

J. M. SCANTLIN.
Tilting Can.

No. 235,174.

Patented Dec. 7, 1880.

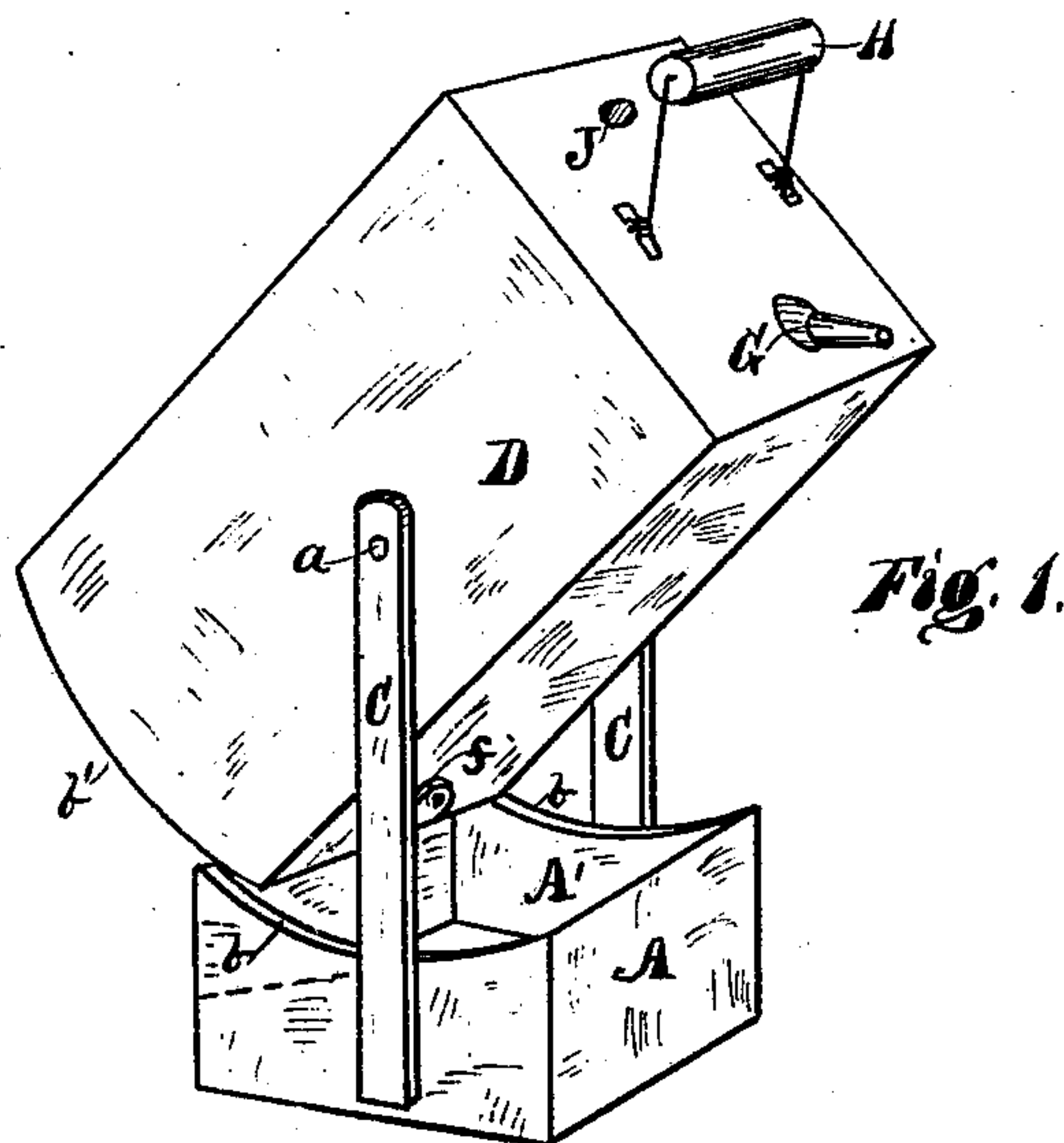


Fig. 1.

