

(No Model.)

F. S. CHASE.
OIL CAN.

No. 537,888.

Patented Apr. 23, 1895.

Fig. 1.

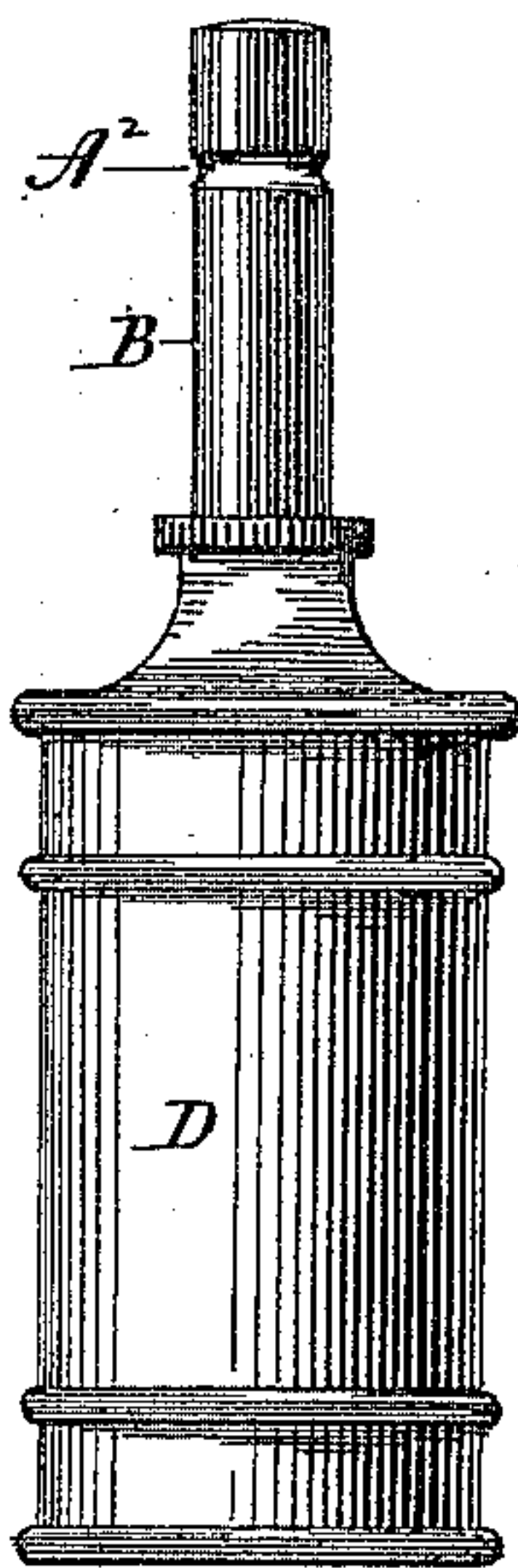


Fig. 2.

