

G. H. SIMMONS.
 Manufacture of Coffee Pots, &c.

No. 229,482.

Patented June 29, 1880.

Fig. 1,

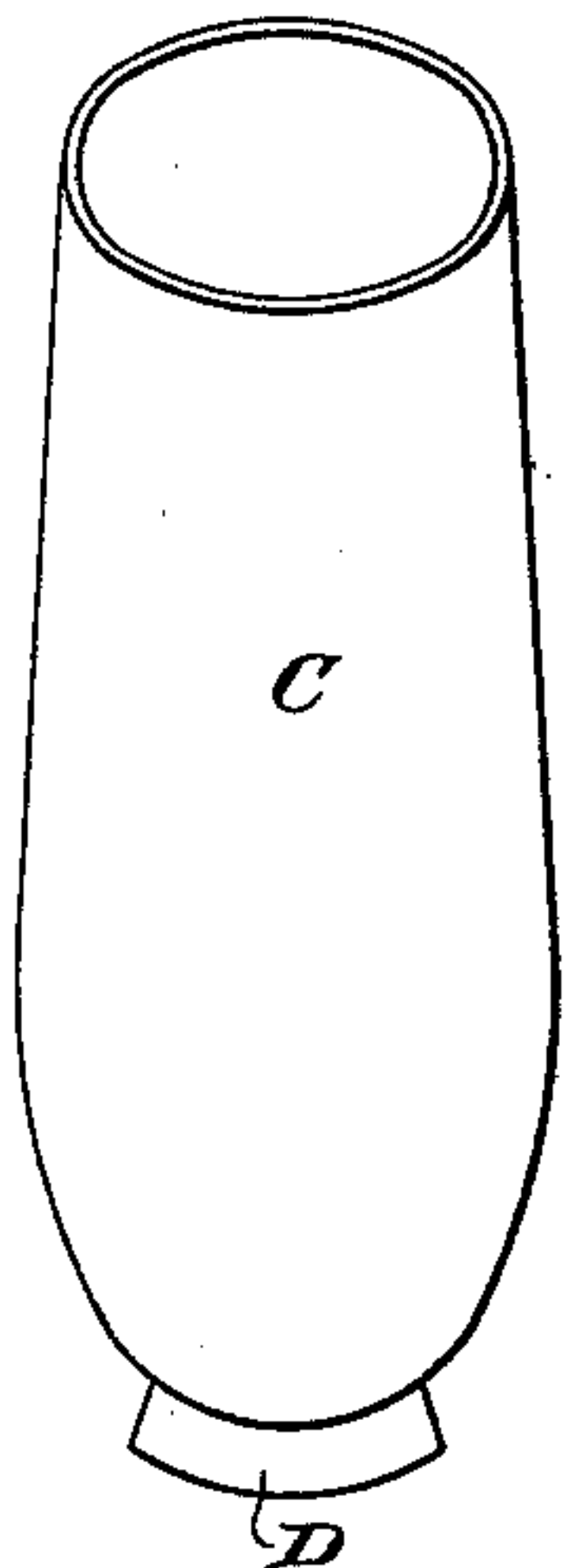


Fig. 2,

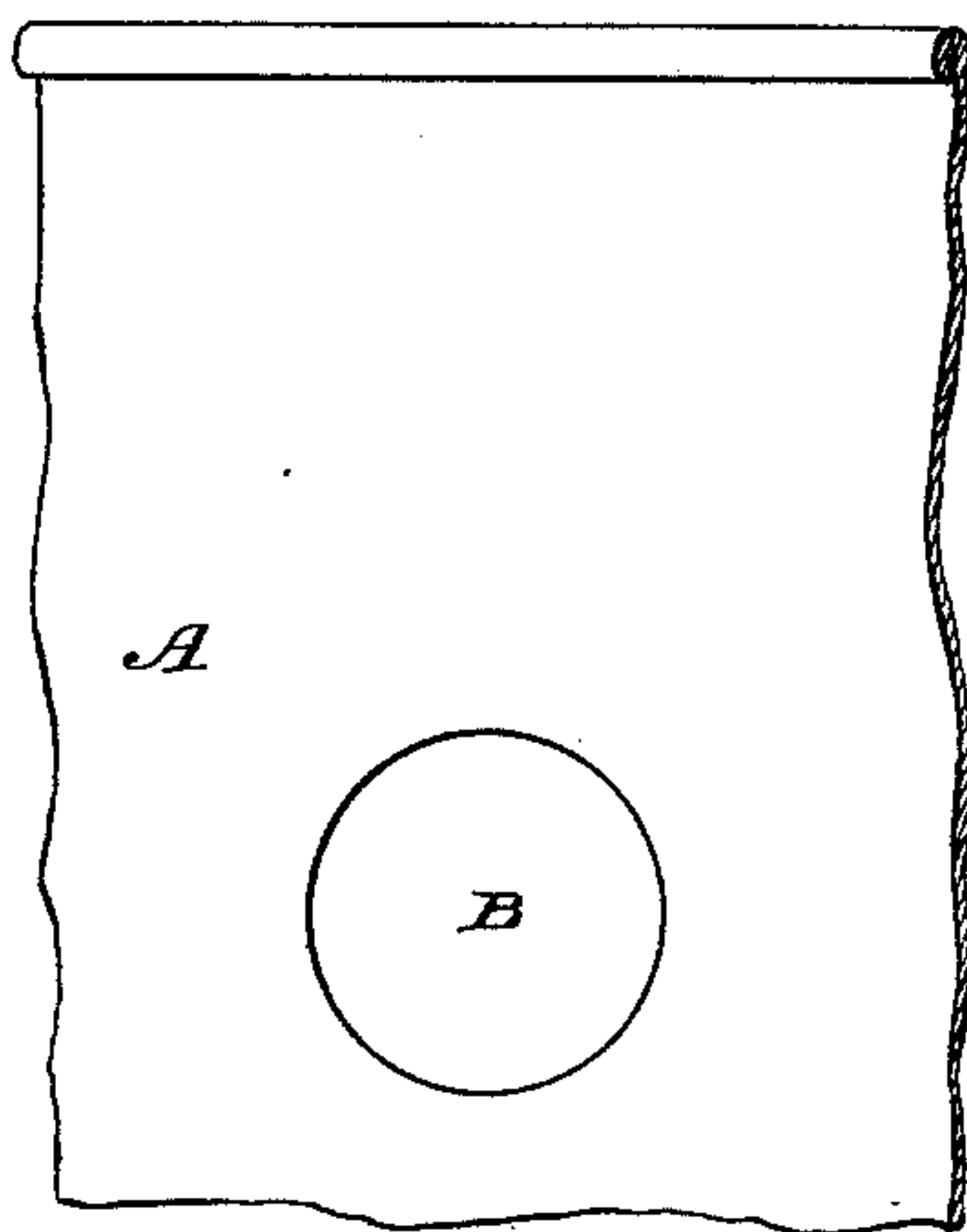


Fig. 3,

