

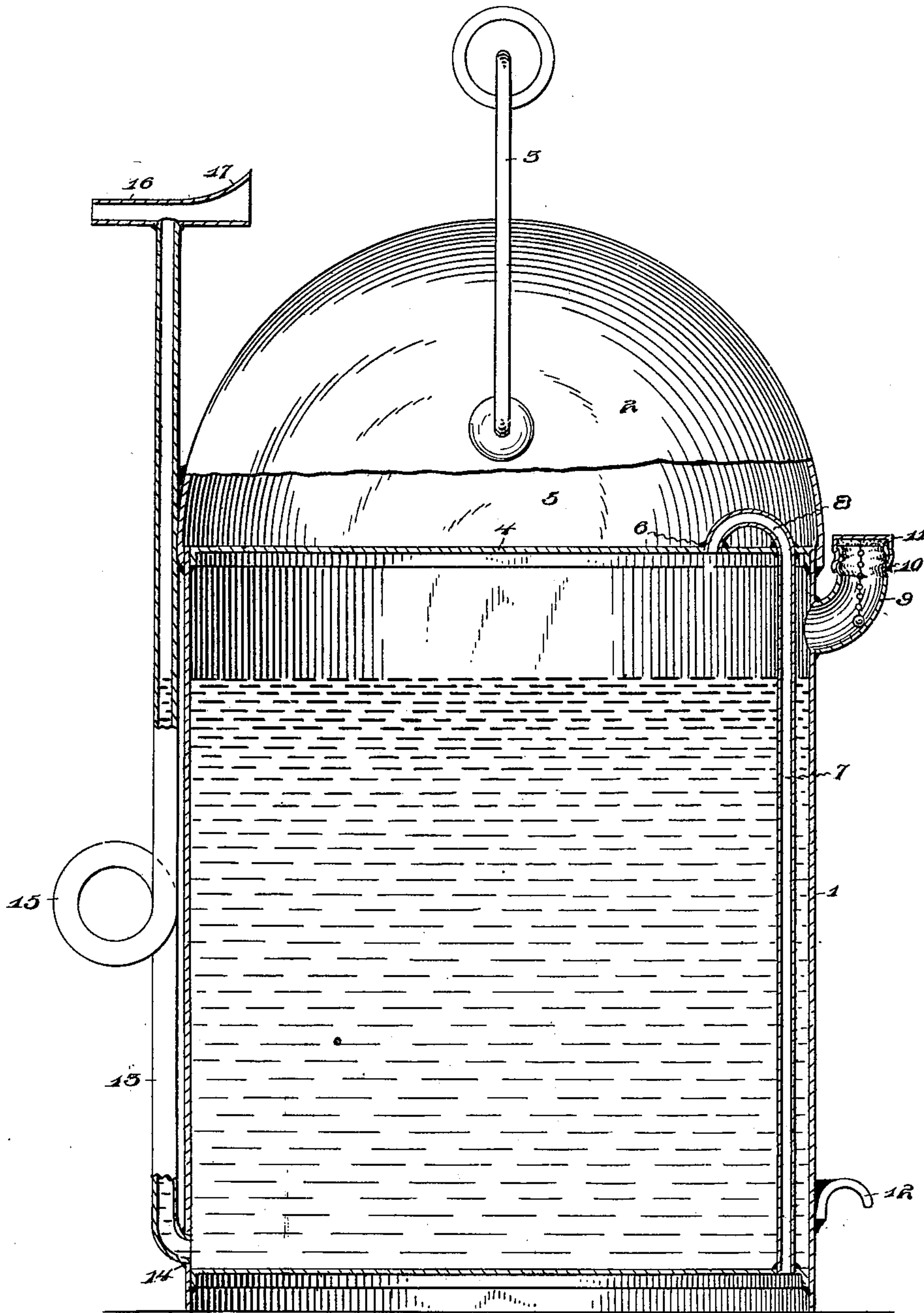
No. 630,723.

