(No Model.)

W. W. KRACK.

OIL CAN AND FUNNEL.

No. 589,659. Patented Sept. 7, 1897.

Fig. 1.

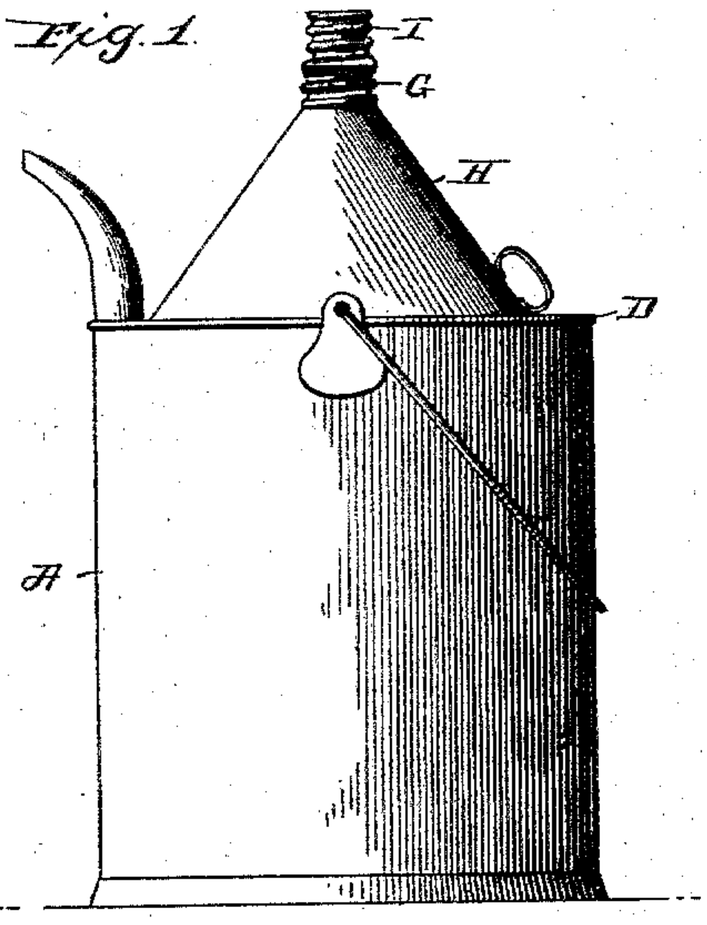


Fig. 2.

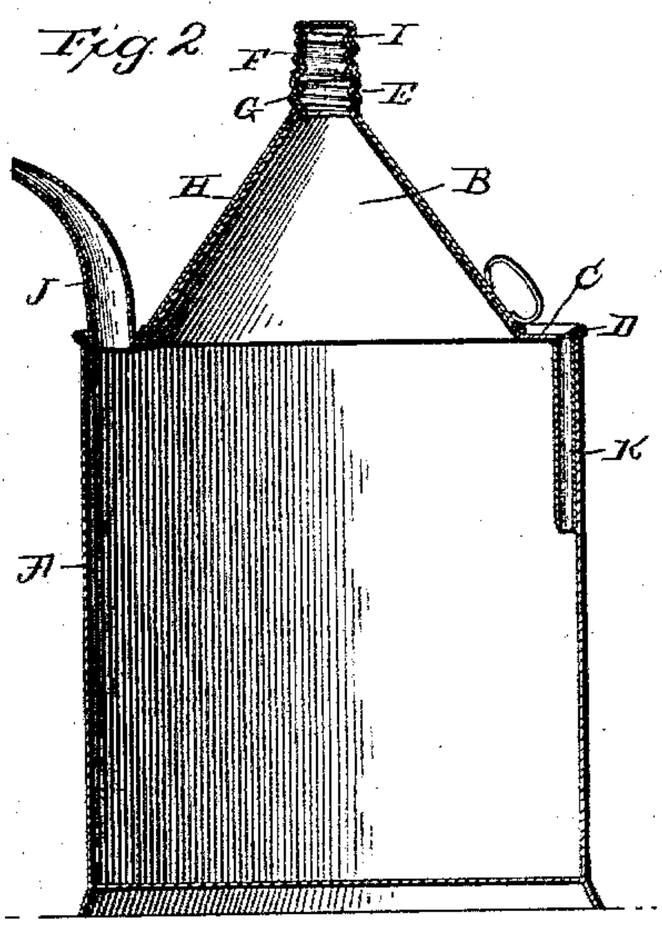


Fig. 3.

