

B. W. TUTTLE.

Oil-Cans.

No. 133,683.

Patented Dec. 3, 1872.

Fig. 1.

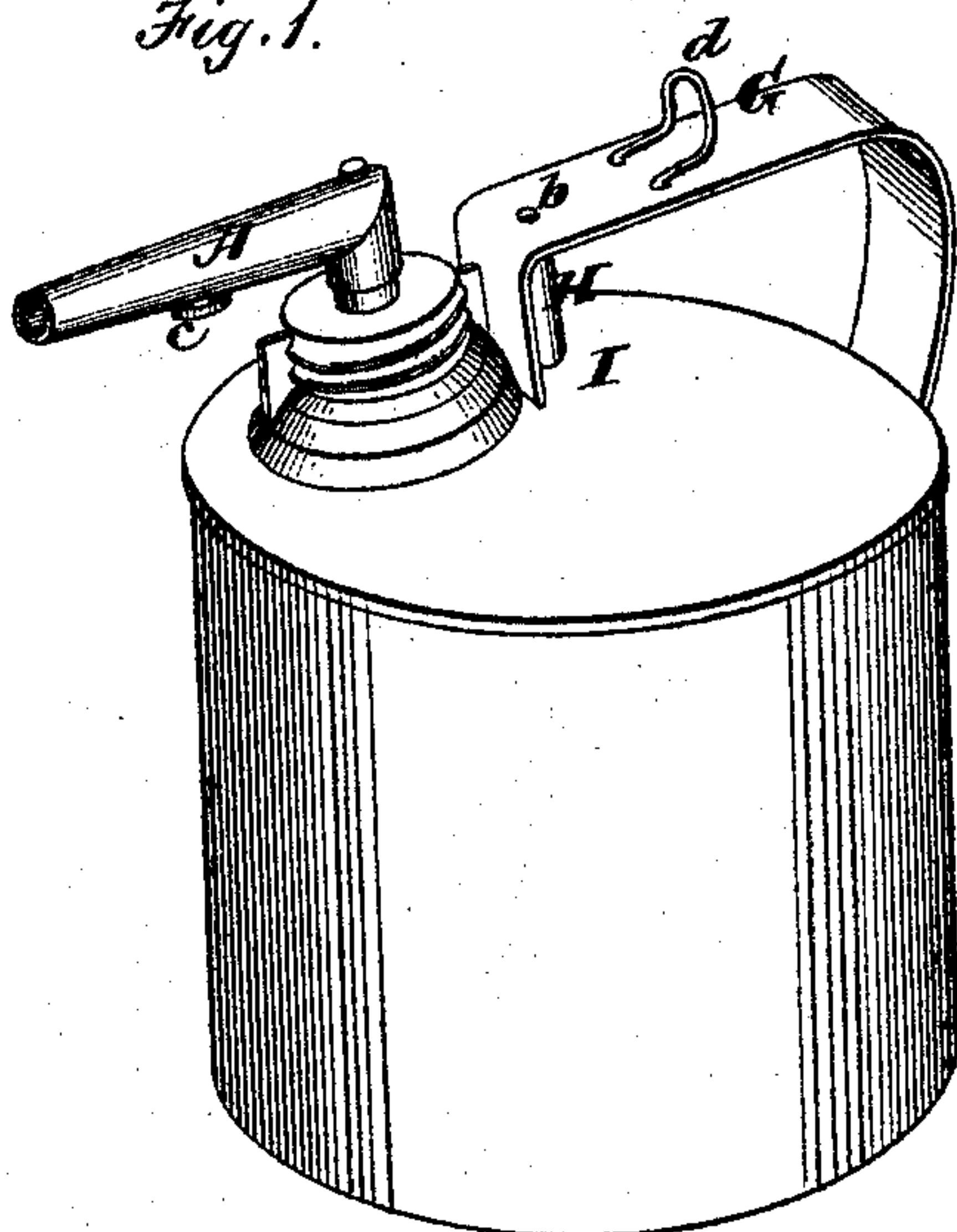


Fig. 2.

