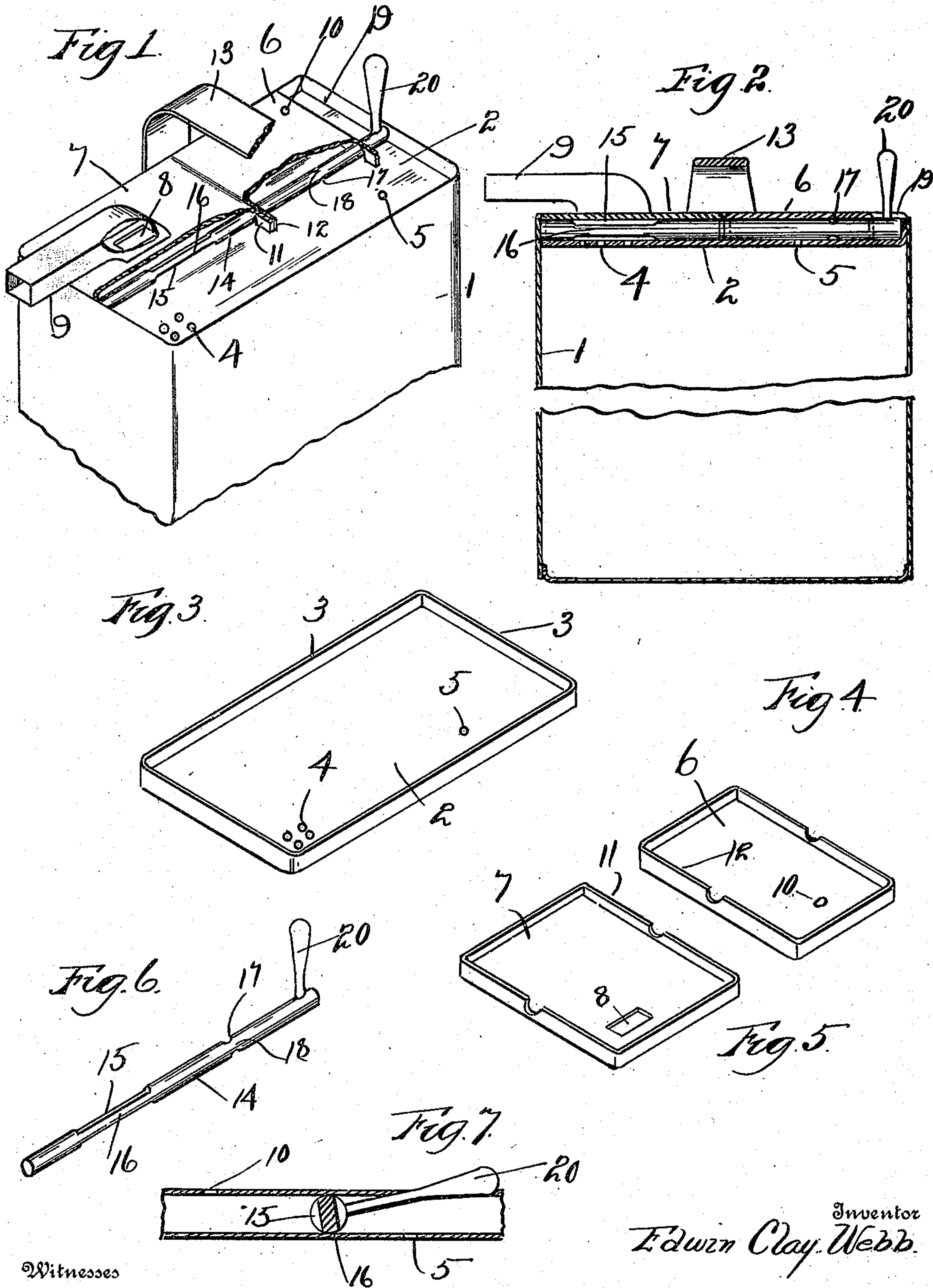


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E. C. WEBB.
LIQUID RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 13, 1906.



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LIQUID-RECEPTACLE.

No. 840,533.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN CLAY WEBB, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to portable liquid-retaining receptacles, and has for its object to provide a receptacle for retaining liquids—such as oils, naphtha, turpentine, alcohol, or the like—that may be filled and carried about
15 without danger of spilling or slopping over, even while full. The receptacle is also constructed so that its contents may be freely drawn from the same at any time by simply raising a lever to open the controlling-valve.

20 My improved receptacle may be adapted to carry any kind of liquid; but the one shown is more particularly designed for the transportation of light thin oils, such as kerosene or the like. Heretofore in delivering oil of
25 this nature the receptacle in which it was delivered had to be either corked tightly and all of its outlets closed or the same must be very much larger than was necessary to carry the quantity delivered in order to prevent
30 the contents from slopping over and running out.

My receptacle is provided with a false or inner head, the same being perforated and between which inner and the outer heads is
35 formed a comparatively thin or narrow air-space. This air-space is preferably divided up into two compartments, one of said compartments being provided with apertures through both the inner and outer heads to
40 serve as an outlet for the oil, and the other compartment also being provided with similarly-arranged holes to serve as a vent.