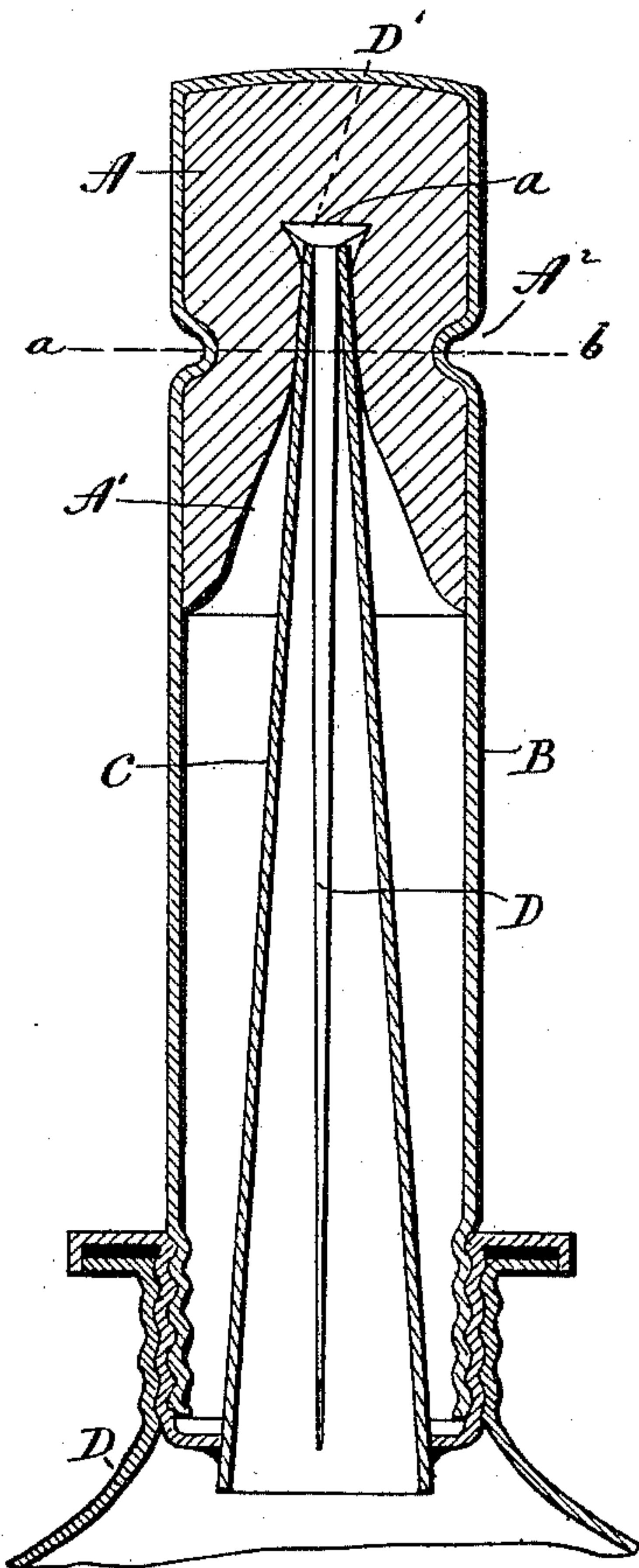


Fig. 3.

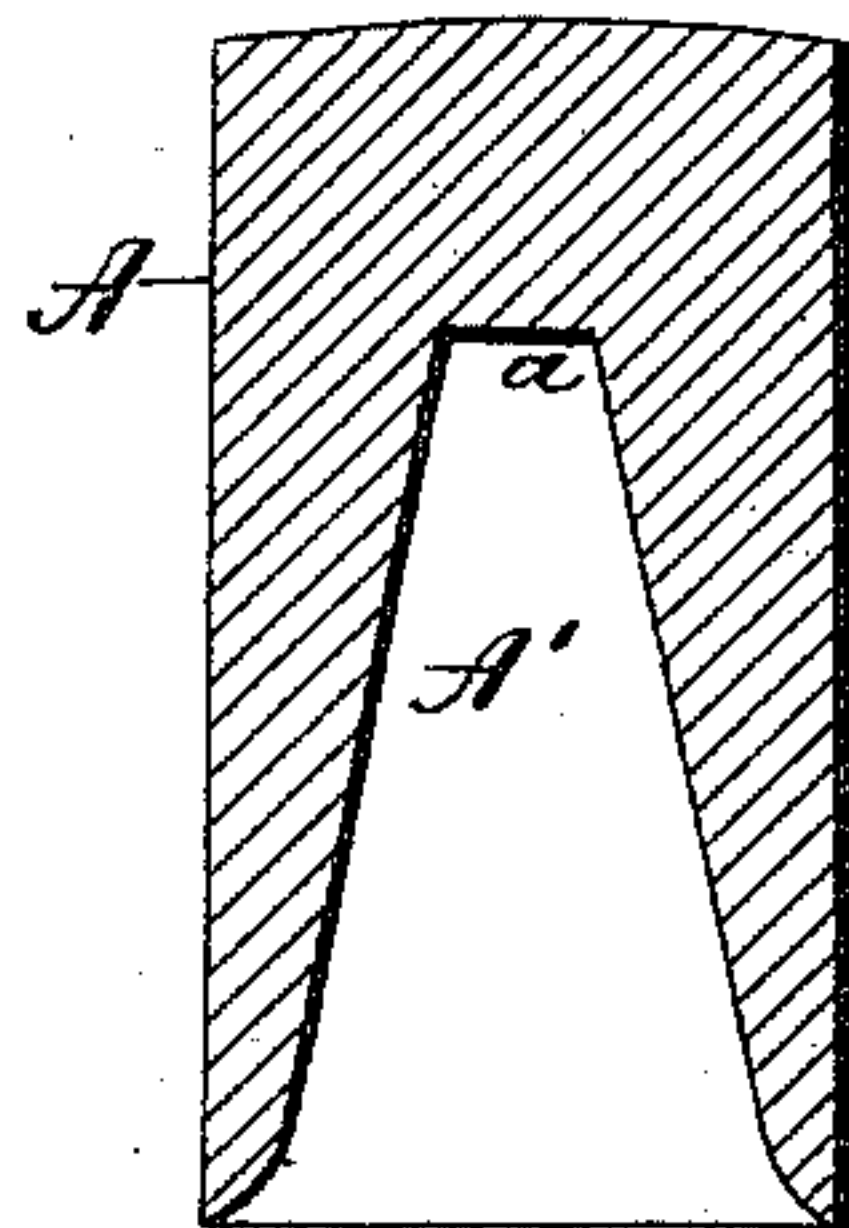


Fig. 5.

