

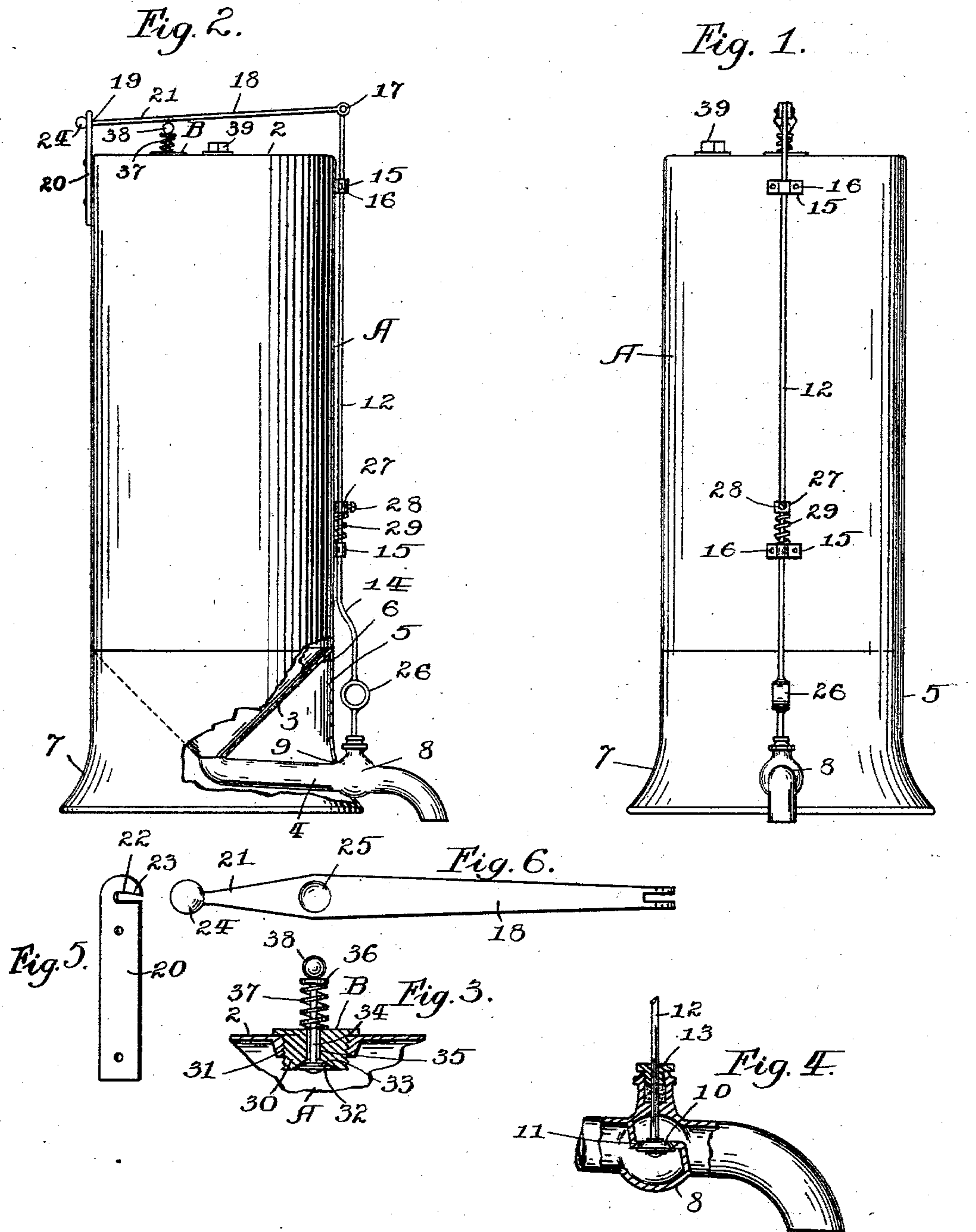
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P. HOON.
OIL CAN.

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NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,984, dated February 9, 1904.

Application filed April 27, 1903. Serial No. 154,736. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL HOON, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in oil-cans, and particularly to that class used for holding gasoline. In spite of precautions heretofore devised life and property are greatly endangered by the explosions of oil contained in cans, and it is the purpose of this invention to reduce this hazard.

To this end this invention consists of an oil can or receptacle having a tapering lower end, an outlet-pipe inclined down from said lower end, an automatic valve in said pipe, an air-inlet near the top of said can, an automatic valve adapted to close said inlet, and means for opening the air-inlet valve automatically when oil is drawn from said can.

This invention further consists of the elements, features of construction, and combination of parts hereinafter more particularly described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation showing a portion of the can broken away. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view of the air-inlet valve. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of the outlet-valve, and Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views of parts of the cooperating mechanism between said valves.