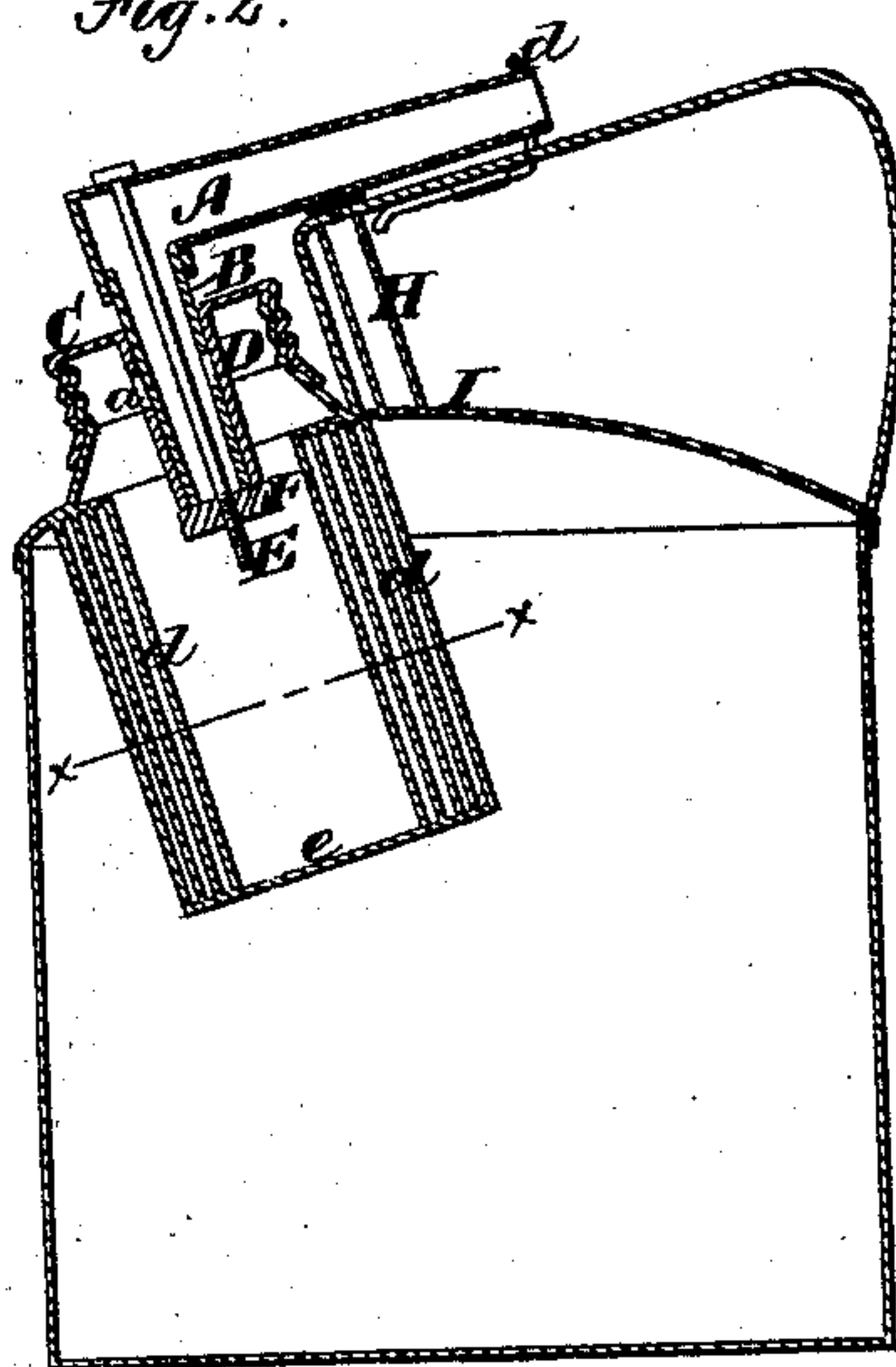
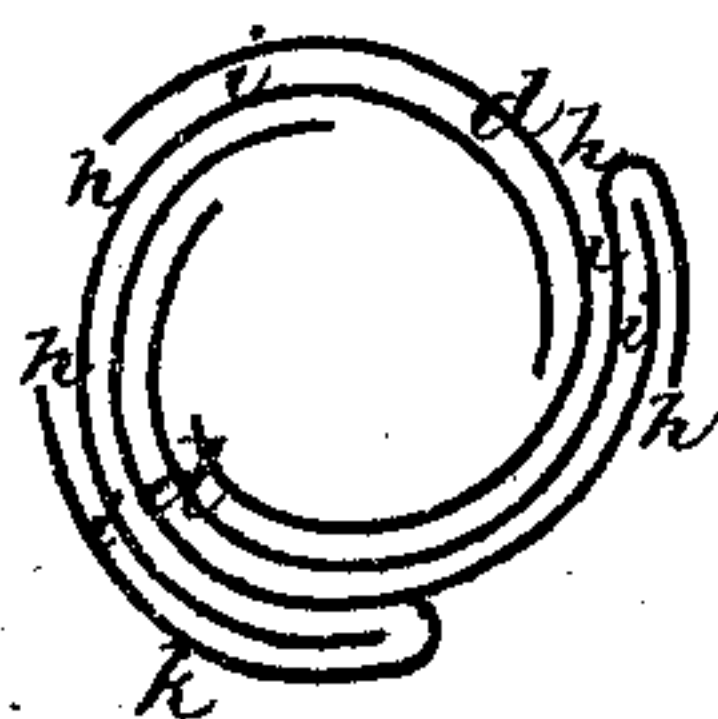


Fig. 3.



