

No. 618,563.

Patented Jan. 31, 1899.

H. DÜBENDORFER.
SAFETY OIL CAN.

(Application filed Sept. 14, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 2.

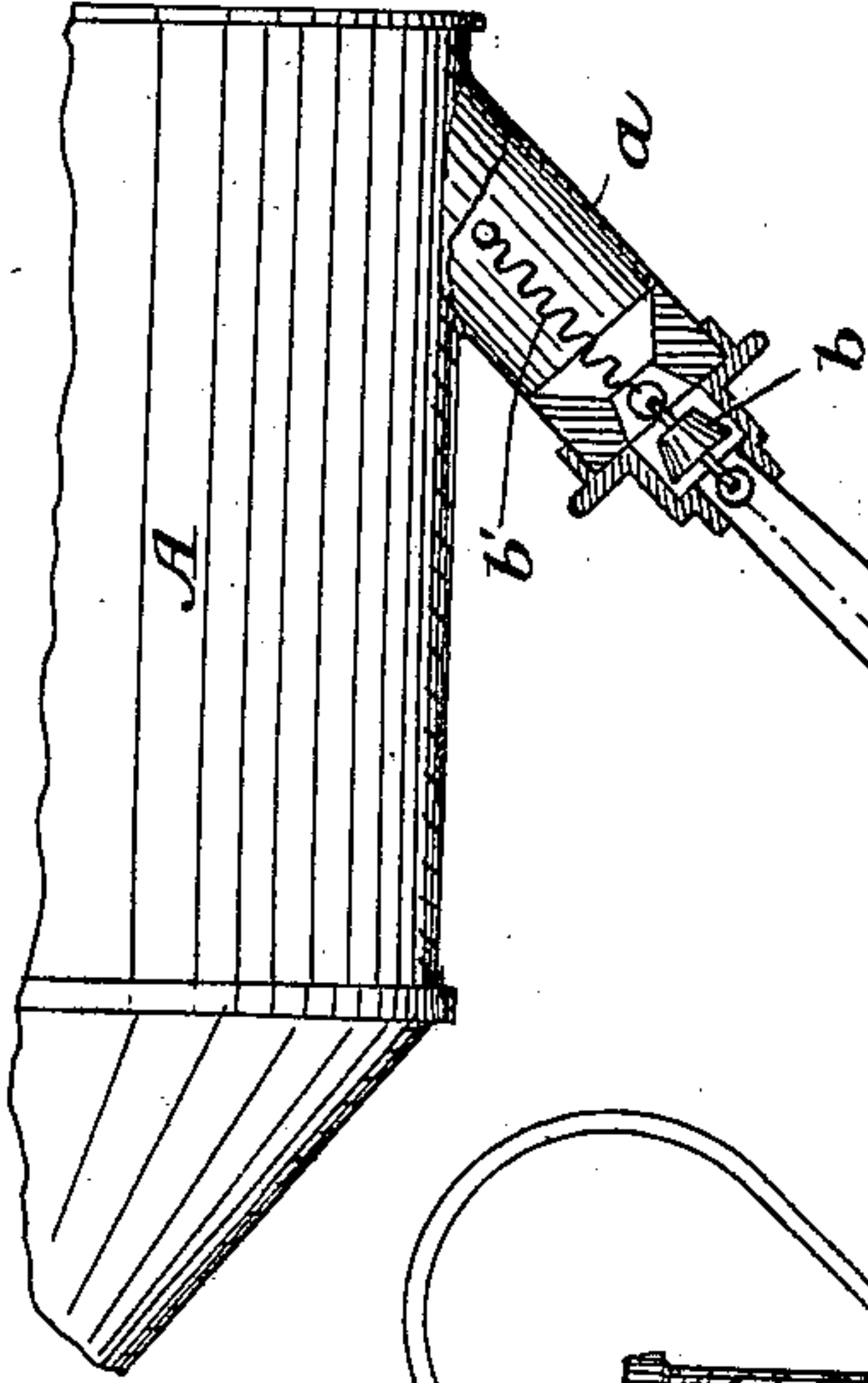


Fig. 4.



Fig. 1.

