

No. 629,332.

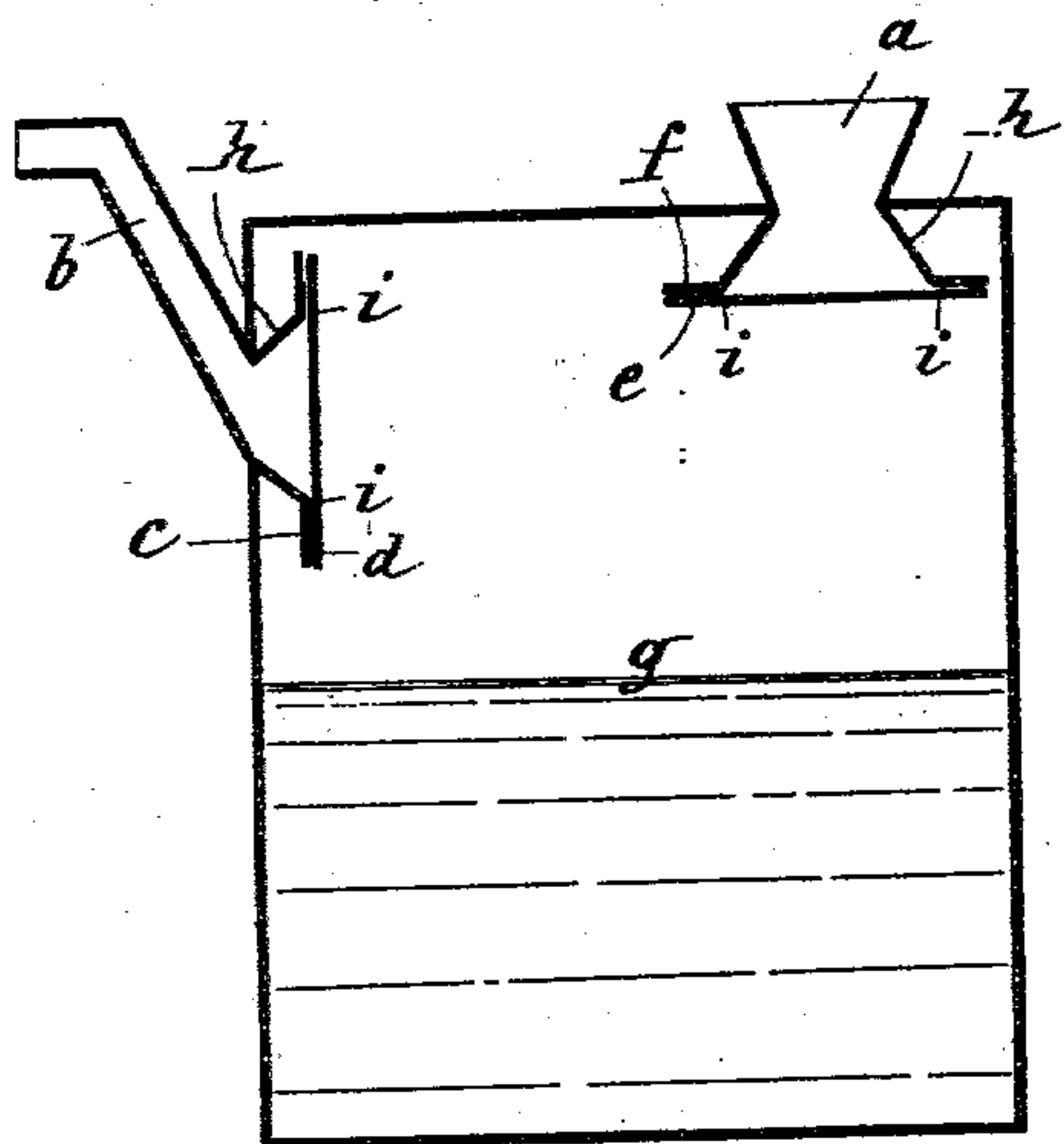
Patented July 25, 1899.