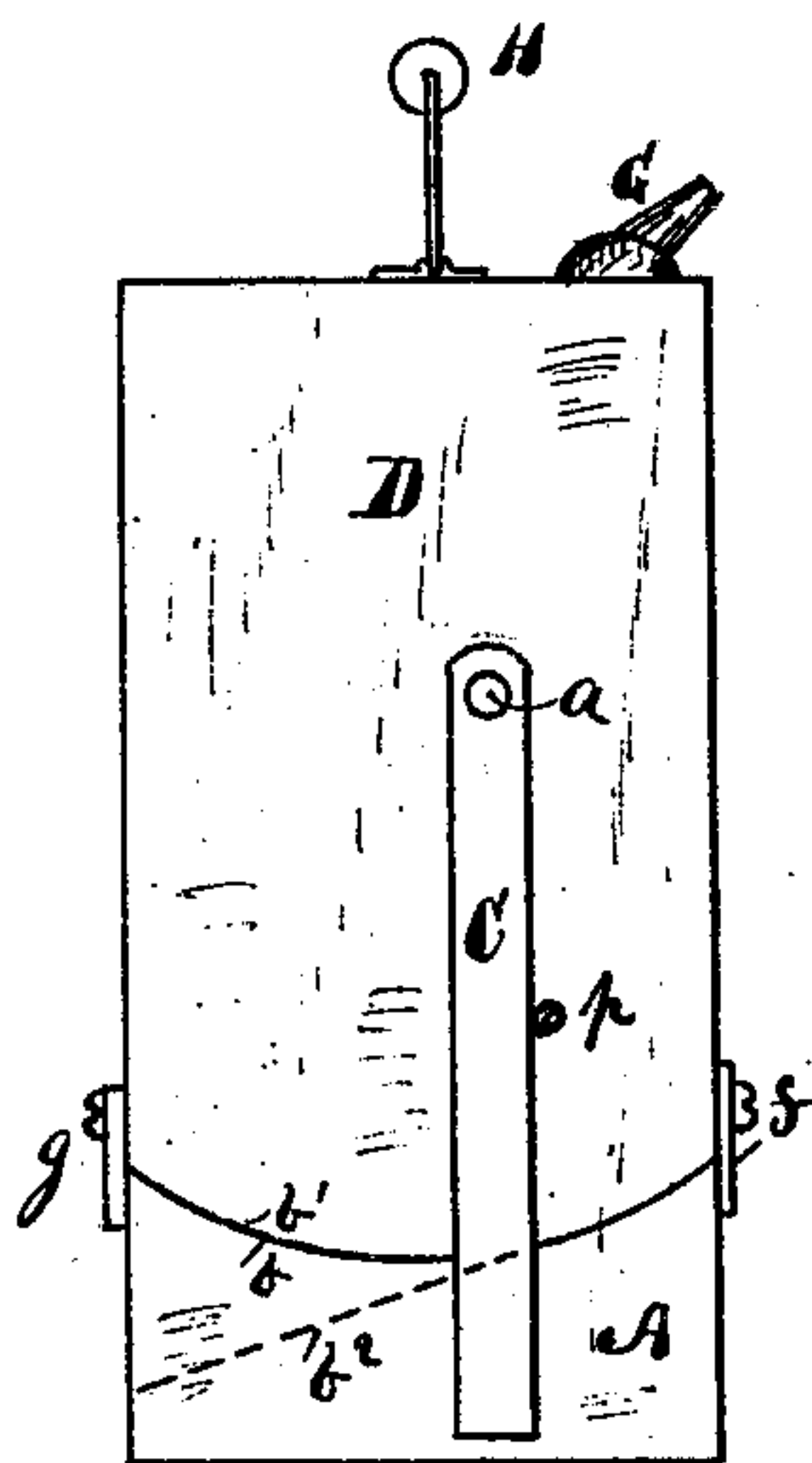


Fig. 2.

