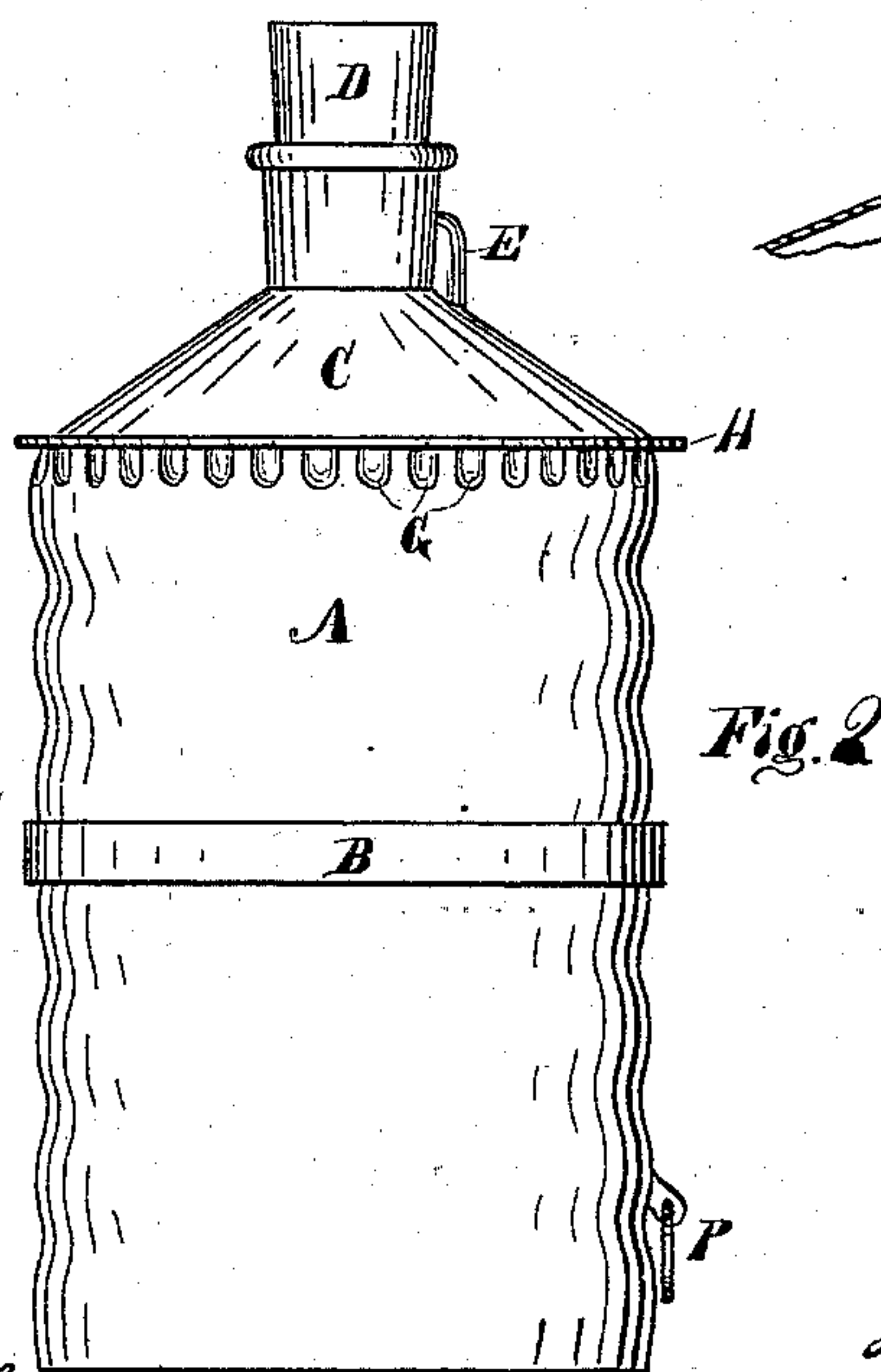
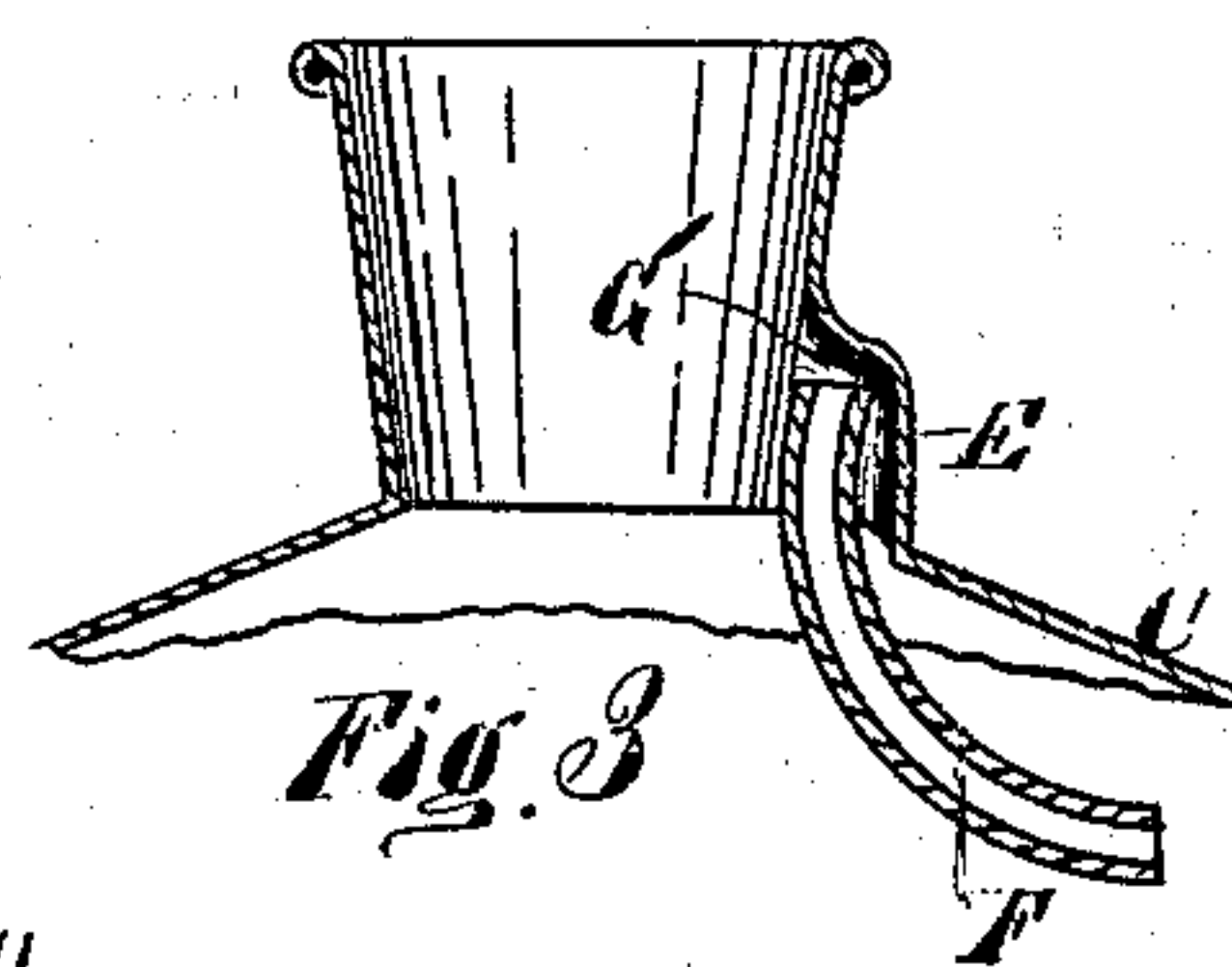