J. R. BOUHON.  
CAN FOR PETROLEUM OR THE LIKE.

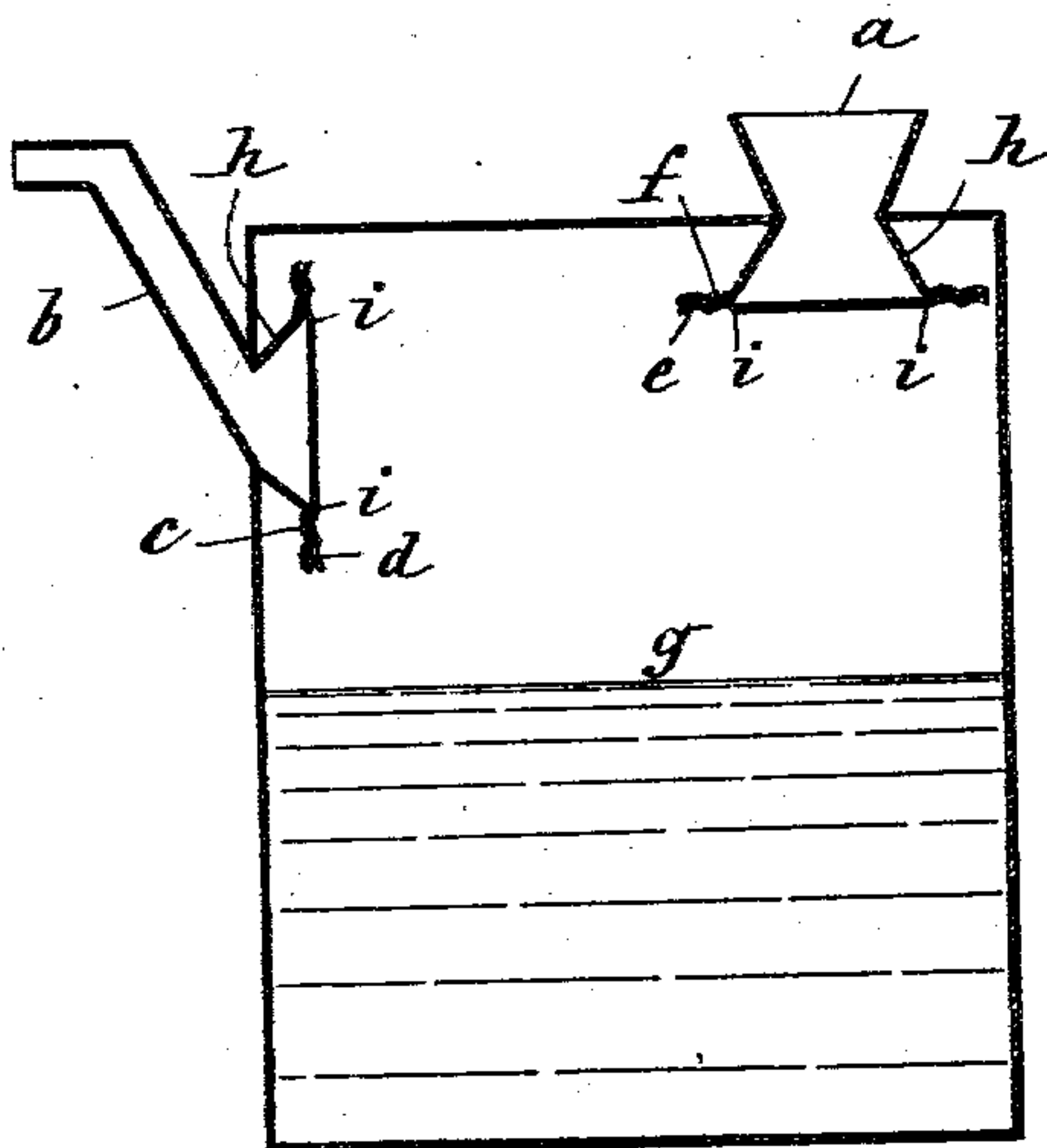
(Application filed Apr. 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses  
Percy Hadden  
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Inventor  
J. R. Bouhon  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIEN RAYMOND BOUHON, OF ANTWERP, BELGIUM, ASSIGNOR TO  
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME POUR L'ECLAIRAGE ET LE CHAUFFAGE PAR  
LE PETROLE, (BREVET BOUHON,) OF SAME PLACE.

## CAN FOR PETROLEUM OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 629,332, dated July 25, 1899.

Application filed April 27, 1899. Serial No. 714,743. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JULIEN RAYMOND BOUHON, a subject of the King of the Belgians, and a resident of Antwerp, Belgium, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cans for Petroleum and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cans or other receivers for petroleum and other easily-inflammable liquids and is for preventing the contents of the same from catching fire or exploding.

It consists in terminating the entrance and outlet pipes or openings of the can by narrow spaces formed by metallic plates arranged very near together in the interior of the receiver for the purpose of suffocating any flame which could penetrate from outside, for instance, along the jet of the liquid as it is being poured in or out of the receiver, the extinguishing or suffocating plates being, moreover, so arranged as not to delay the entrance or the flowing out of the liquid and not to oppose the flowing out or entrance of the air during the filling or emptying of the can and to allow the escape of the inflammable gases formed inside the receiver, hindering at the same time, however, the communication for the flame, which would result in the accidental ignition of these gases.

