

O. N. & A. S. PERKINS.

Oil-Cans.

No. 153,604.

Patented July 28, 1874.

fig. 1

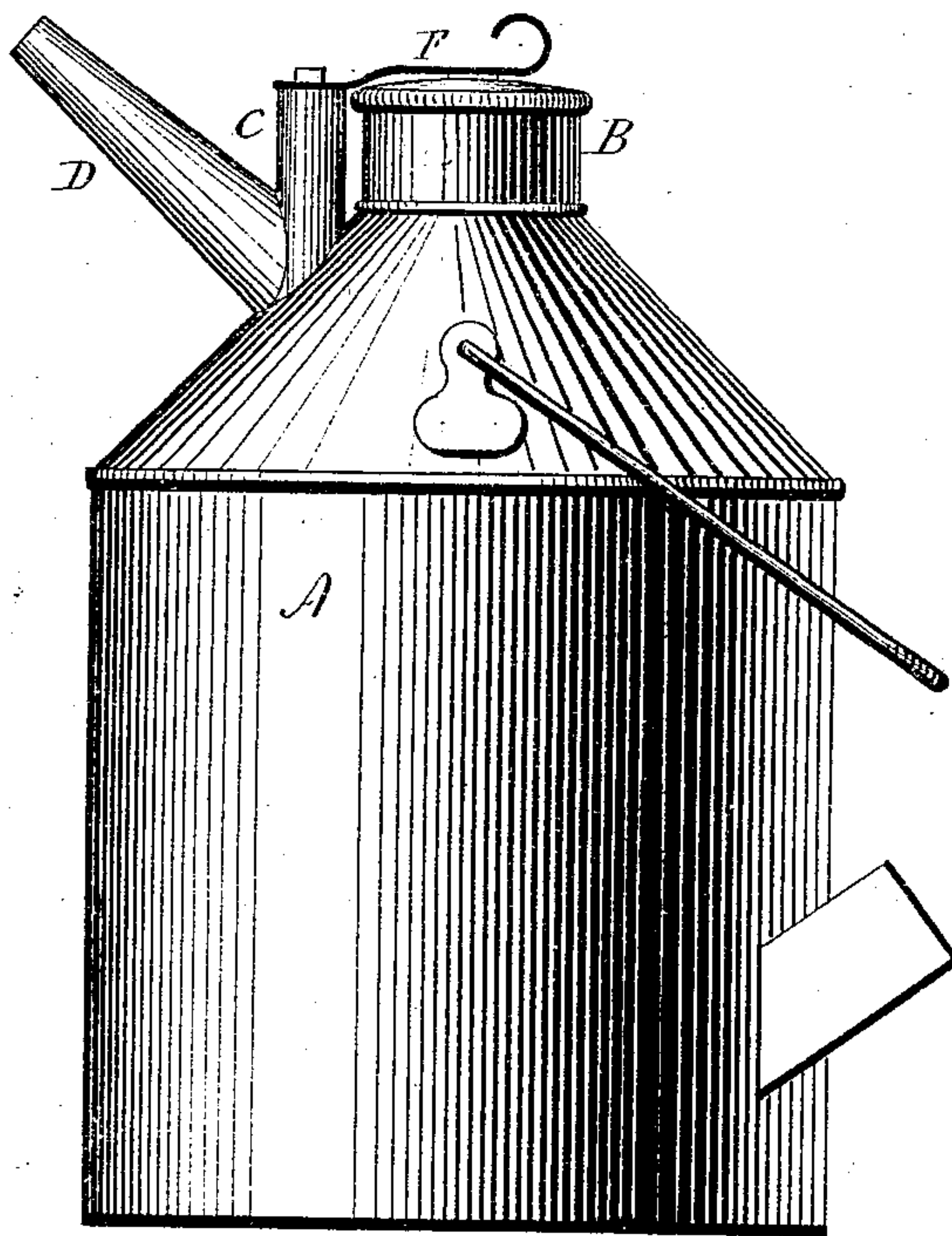


fig. 2.