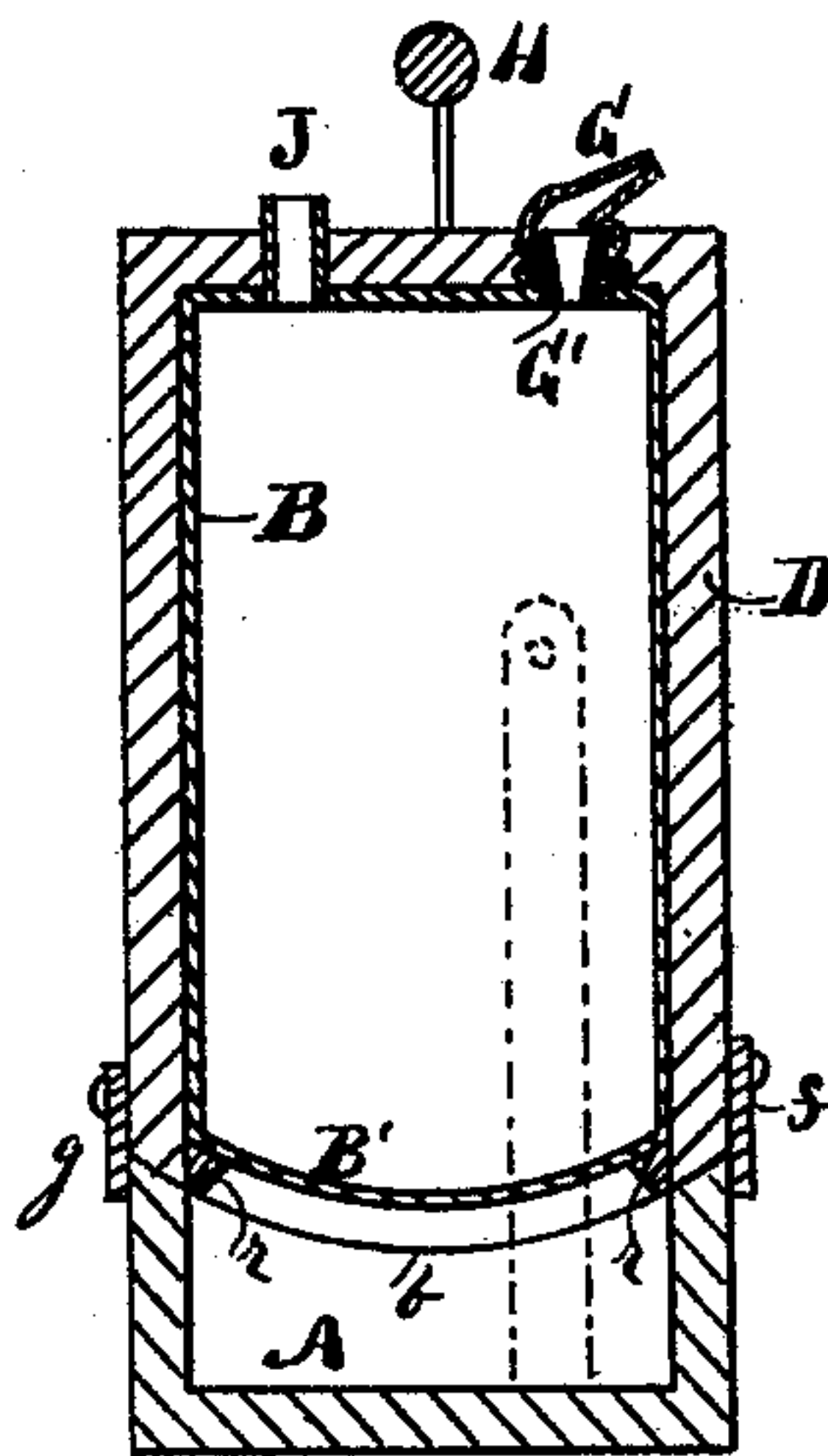


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES;
L. F. Speed
G. F. Remutt.