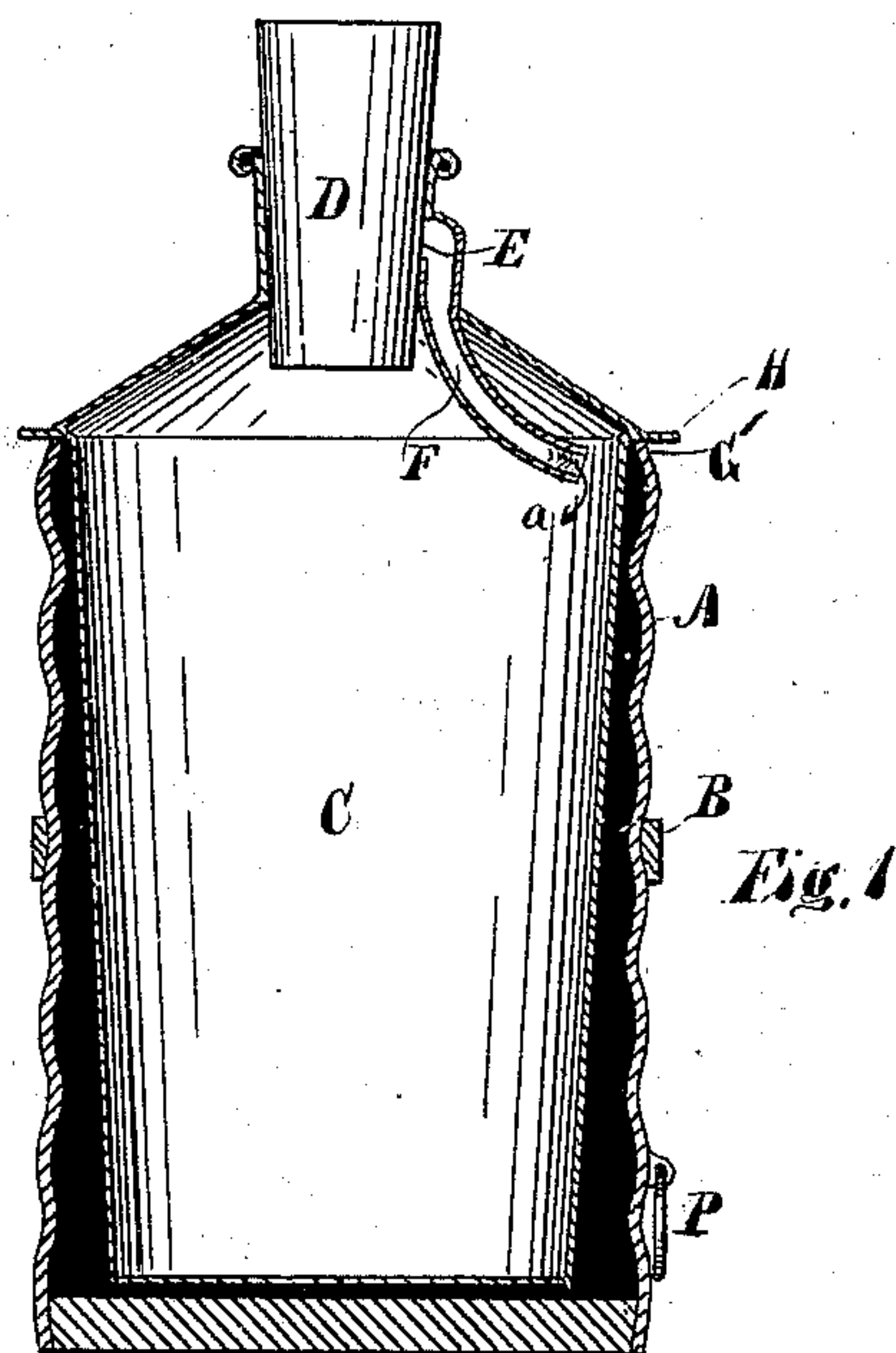