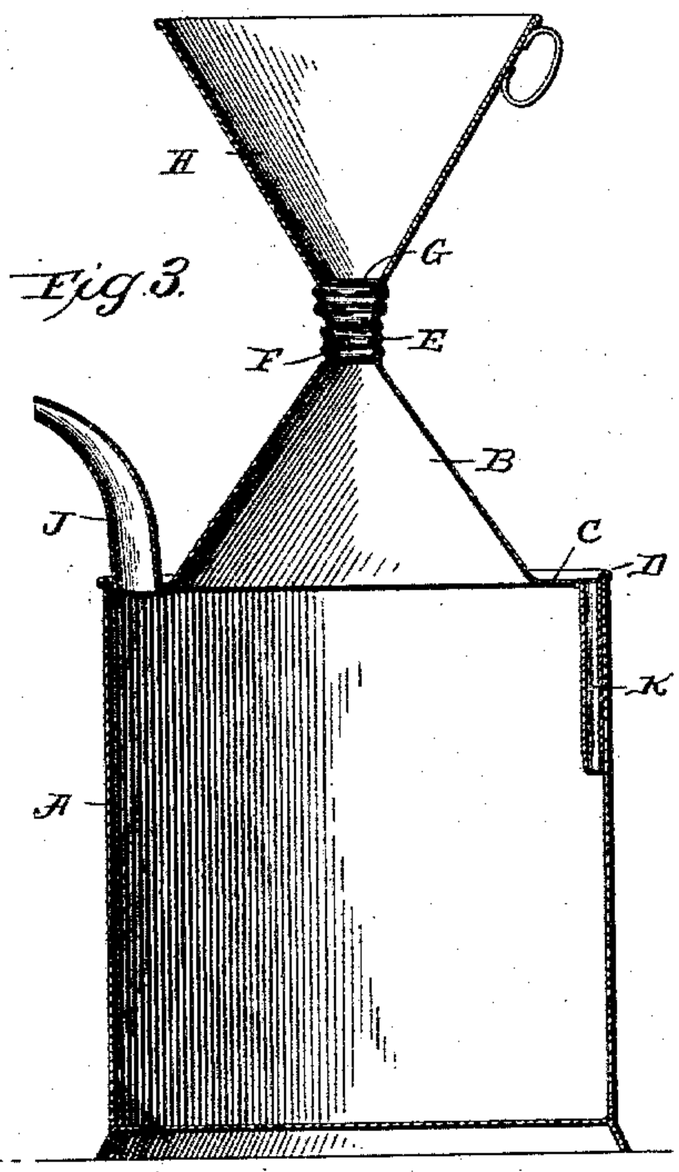


Fig. 6.

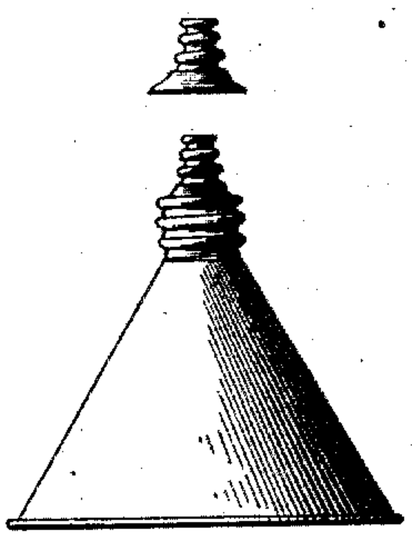
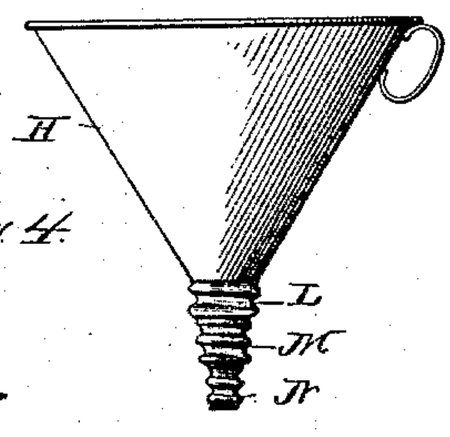


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

E. C. Wurdeman

S. S. Williamson

INVENTOR

William W. Krack

BY his

Geo. N. Holgate

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. KRACK, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

OIL-CAN AND FUNNEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 589,659, dated September 7, 1897.

