

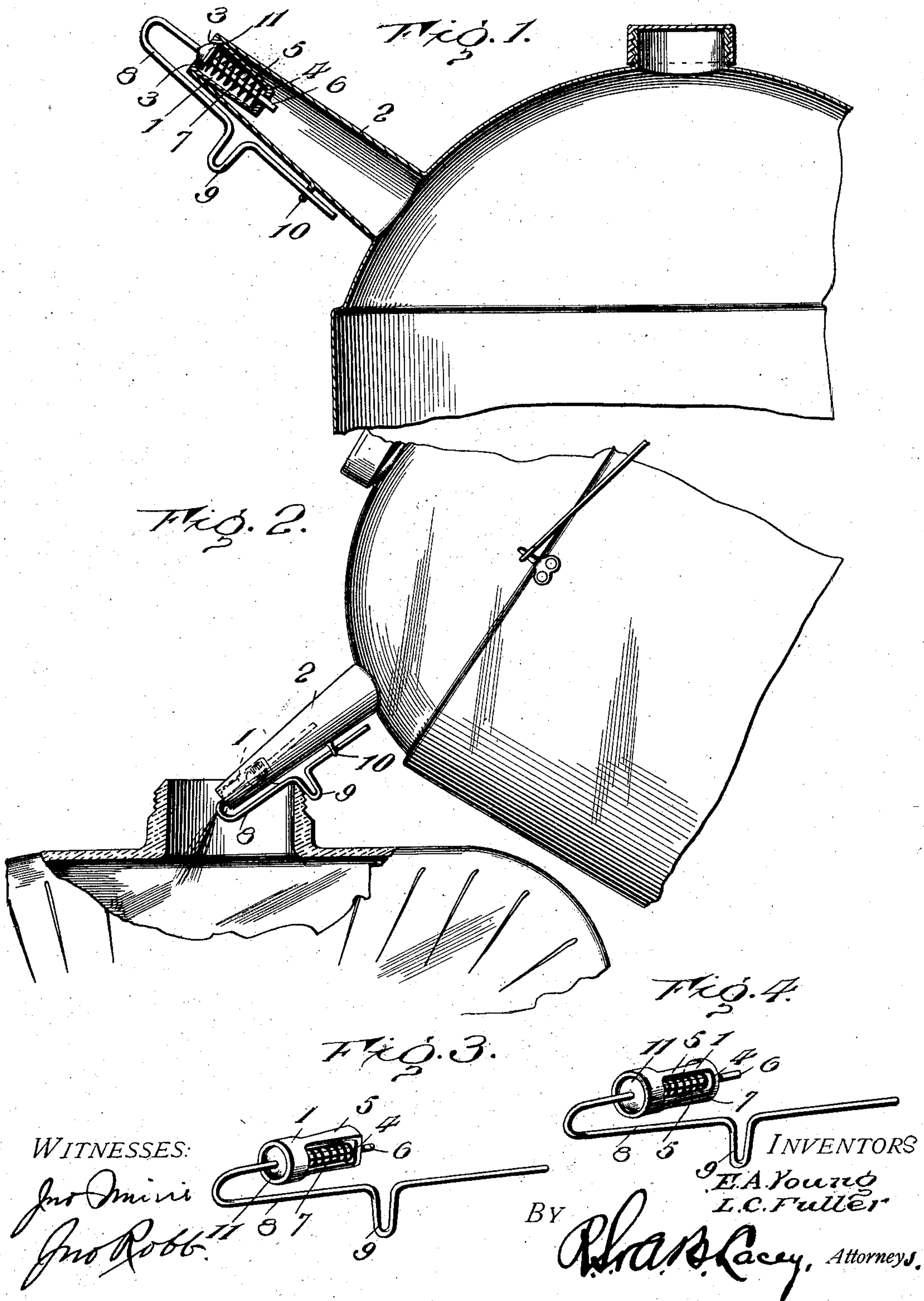
No. 757,170.

PATENTED APR. 12, 1904.

E. A. YOUNG & L. C. FULLER.
VALVE ATTACHMENT FOR OIL CANS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 3, 1902.

NO MODEL.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST A. YOUNG AND LYNN C. FULLER, OF HARDWICK, VERMONT;
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VALVE ATTACHMENT FOR OIL-CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 757,170, dated April 12, 1904.

