No. 627,197. Patented June 20, 1899.

M. B. LLOYD.

OIL CAN COVER.

(Application filed Jan. 17, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 2

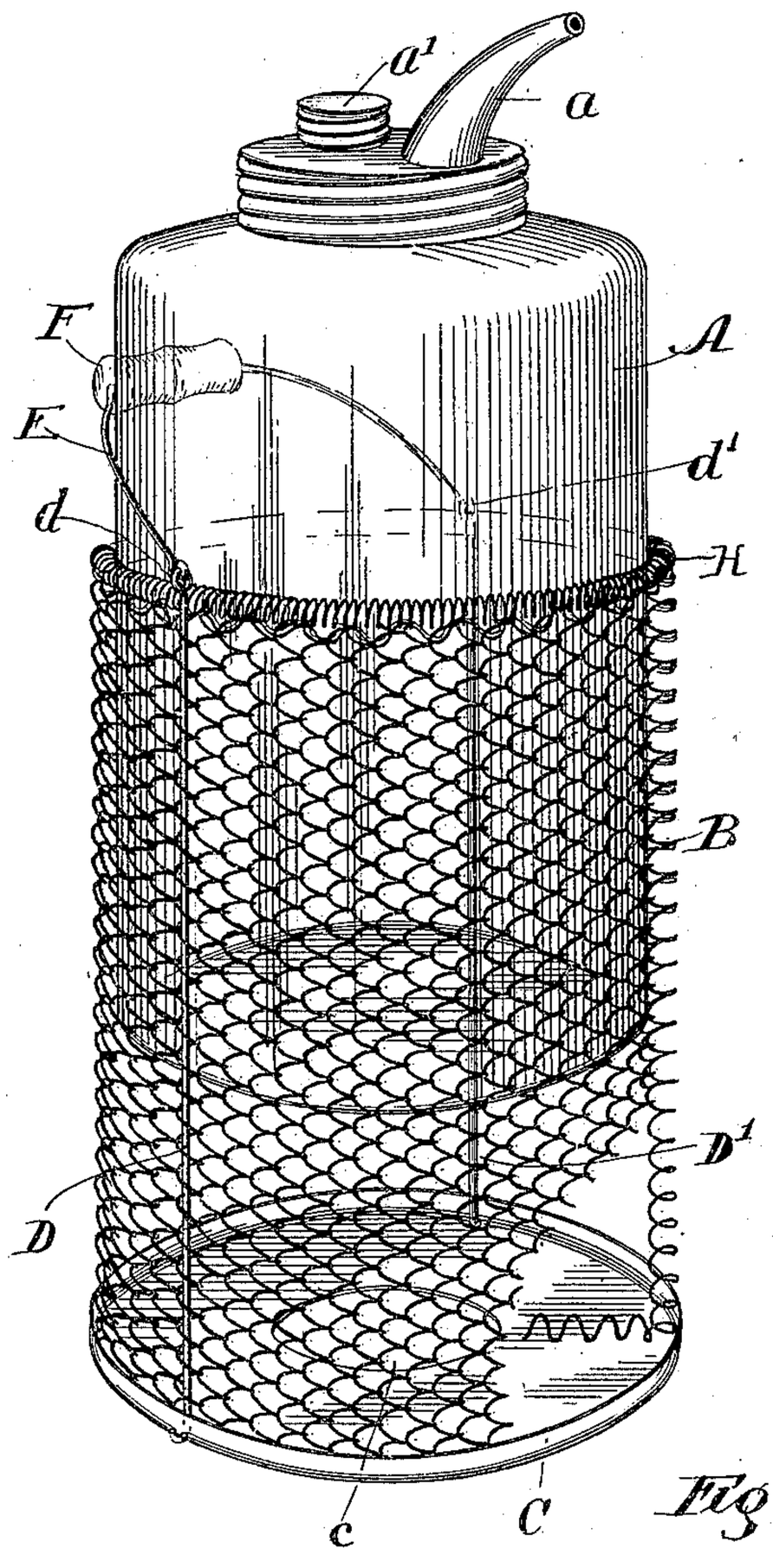


Fig. 1.

