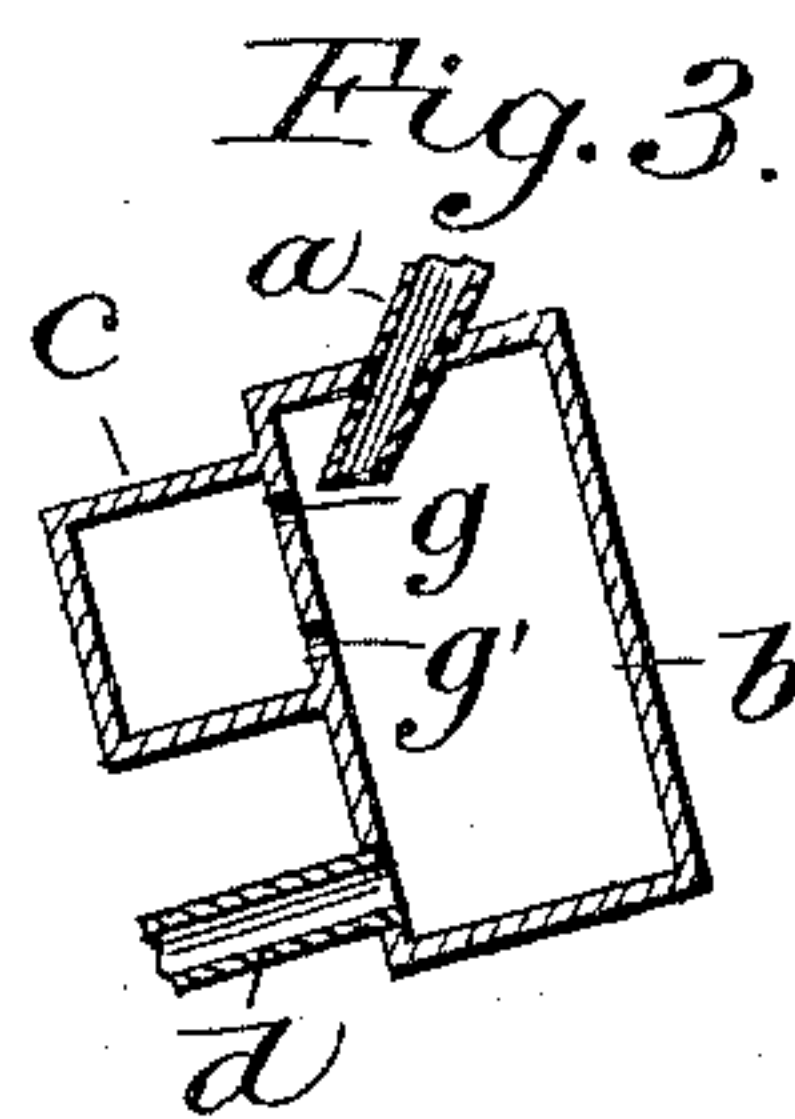
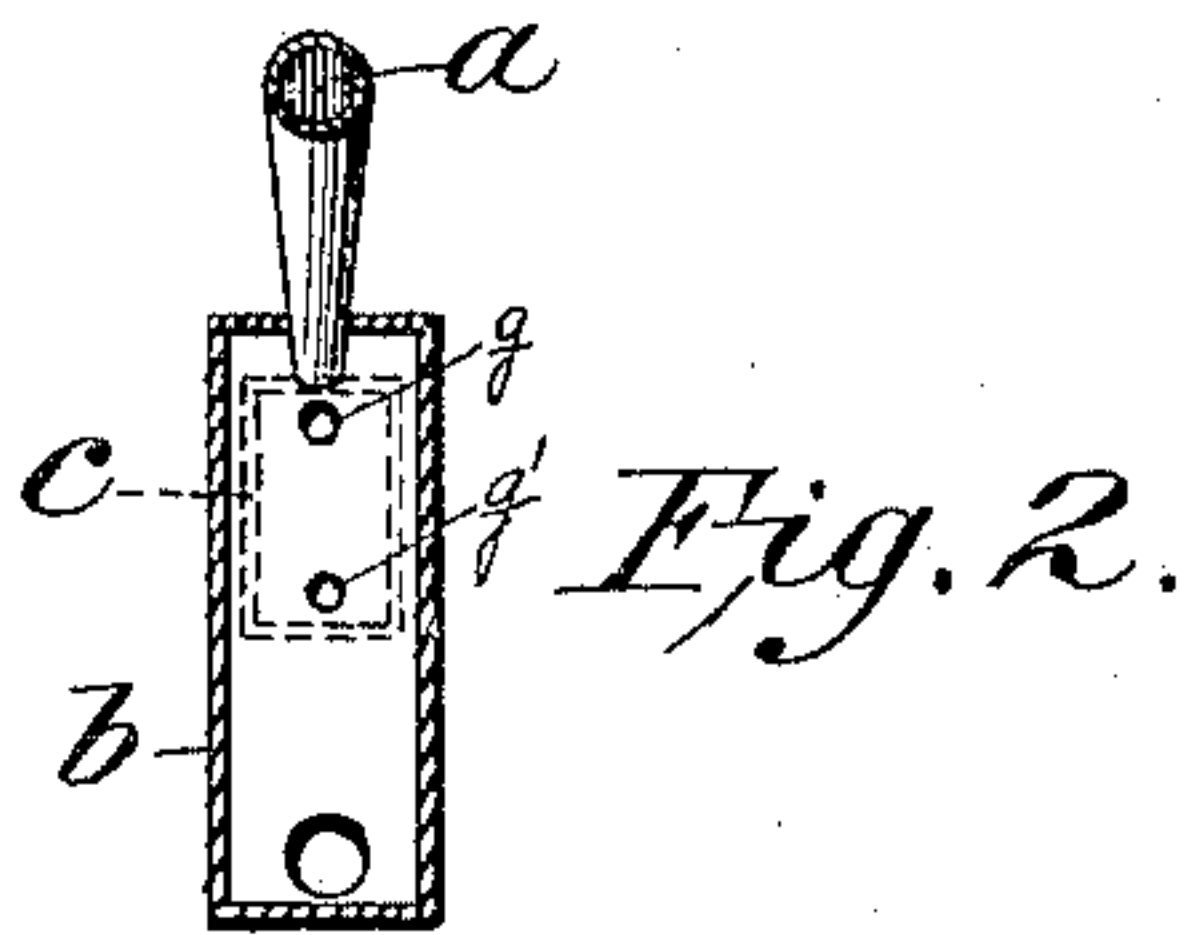