T., J. M. & T. E. SCANTLIN.
Oil-Can.

No. 217,489.

Patented July 15, 1879.



Witnesses;

M. B. Ongels.
C. Bradford.

Inventor.

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by their atty
Chas. E. Marsh

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS SCANTLIN, JAMES M. SCANTLIN, AND THOMAS E. SCANTLIN, OF
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,489**, dated July 15, 1879; application filed
February 8, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS SCANTLIN, JAMES M. SCANTLIN, and THOMAS E. SCANTLIN, all of the city of Evansville, county of Vanderburgh and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

Heretofore oil-cans with outside cases have been made straight, so that their sides were parallel to the outside can, and the vent-tubes have projected to the exterior of the can or through or into the neck of the can, in such a way as to interfere with the insertion of a cork of the ordinary shape, and no means have been employed to provide for affixing Government stamps when the cans were used for spirituous liquors.

The object of our invention is to overcome the difficulties which have resulted from these defective methods of construction. In cans with sides parallel to the sides of the casings, not only have they loosely fitted their casings, but rust has collected on the inside of the case. Vent-tubes, as they are now made, interfere greatly with the cork, or open directly to the exterior air, allowing evaporation, unless a second cork is used.

Our invention consists of the new construction and arrangement of parts, and in the new combination of elements, as will be hereinafter described, and set forth in the claims.

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the entire invention; Fig. 2 an external view of the can properly incased. Fig. 3 is a more detailed view, in section, of the peculiar combination and construction of the vent-tube and indented neck, by which communication by means of the vent-tube between the interior of the can and the external air is cut off simply by putting into the neck a cork, as an ordinary stopper.

G' in Fig. 3 is the mouth of the vent-tube. A bail is affixed in the ordinary manner to the outside casing, and the ring P is used for tilting the can to pour out its contents. When the can is inclined in pouring fluid, the vent-tube and indentation should be above the escaping stream.

The tapering can C, when in position in its case, resting with its rim or shoulder H on the upper edge of its case A, not being as long as the case, its bottom does not quite touch the bottom of the case.

We claim as our invention—

1. The neck of the fluid-can C, having the indentation E, with its concavity in the interior of the neck, and fitted to receive the vent-tube F, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the can-neck having the indentation E with the vent-tube F, with its upper end, G', opening into said indentation, and its lower end terminating in the can, substantially as described.

3. The outside metallic casing, A, puckered or drawn in at the top by means of the small vertical corrugations G, of less diameter than the case below them, so that the top shall be elastic in the direction of the row of said corrugations, substantially as described.

4. The combination of a metallic casing puckered into a smaller diameter at the top than below by means of the corrugations G, made elastic at the top in the direction of the row of said corrugations, with an oil-can having the rim H, bearing upon and projecting over said elastic top, substantially as described.

5. As an article of manufacture, an oil or fluid can tapering from the top downward, having a neck with the indentation E, in which terminates the upper end of a vent-tube extending down into the inside of the can, an outside metallic casing sprung onto the can, both by means of the tapering form of the can and the vertical corrugations at the top of the casing, all made and arranged substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS SCANTLIN.
JAMES M. SCANTLIN.
THOMAS E. SCANTLIN.

Witnesses:

J. W. BOEHNE,
HERMAN BRAND.