

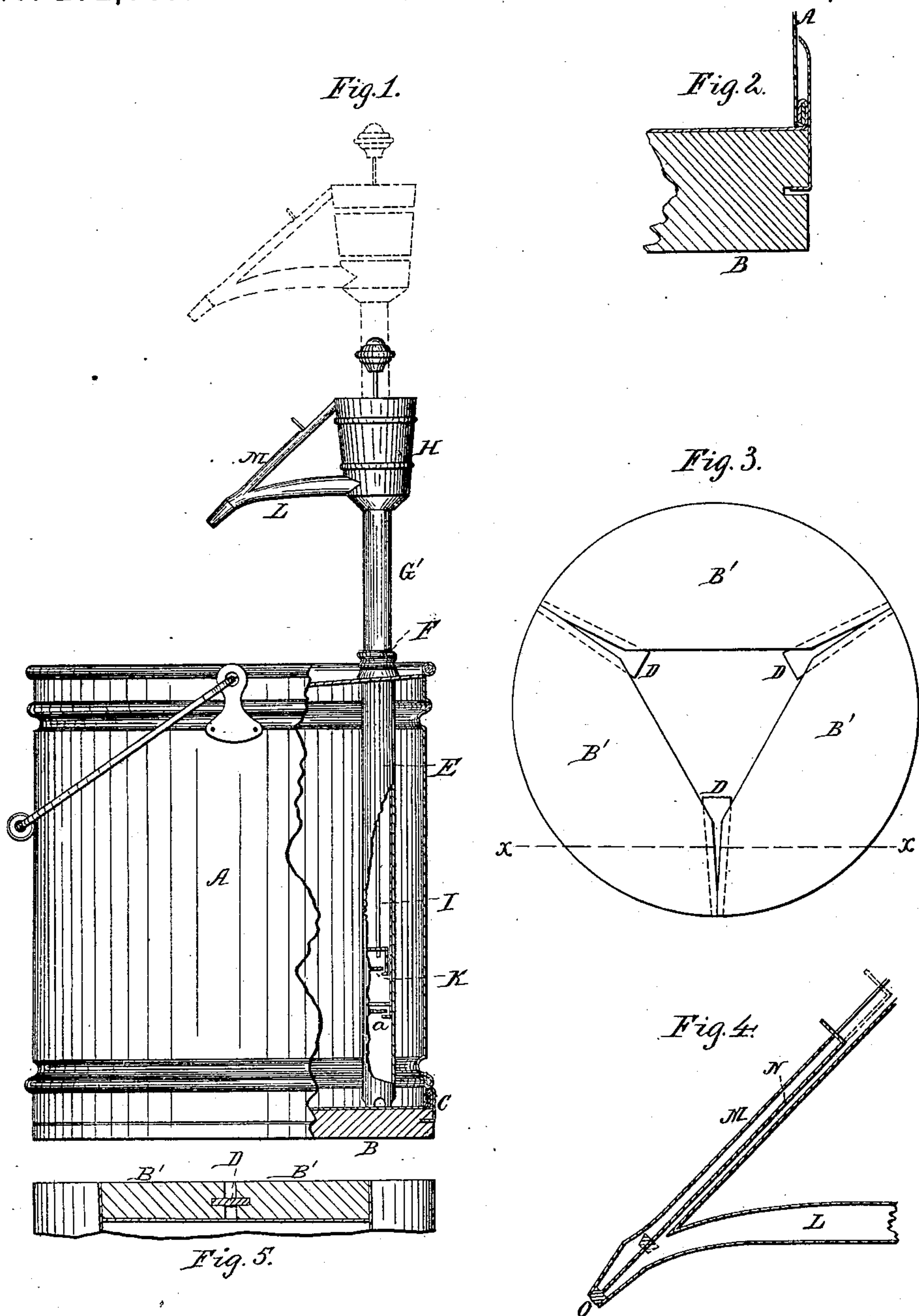
(No Model.)

W. H. & W. J. CLARK.

FLUID CAN.

No. 272,647.

Patented Feb. 20, 1883.



