No. 782,736. PATENTED FEB. 14, 1905.

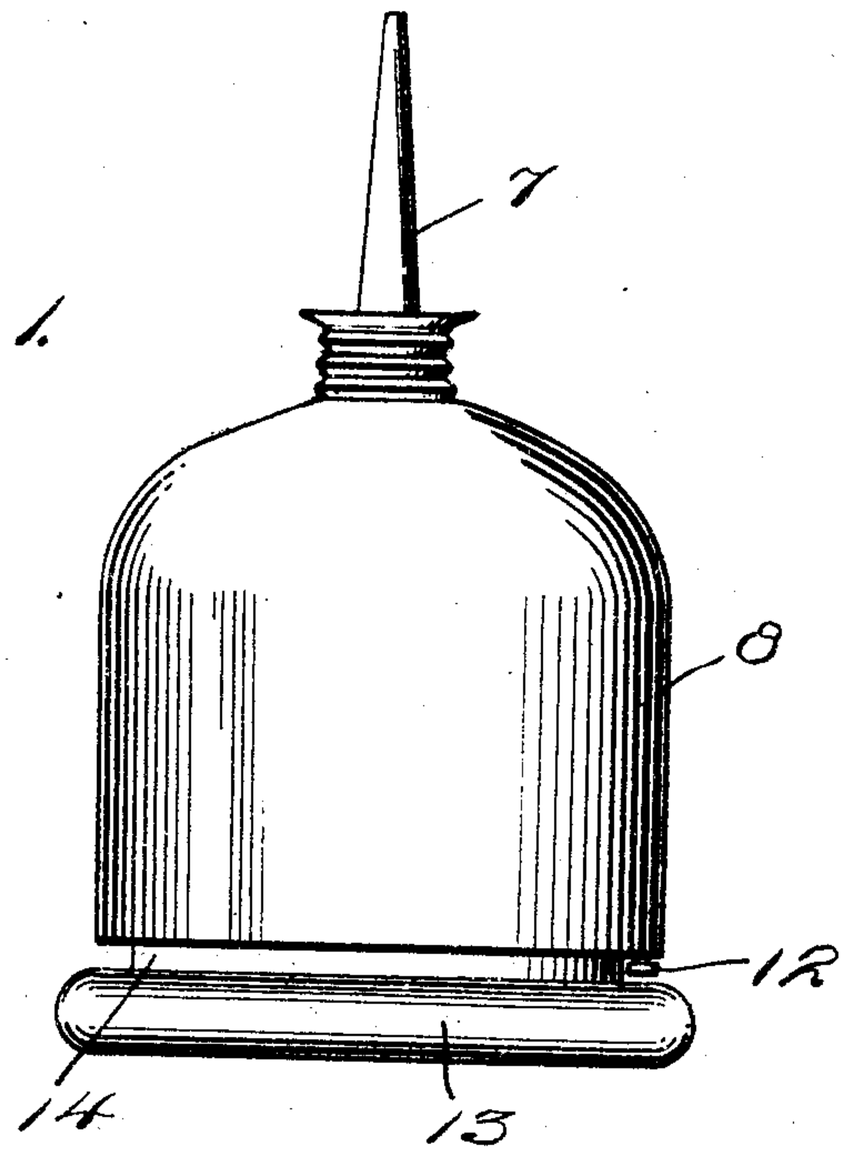
C. W. EPPERSON.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 2, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



