

(No Model.)

D. BENNETT.  
Can.

No. 228,167.

Patented June 1, 1880.

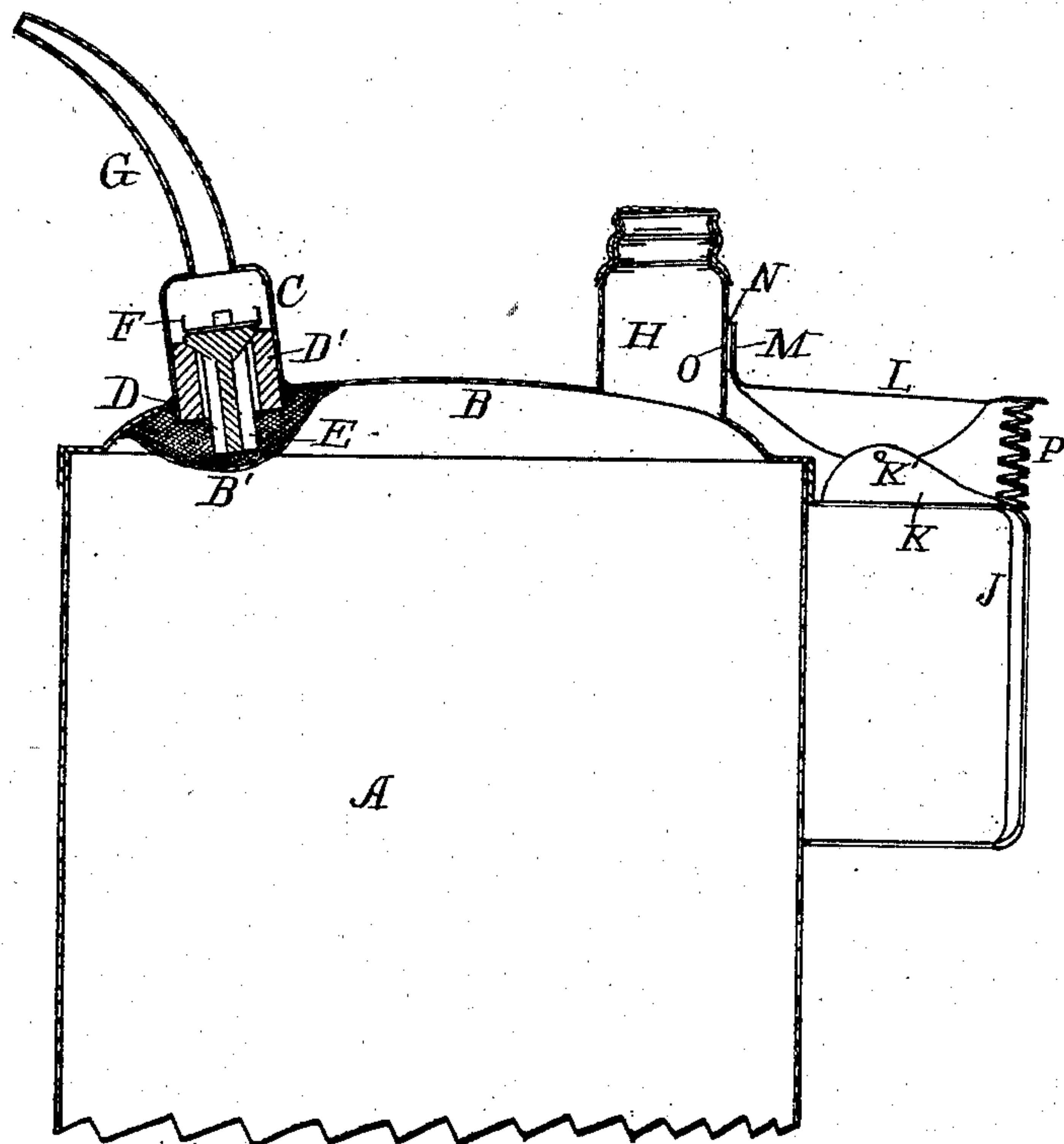


Fig. 1.

