No. 675,820. Patented June 4, 1901.

B. G. DEVOE.

DISPENSING CAN.

(Application filed Oct. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

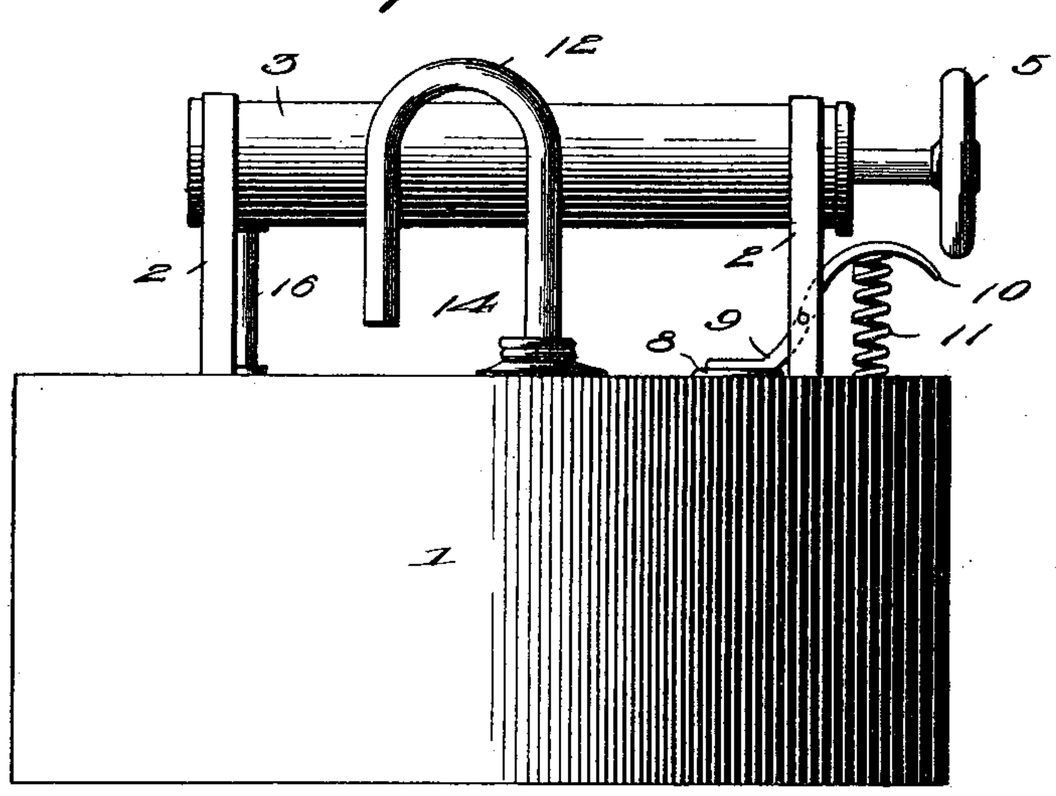
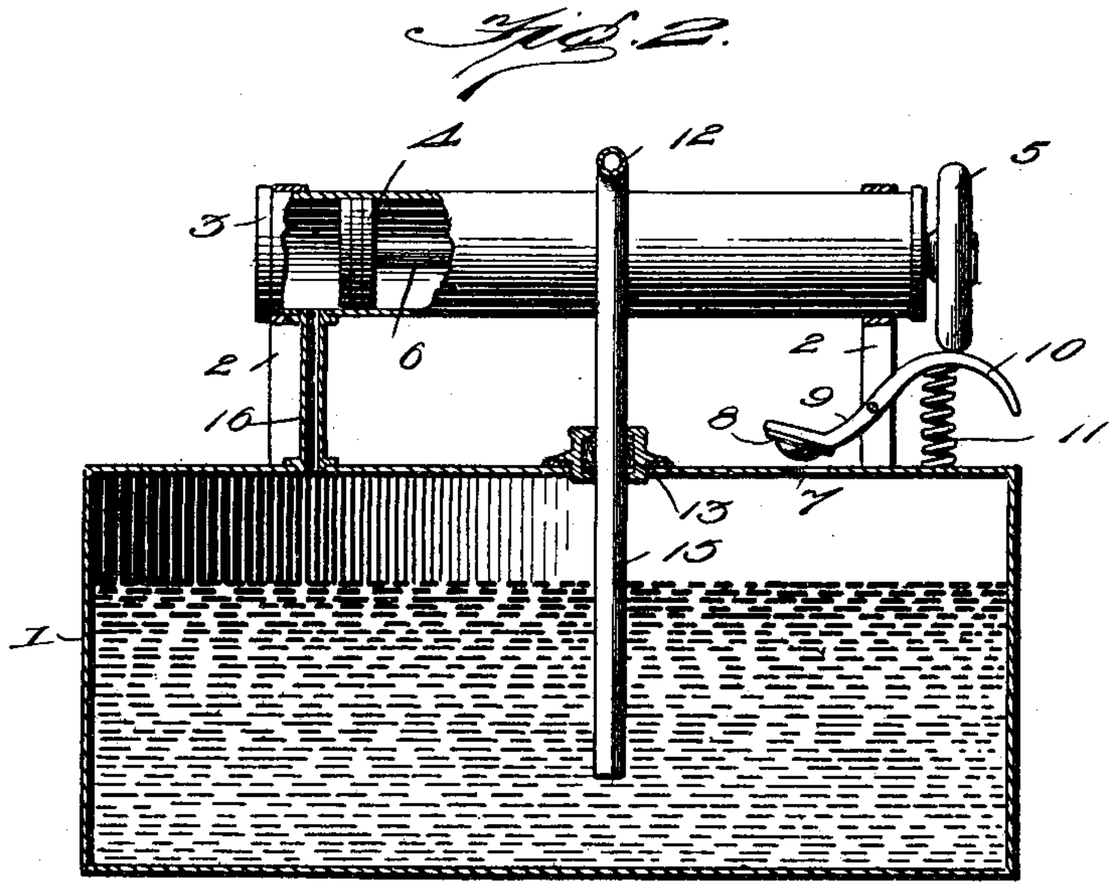


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DISPENSING-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,820, dated June 4, 1901.