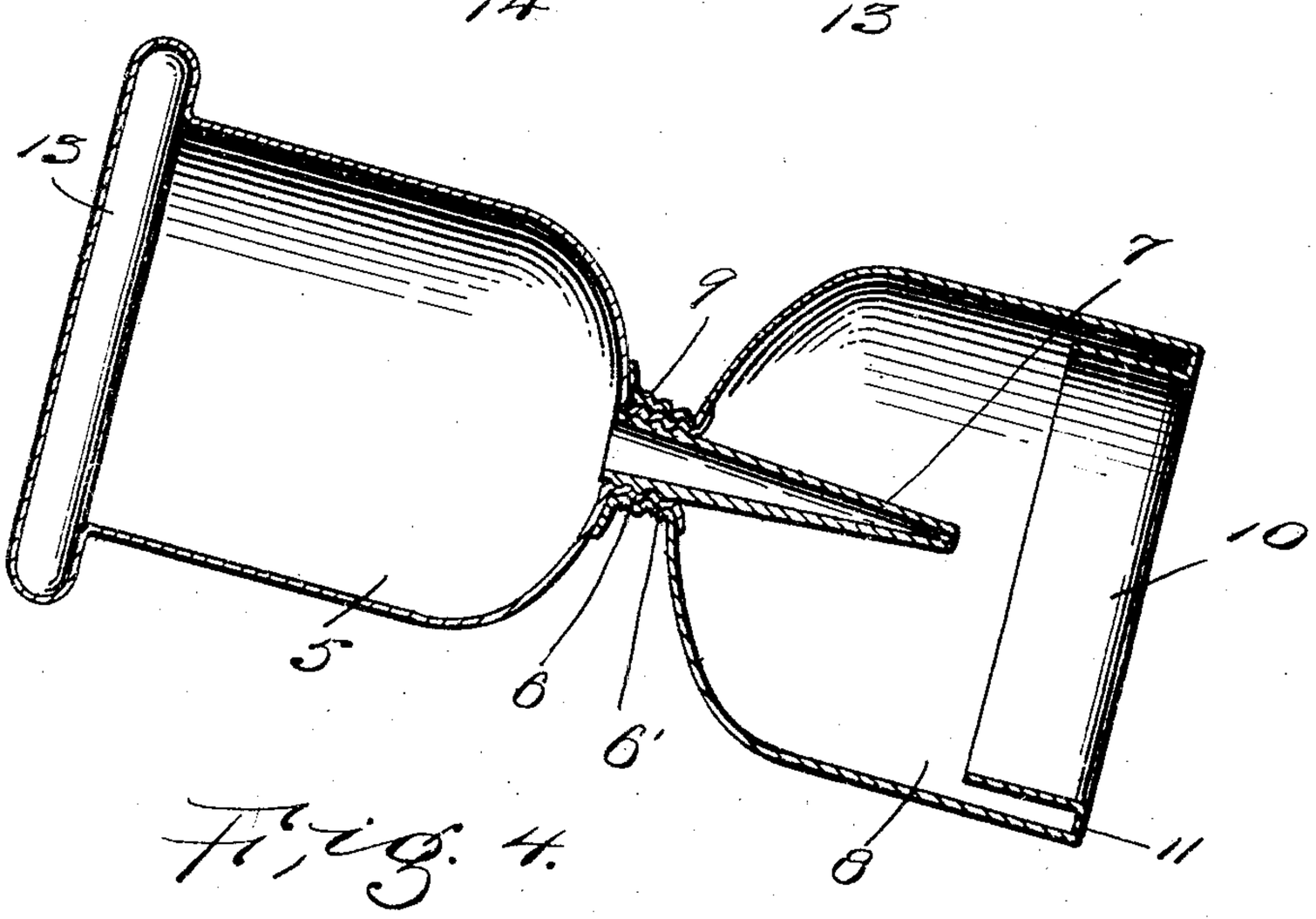


Fig. 4.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