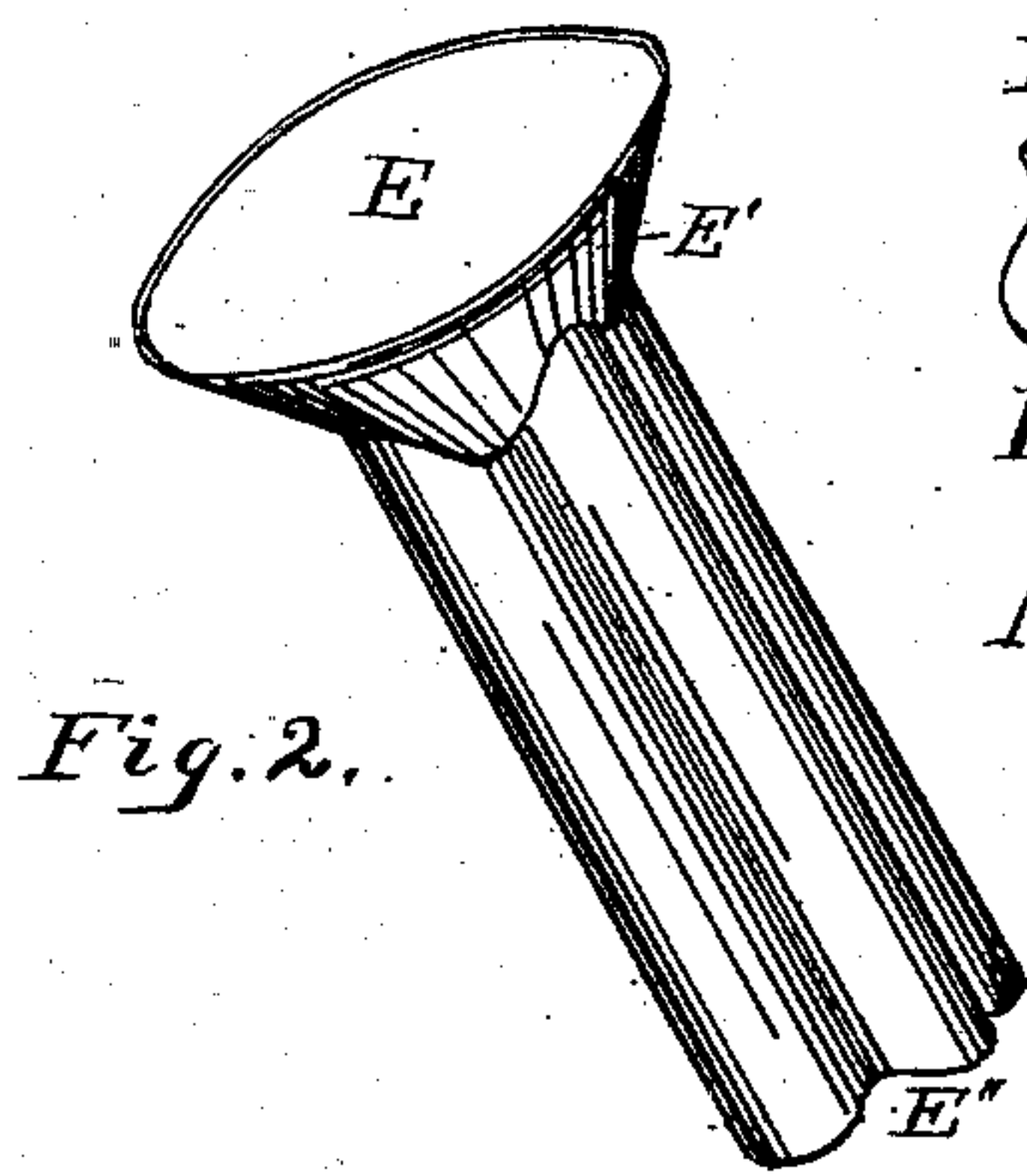


Fig. 2.

