

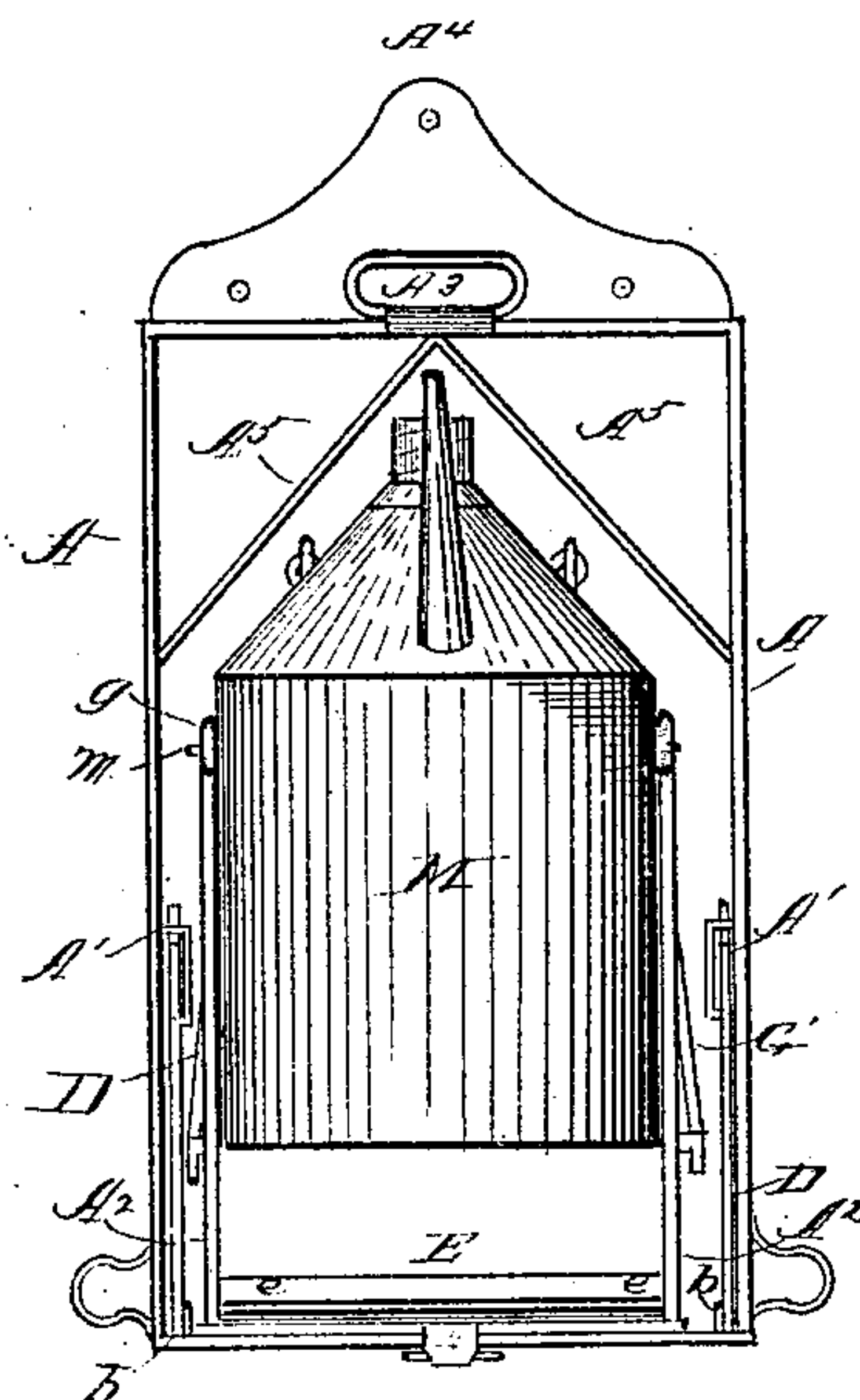
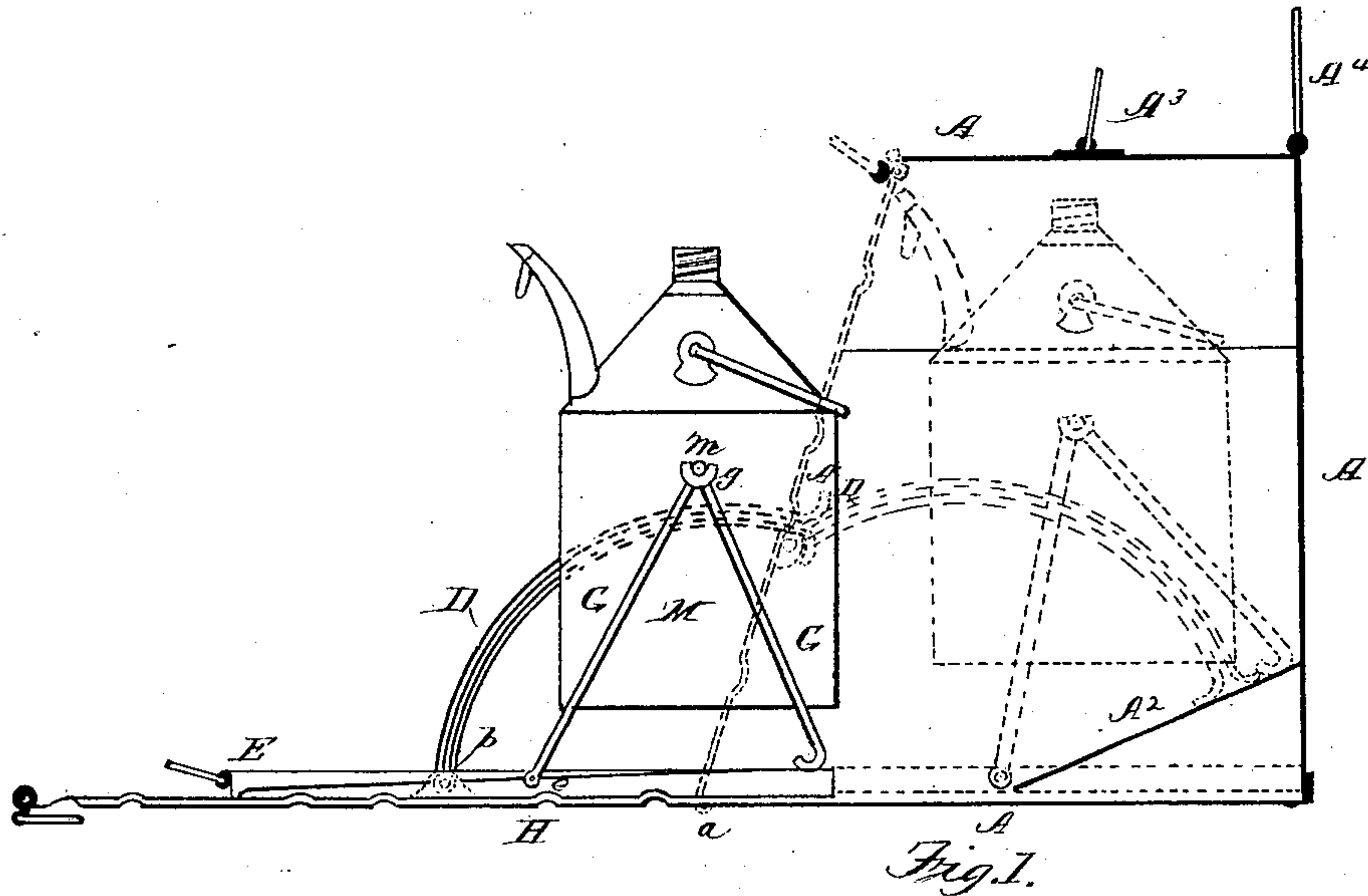
(No Model.)

