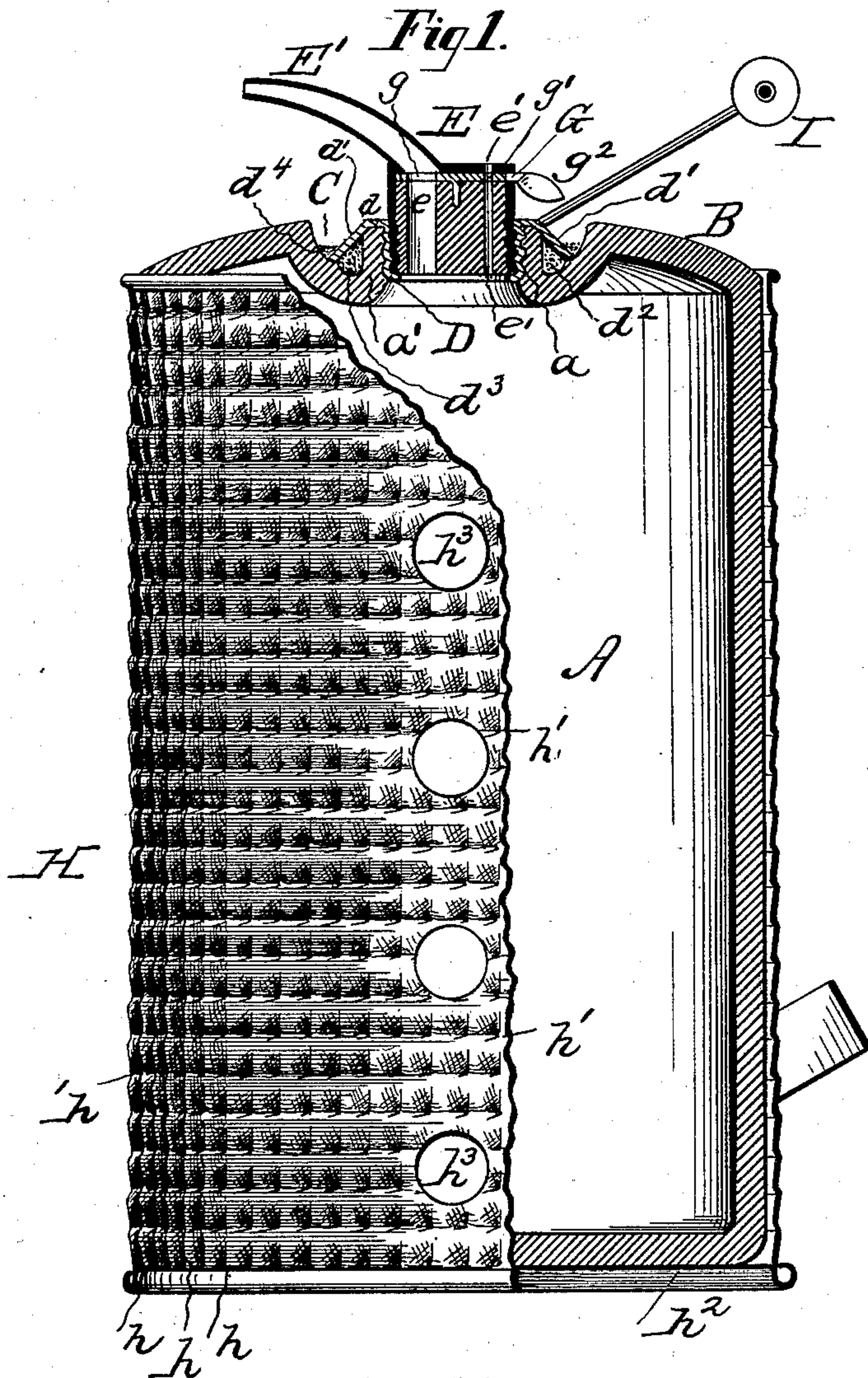


(No Model.)

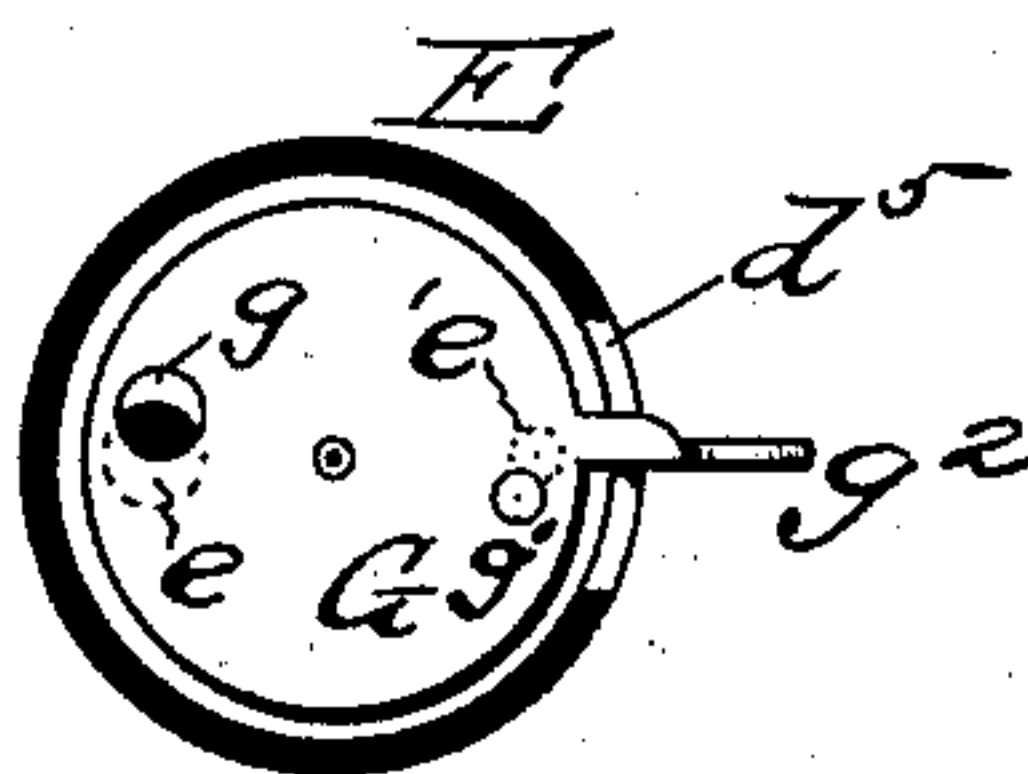
W. S. LAUMASTER.  
GLASS BODIED VESSEL FOR OIL.

