

No. 868,426.

PATENTED OCT. 15, 1907.

C. GOODCHILD.
DISPENSING CAN.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 4, 1907.

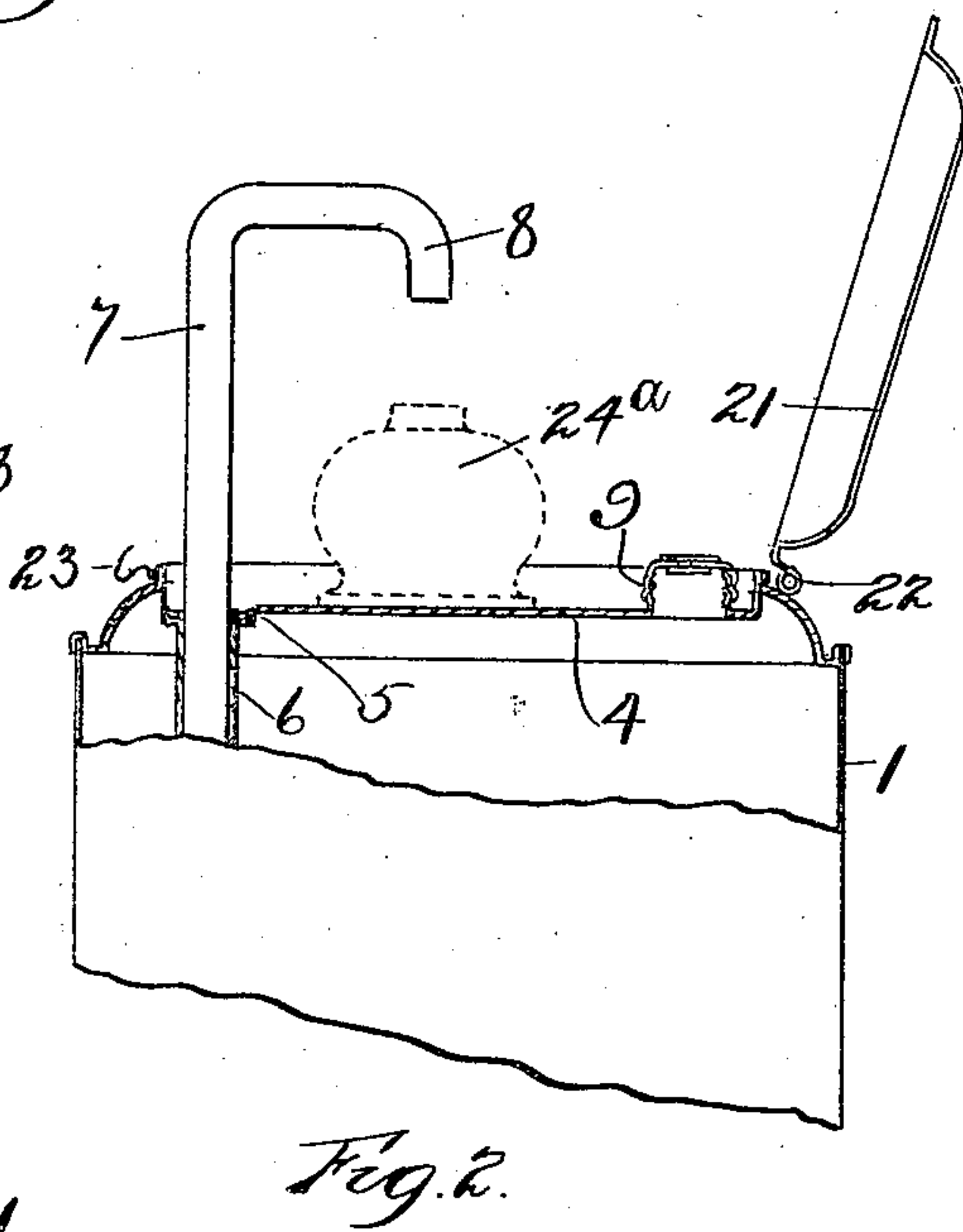
