

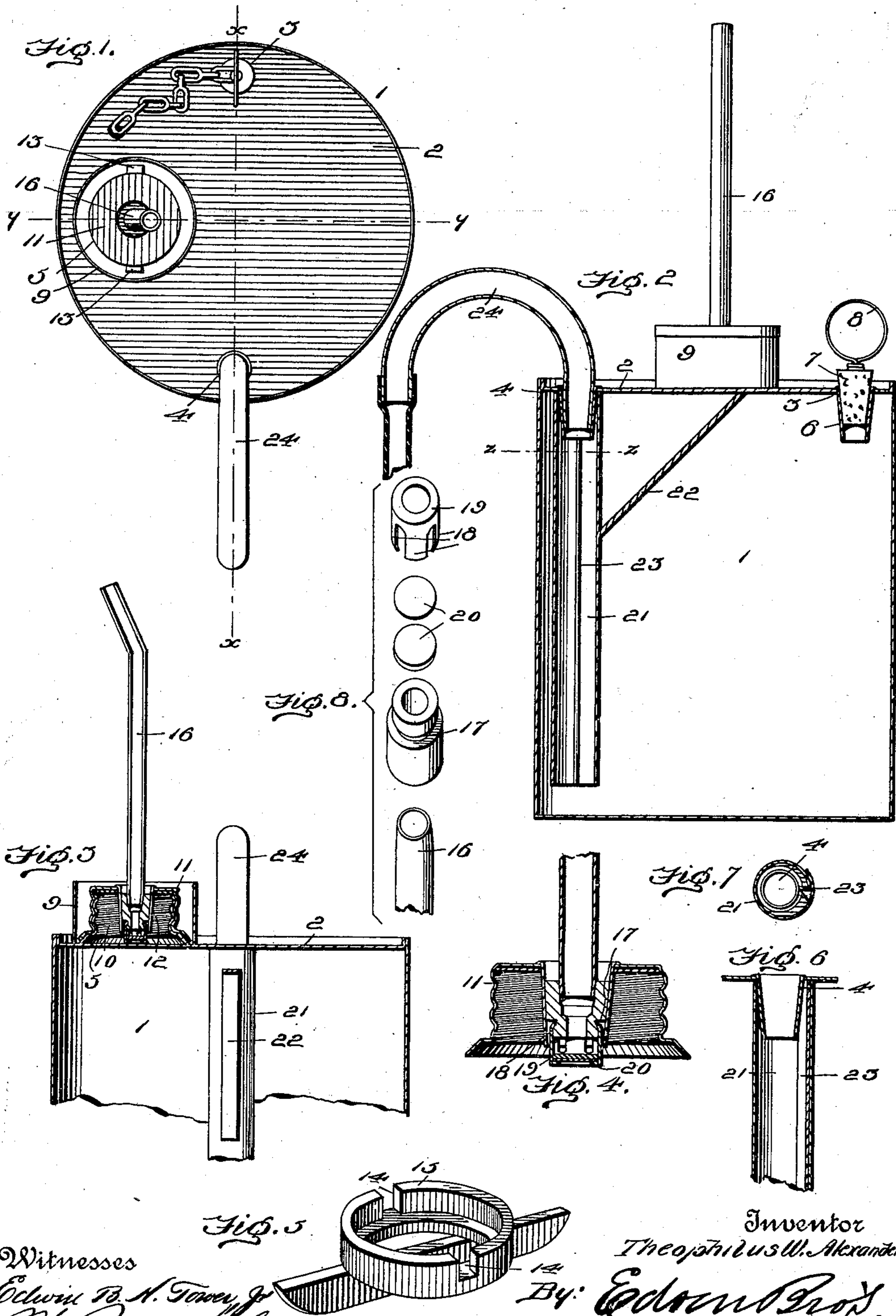
No. 657,304.

T. W. ALEXANDER.
OIL CAN.

Patented Sept. 4, 1900.

(Application filed June 18, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 657,304, dated September 4, 1900.

Application filed June 18, 1900. Serial No. 20,715. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEOPHILUS W. ALEXANDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Burlington, in the county of Des Moines and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improved oil-can designed especially for holding coal-oil and other light inflammable hydrocarbon oils to be used as a source of supply in filling lamps, stoves, &c., without the inconvenience of lifting the can or the liability of spilling the oil over the lamp, stove, floor, carpet, &c.