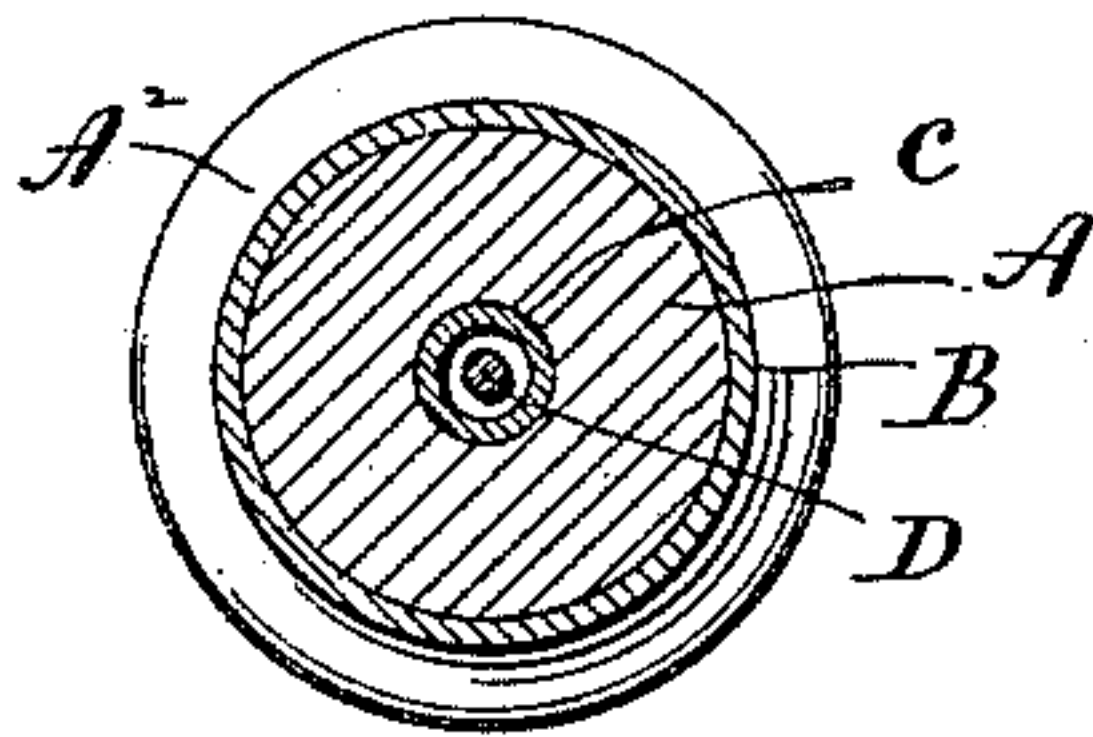
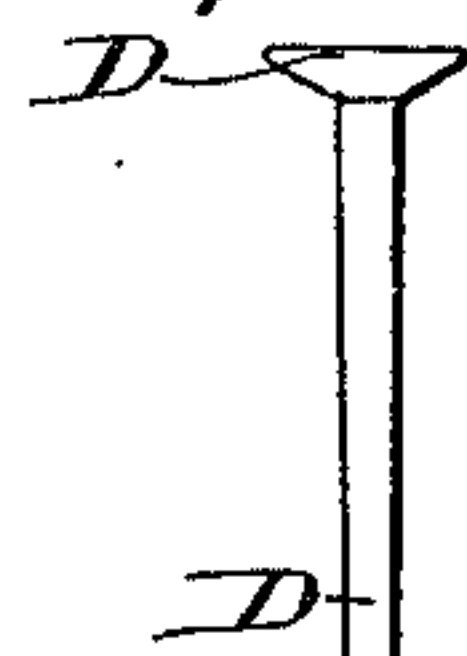


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK S. CHASE, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
WATERBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 537,888, dated April 23, 1895.

Application filed January 21, 1895. Serial No. 535,649. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK S. CHASE, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new
5 Improvement in Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and
10 which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a view in side elevation of an oil-can embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a greatly enlarged view in vertical section through the
15 cap, spout and neck of the can; Fig. 3, a detached view on the same scale of the packing; Fig. 4, a similar view on the same scale, of the clearing-pin; Fig. 5, a sectional view on the line *a—b* of Fig. 2.

20 My invention relates to an improvement in that class of pocket or portable oil-cans in which the can is provided with a removable cap fitting over its spout for the protection of the same, and furnished with a packing or
25 plug located within the outer end of the cap, and engaged by the outer end of the spout for sealing the same against the escape of oil when the can is being carried about. As heretofore constructed cans of this type have
30 been objectionable on account of the liability of the thin edges of the metal of which the spouts are formed, to cut into the packing and disintegrate the same, and cause leakage, and also on account of the liability of the frag-
35 ments of packing thus removed, to get into the spout, and clog the same.