In the drawings let A represent my improved oil-can having a closed upper end 2 and a tapering lower end 3, which terminates in a pipe 4. The oil-can is preferably supported by means of the base 5, which is fastened at 6 by soldering or other suitable means. This base flares outward at 7, as shown in Fig. 2. The pipe 4 is inclined downward from the tapering portion 3 and terminates in a faucet 8, which projects through the opening 9 in the base. The faucet has a valve 10, which is seated at 11 and provided with a vertical stem 12. This valve-stem slides through the stuffing-box 13 and is curved back at 14 toward

the body of the can. The valve-stem passes vertically along the side of the body and works through the clips 15, which are fastened at 16 to the body A. The upper end of the valve-stem projects above the body of the can and is pivotally connected at 17 with the lever 18. The lever 18 is also pivoted at 19 on the arm 20. The end 21 of the lever has working connection with the arm 20 in the slot 22, Fig. 5, said slot being formed with the shoulder 23, which tends to prevent the lever becoming disconnected. A ball 24 on the lever also assists in holding the lever in operative position. A recess 25 is formed in the lower face of the lever for the purposes to be hereinafter described.

The valve-stem is formed with a ring 26, which acts as a handle for pressing down and opening the valve 10. A clip 27 is adjustably secured to the valve-stem by means of the screw 28, and an expansion-spring 29 works between the lower clip 15 on the side of the body and said adjustable clip 27 and closes the valve 10 automatically when the handle 16 is released by the hand. The upward motion of the valve-stem when the valve 10 is closed by means of the spring 29 also raises the lever 18 into superior position, as shown in Fig. 2. The air-inlet B, as shown in Fig. 3, consists of a plug 30, threaded at 31 into the upper end 2 of the body A. This plug has a valve 32, which is seated at 33. A valve-stem 34 passes loosely through the air-inlet passage-way 35. The upper end of the valve-stem projects above the end 2 of the body A and is provided with a shoulder 36. An expansion-spring 37 works between said shoulder and the plug 30, thus closing the valve. A ball 38 is formed on the extremity of the valve-stem, said ball being adapted to play in the recess 25 when the lever 18 is tilted down and the faucet 8 opened by means of the handle 26. When said lever is down, the spring 37 is depressed and the air-inlet valve 32 opened. Air is thus admitted into the oil-can and permits the oil to flow freely through the faucet 8. Sufficient space is left between the ball 38 and the recess 25 in the lever when the faucet 8 is closed, as shown in Fig. 2, to prevent any oil flowing out of the faucet 8 until

the valve 10 is opened wide, also for the purpose of retarding the flow of oil through the faucet 8 before the valve 10 is fully closed, thus preventing fire working back into the oil-can and causing an explosion should perchance the oil become ignited at the faucet 8 when oil is being drawn.

By tapering the lower end of the body the pipe 4 is kept filled with oil until the can is empty. This also tends to prevent fire creeping back through the faucet and causing an explosion in the oil-can.

It is obvious that the valve 10 may be made to close tight by adjusting the clip 27 when desired. The oil-can is filled in the ordinary manner by removing the plug 39.

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

1. A device of the class set forth, consisting of a receptacle, an outlet-valve in connection with the lower end of said receptacle, a stem projecting above said outlet-valve, guides on the side of said receptacle for said stem, a spring for raising said stem and closing said valve, a lever pivotally connected with the upper end of said stem and above said receptacle, an air-inlet near the upper end of said receptacle, a valve in said inlet, a projection above said air-inlet valve, which projection terminates below said lever when said outlet-valve is open, and a spring for closing said air-inlet valve automatically.

2. A device of the class set forth, consisting of a receptacle having a closed upper end, a base below the lower end of said receptacle, a faucet in connection with the lower end of said receptacle, a vertical valve-stem project-

ing from said faucet, a lever above the receptacle and pivotally connected with said valve-stem, a spring in connection with the valve-stem for closing said faucet, an arm carried by the receptacle, a slot in said arm for receiving said lever, an air-inlet valve in the upper end of said receptacle, a vertical stem projecting from said air-inlet valve and terminating below said lever and between its pivot connections, and an expansion-spring on the air-inlet-valve stem, for the purposes specified.

3. A device of the class set forth, consisting of a receptacle A, terminating in a tapering lower end, an outlet-valve in connection with the extremity of said lower end, a base for supporting said receptacle, a stem projecting from the outlet-valve, above said receptacle, guides on the side of said receptacle for said stem, an adjustable clip on said stem, an expansion-spring between said clip and one of said guides, adapted to close said outlet-valve automatically, a lever pivotally connected with said stem, above said receptacle, a handle on said stem for opening said valve, an air-inlet near the upper end of said receptacle, a valve in said inlet, a projection above said air-inlet valve, which projection terminates below said lever, when said outlet-valve is opened by means of said handle, and a spring for closing said air-inlet valve automatically.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PAUL HOON.

Witnesses:

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