The invention consists of the construction, combination, and arrangements of parts, substantially as hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims as the preferred embodiment of my invention.

I am aware that changes can be made in the details of construction without departing from the principle of my invention.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the specification, and in which similar numerals of reference refer to like parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a can embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line *yy* of Fig. 1 with the bottom portion broken away. Fig. 4 is a detached central vertical section of the cap which supports the blowpipe and valve mechanism. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the key for attaching and detaching said cap. Fig. 6 is a detached vertical sectional view of the eduction-pipe, broken away at its lower end, and its tapering thimble. Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view on the line *zz* of Fig. 2, and Fig. 8 is a detail view showing the valve mechanism of the blowpipe.

In the drawings, 1 is the can or vessel, with its top 2 preferably depressed and having three openings 3, 4, and 5 therein. The opening 3 is provided with a tapering thimble 6 to receive a stopper 7, which may be inserted and withdrawn by means of a ring 8. A shield 9 is placed around the opening 5 at such a distance from the edge thereof as to

form a support for the threaded filling-nipple 10 and the threaded cap 11, the latter having a tapering thimble 12, which is suitably secured to the top of the cap and depending downwardly therefrom, but preferably not below the top 2 of the can. The cap 11 has lugs 13 to receive notches 14 of a key 15, by means of which the cap 11 may be screwed home to secure an air-tight joint between said cap and the receptacle.

16 is a blowpipe having a boss at its lower end, which is secured thereto by frictional contact or otherwise, as desired. This boss has a central passage which communicates with the passage in the blowpipe and an annular upwardly and inwardly tapering groove 17 to receive the inwardly-bent fingers or arms 18 of the cage 19, which holds and supports the valve 20. The valve is preferably composed of two parts, a lower metal disk and an upper leather disk or washer. Before the can is charged with air by means of the blowpipe the valve rests at the lower end of the cage, thereby leaving a space between the lower end of the boss and the upper surface of the valve. The spaces between the fingers or arms of the cage extend downwardly to a point below the thimble 12, (see Fig. 4,) so that air can pass through the cage from the blowpipe into the can when the valve is down.

The discharge-pipe 21 is of a peculiar construction to make it strong and durable. It has a strut or brace 22, the opposite ends of which are secured to said pipe and to the top or other suitable portion of the can. This tube is lapped upon itself, as shown in Fig. 7, and is fastened with an integral inwardly-extending rib or flange 23, which extends the entire length of the tube, although its upper end is either reduced in width to conform to the space between the thimble and the tube or it is bent sidewise to make it conform to the space between the thimble and the wall of the tube, thereby serving to hold and to strengthen both the thimble and the tube. The eduction-pipe may be in the form of a gooseneck 24, and the latter provided with a rubber tube to be inserted into a lamp, &c., or the free end of the former can be introduced into the lamp, &c., which is to be filled.

The operation of the device is obvious. The can having been filled with fluid, the free end

of the rubber tube or the gooseneck is introduced into the lamp or other article to be filled; after which air is forced in through the blowpipe until the required pressure- upon
5 the fluid is obtained to force it out through the eduction-pipe. When the introduction of air through the blowpipe is discontinued, the air-pressure against the lower face of the valve will force it upwardly against the lower
10 end of the boss or ferrule, and thereby prevent the escape of the air through the blowpipe or its attachment. The flow of the liquid can be arrested at any time by removing the stopper 7.

15 This improvement is distinguished for its simplicity of construction, efficiency in operation, and cheapness of manufacture, and none of the working parts are in the oil, they being above the top of the receptacle.

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

1. The combination with a can or vessel having a discharge or educting pipe, of a detach-
25 able cap, a tapering thimble, a tapering boss

or ferrule having an annular groove, a valve-cage having spring fingers or arms for detachably securing the cage to said ferrule, and a blowpipe.

2. The combination with a pneumatic oil- 30 can, of a detachable cap having a tapering thimble, a boss or ferrule having a longitudinal air-passage therein and an external annular groove, of a valve, a cage having an opening in its valve-seat and spring-arms for 35 attaching the cap to said ferrule and to form air-passages from said cage to the interior of the can.

3. In a can, substantially such as herein shown and described, the combination with 40 a thimble, of a discharge-pipe lapped upon itself and having a longitudinal rib the upper end of which serves as a brace between said pipe and the thimble.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 45 in presence of two witnesses.

THEOPHILUS W. ALEXANDER.

Witnesses:

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