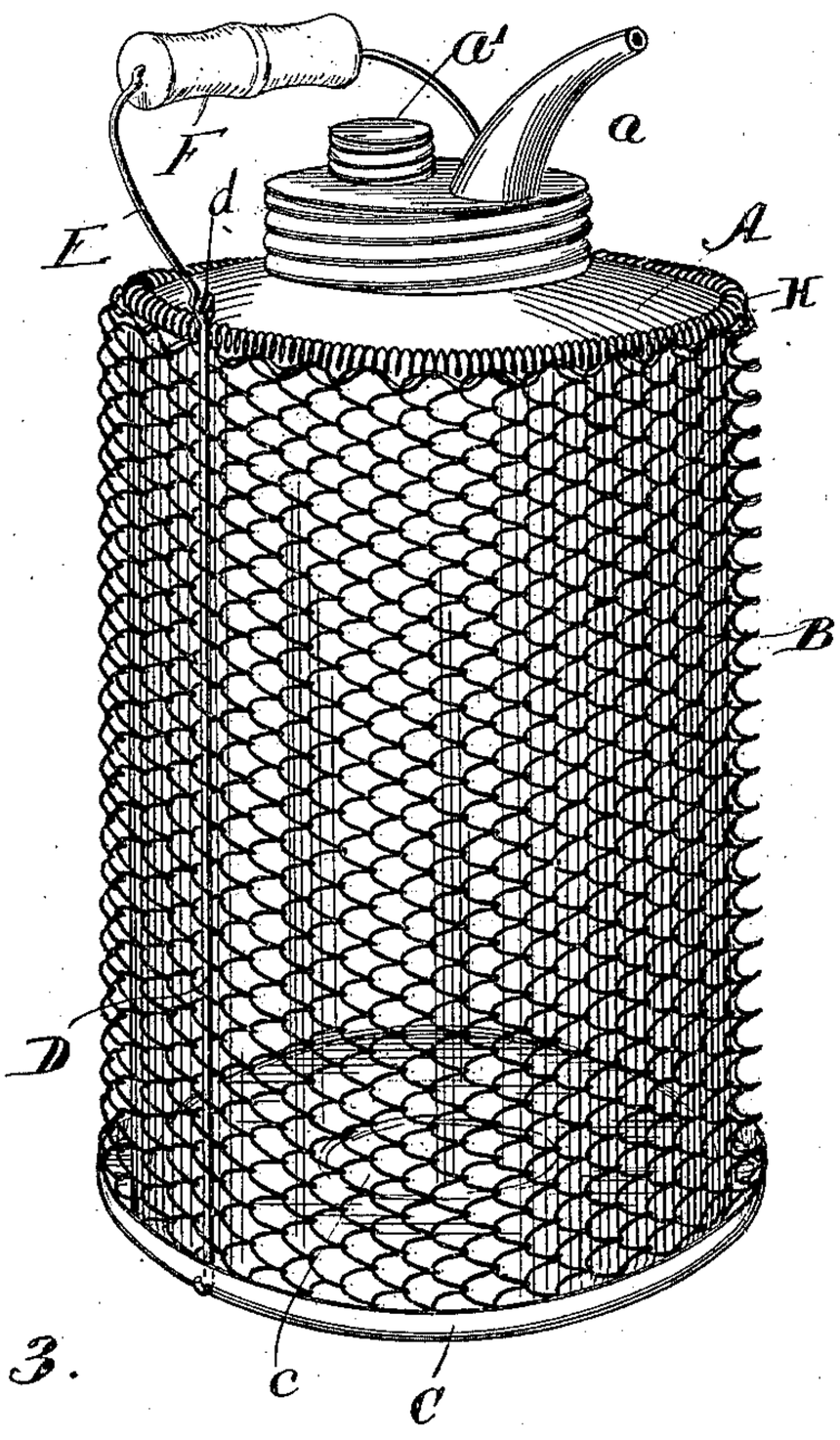
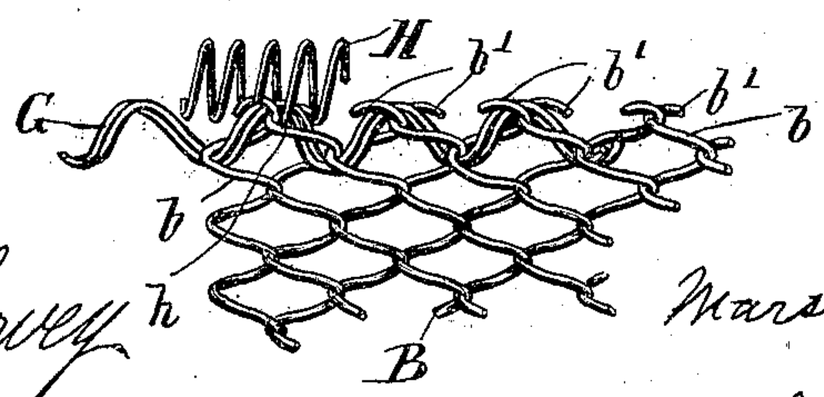


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Chas. C. Shervey
A. D. L. Nelson

Inventor:
Marshall B. Lloyd,
by
Miles Greene & Sinnar.
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARSHALL B. LLOYD, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR TO ALFRED L. BARON, OF TIFFIN, OHIO.

OIL-CAN COVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 627,197, dated June 20, 1899.

Application filed January 17, 1898. Serial No. 666,972. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARSHALL B. LLOYD, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Can Covers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in oil-can covers or jackets designed to inclose a glass vessel and shield the same from breakage. The particular class to which the invention belongs is that in which the glass case is provided with a cover made up of wire coils linked or coiled together in the form of a continuous fabric after the nature of a wire mattress.