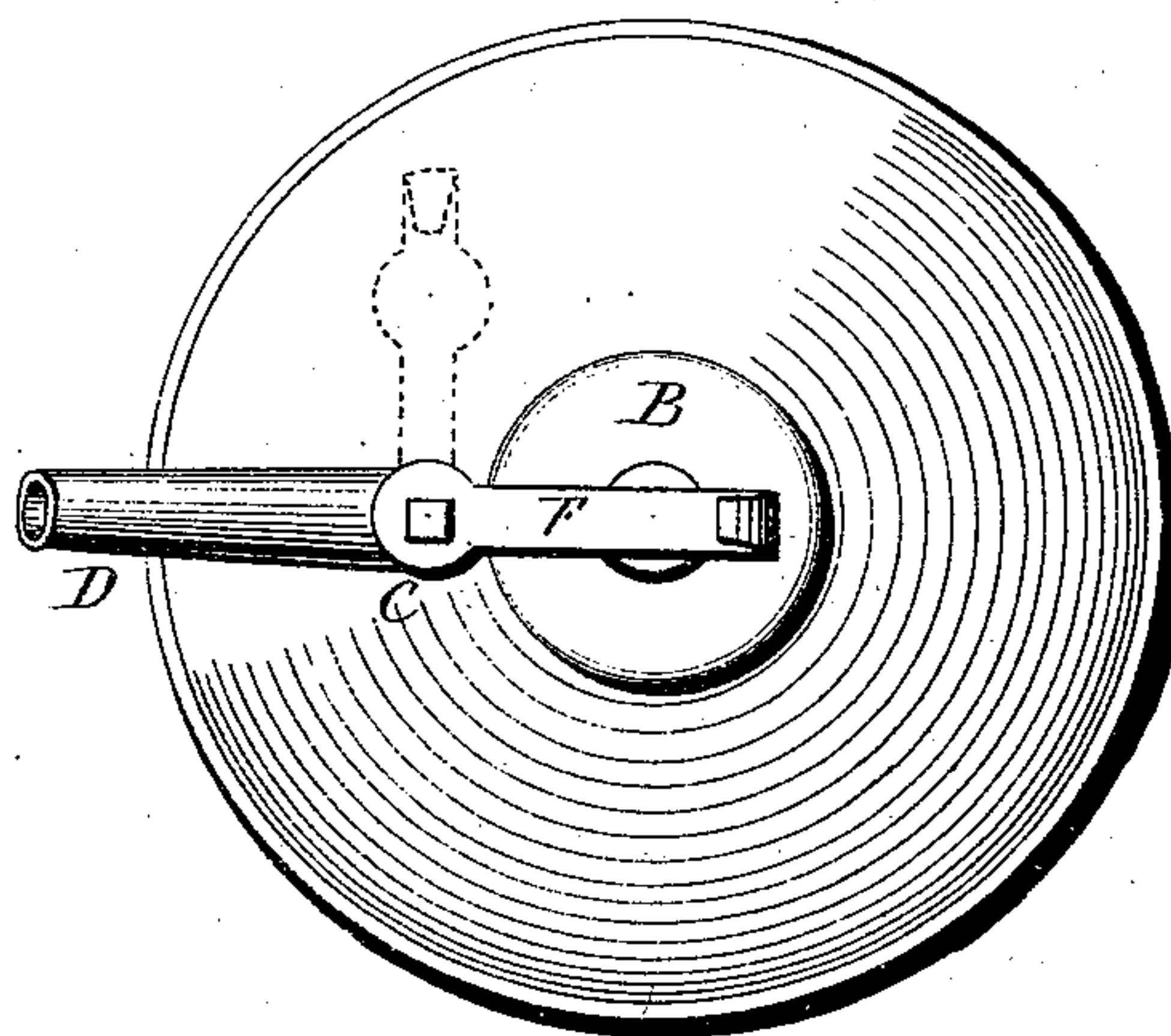
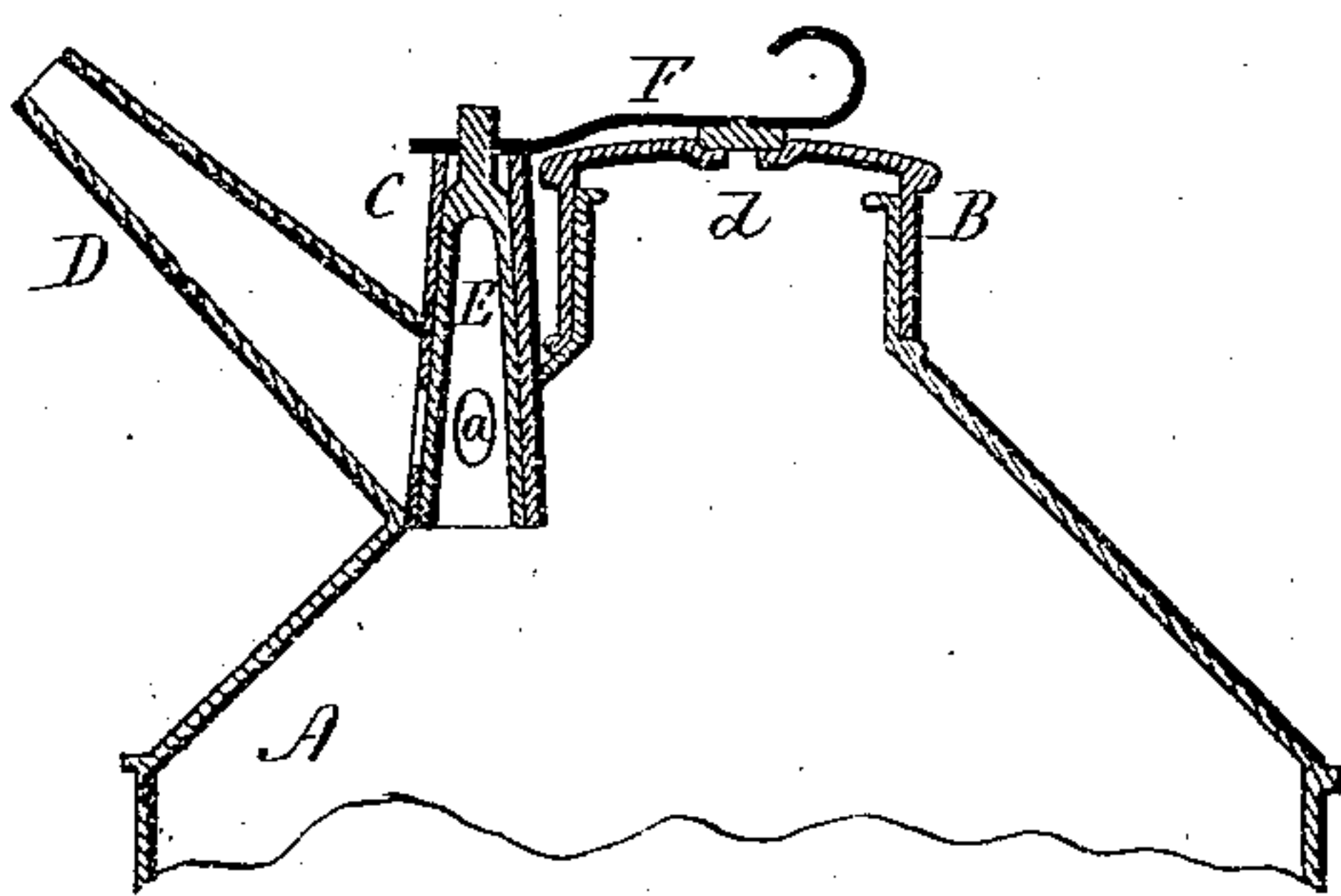