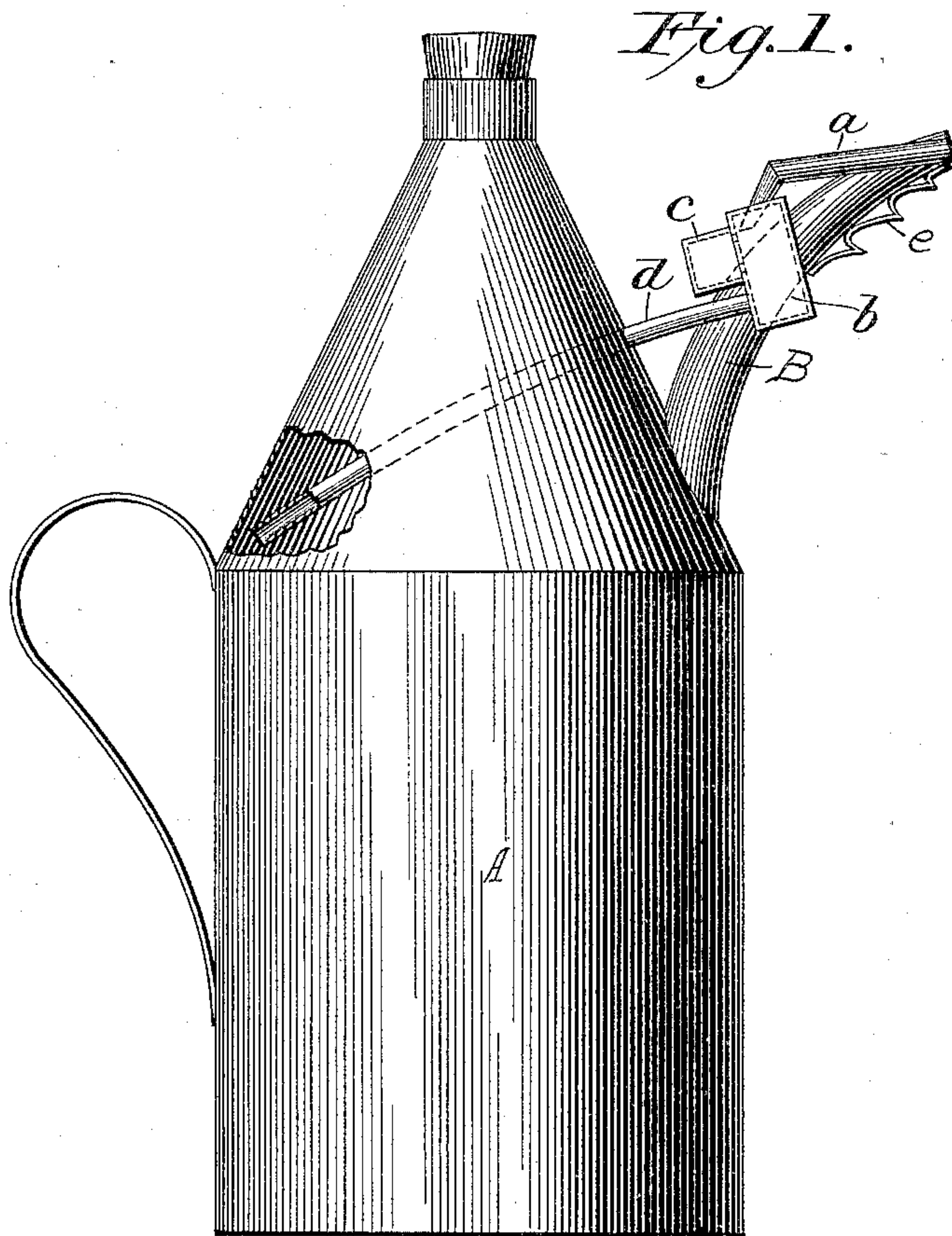