The invention has three principal objects in view, the first of which is to provide an elastic cushion beneath the can, affording to the bottom the same or greater protection than at the sides, the second of which is to devise a cheap and ornamental finish for the top of the jacket or cover, and the third of which is to enable said cover to be easily taken off of the glass vessel to facilitate the cleaning both of the vessel and of the jacket. These principal objects, together with certain minor advantages, have been attained by means of certain novel features, which will be illustrated in their preferred form in the drawings presented herewith and fully described and claimed in this specification.

The drawings consist of three figures, of which Figure 1 shows the preferred form of jacket or cover upon a glass vessel designed for use as an oil-can. Fig. 2 shows the vessel partly removed from the jacket and also has a portion of the jacket at the lower right-hand corner removed to show a single wire coil, illustrating construction of the bottom of the jacket; and Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of a portion of the upper part of the jacket, said figure being designed to show the way in which the upper edge of the jacket is strengthened and given a smooth and ornamental finish.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a glass vessel of the ordinary cylindrical form, provided with a discharge-spout *a* and a filling-orifice covered by a screw-cap *a'*. The jacket is lettered B and consists principally of a covering of wire coils linked or looped together in the manner of a wire mattress, the coils running vertically and extending beneath the glass vessel. They are bent inward at the lower corner, as shown in Fig. 2, without destroying the form of the coil, as is frequently done by mashing or crushing the coil down upon the bottom, and thereby flattening it out until practically all of its elasticity is destroyed. In the jacket here shown the only bend in the coil is immediately at the corner of the jacket, and the portion extending beneath the can retains the same elasticity as upon the sides thereof. The lower corner of the glass vessel is preferably rounded off slightly to remove it from the corner of the jacket and throw the entire weight upon the inner extremities of the coils, which are not bent out of their circular form.

Beneath the inwardly-extending portions of the wire coils is a cup-shaped ring C, having a central opening *c* and secured to the jacket by means of two vertical wires D D', clenched beneath the ring and extending upward through the wire jacket to the top thereof and there formed into eyes *d d'*, in which is secured a bail E, having a handle F. The ring C covers the lower extremities of the coils, and the central opening therein allows the thumb or other object to be pressed directly against the bottom of the glass vessel to force the latter from the jacket.

The wires *b* of the several coils are cut at the top. A double coil G is run horizontally around the top and through the upper ends of the several coils, and said ends are clenched or bent inward upon this double coil, as shown at *b'*. After this has been done a coil H, preferably more closely wound, is run into the double coil and preferably through the clenched ends of the vertical coils, as shown at *h*. The ends of the coil H are preferably soldered together to complete an ornamental and finished edge for the jacket and also an elastic top which closes in upon the upper edge of the glass vessel and assists in holding the jacket in place. This coil H completely covers the inturned or clenched ends of the vertical coils, so that the latter are not noticeable and cannot catch or scratch any object which happens to come in contact with the

jacket. The coil G is preferably made of less pitch than the distance between the parallel coils, so that it tends to contract the upper end of the jacket, assisting in closing it in upon the top of the can.

The greatest objection that can be urged against a jacket of coiled wire is that dirt readily accumulates in it and upon the inclosed vessel and cannot be removed, the glass vessel soon becoming dull and unsightly and the dirt mixed with oil making it unpleasant to handle the oil-cans thus covered. The present invention removes this objection by making it easy to take the glass vessel from the jacket to thoroughly clean it and also making it possible to remove all dirt from the jacket itself by affording access to both of its sides.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a wire jacket, the combination with a series of parallel coils, of a wire coil yieldingly resistant to expansion, attached to the ends of said parallel coils, substantially as described.

2. In a wire jacket, the combination with a series of parallel coils, of a yieldingly-resistant coil at right angles thereto run into the ends of the parallel coils, said ends being turned inward or clenched thereupon; substantially as described.

3. In a wire jacket, the combination with a series of parallel coils linked or looped together, of a coil at right angles thereto run into the ends of the parallel coils, said ends being turned inward or clenched thereupon and another coil also at right angles to the parallel coils and run into the clenched ends of the parallel coils and also into the coil upon which said ends are clenched; substantially as described.

4. In a wire jacket, the combination with a series of parallel coils having inturned or clenched ends of a yieldingly-resistant coil at right angles thereto run into and inclosing said clenched ends; substantially as described.

5. In a wire jacket the combination with a series of wire coils having inturned or clenched ends, of a yieldingly-resistant coil at right angles to said parallel coils, and inclosing the clenched ends thereof; substantially as described.

6. In a wire jacket, the combination with a series of parallel coils, of a wire coil attached to the ends of said parallel coils and under tension to draw said parallel coils closer together; substantially as described.

7. In a continuous-wire jacket the combination with a series of parallel coils, of an end coil at right angles attached thereto and normally of less circumference than the jacket whereby the end of said jacket is contracted by the coil; substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1897.

MARSHALL B. LLOYD.

Witnesses:
CHAS. O. SHERVEY,
A. I. H. NELSON.