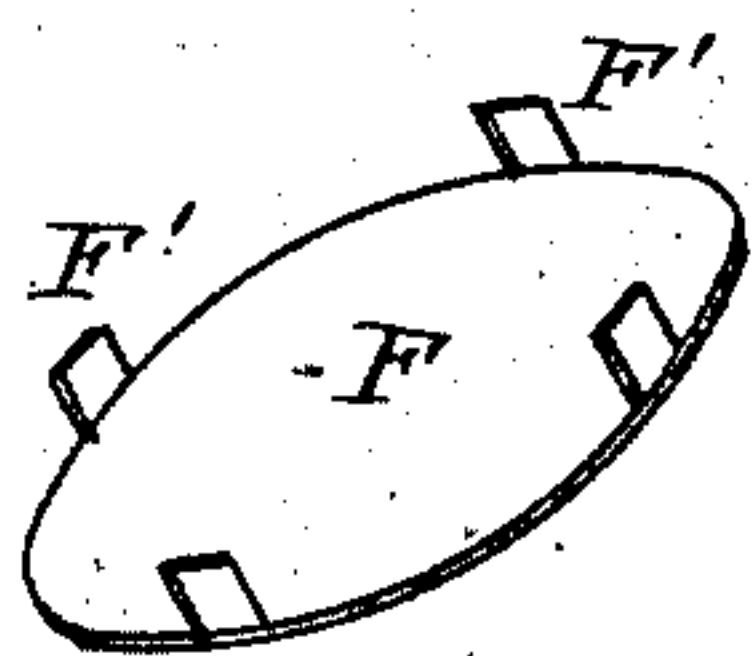


Fig. 3.