INVENTOR.
James M. Scantlin,
Per *E. D. Smith*
his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. SCANTLIN, OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

TILTING CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,174, dated December 7, 1880.

Application filed August 25, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. SCANTLIN, of Evansville, in the county of Vanderburg and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tilting or Swinging Cans, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

10 The object of my invention is to provide a stationary case or box with a tilting or swinging upper case or section containing and protecting a can for holding oils or other liquids, powder, &c.

15 My invention consists of a lower stationary case having upper side edges curved or inclined, and provided with upright standards located between the center and front side of the case, the standards having pivoted bearings at their upper ends, combined with a tilting upper case containing an oil-can, and having its lower end corresponding with the curved or inclined upper edges of the lower case.

25 In the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference in the different figures indicate like parts, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved device. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view, of the same.

30 A represents the lower or stationary part of the can-case, which is formed or cut circular at its top side, as shown at $b\ b'$, or it may be cut with a straight incline, as shown by dotted line b^2 .

35 The lower section of the case A is provided on opposite sides with upright standards C C. The pivot-bearings a , at the upper end of each standard C C, is located between the center and the front side, and also a little over half-way up the outside of the upper case, D, thus supporting the upper section which contains the can, so as to allow it to be tilted forward for pouring out its contents, as shown in Fig. 1, and at the same time give sufficient weight at the rear and bottom of the case to return the can to an upright position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, when released.

45 The upper case or tilting part, D, is constructed of wood, metal, or other suitable ma-

terial, like that shown in the drawings, and is pivoted to the uprights C C at a , the lower end having a curve, b' , or angular cut, like that shown at b^2 , to fit closely with the bottom A and form a joint.

55 At the rear of the swinging case D, near its bottom, is a stop, g , which projects below the upper section, so as to strike against the lower case, A, and prevent the upper case from swinging backward. At the front, near the bottom of the upper case, D, is a button, f , or other suitable device, which is used to secure the upper section in place when necessary.

60 One or more screws, p , may be temporarily inserted in the upper case, immediately in front of the uprights C, for the purpose of securing the two sections firmly together for shipping.

70 The can B may be made of sheet metal, glass, or other suitable material, either round or square; but I prefer it made of an oblong shape, as shown. The bottom of the can may be flat or circular, and is secured in the case D by means of cleats $r\ r$, as shown.

75 The nozzle G' has a smooth inner surface to receive a cork or stopper. The outer surface of the nozzle G' is provided with a screw-thread, on which the spout G is screwed for filling lamps or other articles. This spout G is placed in the bottom section, A, of the case, together with measures, funnels, &c., when not in use or when shipping.

80 It will be seen from the foregoing that the can B is well protected, and that when the upper section is tilted forward the lower part is raised clear of the lower section, thus avoiding all friction, and allowing the upper section to rotate freely on its trunnions or bearings $a\ a$. The same result might be secured by means of eccentric-shaped trunnions or bearings.

85 In case the base of the upper case is cut at an angle, as shown at b^2 , the uprights C C may be pivoted to the central part of the upper case, D; but I prefer the means shown.

90 The can is provided with a vent-tube, J, in the ordinary manner.

95 What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The lower stationary case, A, having its upper side edges, *b b*, curved or inclined, and provided with upright standards C C, located between the center and front side of said case, 5 the standards C having pivot-bearings *a* at their upper ends, combined with the tilting upper case, D, having its lower end conforming with the curved or inclined upper edges of the lower case, and provided with a stop, 10 *g*, a button, *f*, and cleats *r r*, substantially as

shown and described, for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES M. SCANTLIN.

Witnesses:

J. M. KNIGHT,

JAS. D. SAUNDERS.