No. 280,048.

Patented June 26, 1883.



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WINFIELD S. LAUMASTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## GLASS-BODIED VESSEL FOR OIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,048, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed April 12, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WINFIELD S. LAUMASTER, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Oil Cans or Jars; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is an elevation, partly sectional, of a can embodying my invention; and Fig. 2 is a detail sectional plan.

My invention has relation to glass-bodied cans for holding oil or other liquid, and has for its object to avoid leakage from the can and provide a casing or covering therefor of great rigidity.

My invention accordingly consists of the novel combination, construction, and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter specifically described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A represents the can, which is made of glass or other transparent material, having a threaded opening, *a*, in its neck *a'*. In the top B of the can, surrounding the neck *a'*, is a depression or gutter, C.

D represents a hollow screw or thimble, which meshes with the threaded neck *a'*, as shown, and is formed with a flange, *d*, which passes over the top of the neck *a'*, and then is bent downwardly to form a lip, as shown at *d'*, until it contacts with or extends to the sides of the gutter C, so as to leave an annular space, *d''*, between said neck *a'* and the lip *d'*. Said space is filled with any suitable form of cement, as indicated at *d'''*. Such construction, it will be noted, does not fill up the gutter C, but leaves an annular space above the lip *d'*, in the bottom of which is placed a thin layer of cement, *d''*, to further seal the joint between said parts, while the gutter C forms a drip-cup for any oil that may find its way therein, so as to prevent it running down the sides of the can.

E represents a stopple screwing into the screw D, as shown. It is provided with a spout, *E'*, and two openings, *e* and *e'*, which form, respectively, the pouring-opening and a vent for the passage of air to the can. With-

in said stopple is pivoted a valve, G, having openings *g g'*, which respectively register with the openings *e* and *e'* when said valve is turned or moved to the position as shown in Fig. 1, or when it is designed to pour from the can. After such operation is accomplished, the openings *e* and *e'* are closed by simply reversing the movement of valve G, so as to bring it to the position illustrated in Fig. 2, said valve being provided with a handle, *g''*, which passes through a slot, *d''*, in the stopple, to permit of the movement of said valve. It will therefore be noted that when the vent *e'* is closed the pouring-opening *e* is also sealed, and when the latter is opened the vent is unsealed, so as to admit air to the can when liquid is poured therefrom.

H represents a casing or jacket made of tin or other sheet metal, preferably the former. Said casing is shaped to conform to the outline of the can, and it is doubly corrugated, as shown—that is, the corrugations consist of parallel lines *h h*, crossed at right angles, or otherwise, by lines *h' h'*, thereby making the casing more rigid than it would be if single corrugations only were employed; yet at the same time such doubly-corrugated casing possesses sufficient elasticity to permit it to yield to varying pressures or shocks, to absorb the same, and prevent the glass can being fractured or destroyed. Said casing is formed with a wood or metal bottom, *h''*, as desired, and is provided with a bail or handle, I. If desired, a series of openings, *h'''*, may be provided in said casing, in order to observe the gradual diminution of the contents of the can.

If desired, the valve G may be employed to seal and unseal the vent *e'* only, in which case it will be cut away in the neighborhood of pouring-opening *e*, so as to leave the latter always open.

What I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a can having a glass body, A, and top B, with neck *a'*, having threaded opening *a*, and an annular gutter, C, surrounding said neck, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with can A, having top B, with gutter C and threaded neck *a'*, of a hollow screw, D, having flange *d* and lip *d'*, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with can A, having neck

$a'$  and gutter C, of a hollow screw or thimble, D, having flange  $d$  and lip  $d'$ , and a threaded stopple, substantially as shown and described.

4. A glass can having a neck and surrounding  
5 annular gutter, and a hollow thimble screwing into said neck and provided with a flange and lip, which extends into said gutter, and between which is a layer of cement, to form a tight joint between said lip and the top of the  
10 can, substantially as shown and described.

5. The combination, with can A, having neck

$a'$  and gutter C, of a hollow screw, D, having flange  $d$ , lip  $d'$ , and cement joint  $d^2 d^4$ , above which is a drip-cup, substantially as shown and described.

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In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

WINFIELD S. LAUMASTER.

Witnesses:

ALLEN H. GANGEWER,

WILLIAM MARTIN.