Application filed December 3, 1902. Serial No. 133,736. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ERNEST A. YOUNG and LYNN C. FULLER, citizens of the United States, residing at Hardwick, in the county of Caledonia and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Valve Attachments for Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an attachment for oil-cans.

The essential object in view is to provide a valve attachment for the spouts of the cans which may be readily and quickly applied thereto, will prevent any waste of oil due to evaporation, will prevent the waste of the contents of the can on account of the defect in the ordinary form of same—namely, the continued flow of the oil while in the act of removing the can from the mouth of the filled receptacle, resulting in spilling of same.

The attachment is adapted for application to any character of can having a spout or pouring-nozzle and may be removed therefrom when same is worn out or becomes useless from any cause and again used in connection with a new can, if desirable.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and drawings hereto attached.

While the essential and characteristic features of the invention are susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional detail view of the upper portion of an oil-can having the valve attachment in position. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the valve open and the oil-can turned as when pouring oil therefrom. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the valve attachment. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modification.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

In carrying out the invention the attachment consists of a ring or band 1, secured in the mouth of the spout 2 by any suitable means—as, for instance, by being soldered therein or simply forced into position and retained in place by friction. This band is inwardly flanged at its outer portion, as shown at 3, to form a valve-seat, and connected to same is a guide 4, a strip or bar 5, comprising the connecting means and holding the two in substantially a rigid position relative to each other. A conoidal-shaped valve works in the valve-seat, and the valve-stem 6 passes through an opening in the guide 4, and a coil-spring 7 upon said stem is interposed between the valve 11 and the guide, holding the valve normally seated.

The valve-stem extends through the valve and is bent at its outward portion 8 to form a rest or finger-piece 9. This end of the valve-stem is further extended, so as to cooperate with an eye or loop 10 upon the spout, and thus prevents lateral play of the valve when same is open. The form of device shown in Fig. 4 is a modification, and the use of same obviates the necessity of having the eye or loop 10 upon the spout. In this structure the strips or connecting-bars 5 are preferably three in number and disposed so as to be equidistant from each other and direct the valve in its opening and closing movement, not allowing any lateral play thereof. It will be understood that the strips 5 may be of any number. However, since the contents of the can must pass between same in its escape through the spout sufficient passage-way should be allowed for a full and continuous flow of the liquid. In filling a receptacle the rest may be disposed so as to lie against the rim of the mouth of same, and the valve will thus be automatically opened upon inversion of the can. As soon as the receptacle is filled as required the movement of the can away from the same lessens the pressure upon the part 9 and the valve instantly seats itself, and in so doing the quantity of liquid passing through the spout is correspondingly decreased and no liability of the sudden spurting of the oil when the spout is out of the mouth of the opening of the ves-

sel is incurred. This disadvantage is common in the ordinary oil-cans and not only causes a waste of oil, which is usually spilled over the lamp or whatever the vessel to be
5 filled may be, but gives rise to much inconvenience and chagrin in that it is necessary that the oil then be thoroughly wiped off the said vessel.

The attachment is very simple with reference to the number of parts, is cheap of manufacture, and because of the broad scope of its application must necessarily be a valuable commercial article.

When desirable the part 9 may be readily
15 utilized as a finger-piece and thus actuated perform the function which has been before described in detail.

The invention is not to be restricted to the exact structure illustrated in the drawings;
20 but small changes as regards to the detail features thereof will be included within the scope of same.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

25 1. A valved attachment for the spout or nozzle of a can, consisting of a band having an inner flange to form a valve-seat, bars projected from the band, a guide connecting the bars at their outer ends, a stem passed through

the guide and band, a valve carried by the stem and closing outward against the afore-said valve-seat and serving with the said guide and bars to direct the stem in its movements, and a spring mounted upon the stem and confined between the valve and guide and normally holding the valve seated, substantially as specified.

2. A valved attachment for the spout or nozzle of a can, consisting of a band having an inner flange to form a valve-seat, bars grouped about the central line and extended from said band in parallel relation, a guide connecting the bars at their outer ends, a valve closing outward against said valve-seat and directed in its movements by said bars, a stem carrying the valve and working through the aforementioned guide and projected beyond the band and bent to form a finger-rest, and a spring mounted upon the stem and confined between the valve and guide, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ERNEST A. YOUNG. [L. S.]

LYNN C. FULLER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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