Witnesses:

W. C. Johnston
Charles C. Clark

Inventors:

William H. Clark.
William J. Clark.

by

H. S. Affolter

his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. CLARK AND WILLIAM J. CLARK, OF SALEM, OHIO.

FLUID-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,647, dated February 20, 1883.

Application filed November 14, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. CLARK and WILLIAM J. CLARK, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Salem, in the
5 county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fluid-Cans; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others
10 skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

15 Figure 1 is a side view of the can and pump attachment, having a portion of said can broken away, showing the stationary pipe, and also having portion of the pipe broken away, showing the pump-barrel fitting in the same. Fig.
20 2 is a detail showing the attachment of the wooden bottom. Fig. 3 is a plan of the wooden bottom; Fig. 4, a vertical section of the spout of the pump. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the bottom, taken on line *x x*, Fig. 2, showing
25 grooves in the segmental blocks *B'*, in which the key-pins are seated.

Our invention has for its object to provide a fluid-can of several gallons' capacity which shall be safe and convenient, both for trans-
30 portation and the filling of lamps, oilers, &c., overcoming the inconvenience of the ordinary pouring-can and the intermittent splashing stream of force-pump fillers now in use.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the
35 can; B, the supplemental wooden bottom, composed of segmental wooden blocks *B' B' B'*, which, when placed together, form a circle having a hollow center, said blocks having a groove on their outer edges.

40 C is either a separate flange or a portion of the can-body extending below the metal bottom of the can, and which enters the grooves in the outer edge of the wood blocks, or may come below the blocks if the latter are rabbet-
45 ed to receive the flange.

50 D D D are key-pins, which are driven into grooves on the meeting edges of the blocks, (metal wedges which shall bed themselves into the meeting edges of the blocks, and thus form their own grooves, may be substituted, if desirable,) to force said blocks out against the

flange C, to hold them in position and form, in connection with the flange, (which clasps them like the tire of a wagon-wheel,) a rigid wooden
bottom for the protection of the can.

55 E is a stationary pipe, having one end fastened to the top of the can, and opening into the air through the opening F, said pipe extending down to the bottom of the can, and having suitable openings through which the
60 oil flows from the can into the pipe. The opening F has a screw-thread on its outer side, upon which is screwed a cap when the pump, hereinafter described, is withdrawn.

65 G is the pump barrel, which is made to fit in and telescope into the pipe E, thus allowing the pump to be raised or lowered to fill lamps or vessels of different sizes without moving the can, as shown in the dotted lines,
70 Fig. 1. Said pump-barrel has the valve *a* on its lower end, the upper end opening into the receiver H.

I is the pump-rod; K, the valve attached thereto.

75 L is a spout, through which the fluid flows from the receiver to the lamp or other vessel.

M is a pipe opening into the spout L near its mouth, and through which runs the rod N, having on its lower end the stopper O and on
80 its upper end a handle coming through a slot in the upper part of said pipe M. Said stopper, when pushed down, shuts up the mouth of the spout, checking the flow of fluid at once, and when drawn up opens said mouth, allow-
85 ing the fluid to flow.

The lid or top of said can is soldered on, having a vent-hole in its center.

The operation of said pump and can is as follows: The lamp or vessel to be filled is placed
90 on top of the can or held at the side, and the pump adjusted so that the spout will open directly into the lamp or other vessel, the stopper is drawn up, and the pump operated, causing the fluid to flow into the vessel being filled. When a sufficient quantity is pumped into the
95 lamp or other vessel, the pump is stopped and the stopper pushed down, checking the flow of oil at once.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim—

100 1. The can A, having the stationary pipe E, fastened to the top and extending to the bot-

tom of said can, having openings in the bottom of the pipe and opening into the hole F, in combination with a pump having its pump-barrel fitting in and telescoping into said stationary pipe, substantially as shown and described.

2. A fluid-can having the wood bottom composed of segmental wood blocks B', and attached to said can by a flange, C, and held in place against said flange and in relation to

each by the key-pins D, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. CLARK.
WILLIAM J. CLARK.

Witnesses:

A. K. TATEM,
SHELDON PARKS.