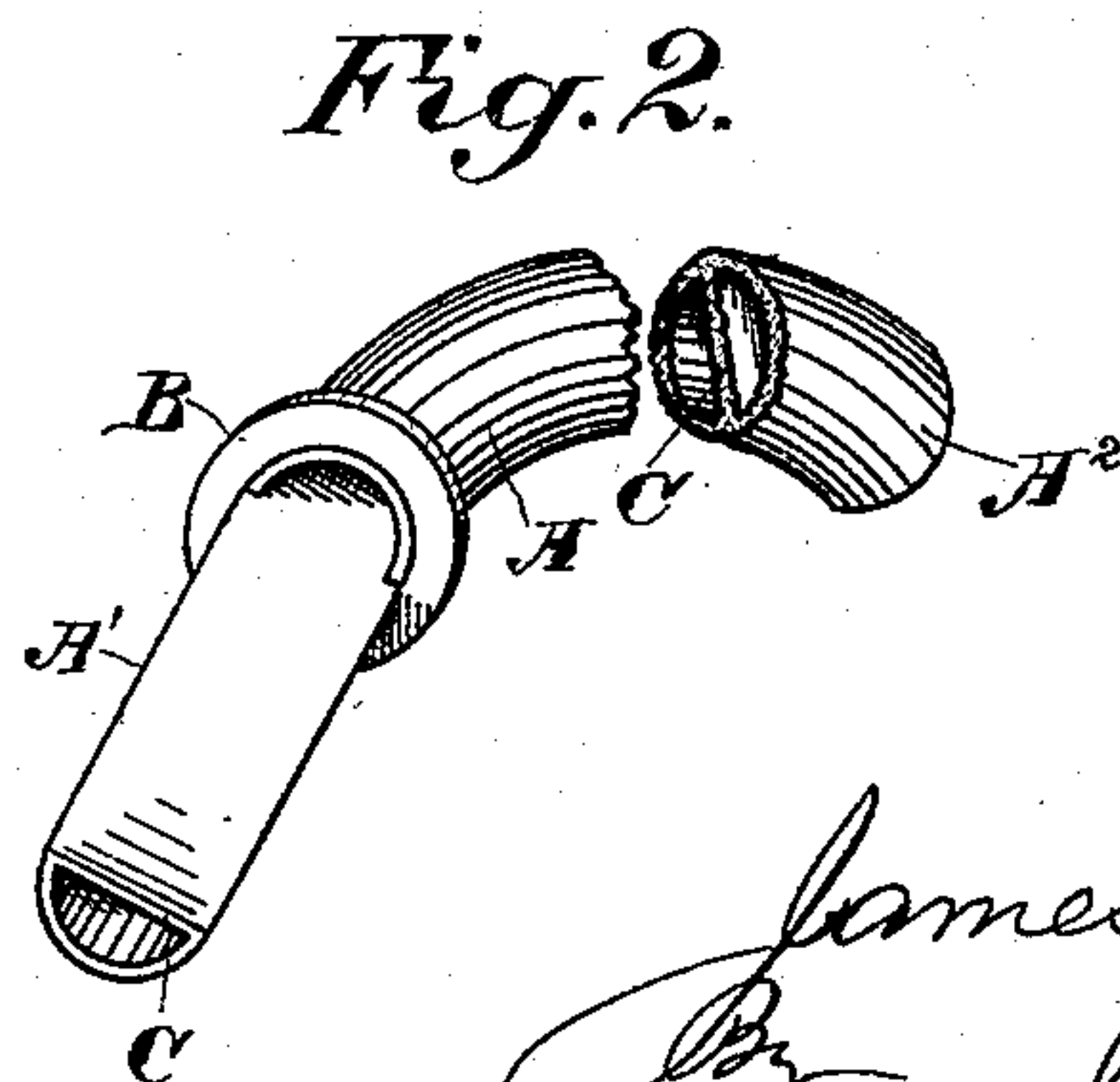
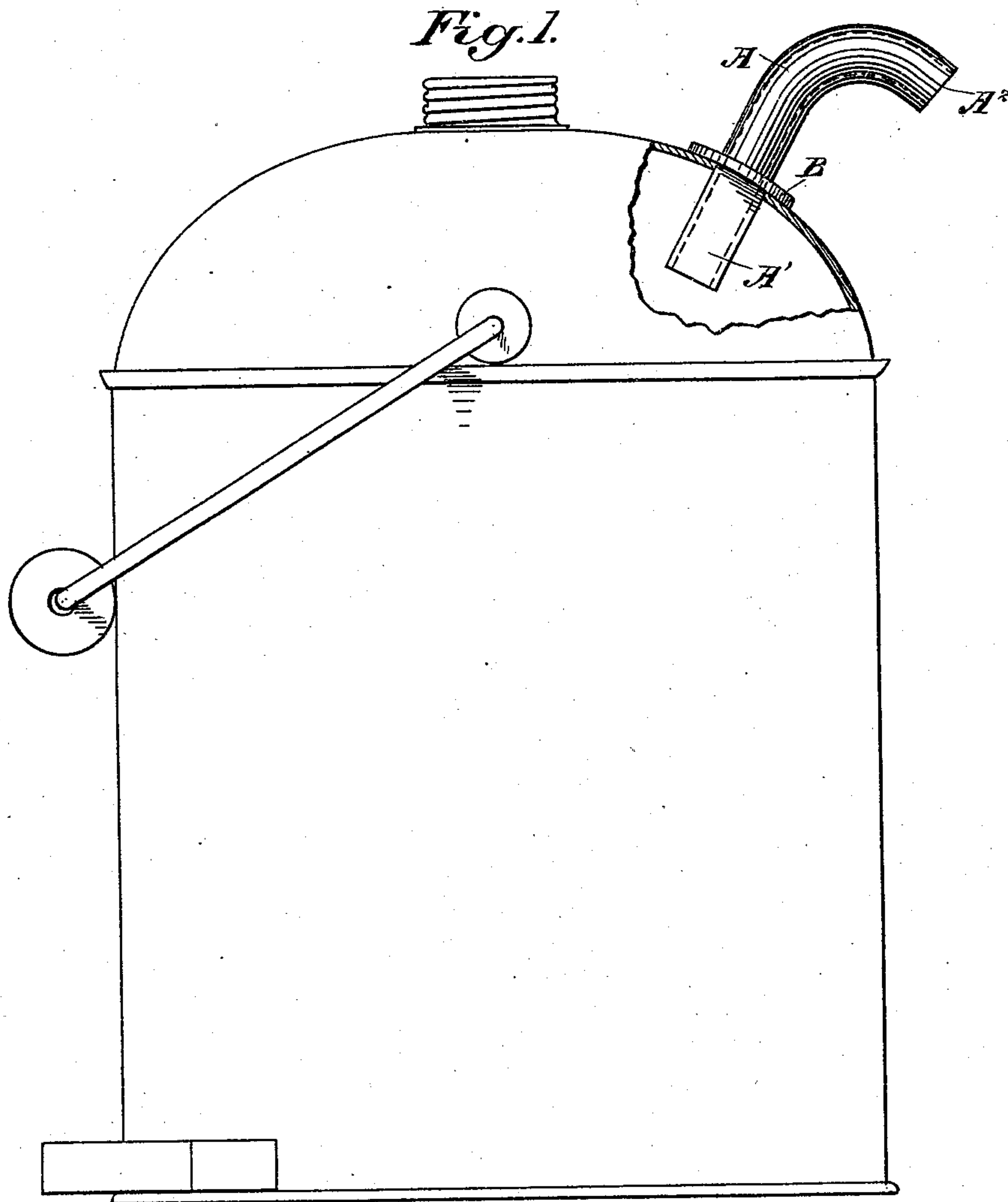