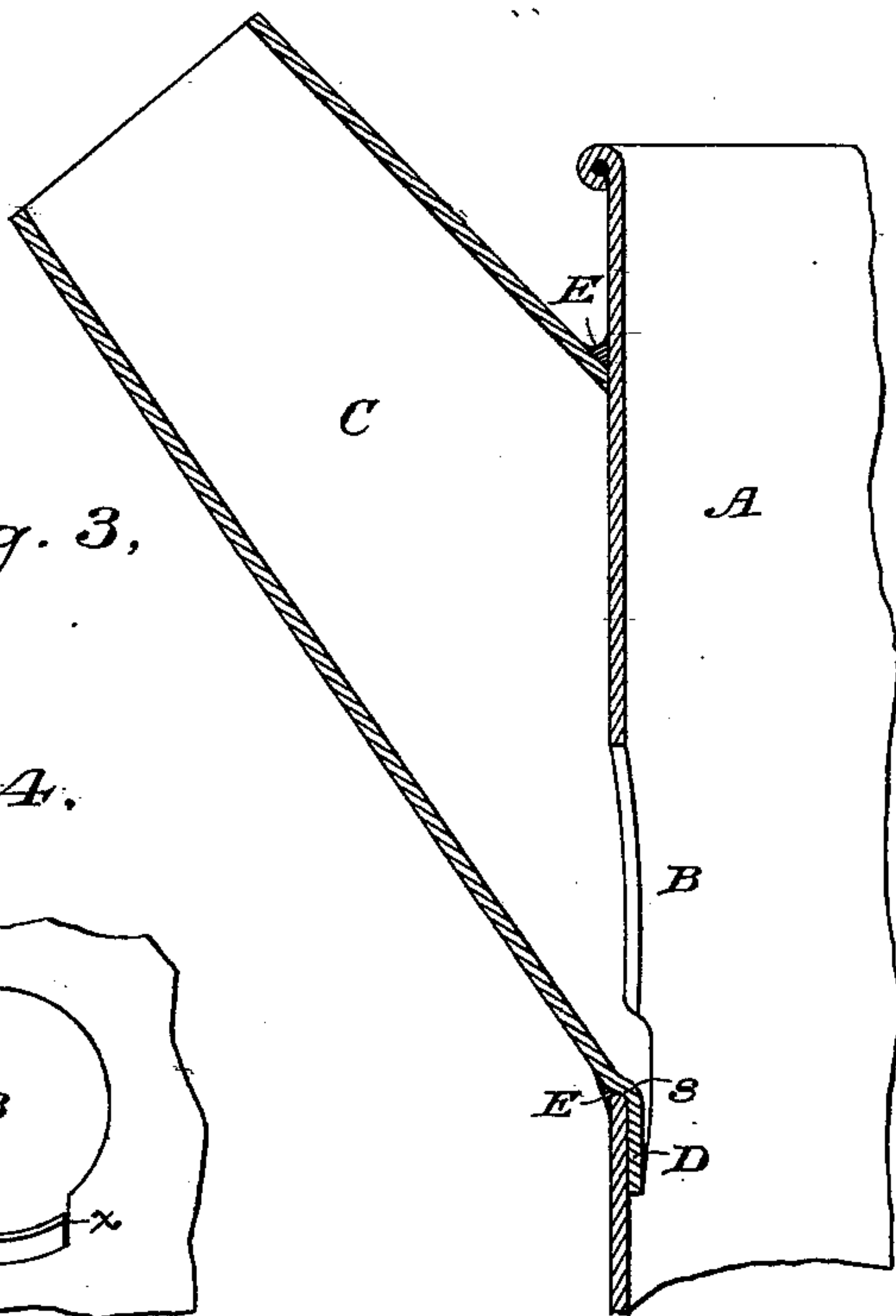


Fig. 4,

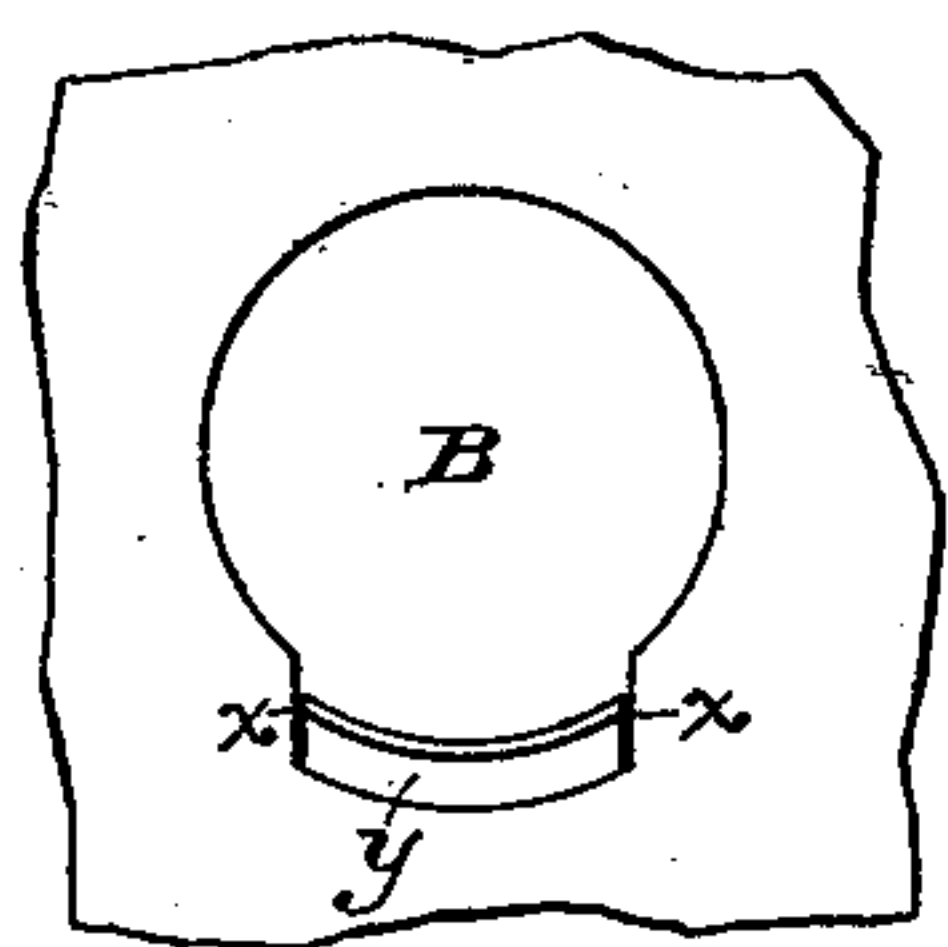
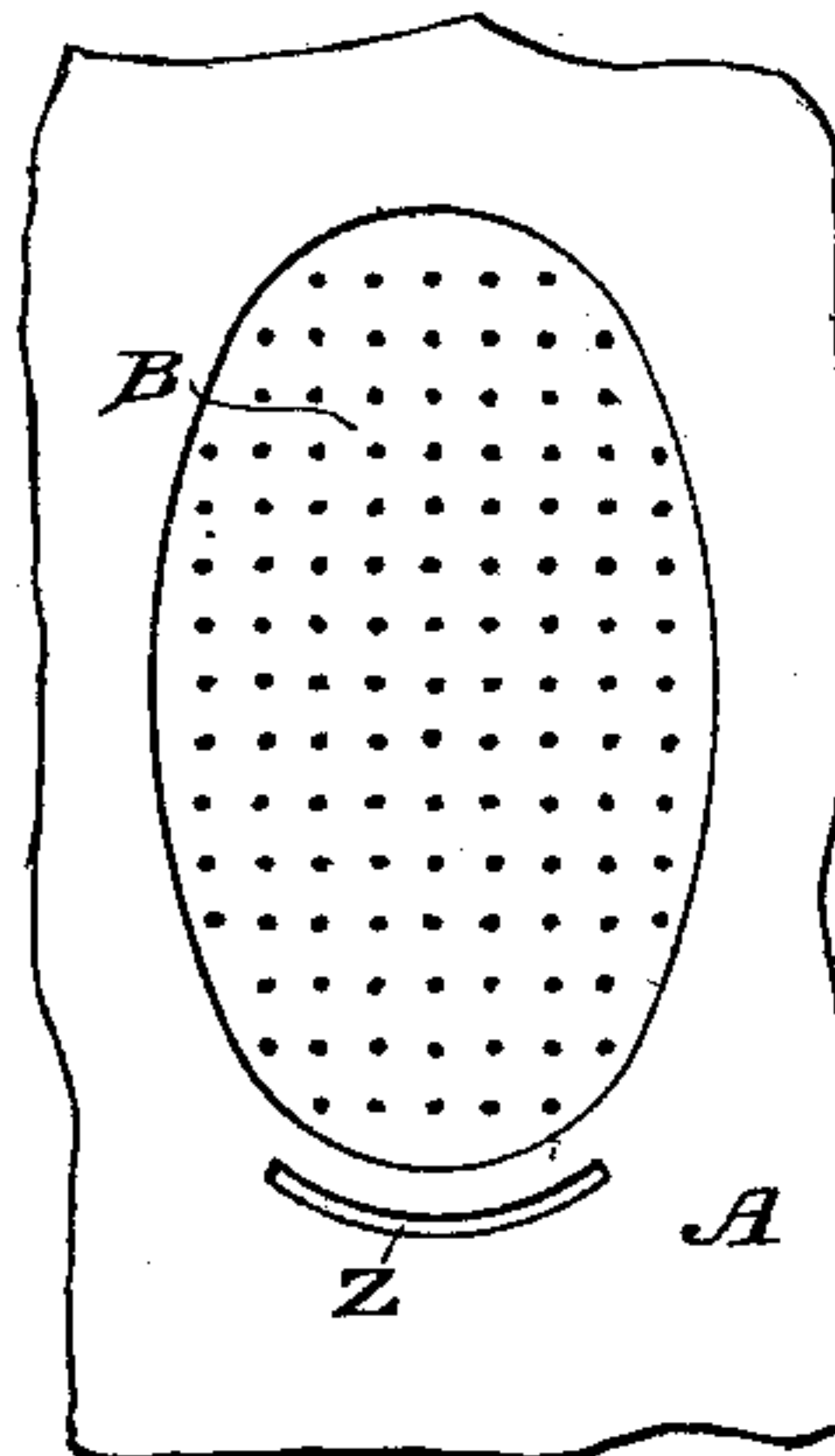


Fig. 5,



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. SIMMONS, OF BENNINGTON, VERMONT.