fig. 3



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **153,604**, dated July 28, 1874; application filed  
April 22, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ORSON N. PERKINS and ALBERT S. PERKINS, of Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Oil-Cans; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1 a side view, Fig. 2 a top view, and in Fig. 3 a vertical central section.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of oil-cans designed for pouring oil into the lamp, and for like purposes; the object being to construct a cut-off for the filling or pouring tube that it may be closed when not in use, and easily opened when occasion requires; and the invention consists in combining with the pouring-spout a rotating hollow plug with an opening in line of said spout, so that when turned to bring the said opening to the spout the exit will be open, but turned away the exit will be closed, and further combined with an arm for turning said plug, which also forms a valve for correspondingly opening or closing the vent, as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the can, of common construction, the top or mouth closed by a cap, B, or other suitable cover. C is a tube, vertical or nearly so, and preferably slightly conical. This tube opens into the can, as seen in Fig. 3. D is the pouring-spout, opening into the tube C. With-

in the tube C is fitted a hollow plug, E, with an opening, *a*, at one side in annular line with the intersecting end of the tube D, so that when the plug E is turned to bring the opening *a* opposite the tube D communication will be opened, so that by tilting the can the contents will flow out through the spout, but when turned to take the opening *a* from the spout the flow will be cut off. To thus turn the plug E, I attach to its upper end a lever, F, and that a vent may be opened to the can at the same time the spout is opened, I extend this lever F over the cap B, in which is a small opening, *d*, and over which the lever lies, as in Figs. 2 and 3, when the spout is closed, thus closing the vent *d*, but turned away to open the spout, as denoted in broken lines, Fig. 2, the spout and vent are both opened. The lever, possessing some degree of elasticity, serves as a spring to hold the plug up in its tube.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of the tube C, hollow rotating plug E with its opening *a*, and the stationary pouring-spout D, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of the tube C, hollow plug E with its opening *a*, the pouring-spout D, lever F, and vent *d*, all substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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