(No Model.)

J. O. SPRAGUE.  
CAN SPOUT.

No. 551,909.

Patented Dec. 24, 1895.



Witnesses,  
P. H. Stone  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES OTHO SPRAGUE, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

## CAN-SPOUT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,909, dated December 24, 1895.

Application filed July 12, 1895. Serial No. 555,764. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES OTHO SPRAGUE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Spouts for Cans; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a spout or nozzle to be applied to oil and other cans, so that the contents may be easily poured by tilting the can, the receptacle prevented from overflowing when filled to the proper depth, and waste of oil prevented by dripping.

It consists in certain details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a can, showing the application of my device thereto. Fig. 2 is a view of the nozzle.

A is a tubular nozzle adapted to be fixed in the upper part of a can, so that it forms an outlet whenever the can is tilted. The nozzle is provided with a flange or boss B, and a hole being made into the can of sufficient diameter to receive the inner end of the nozzle this boss fits against the outside and is soldered thereto. Through the center of the tubular nozzle extends a plate C, which forms a diaphragm or partition standing vertically with reference to the plane in which the can is tilted to pour the contents. Within the can the tube is continued upon one side of the partition, as shown at A', so that this portion extends considerably beyond the complete tubular part. At the opposite end the partition extends to the extremity of the nozzle.

The operation will then be as follows: When the can is tilted, the nozzle being open, oil will commence to flow through the shorter passage formed at one side of the partition C, and air will be drawn in through the longer passage on account of the vacuum produced by the flow of oil. The outer end of the nozzle being inserted into the vessel or receiver, the oil will continue to flow through the nozzle until the contents of the receiver have been raised to a point where they cover the lower end of the nozzle, when the oil will cease to flow because no more air can enter, as shown in Fig. 1.

In order to insure the can being tilted back-

ward before it is lifted, and thus prevent any waste of oil which might remain in the nozzle, or which might continue to flow from the can if the latter were not partially returned to its vertical position, I have shown the outer end of the nozzle curved, as at A<sup>2</sup>, into such a segment of a circle or other curve that when this end of the nozzle has been introduced into the lamp or other receiver to be filled it cannot be conveniently lifted while the can is tilted sufficiently for the oil to flow, but the can must be tilted backwardly before the nozzle will be fairly released, so that it can be lifted from the receiver. Thus the liquid in the can will be cut off and retired from the nozzle before the latter is lifted, and the small amount within the nozzle will be discharged into the receiver before the nozzle is lifted out of it.

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

1. A pouring nozzle for containing vessels consisting of a single curved tube having a vertical partition extending from the outer end to a point interior to the can, one half of said tube being cut away at one side of the partition and the other half being continued with the partition beyond the cut-away portion whereby the openings of the two passages are at different distances from the discharge end of the nozzle.

2. A pouring nozzle for cans consisting of a single tube straight for the greater portion of its length, and having its outer end curved, a partition centrally mounted on edge in said tube and extending from the inner end of the tube to the outer extremity of its curved end, to form independent passages of like diameter, said partition conforming to the curvature of said curved end, and one side of the tube being cut away and the partition being continued beyond this cut-away portion to the extremity of the inner end of the tube to form one of the walls of the other passage whereby the inner ends of the passages are at different elevations.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JAMES OTHO SPRAGUE.

Witnesses:

R. F. WASHBURN,  
O. F. WASHBURN.