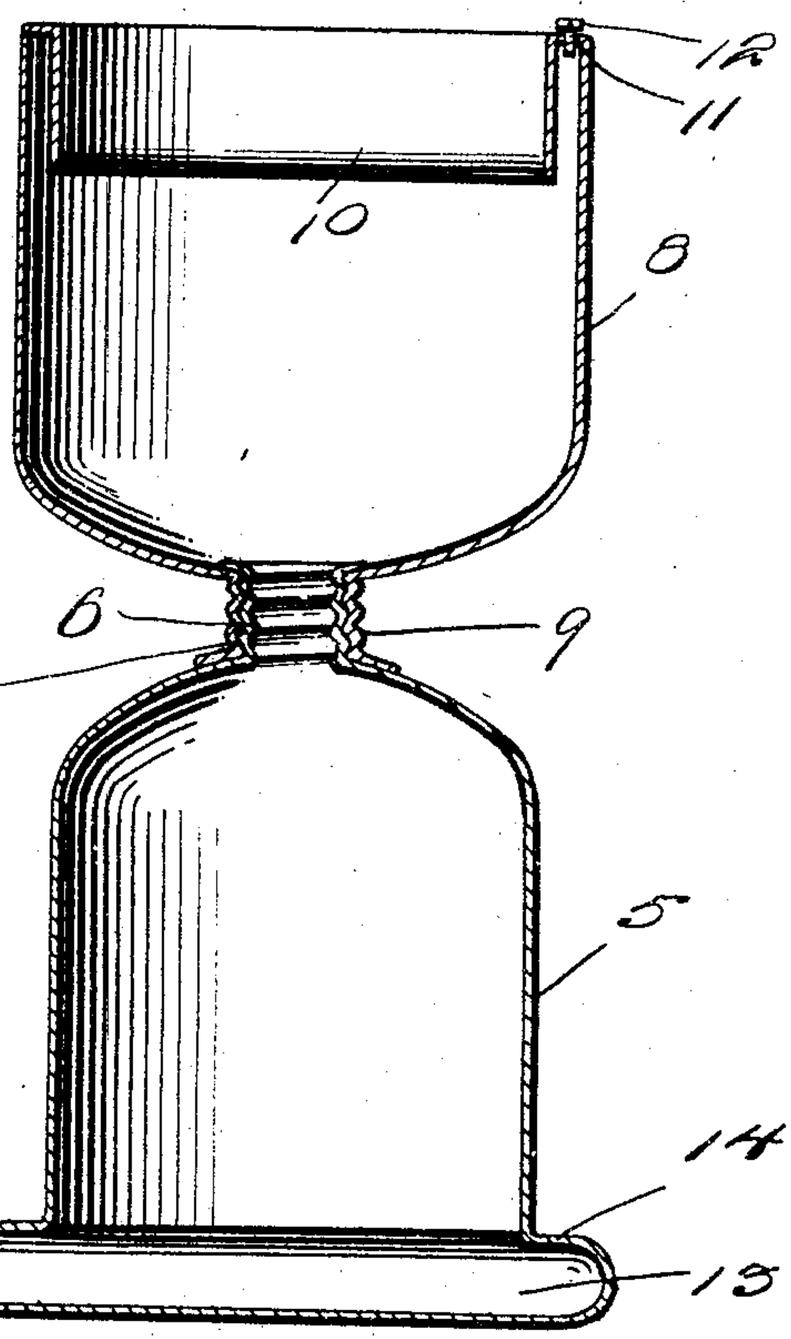

Fig. 2.