Application filed October 24, 1900. Serial No. 34,189. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN G. DEVOE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lima, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Dispensing-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in dispensing-cans especially adapted for use in filling lamps, &c., and its primary object is to provide means whereby the oil may be readily discharged into a lamp or other receptacle under air-pressure.

A further object is to provide means whereby the flow of oil from the can may be readily regulated.

Another object is to so construct the device that any undue amount of oil within the lamp, &c., may be automatically returned to the dispensing-can.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in providing a can upon which is mounted an ordinary hand-pump. The cylinder of this pump communicates with the interior of the can through a tube or other similar device. An aperture is arranged within the top of the can and is adapted to be closed by means of a cap formed at one end of a lever. Means are provided whereby the cap is held normally in position over said aperture. A siphon extends upward through the top of the can and the discharge end thereof is arranged at a point above the can, while the inlet end lies adjacent to the bottom thereof.

The invention also consists in the further novel construction, &c., hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, showing the preferred form of my invention, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device, and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section therethrough.

Referring to said figures by numerals of reference, 1 is a can of any desired form and material having standards 2 thereon, upon which is mounted a pump-cylinder 3. This cylinder is secured to the standards in any suitable manner and may, if desired, be detachably secured thereon. A valved piston 4 is mounted within the cylinder and operated in any suitable manner, as by means of a knob 5, connected to the piston by the rod 6.

An aperture 7 is formed within the top of the can and is adapted to be closed by means of a cap or closure 8, preferably formed of rubber. This cap is secured at the lower end of a lever 9, which is fulcrumed upon one of the standards 2, before referred to, and the outer end of which forms a curved handle 10, whereby the cap may be swung upward away from its seat. A spring 11 is arranged between the handle 10 and the top of the can and serves to hold the cap 8 normally in position over the aperture 7. A siphon 12 extends through and is revoluble within the top of the can 1, suitable packing 13 being provided, so as to prevent the escape of air through the joint. The short arm 14 of the siphon terminates at a point above the top of the can, while the arm 15 passes down into the can to a point adjacent to the bottom thereof.

Oil is placed in the can in any suitable manner, as through the aperture 7, and the lever 9 is released, permitting the cap 8 to flow into position over said aperture. The piston 4 is then moved back and forth within the cylinder 3, forcing the air downward through the tube 16, which connects said piston with the interior of the can. When sufficient pressure has been obtained within the receptacle, the oil will be forced upward through the siphon and will be discharged from the end of the arm 14 thereof. A sufficient amount of air may be forced into the receptacle to fill the lamp, and when such lamp is filled and it is desired to stop the flow of oil it is merely necessary to depress the handle 10 of the lever. This will raise the cap 8 and the air will flow outward through the aperture 7, thereby removing pressure from the oil within the receptacle. Should too much oil be discharged into the lamp, a portion or, if desired, all of the oil may be returned to the dispensing-can by retaining the outlet end of the siphon below the level of the oil within the lamp. The oil will then be returned to the dispensing-can by siphonic action.

When it is desired to fill the can with oil, the piston 4 is slid inward, causing the knob 5 thereof to contact with the curved lever and force the same downward, thereby raising the

cap or closure 8 at the end of said lever. This cap will be held in this position while the oil is being placed within the device, and as soon as the piston is moved outward the cap will be returned automatically to its closed position by the spring 11.

In the foregoing description I have shown the preferred form of my invention; but I do not limit myself thereto, as I am aware that modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and I therefore reserve the right to make all such changes as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

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

1. A device of the character described, comprising a can having an aperture therein; a cylinder mounted thereon; a piston within the cylinder; a knob connected to the piston; a tube connecting the cylinder with the interior of the can; an outlet from the can; a lever journaled upon the can and normally closing the aperture therein; and means for holding the lever in position over said aperture, the knob of the piston being adapted to depress the lever and hold the same raised from the aperture.

2. A device of the character described comprising a can, a cylinder mounted thereon, a piston within the cylinder, a knob connected to the piston, a tube connecting the cylinder with the interior of the can, a siphon, one arm of which extends into, and is revoluble within, the can, said can having an outlet therefrom, a lever journaled upon the can, a cap thereto adapted to close the outlet, and a spring for holding the cap normally in position over the outlet, the knob of the piston being adapted to depress the lever and hold the cap thereof raised from the outlet.

3. A device of the character described comprising a can having an air-inlet, standards upon the can, a pump-cylinder secured upon the standards, a tube connecting the pump-cylinder with the interior of the can, a reciprocating piston within the cylinder, a knob connected to said piston, a siphon, one arm of which extends into, and is revoluble within, the can, a lever fulcrumed upon one of the standards, a cap at one end of the lever adapted to close the outlet, a curved handle at the opposite end of the lever, and a spring for holding the cap normally in closed position over the outlet, said knob being adapted to contact with and depress the curved handle and hold the cap in raised position.

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

BENJAMIN G. DEVOE.

Witnesses:
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C. I. BARLOW.