To insure the contents of the can from
45 spilling out of the can, even if the same should tip over on its side, I have provided a rotatable spindle or shaft to extend through this air-space in both compartments and engaging both the top and bottom walls thereof. This shaft is reduced or cut away for a
50 short distance in both compartments to serve as a valve, thus dividing each of the compartments in two and cutting off all communication through either the vent-hole or the outlet-spout with the interior of the can
55 when desired.

The invention is fully set forth in this specification, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a receptacle, 60 illustrating the double or false head, showing a portion of the outer head broken away to better show the valve inside. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of a receptacle, illustrating the same as being divided into two 65 compartments and the valve extending through the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing one design of a false or inner head, showing perforations in the same. Figs. 4 and 5 show little tray-shaped mem- 70 bers that form the outer head, the inner side of each member being shown, which is the reverse of their natural position, each tray having its wall cut away for the reception of the valve. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the spindle- 75 valve. Fig. 7 illustrates the handle of the valve thrown over to one side, in which position the valve is closed.

Referring to the drawings, at 1 is the body of the can or receptacle that may be made in 80 any desired shape or of any material. I have shown a can of a rectangular shape in which shape cans are much more readily stowed when carried about in a set or gang including others of the same style. 85

Near the upper end of the body portion 1 of my improved can is located an inner head 2, which head is shown as being a plain piece of material with its edges turned up all around at 3 into the form of a tray, which 90 shape is for convenience in fastening to the body. In this head is also shown a number of holes 4 and 5, the group of holes 4 being the outlet for the contents and 5 the vent-hole for air. The two tray-shaped members 95 6 and 7 are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 as being in position on the head 2. The member 7 is provided with the outlet-hole 8, over which is secured the spout 9. The member 6 is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 as being provided with the 100 vent-hole 10. The meeting flanges 11 and 12 of these members extend through the center and downward to the second head 2, to which they are soldered, thereby forming two separate compartments in this head. 105

At 13 is the handle for convenience in carrying the can about.

The spindle-valve 14 is a short round shaft just long enough to fit in between the flanges of the can, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and is 110

adapted to divide the two compartments, so as to shut off or control communication between the holes through the inner head with those through the outer head. This valve-spindle is cut away on both sides at 15, forming a port in the inlet and outlet chamber through which the liquid may travel. The spindle is also notched out at 17, forming a port in the vent-chamber through which the air may pass. Narrow portions 16 and 18 are left unreduced around the ports, so that when the spindle is turned across in the position illustrated in Fig. 7 both passages are closed.

The compartment 6 is made a little narrower than compartment 9, leaving a narrow space 19 at the end of the can, and a handle 20 is connected to the projecting end of the valve-spindle and is adapted to work in this space 19. The valve may be closed by throwing the handle 20 in either direction, laying the same down against the edge of the can. (See Fig. 7.) By this arrangement a very simple construction is provided, so that both the vent and the outlet may be shut off by one movement of the valve.

The construction of the can illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 cannot be filled by the ordinary method—that is, through a tunnel—but requires the use of a filling-machine in order to replenish its contents. This style of can is found advantageous to peddlers who supply the same to their customers, said customers being obliged to wait for the return of the peddler in order that the cans may be refilled by his machine; but when these cans are placed in general use I can provide the same with the usual independent filling-inlet and stop the same with an ordinary cork, if desired.

My improved can containing the shut-off is extremely simple in construction and practical in its operation.

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

1. An oil-can comprising a body with a bottom at one end, a head at its opposite end, and an inner head or partition below said outer head forming an air-space between them, and a valve placed between said heads.

2. An oil-can comprising a body provided with a bottom at one end, an outer head at

its opposite end, and a perforated inner head located a short distance below said outer head forming a narrow air-space between said heads, and a valve or shut-off between said heads dividing said space.

3. An oil-can comprising a body provided with a bottom at one end, an outer head at its opposite end, and a perforated inner head located a short distance below said outer head forming a narrow air-space between said heads, and a rotatable spindle-valve extending across the can between said heads and adapted to divide the space therein.

4. In an oil-can, a body portion having a bottom at one end, an outer head at its opposite end, an inner head located below said outer head forming a narrow space between them, said inner head being provided with a plurality of open spaces, and the space between said inner and outer heads being divided into a plurality of compartments, and means whereby said compartments may be subdivided.

5. In an oil-can, a body portion having a bottom at one end, an outer head at its opposite end, an inner head located below said outer head forming a narrow space between them, said inner head being provided with a plurality of open spaces, and the space between said inner and outer heads being divided into a plurality of compartments, and a rotatable spindle-valve extending across the can between said heads and adapted to subdivide the space between the heads in each compartment.

6. A receptacle comprising a body portion, an inner and outer head at one end of said body forming a narrow space between them, each of said heads being provided with an inlet and outlet hole, each of said heads also being provided with vent-holes independent of said outlet-holes, and a valve extending through said space between the heads adapted to control the communication between the holes in the inner head and the holes in the outer head.

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

EDWIN CLAY WEBB.

Witnesses:

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