telescoping joint-nozzle, constructed substantially as described, so that it can be suspended within the can when not in use, for the purpose specified.

2. In combination with an oil or similar can, the chamber and the telescoping joint-nozzle, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In an oil-can head, the combination of the sunken chamber and the sunken vent-channel communicating therewith.

In testimony whereof I, the said DAVID C. HERBST, have hereunto set my hand.

DAVID C. HERBST.

Witnesses:

JAMES I. KAY,
F. W. RITTER, Jr.