MANUFACTURE OF COFFEE-POTS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 229,482, dated June 29, 1880.

Application filed June 2, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. SIMMONS, of Bennington, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Coffee-Pots and other Articles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improved means of attaching spouts to coffee-pots, tea-pots, tea-kettles, oil-cans, and the like.

Heretofore various means of securing spouts to various articles usually made of tin or other sheet metal have been employed. For instance, spouts have been soldered onto the sides of vessels; but they are exceedingly liable to be broken off. Again, they have been riveted on, and both riveted and soldered, by providing a flange to project from the base of the spout and receive rivets, or both rivets and solder; but this plan is cumbersome and expensive. Again, a flange has been provided all around the base of the spout, and it has been folded or seamed onto the vessel, solder being also employed. This plan is also expensive, and besides the metal is liable to be strained and cracked or drawn apart. Again, a projection from the base of the spout has been laid on the outside of the vessel and riveted and soldered; but this is expensive and unsightly.

It is the object of my invention to provide a cheap and very secure method of fastening spouts to vessels by the use of solder, and at the same time to get all the strength at the point of greatest strain and liability to breakage that can be attained by riveting or seaming. Accordingly I provide a spout at its base with a lip or projection, which enters the spout-opening and bears against the inner side of the vessel, and forms a stay or brace for the spout at the point where greatest strain in use occurs, and then the spout is secured by soldering in the ordinary way.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a plan view of a spout with a lip or projection as if in position on a vessel—that is to say, inclined. Fig. 2 is a section of one side of a vessel with a spout-aperture. Fig. 3 is a section of one side of a vessel with spout attached. Figs. 4 and 5 represent modifications.

A indicates a side of a vessel; B, a spout-aperture, which is usually circular; C, a spout; D, the lip or projection on the base of the spout, and E the solder. This lip is preferably formed of the same piece of metal with the spout, and need necessarily be only of just sufficient length to catch over the edge of the spout-aperture, so that it need involve the consumption of only a very slight amount of metal. The lip may project in line with the side of the spout to which it is connected; but I prefer to bend it outward with reference to the spout, so that it may be in line with and bear against the side of the vessel, as shown in Fig. 3.

In order to make an accurate fit and a tight joint, it is also better to form a seat or shoulder in bending, as at *s*, equal to the thickness of the metal of the vessel, so that the base of the spout may rest evenly against the outside of the vessel all around, except where the lip is. The spout-opening is, as is most common, smaller than the base of the spout.

In attaching a spout of this construction the lip is entered into the spout-opening, where it is seated in place. Then by pressing against the under side of the spout it is easy to hold it in position for soldering, and thus my improvement greatly facilitates the soldering operation.

It will be perceived that the lip operates as a brace or stay, so that when the spout is rested on the edge of a receptacle in pouring liquid from the vessel, or when it is accidentally struck, the lip sustains the strain and prevents cracking of the solder and breakage.

It will also be noticed that the lip covers the lower part of the joint between the spout and the side of the vessel, so that there is no ledge or obstruction left in the path of the liquid as it flows from the spout back into the vessel when pouring has ceased. Consequently there is no danger of liquid or other matter collecting at the bottom part of the joint and causing corrosion, which is a great source of destruction to the spout-joints of coffee and tea pots and the like, because of the difficulty of cleaning the spouts on the inside of the joint.

Instead of providing a lip on the base of the spout, I may make cuts *x x* in the side of

the vessel, at the base of the spout aperture, and then bend out the intervening lip *y* in line with the lower side of the spout, as shown in Fig. 4, and thus form a spout-seat and brace or stay; but this plan I do not deem as economical or desirable as that of forming a lip on the base of the spout, and it makes the finished article unsightly.

10 In attaching a spout to a coffee or tea pot which is perforated in order to form a strainer, as shown in Fig. 5, it is necessary to form a cut or slit, *Z*, in the side of the vessel below the perforations to admit the lip, and afterward close with solder.

15 Spouts with lips for bearing on the inside of vessels can be manufactured and sold to the trade.

Having thus described the construction and set forth the advantages of my improvements, what I claim as new and of my invention is— 20

1. The combination, with a vessel, of a spout seated on the outside of the vessel and a lip or projection which serves as a brace or stay for the spout, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a spout 25 provided with a lip, *D*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

GEO. H. SIMMONS.

Witnesses:

MARCUS S. HOPKINS,
JAMES YOUNG.