The object of my present invention is to overcome the objections above recited, and to produce at a low cost for manufacture, a can
40 having a packing which is not only durable, but also extremely effective.

A further object of my invention is to provide for the perpetual clearance of the spout.

With these ends in view, my invention consists in the combination with the spout and
45 can of an oil-can, of a rubber packing located within the closed outer end of the cap, and constructed with a central, inwardly opening passage, the walls of which continuously en-
50 gage with the exterior surface of the spout near the end thereof.

My invention further consists in the combination with the spout and cap of an oil-can, of a packing located within the outer end of the cap, and having an inwardly opening,
55 central, longitudinal passage, shaped to continuously engage with the exterior surface of the spout near the outer end thereof, and forced inward for such engagement, and held in place within the cap by a circumferential,
60 inwardly extending bead formed therein.

My invention further consists in the combination with the cap and spout of an oil-can, of a packing located within the closed outer
65 end of the cap, and having an inwardly opening, central, longitudinal passage for the reception of the outer end of the spout, the exterior surface of which it continuously engages, and a clearing-pin adapted to enter
70 the outer end of the spout, and constructed with a head located within the extreme inner end of the said passage, and held in place by the closing of the packing around its said head.

In carrying out my invention, I locate a
75 suitable body of packing A, in the closed outer end of the removable cap B, which covers and protects the spout C, of the oil-can D. The packing may consist of any suitable material, such as rubber, cork, leather, felt, vul-
80 canized fiber, or any other substance which may be found suitable for the purpose. The said packing has an inwardly opening, central, longitudinal flaring passage A', the length of which is such that when the cap is
85 in place, the bottom or inner end-wall *a* of the passage, will clear the end of the spout C, the exterior surface of which is continuously engaged, near its end, by means of the walls of the passage, which are considerably con-
90 tracted at that point for the purpose, so that the end of the spout is packed or sealed, not at the point of its opening, but along its exterior surface or sides, laterally. It will be understood that the walls of the passage A'
95 are contracted so that, at the point where the spout engages with them, the passage will normally be smaller in diameter than the diameter of the spout. I thus secure a much
100 larger area of contact between the packing and the spout than under the old method of jamming or seating the very end of the spout

in the packing, and I also avoid the cutting of the packing by the end of the spout, causing the packing to be worn away, and eventually resulting in the leakage of the oil, and
5 also causing the spout to be choked and clogged by the entrance into it of bits of the packing, thus cut off by the spout. As herein shown also, I employ a clearance pin D, which
10 the spout, and a head D', which is larger in diameter than the normal diameter of the inner end of the passage A', so that when the pin is forced into the said passage, and its head seated upon the bottom thereof, the rubber will close about it, and hold it in place.
15 When this pin is used, its shank will enter the spout, and not only serve to prevent the passage of oil through it, but also to keep it clear.
20 I may secure the packing in place in a variety of ways, but preferably I shall do it by forming an inwardly projecting circumferential bead A² near the outer end of the cap, and in line with the engagement of the packing
25 with the exterior face of the spout, the packing being displaced by the bead in such a manner as to cause it to press inward and contract the passage A' at points opposite the bead.
30 In Fig. 3 the packing is shown in the form which it has when first introduced into the cap and before the same is beaded for securing the packing in place.

I would have it understood that I do not
35 limit myself to the exact construction shown and described. Thus, if desired, the pin may be omitted, and the packing secured in place in some other way than that shown. I do not, therefore limit myself to the exact construction set forth, but hold myself at liberty to
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make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of my invention. I am aware, however, that it is old to furnish the cap of an oil can with a packing containing an opening adapted to receive the
45 spout of the can and seal the same by engagement with the exterior face, as distinguished from the end thereof.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters
50 Patent, is—

1. The combination with the spout and cap of an oil-can, of a packing located within the outer end of the cap, and having an inwardly opening, central, longitudinal passage,
55 shaped to continuously engage with the exterior surface of the spout near the outer end thereof, and forced inward for such engagement, and held in place within the cap, by a circumferential, inwardly extending bead
60 formed therein, substantially as described.

2. The combination with the cap and spout of an oil-can, of a packing located within the closed outer end of the cap, and having an inwardly opening, central, longitudinal passage
65 for the reception of the outer end of the spout, the exterior surface of which it continuously engages, and a clearing-pin adapted to enter the outer end of the spout, and constructed with a head located within the extreme inner
70 end of the said passage, and held in place by the closing of the rubber around the said head, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.
75

FREDERICK S. CHASE.

Witnesses:

HOWARD T. PARKER,
JOHN S. NEAGLE.