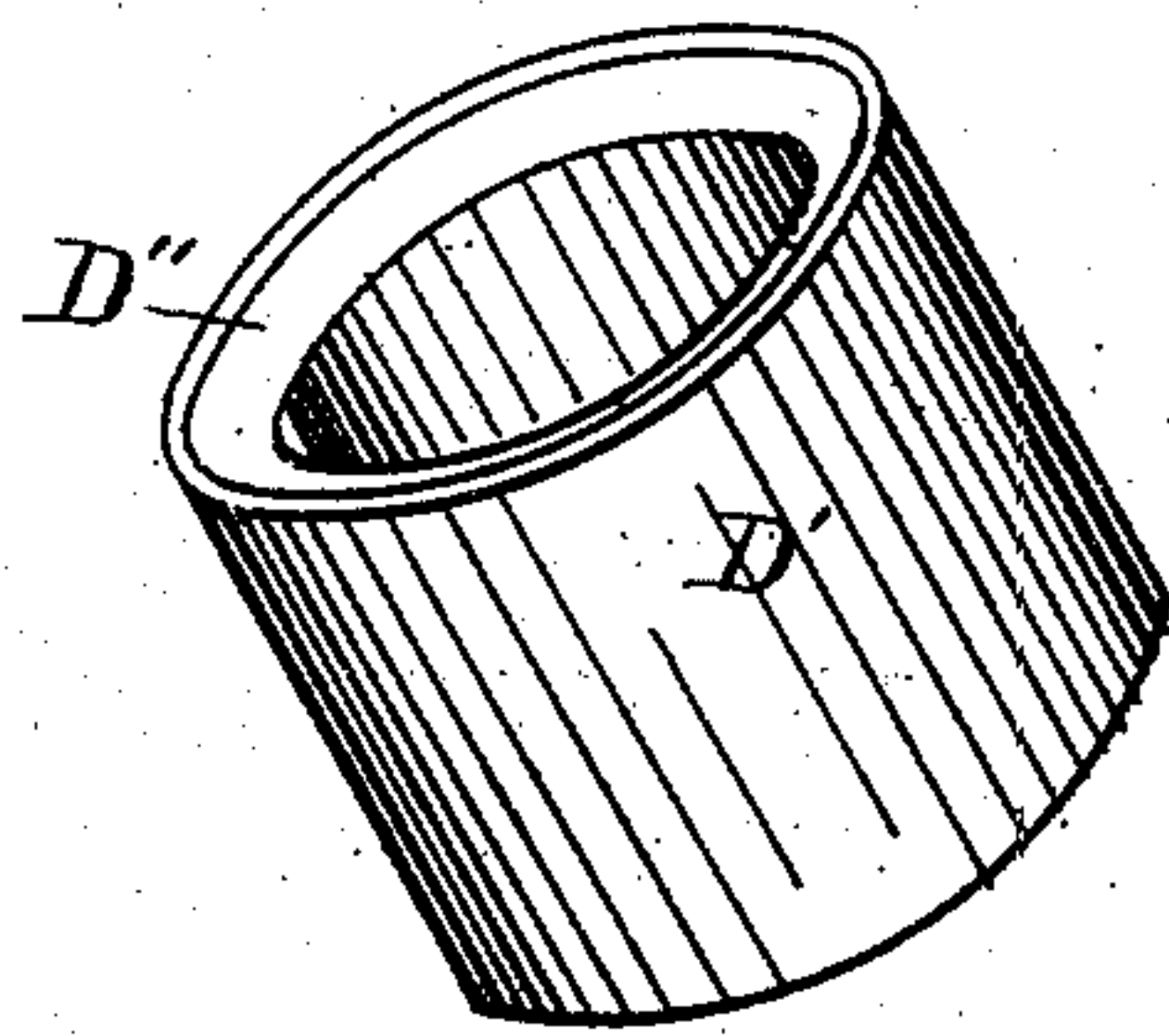


Fig. 4.