Patented Aug. 8, 1899.

G. A. MENDEL.  
NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL CAN.

(Application filed Apr. 27, 1899.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. MENTEL, OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA.

## NON-EXPLOSIVE OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 630,723, dated August 8, 1899.

Application filed April 27, 1899. Serial No. 714,620. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. MENTEL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Non-Explosive Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in oil-cans; and it relates more particularly to that class of inventions known as "non-explosive" oil-cans.

15 The invention has for its object the provision of novel means to provide a can of the above-referred-to class with attachments that will prevent an explosion taking place.

20 The invention has for its further object to design a can that will be extremely simple in its construction, strong, durable, and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

25 With the above and other objects in view the invention finally consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more particularly described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

30 In describing the invention in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, wherein like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in this drawing, which represents a vertical sectional view of my improved oil-can, which is partly in side elevation.

35 Referring to the drawing by reference-numerals, 1 indicates the body of the can, which is preferably cylindrical in form, and 2 represents the top, which is suitably secured to the body portion 1 and is hemispherical in form. An ordinary bail 3 is secured to the sides of the top. A partition 4 is arranged between the hemispherical top of the can and the body portion of the same, forming an air-chamber 5 in the hemispherical top, the said partition 4 being apertured at 6 6 for the reception of a vent-tube 7, said vent-tube terminating through the bottom of the can and extending upwardly the entire length of the body portion, the end of which forms a semi-circle 8, being arranged in the apertures 6 6. A filling-tube 9 is arranged in the side of the

body portion of the can a short distance below the partition 4, the upper end of said filling-tube being exteriorly screw-threaded, as shown at 10, and adapted to receive an interiorly-screw-threaded cap 11, a gasket formed of cork or other suitable material being arranged in the inner face of said cap 11. A handle 12 is rigidly secured near the bottom of the can. A discharge-spout 13 is exteriorly arranged to the body portion of the can and communicates with the interior of the said body portion near the bottom of the can, as shown at 14. A loop 15 is formed in the discharge-spout, the end of said discharge-spout being provided with a horizontal pipe 16, forming a T-pipe, and the inner end of said horizontal pipe 16 being formed in the shape of a funnel 17.

70 The operation of my improved oil-can is as follows: When the can is tilted by the use of the bail 3 and handle 12, the oil will be allowed to discharge through the discharge-spout 13, around the loop 15, thence to the horizontal pipe 16, and discharge through the forward opening of said pipe. During this operation the can will receive air through the vent-tube 7. Explosions are usually caused by the flame entering the discharge-spout and igniting with the gases formed in the interior of the can; but by the use of my improved oil-can this is impossible, for the reason that the horizontal pipe arranged at the top of the discharge-spout would cause the flame to be partly drawn through the funnel 17. Furthermore, the partition 4, forming the air-chamber 5, will prevent the gas from forming in this portion of the can, which would otherwise be in close proximity to the flame when entering the spout. The gases formed under the partition will be allowed to escape through the vent-tube 7.

75 The numerous advantages of my improved can will be readily apparent from the foregoing description, and a further detail description is thought unnecessary.

80 It will be noted that various changes may be made in the details of construction of my improved oil-can without departing from the general spirit of my invention.

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

1. In an oil-can, the combination of a body  
portion and top, a partition arranged between  
said body portion and top, a vent-tube ar-  
ranged in said partition and extending down-  
5 wardly through the bottom of the can, and a  
discharge-spout having formed at its end a T-  
pipe, substantially as described.

2. In an oil-can, the combination of a body  
portion and top, a discharge-spout commu-  
10 nicating with said body portion, a loop formed

in said discharge-spout and carrying on its  
top a T-pipe the one end of which is funnel-  
shaped, all parts being arranged and operat-  
ing substantially as described and set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 15  
in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE A. MENTEL.

Witnesses:

JOHN NOLAND,

WILLIAM E. MINOR.