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BEERI W. TUTTLE, OF GALENA, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 133,683, dated December 3, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BEERI W. TUTTLE, of Galena, in the county of Jo Daviess and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the whole can; Fig. 2, a vertical section of the same; and Fig. 3, a transverse section in the line *xx*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference in the accompanying drawing denote the same parts.

This invention belongs to that class of oil-cans having swinging spouts; and has for its object to improve the construction of such a can in the following respects: First, of an apparatus securing perfect tightness of the can when the discharge-orifice is closed; second, of an apparatus for preventing accidental opening of the can; and third, of an apparatus for preventing the communication of flame to the inside of the can. To this end the invention consists, first, in the combination, with the swinging spout, of a pad for closing and opening the vent-hole of the can when the discharge-orifice is closed and opened; second, in the combination, with the handle of the can, of a slide for fastening the swinging spout when the discharge-orifice is closed; and, third, in the combination, with the top of the can, of a series of convolved plates, surrounding the discharge-orifice, and forming winding passages, through which the contents of the can have to pass before reaching the spout; all which I will now proceed to describe.

In the drawing, A is the swinging spout aforesaid, the same being attached to the top of a tube, B, that passes through the stopper C, which covers the orifice through which oil is poured into the can. To the inside of the stopper C the upper end of a tube, D, is fastened, said tube inclosing the tube B, which turns freely in the cover and the tube D. A threaded stem, E, passing through the tube B, extends downward through the lower end of the tube D; and on said stem, below the tube D, is a nut, F, which prevents the tube

B from being withdrawn from the can. An orifice, *a*, is made in the side of the tube D, and another similar orifice is made in the tube B. By turning the tube B within the tube D both orifices can be brought together, and thus a way be opened for the oil to run into the spout A. On turning the spout in the opposite direction the orifice *a* is closed. In the handle G of the can is a vent-hole, *b*, which communicates with a tube, H, extending downward to the top I of the can, in which is another vent-hole, also communicating with the tube H. To the under side of the spout A a pad, *c*, is attached, which, when the spout is swung over the handle G, covers the vent-hole *b*. The orifice *a* is closed by the same movement of the spout, so that not only is the oil obstructed from running out through the tube B, but also, by the simultaneous closing of the vent-hole, leakage at any of the joints is prevented. The opening of the orifice *a* also opens the vent-hole. A sliding eye, *d*, attached to the handle G, can be moved forward so as to inclose and fasten the spout A when swung over the handle, thus both keeping the spout in a position where it is not likely to be injured, and also preventing an accidental turning of the spout and consequent opening of the can. The convolved plates *d* of the safety attachment are secured at their upper ends to the inside of the top I around the filling-orifice. These plates are all closed at their lower ends by means of a common disk, *e*, soldered to them. The safety attachment presents externally the appearance of a ridged cylinder, and has as many openings *h* extending lengthwise of its outside as it has plates *d*. The openings *h* are the outer ends of the winding passages *i* between the plates, through which passages the oil has to pass before reaching the orifice *a*. These same passages, on the principle of the safety-lamp, prevent the communication of flame from the outside to the inside of the can, and therefore render the latter non-explosive.

Additional plates *k* may be attached at one edge to each plate *d*, and bent backward outside the outer edge of the next plate so as to increase the number and length of the winding passages.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination of the stopper C, tubes B D, spout A, pad c, and vent-tube H, all arranged, substantially as described, so as to open and close the vent by the same motion that opens and closes the can.

2. The combination of the spout A, handle G, and slide d, arranged as specified.

3. A safety attachment for oil-cans, consisting of a series of convolved plates, d, attached at their upper ends to the inside of the top around the discharge-orifice, closed at their lower ends, and arranged with respect to each

other so as to form winding passages, through which the contents of the can must pass in order to reach the discharge-orifice, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the stopper C, tubes B D, and swinging spout A, all arranged as described.

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Witnesses:

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WILLIAM PITTAM.