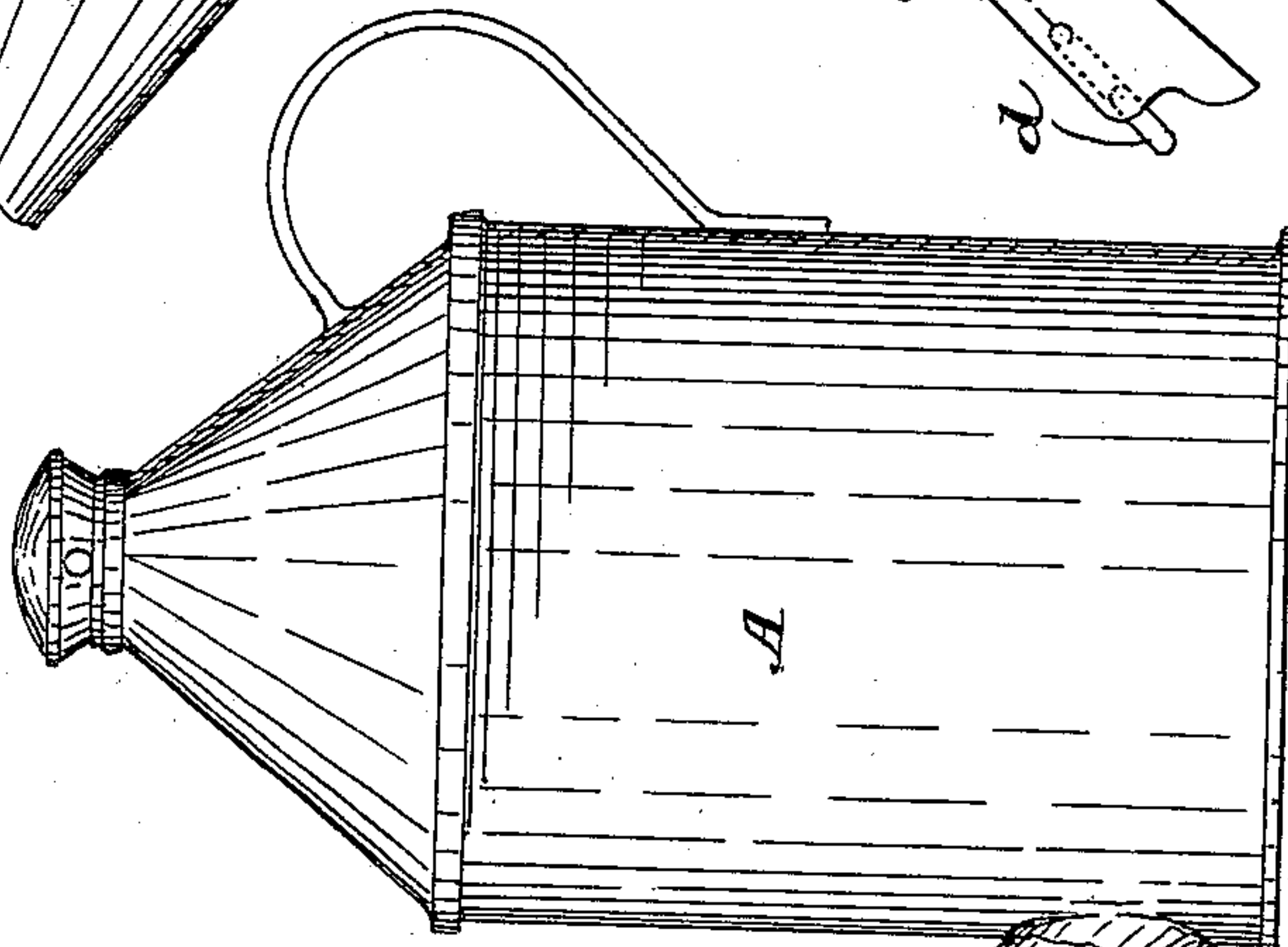
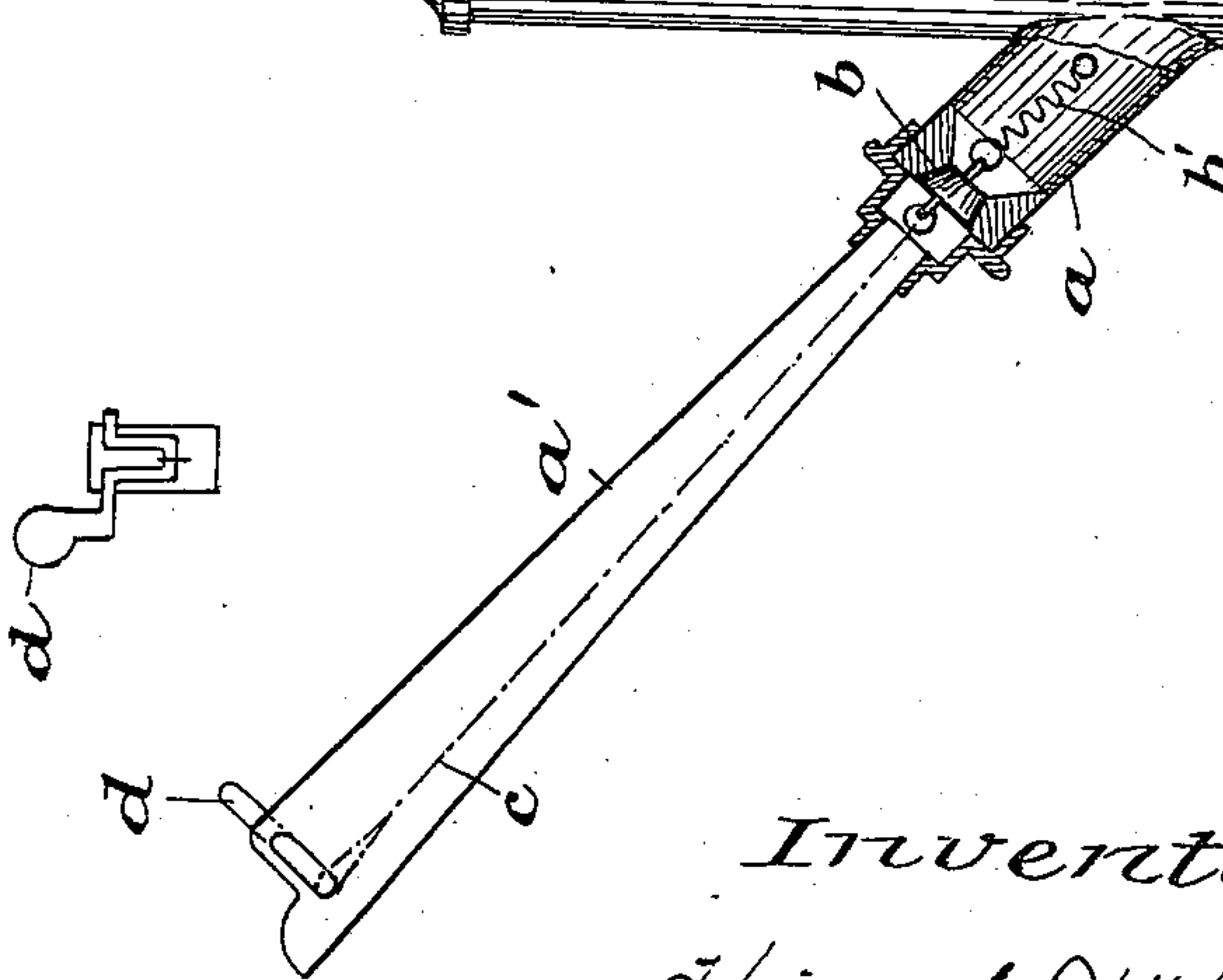