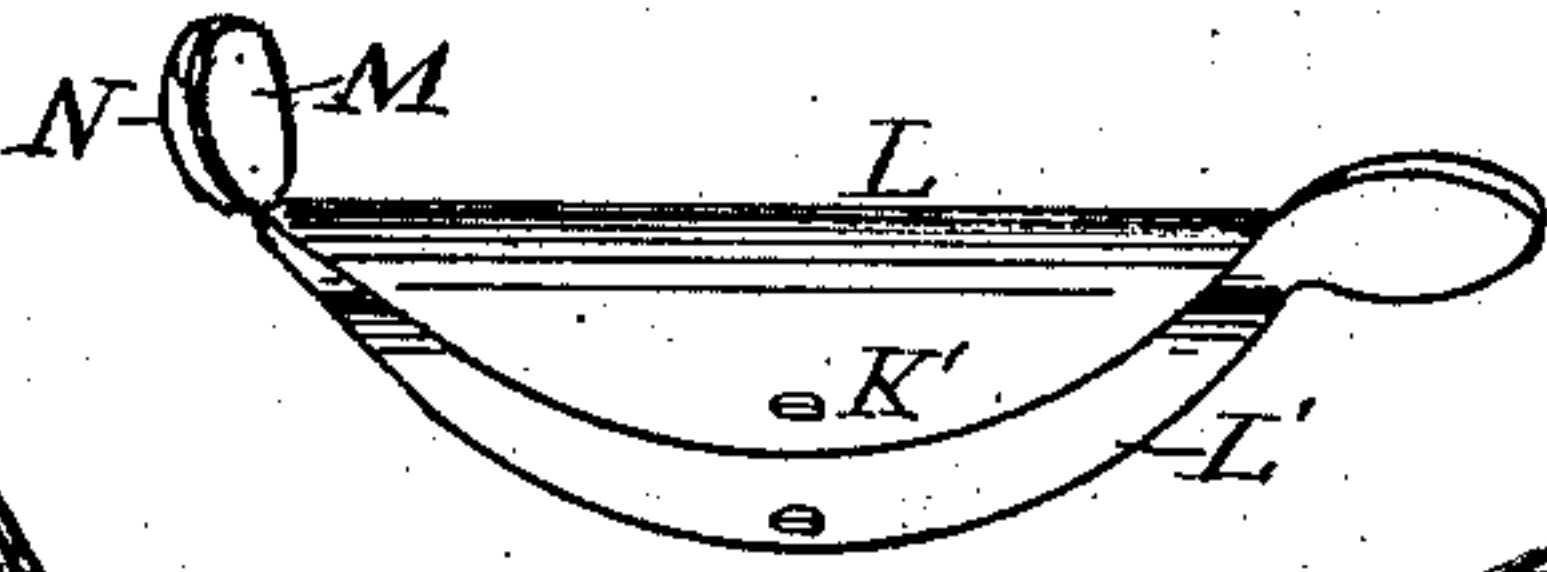


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

F. E. Zerbe  
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Inventor:

Daniel Bennett  
By J. S. Zerbe  
Atty



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL BENNETT, OF CHILLICOTHE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF OF HIS  
RIGHT TO WILLIAM A. GILL, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

## CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 228,167, dated June 1, 1880.

Application filed March 3, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL BENNETT, of Chillicothe, in the county of Ross and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cans, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view. Fig. 2 is a perspective elevation of the valve. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the valve bridge or check. Fig. 4 is a view of the valve-seat. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the thumb-valve; Fig. 6, a view of the ears for the thumb-valve attachment.

In the drawings, A represents the body of the can, and B the permanent top, curved as shown. At one side is an aperture, D, through the top, and a cylindrical shell, C, of even size with the aperture, is permanently soldered to this top.

The shell C is composed of one piece of metal, and spun in such a manner that the opening in the upper end corresponds in size to the discharge-spout G, which is soldered thereto. Beneath this aperture is a wire strainer, B', for preventing the entrance of sediment into the shell C. This shell, containing the valve, can be placed below the top B, if desired, and in the manufacture of certain classes of cans this is preferable; but I have merely shown it above the top for convenience.

The valve-seat D' is annular in construction, as shown in my previous patent, and the drop or valve E within the seat D' has a flaring part, E', adapted to fit the conical seat D'.

Extending downward from the head is a longitudinally-serrated stem, E''. The upper surface of the head E is perfectly flat, and adapted to rest on the bridge or check F when the can is inverted.

The bridge F, as shown, is composed simply of a disk somewhat smaller in size than the interior diameter of the cylindrical shell C, within which it operates. It has four or more legs, F', projecting upward around its periphery, and when the can is in an upright position it rests on the flat head of valve E. If de-

sired, this bridge may be permanently attached to the head E, and thus move with the said valve, or the bridge can be attached to the upper end of the shell C; but the form here shown, in which the bridge is left free to move, is more preferable.

The handle J can be made in any desired form; but I prefer to have the upper limb flat, to allow ears K to be soldered thereto, as shown. To these ears the thumb-valve L is pivoted by means of the pin K'.

As shown in my former patent, the thumb-valve is made of cast metal, as well as the base-piece to which it is hinged. This form of manufacturing the same is costly, and I have therefore devised the form shown in Fig. 5, which consists of a piece of metal, oval in form, having one end bent upwardly at a right angle, and a rubber seat, N, interposed between the part M and the supply-tube H. The sides L' are turned downward, forming leaves for connecting with the ears K, as shown. A spring, P, interposed between the outer end of the piece L and the handle J or part K, serves to keep the seat M firmly pressed against the supply-tube H at the point where the perforation O is made.

In operation it will be seen that the head E, resting in the seat D', which is air-tight, prevents evaporation, and at the same time obviates the necessity of a cap or plug for the end of the discharge-pipe G. On the other hand, the air-supply is entirely cut off from the supply-tube H by means of the valve M. Should the can be inverted without pressing the thumb-valve L, the pressure of air on the head of the valve E prevents the oil from flowing.

In all cases of disasters by the use of ordinary cans the explosion is caused by the return flow of oil creating a suction, drawing in the flame, and igniting the explosive gases within the can. In this can the moment the thumb is released from the air-valve the valve E returns to its seat and cuts off the flame.

The invention as here shown applies equally to all forms of volatile oils, turpentine, or other liquids of an inflammable nature.

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

5 The combination, with the can, of the permanently-attached cylindrical shell C, having the discharge-spout G and seat D', with the plain flat head E, having stem E'', the bridge

F, having legs F', and the strainer B', all operating substantially as herein described, and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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