No. 702,070. Patented June 10, 1902.

W. J. PAUL.

OIL CAN.

(Application filed Sept. 11, 1901.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

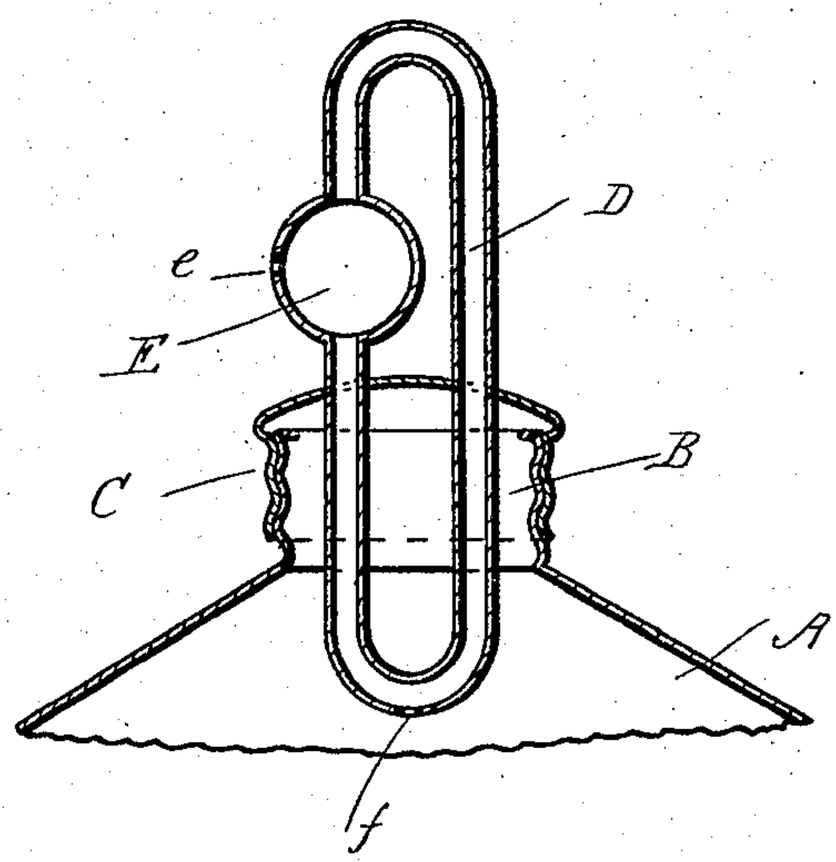


FIG. 2.

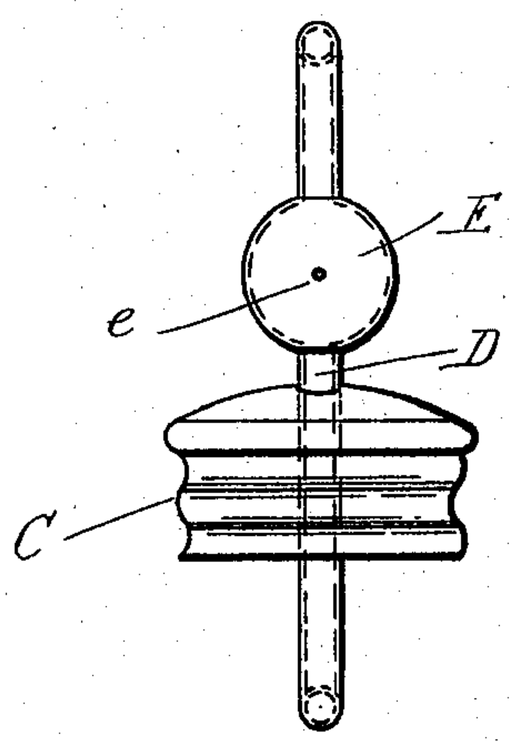
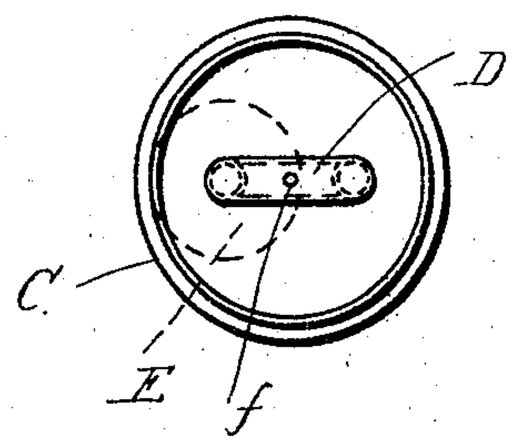


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES
J. Snigg Poole
Walter Allen

INVENTOR
William J. Paul.
by Herbert M. J. Jenner.
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. PAUL, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,070, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed September 11, 1901. Serial No. 75,098. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. PAUL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, 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.

This invention relates to air-vents for oil-cans; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a portion of an oil-can provided with an air-vent pipe according to this invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of the air-vent pipe. Fig. 3 is a plan view from below of the air-vent pipe.

A is a portion of an oil-can provided with a nozzle B, and C is a screw-threaded cap which closes the said nozzle.

D is the air-vent pipe, formed of a continuous tubular loop or link, the lower half of which is arranged inside the cap C.

E is a spherical enlargement in one side portion of the pipe D above the top of the cap outside the can. This enlargement is provided with a lateral air-hole *e*, and *f* is an air-hole in the lowest part of the bend of the pipe D below the cap.

When the oil-can is tilted up so that the oil runs out of its spout, which is not shown, the air enters the hole *e* and allows the oil to pass out of the spout freely. The air passes in either direction around the link D and through the hole *f*. Any oil which passes upward through the hole *f* is caught in the bulb or enlargement E and drains back again when the can is restored to its original position. Owing to the peculiar construction of the link and the position of the air-holes, there will be practically no leak of oil from the can, and it can be tilted in substantially every direction with equal facility.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with an oil-can, of an air-vent pipe formed of a continuous tubular link which projects partially from the upper part of the can, said link having a hole at its lowest part inside the can and a bulb at one side of it outside the can said bulb being provided with a lateral hole, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with an oil-can, and a cap for closing it; of an air-vent pipe formed of a tubular link which projects through the cap and has an air-hole at its lowest part, said air-vent pipe having also an enlargement provided with a lateral air-hole in one of its side portions above the cap, substantially as set forth.

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

WILLIAM J. PAUL.

Witnesses:

ALICE J. MURRAY,

FREDK. K. DAGGETT.