Application filed September 15, 1896. Serial No. 605,905. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. KRACK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans and Funnels, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in oil-cans and funnels therefor, and has for its object to so construct an oil-can and a funnel as to greatly facilitate the filling of a can and at the same time also facilitate the transfer of the oil from the can to another vessel, and to provide for the retainment of the funnel with the can and the closing of the mouth of the can by closing the spout of the funnel after the latter has first been inverted and secured upon the top of the can.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, its construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation made in accordance with my improvement, the funnel being inverted thereon; Fig. 2, a central vertical section thereof; Fig. 3, a view similar to Fig. 2 and showing the funnel in position for the filling of the can. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a funnel having three threaded sections; Fig. 5, a side elevation of the cap for closing the can and funnel, and Fig. 6 a slightly-modified shape of cap.

In the embodiment of my improvement as here shown, A represents the can, with which is formed the conical top B, the base of which is of smaller diameter than the can, thereby leaving a flange C around the edge thereof, and around the outer edge of this flange is formed a ledge D, so as to prevent the overflow of small quantities of oil which may be caught by this flange, as will be hereinafter set forth.

The mouth of the can is threaded externally and internally, as indicated at E, for the reception of the two threaded sections F and G of the funnel H, the former of which sections is adapted to engage the internal threads of the mouth, while the latter section G is arranged to run upon the external threads of said mouth, by which arrangement the funnel may be either held in the position shown in Fig. 3, when the can is to be filled, or it may be turned and secured in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. When the funnel is inverted and secured upon the top of the can, as just described, the mouth of the can is then closed by the screwing on of the cap I, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

A spout J is supported upon the flange and is for the usual purpose of withdrawing the contents of the can, and from this flange also leads the drain-pipe K, so that the oil caught by the flange will be returned to the can through this pipe, and it is preferable that the flange be slightly inclined in order that the oil caught thereby may be more readily conveyed to the pipe K, and the ledge D may or may not be likewise inclined, as desired.

From this description it will be seen that when the can is to be filled it is only necessary to remove the funnel from the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and secure it in the position shown in Fig. 3 by running section F into the mouth thereof, after which oil may be poured into the can with great facility, since the funnel practically becomes a part of said can and needs no support from the person pouring oil therein. After the funnel has been thus used it may be again inverted and placed upon the top of the can, as before described, and the residue of oil adhering thereto will gradually flow down the top of the can and be caught by the flange, from whence it will be drained from the top of the can. When a portion of the contents of the can is to be withdrawn and delivered to another vessel, such as a lamp or smaller oil-can, the funnel may be then utilized by removal from the top of the can, after which it may be placed in the lamp or smaller can in the usual manner, so as to facilitate the pouring of the oil through the spout J into said vessel.

It is to be noted that the funnel practically forms a part of the can, and therefore is always in place when required for use, and may

be either utilized for the filling of the can itself or another vessel.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a slight modification in which the funnel is provided with three sections L, M, and N, all of which are threaded internally and externally, and by this arrangement it is made applicable to various-sized cans, as will be readily understood.

The advantages of my improvement are well recognized by both the retailers of oil and the users thereof, and the device greatly facilitates the handling of oil by these two classes of persons.

The cap, as shown in Fig. 6, may be tapered, in which case a like taper would be formed on the section F for its reception, and this will facilitate the insertion of the funnel in the mouth of the can.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

1. An oil-can, having an internally and externally threaded mouth in combination with a funnel having two threaded sections, one adapted to fit the internal, and the other the external threads of said mouth, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with a can of the character described a funnel having a spout formed in sections of different diameters, said sections being threaded so as to fit the interior or the exterior of the can, as specified.

3. The herein-described combination of a can, a top formed therewith, the base of which is of less diameter than the diameter of the can, a flange connecting the upper edge of the can with the lower edge of the top, a ledge inclosing said flange, the drain-pipe leading from the flange to the interior of the can, a mouth threaded externally and internally, a funnel whose spout is formed in sections of different diameters, each section being threaded, and a cap for closing the spout of the funnel whereby the mouth of the can is also closed, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM W. KRACK.

Witnesses:
JOS. H. TOBE,
J. F. BOICOUT.