The annexed drawings show, in Figures 1 and 2, two forms of can in vertical section.

The outlet-pipe *b* ends a little distance within the interior of the can *g* in a flat ring-plate *c*, opposite which another solid metal plate *d* is so arranged that there remains only a very small space between them. The filling-tube *a* of the can ends in the inside of the same in a similar manner at *f e*. The petroleum when passing into the can or receiver *g* is obliged to pass between the metal plates *e f* of the filler and must when flowing out pass between the metal plates *c d* of the spout. In order not to hinder the entrance and outlet of the liquid, the respective inlet or outlet pipes *a b* are constructed on the inside of the can with a conically-formed widened part *h*, so that the whole passage-section *i i* for entrance and outlet be nearly

equal to the section of the outlet-opening of the outlet-pipe or of the filling-pipe.

For augmenting the suffocating-surface constituted by the plates *c d e f*, but still at the same time not giving them too large a size, these plates can have an undulated form, the undulations of one plate corresponding with the undulations of the other, so that these plates being very near together have anywhere between them the same narrow width of passage. For the same purpose these plates can have any other suitable form. The plates *c d*, which form the end of the outlet-pipe *b*, are arranged as near as possible to the walls of the receiver *g* in such a manner that the whole of the contents of the receiver can be poured out conveniently. The filling-pipe *a* could, if desired, be lengthened downwardly to the bottom of the receiver.

One of the cooling or suffocating plates *c d* or *e f* could be formed by the wall itself of the receiver; but it is preferable to put the two plates inside the receiver in order to protect them from blows which might dent the wall and thus damage the arrangement of the small space which must exist between the two plates.

Petroleum or the like is poured into the inlet-pipe *a* of the can *g*. The petroleum passes between the plates *f e* and falls into the receiver *g*. The air contained in the receiver passes between the plates *d c* and escapes through the outlet-pipe *b*.

The most dangerous case of the use of a petroleum-containing can consists in pouring petroleum upon smouldering fire which is believed to be extinct, which, brought in contact with the petroleum, is ignited again, and the flame following the jet to the outlet-pipe of the can communicates the fire to the latter either through the outlet-pipe or through the filling-pipe, and the can explodes.

In the improved can herein described the flame is extinguished at the entrance of the can by the metal plates *c d e f*. These plates come in contact in a cool state with the flame, so that it is extinguished. Moreover, as a rule they retain between them, in consequence of their being seated so closely together, a



layer of liquid opposing any passage of the flame and helping also to suffocate the same.

If a can is standing for a long time near a stove or other heating source, vapors are formed inside the can from the petroleum, which, mixed with the air inside, create an explosive mixture. In such cases a flame coming in contact with the same would cause the can to explode. With the improved can this cannot happen. The explosive mixture will at a certain temperature escape from between the plates *c d e f* in order to disperse outside. The gases or vapors can then burn outside the inlet and outlet pipes without communicating the flame to the interior. If accidentally a petroleum-jet which is being poured into or out of the can should catch fire, it would also be suffocated between the plates without communicating the flame to the inside.

I claim as my invention—

1. A can having an orifice formed between surfaces of metal approached to such distance from one another as to form a flame-arresting passage.

2. A can having an orifice and a metal passage-way leading thereto said passage-way formed between opposite surfaces of metal approached to such distance from one another as to form a flame-arresting passage.

3. A can having an orifice, a metal pipe in said orifice, a flange on said metal pipe and a metal plate spaced slightly from said flange

to form between its surface and the surface of the flange a flame-arresting passage for the purpose set forth.

4. A can having an orifice, a metal pipe in said orifice said pipe being enlarged conically toward the inside of the can, a flange at the base of the conical end of the pipe and a metal plate spaced slightly from said flange to form between its surface and the surface of the flange a flame-arresting passage for the purpose set forth.

5. A can having an orifice, a metal pipe in said orifice, a corrugated flange on said metal pipe, a corrugated metal plate conforming to the corrugations of the flange and spaced slightly from said flange to form between its surface and the surface of the flange a flame-arresting passage for the purpose set forth.

6. A can having an inlet-filling funnel enlarged conically within the can, a flange terminating said conical enlargement, an outlet-spout enlarged conically within the can, a flange terminating this conical enlargement and plates spaced slightly from said flanges to form between their surfaces and the surfaces of the flanges flame-arresting passages for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JULIEN RAYMOND BOUHON. [L.S.]

Witnesses:

EDMOND VAN DE WALH,  
M. COUXMARD.