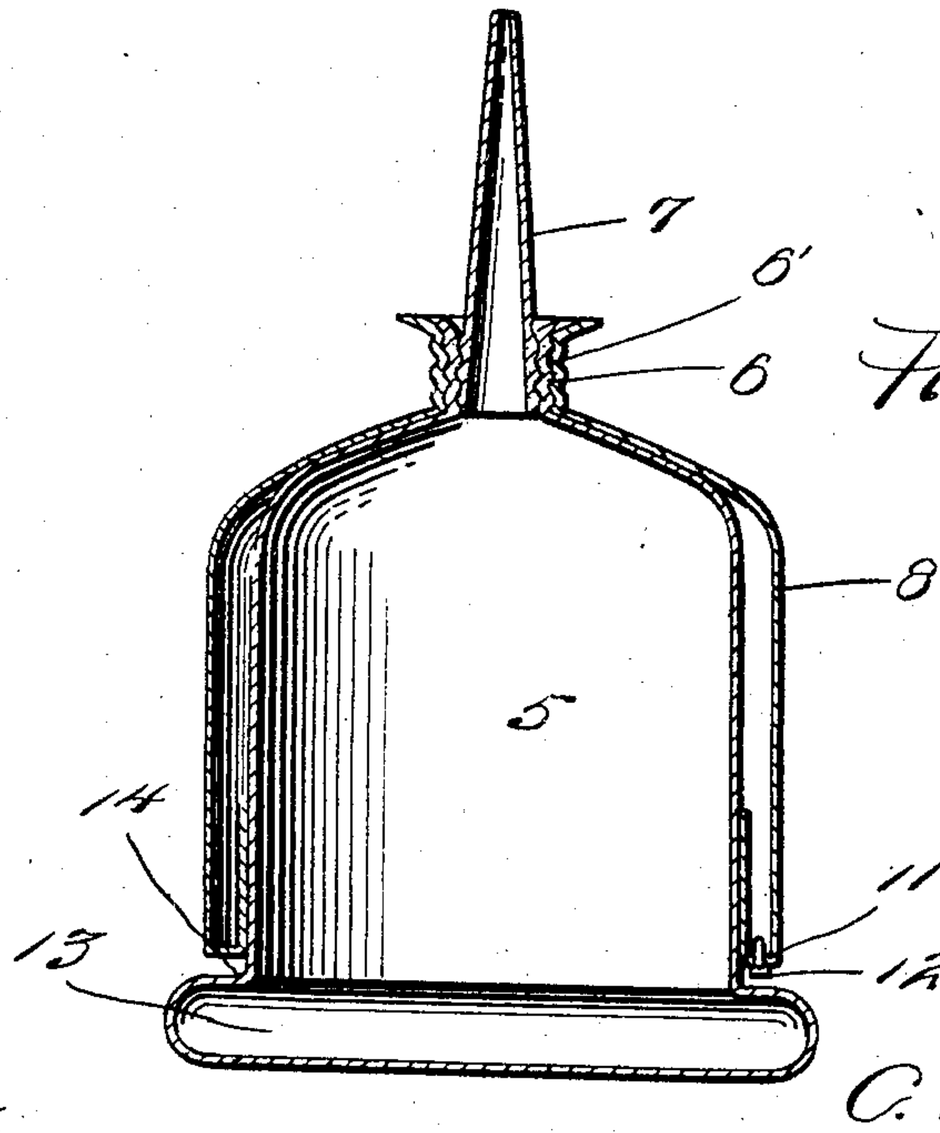

Fig. 3.

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No. 782,736. Patented February 14, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. EPPERSON, OF BELT, MONTANA, ASSIGNOR TO JAMES CHAMBERS, OF BELT, MONTANA.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 782,736, dated February 14, 1905.

Application filed June 2, 1904. Serial No. 210,891.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. EPPERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Belt, in the county of Cascade, State of Montana, 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 oil-cans, and has for its object to provide a device of this nature which will include a funnel attachment for use when filling the can which when not in use will not be in the way of the user of the can.

A further object is to provide a construction in which an excess of oil poured into the funnel may be readily removed therefrom and in which provision will be made to catch any oil dripping from the funnel when the latter is inverted.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the oil-can with the funnel in inoperative position. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the device with the funnel in operative position. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the device with the funnel in operative position and showing the method of pouring an excess of oil therefrom.

Referring now to the drawings, the present invention comprises the usual body portion 5 of the can having the neck 6, which is threaded and into which the spout 7 is screwed. As is usual, the neck 6 is pressed to give it its threads 6′, and the result is that the neck is provided with both interior and exterior threads, with the former of which the threaded end of the spout 7 is engaged. A funnel 8 is provided and is of a size to fit when in inverted position over the body portion 5, and this funnel has a short spout 9, which is threaded and is of a size to be engaged with the exterior threads of the neck 6. It will be thus seen that if the spout 7 be removed from the can and the spout 9 of the funnel be engaged with the neck 6, with the bell of the funnel extending upwardly, oil may be introduced into the funnel and will flow therefrom into the can. The upper edge of the funnel is turned inwardly and downwardly to form a flange 10, and at the upper edge of this flange there is an opening 11, communicating with the space between the flange and the outer wall of the funnel, and this opening is provided with a closure 12.

If more oil is poured into the funnel than can be contained in the body portion 5 of the can, the closure 12 is removed and the device is tilted to allow the excess of oil to pass out through the opening 11. After the can has been filled the funnel is removed and is inverted and is then placed upon the body portion in an inverted position, it being of a size, as stated above, to receive the can therewithin. The threads of the spout 9 are now engaged with the exterior threads of the neck 6, and the funnel is thus securely held in place.

The body portion 5 has an outwardly-extending portion 13 at its bottom which results in a shoulder 14, above which the edge of the bell of the funnel lies, as shown in Fig. 1, and this edge of the funnel is thus protected by the shoulder. The purpose of the flange 10 is to catch and retain any oil which may adhere to the inside of the funnel after the latter has been inverted, thus preventing the oil from dripping upon the outside of the body portion.

What is claimed is—

1. The combination with an oil-can including a hollow body portion having an opening for the passage of oil, and a spout for the opening, of a funnel arranged for engagement of its spout at times with the opening of the can to project above the can and to receive oil, and at times to receive the can therewithin, said funnel having its edge portion turned inwardly and spaced from its inner face, said funnel having an opening therethrough communicating with the space between its inner face and its flange, and a closure for the opening.

2. An oil-can comprising a hollow body portion having an opening for the introduction of oil, a funnel removably connected with the

body portion and having a passage communicating with the opening, said funnel being of a size to receive the body portion therewithin, the upper edge of said funnel being turned inwardly and downwardly and spaced from the inner face of the funnel, said funnel having an opening therethrough communicating with the space between its inner face and the flange, and a closure for the opening, said body portion being provided with a spout.

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

CHARLES W. EPPERSON.

Witnesses:

JAMES CHAMBERS,

PERCY CHAMBERS.