J. L. PEAKE.

OIL CAN HOLDER.

No. 284,661.

Patented Sept. 11, 1883.



Witnesses:
Wm. S. Duwall,
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Inventor:
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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. PEAKE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

OIL-CAN HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 284,661, dated September 11, 1883.

Application filed March 20, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. PEAKE, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Oil-Can Holders, of which the following is a specification.

I construct a case of tinned sheet-iron or other suitable thin metal, opening by turning one of its perpendicular sides down, the side
10 being hinged to the body at the base. I attach to each side of the door a curved arm, which slides through a suitable keeper on the inner face of the case on each side, and allows it to be opened to the proper extent without
15 ever opening too far. The can may be of the ordinary style. It is provided with trunnions a little above the center of gravity. Lifting the hinged side closes the case, the curved arms being received in the interior of the case,
20 one on each side of the can. A pan is employed which catches and retains any drip of oil. There is also a provision for stowing the required facilities for wiping, cleaning, and trimming the lamp or lamps. A suitable brush
25 may also be stowed in these receptacles convenient of access for cleaning lamp-chimneys. Trunnions on the can are supported in hinged frames, one on each side, mounted on a sliding pan, which is moved in and out of the casing as
30 required. The interior of the case is equipped with inclines on each side near the back, which engage with the hinged frames and tilt them, so that the can is elevated out of contact with the pan when the pan and its hinged frames
35 and can are thrust into the case. When the parts are thrust into the case, the can is moved by the tilting of the frames, and is suspended about over the center of the pan. When the side of the case is let down and the pan and
40 parts supported thereon are drawn out, the frames tilt backward and allow the can to considerably overhang the rear edge of the pan. This allows room for a lamp to stand in the front portion of the pan.