(No Model.)

J. A. POLLOCK.  
ACOUSTIC ALARM FOR OIL CANS.

No. 445,608.

Patented Feb. 3, 1891.



Witnesses:  
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C. W. Quintis

Inventor:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. POLLOCK, OF GARRISON'S, NEW YORK.

## ACOUSTIC ALARM FOR OIL-CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 445,608, dated February 3, 1891.

Application filed June 20, 1889. Serial No. 315,028. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN A. POLLOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Garrison's, county of Putnam, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Attachment for Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of oil-cans which is provided with check-nozzles adapted to prevent the overflow of lamps and other vessels while being filled, and to notify the operator when sufficient oil has been poured into the vessel by the cessation of a sound or noise, usually a whistle.

The novelty resides in the peculiarities of construction, as more fully set forth hereinafter.

I construct the device substantially as will be more fully hereinafter described, shown in the appended drawings, and then specifically pointed out in the claims.

The invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of an oil-can with my device attached and a portion of its side broken away to show the interior tube. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the main air-chamber *b*.

Referring to the details of the drawings by letter, *A* indicates the body of the oil-can, which can be of any desired size or form, and is provided with any convenient style of spout *B*. This spout *B* has attached to its under side, near the outer end, a series of shoulders *e*, formed of a wire or strip of metal bent as desired and adapted to rest on the edge of the vessel when the can is being used.

The checking device consists of the air-tubes *a* and *d* and the air-chambers *b* and *c*, of which *b* is the larger. The air-tubes both enter the larger air-chamber, one *a* from above and the other *d* from below, the former extending substantially parallel with the spout to a point even with the end of the latter and converging as it enters the chamber *b*, while the latter extends from the lowest corner of the chamber to a point inside of the can, passing through a hole in the side of the can. The air-chambers are both rectangular in form and are separated by a partition, which is provided with two holes or openings *g g'*, one of the holes being opposite the converged

end of the air-tube *a*. The entire set of tubes and chambers are connected to each other in such manner that they form an air-tight passage from the end of the spout to the interior of the can *A*, and each is so inclined that any oil which may get into the end of the tube *a* will run of its own weight into the can.

The operation of the device is simple, and it will be readily seen that when oil is poured out air will enter through the tube *a*, and leaving the converged end of the latter will enter the hole in the partition opposite said converged end, and thus in passing through it produce a whistling noise, and then pass through the other hole, the chamber *b*, and the tube *d* to the can, the end of the tube *d* being so placed as to always be above the liquid. It will also be evident that when the oil reaches the point at which the spout has been set it will cover the end of the air-tube *a*, and by stopping the ingress of air cause the cessation of the whistling and the outflow of oil. It has been found in practice, however, that a small amount of oil is always taken up by the air-tube, and that it runs into the air-chambers and forms a film over the holes. It is to obviate this objection that two holes are used, since, as above stated, should there be but one hole it would be covered by the film, which, cushioned by the air in the other chamber, could not be broken by the current of air, and consequently the current would produce no sound.

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

1. The combination, with the oil-can and its nozzle having two communicating air-chambers attached thereto, of the air-tubes connected with said chambers, one extending from near the end of the nozzle to a point within one of the said chambers in proximity to the opening affording communication between the two chambers, and the other extending from one of said chambers to a point within the can which shall be above the level of the oil when the can is tilted, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with the can-body, the nozzle, the two communicating air-chambers, the automatic alarm formed by the air-chambers, and the air-tubes, one extending from

the outer end of the nozzle to near the opening  $g$  in the said air-chambers, and the other extending from one of the chambers to a point within the can which will be above the level  
5 of the oil when the can is tilted, of the shoulders  $e$  upon the nozzle and adapted to limit the distance that the nozzle is inserted in the lamp or other receptacle to be filled from the can, substantially as and for the purpose  
10 specified.

3. The combination, with the can-body, the nozzle having shoulders, as described, the two air-chambers attached to the nozzle, and communication by two air-passages  $g$  and  $g'$ , pro-

vided in the wall separating the air-chambers, 15 of the air-tubes  $a$  and  $d$ , connected with one of the air-chambers and forming with them a continuous air-inlet to the body of the can, the tube  $a$ , terminating in proximity to the opening  $g$ , and the tube  $d$ , extending from 20 one of the chambers to a point within the can which shall be above the level of the oil when the can is tilted, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN A. POLLOCK.

Witnesses:

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