Fig. 3.



Inventor:

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Witnesses.

E. B. Bolton

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEINRICH DÜBENDORFER, OF ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, ASSIGNOR TO
JOHANN ENDERLI, OF SAME PLACE.

SAFETY OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 618,563, dated January 31, 1899.

Application filed September 14, 1898. Serial No. 690,948. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEINRICH DÜBENDORFER, a citizen of the Swiss Republic, residing at Zurich, Switzerland, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Safety Oil-Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

The present invention relates to a kerosene-can; and its object is to prevent the frequent
10 accidents occurring in the pouring of kerosene upon fire.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a can with the spout in section. Fig. 2 is a view of a part of the can in
15 position to pour out the contents. Figs. 3 and 4 are details.

The discharge-spout *a* is arranged at the side of the can *A*, near the bottom. This spout has an extension *a'*, which widens toward its
20 upper end. At the end of the part *a* of the discharge-spout is located a stop-valve *b*, which is held back in closed position by a spring *b'*. This valve is connected with a pivoted lever *d*, arranged near the mouth of
25 the spout, by means of a thread *c* of combustible material.

When kerosene-oil is to be poured out from the can, the valve *b* must first be opened. This is done by turning the lever *d*, as represented in Fig. 2, thus drawing upon the thread and tipping the valve from its seat. By having a spout increasing in diameter at its outer end any gases which might be generated in the spout by reason of the proximity of the
35 spout to heat or fire would be free to escape, as the spout being large would not be filled with oil at its outer end, but would have free space for the escape of gases. The contracted inner end of the spout being filled
40 with outflowing liquid and this being pressed outwardly forms a complete obstruction to the entrance of gas or air from the spout to the can. Of course it will be understood that explosions will not be liable to occur in the
45 can itself, as the spout is long enough to keep the can-body at a distance from the fire being supplied, and it is therefore necessary only to avoid explosions in the spout or to prevent

the passage of gases from the spout to the can. Should the heat at the spout become
50 too intense, the thread *c* will separate and the spring *b'* will close the valve to cut off all communication between the spout and the can. The valve also contributes to the safety of the can when open, inasmuch as it narrows the
55 passage considerably, as shown in Fig. 2. Not only is the admission of the fire made more difficult thereby, but the passage remains filled completely, owing to its narrowness, even when there is only a relatively small
60 quantity of kerosene-oil in the can. After the desired quantity of oil is poured out the lever *d* is turned back, so that the valve is again seated. Should the thread be burned,
65 it can be replaced readily.

The can may of course be employed for any kind of inflammable liquids.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A safety-can for kerosene and other inflammable oils comprising a spout extending from near the bottom of the can, said spout being of increasing diameter toward its upper end, said can being closed to protect the inflammable fluid, substantially as described. 75

2. A safety-can for kerosene-oil and the like, comprising a spout, a spring-closed valve in the lower part thereof, a lever for operating said valve, and a combustible connection between the lever and the valve, substantially
80 as described.

3. A safety-can comprising a spout connection of a lower part having a contracted opening forming a valve-seat, a valve fitted thereto, a spring for closing said valve and an upper part of tapering shape and of increasing diameter toward its upper end, said part carrying a lever and a combustible connection between the lever and the valve. 85

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses. 90

HEINRICH DÜBENDORFER.

Witnesses:

ARNOLD JLOOR,
OTTO BRUNNER.