45 The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

50 Figure 1 is a side elevation, showing the case open and the oil-can moved out. Fig. 2 is a front view, showing the case open, but with the oil-can moved into the case and elevated.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is the body of the case, open only on the
55 front side. Certain portions of the case are designated, when necessary, by additional marks of reference, as A' A².

B is a platform permanently connected to the casing A at the bottom of the front side by
60 hinges *a*, and adapted to serve the double functions of a platform extending forward from the base of the case, and of a door to close the open front of the case. Its upper and back face is provided with a narrow lip or rim *a*
65 little within the edge, which fits within the front of the case A and makes a tight joint therewith.

D D are curved slides formed each of a single stout wire, bent as shown, and pivoted to
70 the platform B by eyes *b*. Each plays through a keeper, A', on the interior of the case A. The ends of the wire are bent downward and upward, respectively, as indicated by D'. When the platform B is folded up against the case
75 by turning on its hinges *a*, so as to serve as a door, the curved slides D D move inward through the keepers A', and are of no effect; but when the platform B is turned down into the horizontal position, these slides are drawn
80 out, and, engaging strongly by their stops D' with the keepers A', serve as reliable supports for the platform. The parts should be so proportioned that the platform B will be thus sus-
85 tained in a horizontal position, forming in effect a front extension of the base of the case A.

E is a shallow pan adapted to slide easily into and out of the case when the platform B is turned down.

G G are frames hinged to the pan E at the
90 points *e*, and having each a notch or socket, *g*, at its top, adapted to receive one of the trunnions *m* of the can M. The base of each frame G rests on the back rim of the pan when the pan is drawn out for use. In this position of
95 the parts it holds the can M partly overhanging the rear of the pan, and gives room for another vessel or a lamp to stand in the front portion of the pan. In this condition (shown in Fig. 1) the can may be tilted on its trun-
100 nions *m*, and oil thereby poured into the lamp or into any vessel placed to receive it. When the pan E is thrust into the case, the lateral extension G', at the rear of each frame A,

strikes and slides up an incline, A^2 , provided in the interior of the case on each side. Thus the pan is thrust home on the inclines A^2 by lifting on G' and tilting the entire frame G partially forward. This moves the sockets g , supporting the trunnions m , forward, and brings the can entirely over the pan. The parts are now very compactly arranged, and on raising the platform B the whole is closed tightly and occupies little room. I provide for the possible spilling or leakage of oil from the lamp or from the can. Any such is received and retained in the pan E , which may be wiped at short intervals. The tightness of the case, when closed, checks evaporation when the can is left imperfectly stopped, and prevents annoyance from smell.

If the parts are so proportioned that in closing the case the slides D strike and slide along on the bottom of the interior, the keepers A' should have considerable depth to allow a vertical motion of the slides in the keepers. The material should be steel, hard iron, or spring-brass, and the rear ends somewhat spread apart, so that when the platform B is moved forward and downward, drawing out the slides D , the portions D' will be certain to engage with the top or bottom of both of the keepers A' .

For convenience of carriage the case is provided with a handle, A^3 , which is preferably hinged, so that it may be turned down out of the way when not in use. The case may be hung up against the wall by screws or other sufficient fastenings applied through a top flange, A^4 .

A^5 are partitions arranged inclined, as shown. The triangular spaces above each are utilized to receive brushes, scissors, wiping-rags, and the like for trimming and cleaning the lamps. The arrangement allows the top of the can M to come up quite to the top of the interior of the case.

Modifications may be made in the forms and proportions. Parts of the invention may be used without the whole. With the parts prop-

erly proportioned the slides $D D'$ may be made of sheet metal instead of wire, and may be stiffly connected to the platform at b ; but I prefer the wires and the hinging, as shown. The can M may be lifted out of its supports in the sockets g and used in the ordinary manner to pour into any lamp or vessel which is not of the proper height to be conveniently filled by tilting on the trunnions. The entire frames $G G'$ and the trunnions m may be dispensed with, and also the inclines A^2 , and some of the advantages of my invention may still be realized.

I claim as my invention—

1. The case A , hinged platform B , adapted to serve also as a door, and sliding pan E , combined and arranged for joint operation relatively to each other, and an oil-can, M , substantially as herein specified.

2. The pan E and frames G , in combination with the oil-can M , having trunnions m , and with an inclosing-case, A , open on one side, and with suitable means for closing the open side at will, as herein specified.

3. The case A , open at one side and with means for closing it, the inclines A^2 in the interior of said case, the can having trunnions m , and the tilting-frames G , hinged to a pan or sliding support, E , all combined and arranged for joint operation, substantially as herein specified.

4. A case for oil-cans, consisting of the casing A , open at one side, handle A^3 , flange A^4 , partitions A^5 , and means for tightly closing the side of the casing at will, combined and adapted to serve substantially as herein specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at New York city, N. Y., this 8th day of March, 1883, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JNO. L. PEAKE.

Witnesses:

WM. C. DEY,

THOMAS D. STETSON.