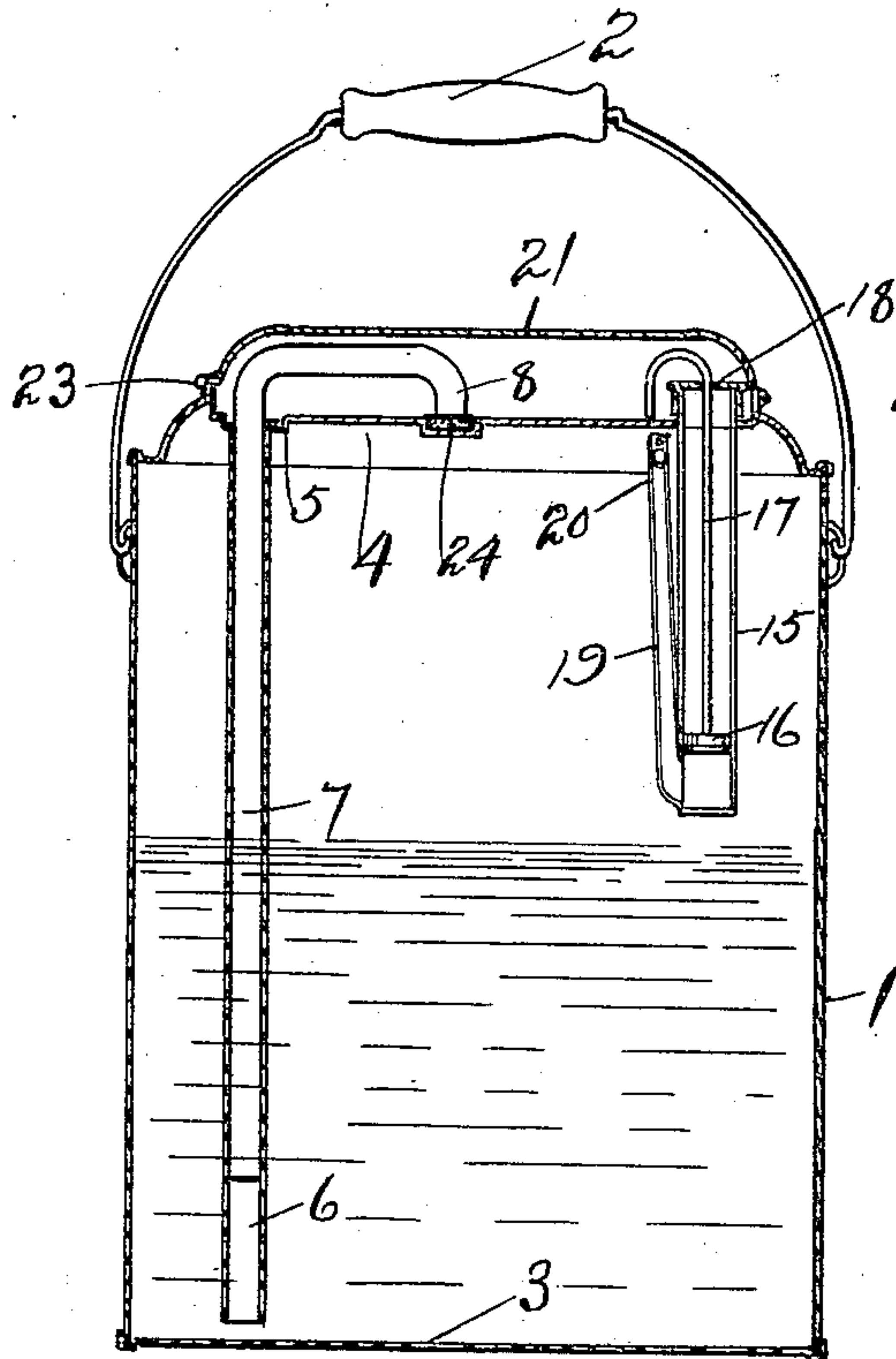
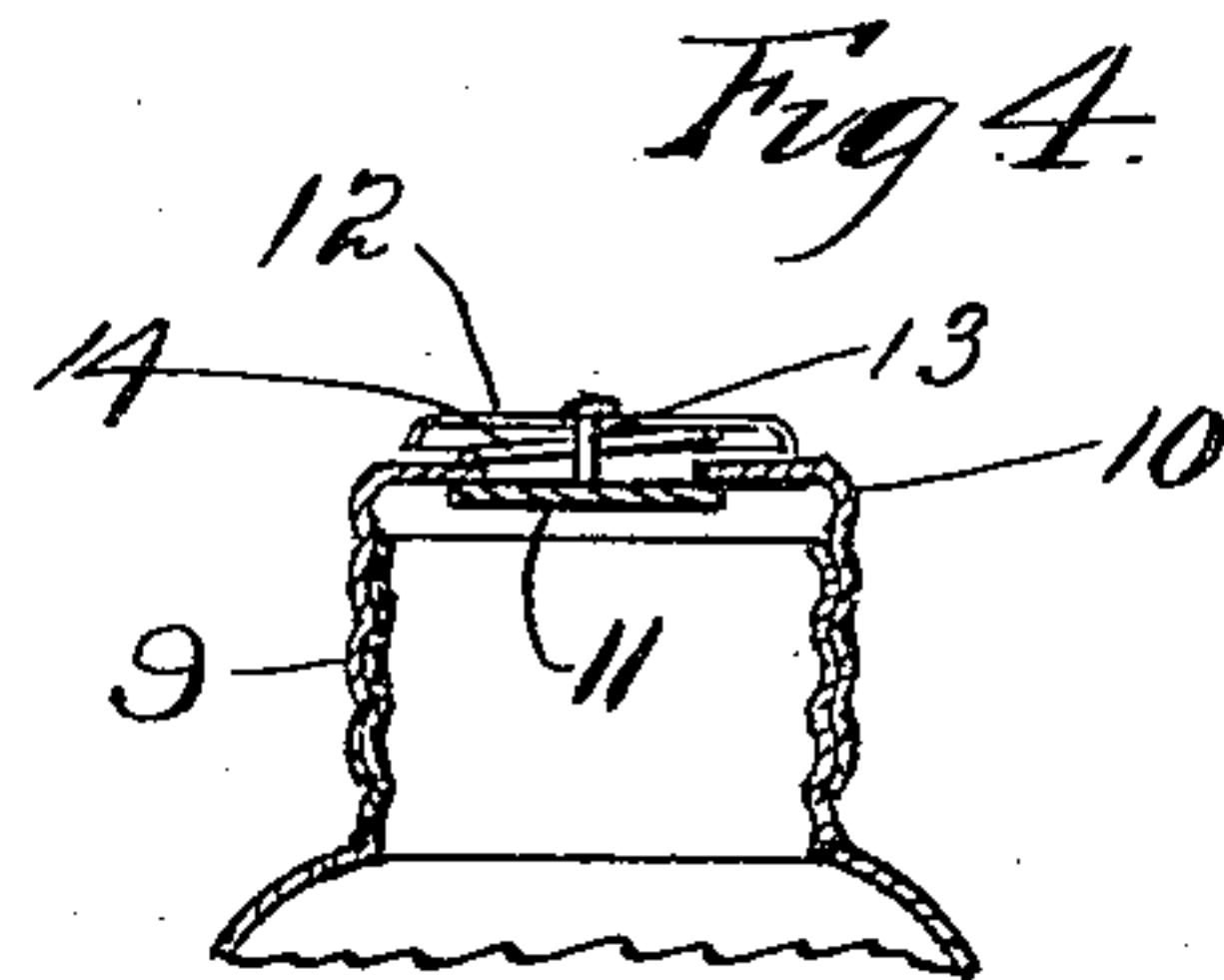
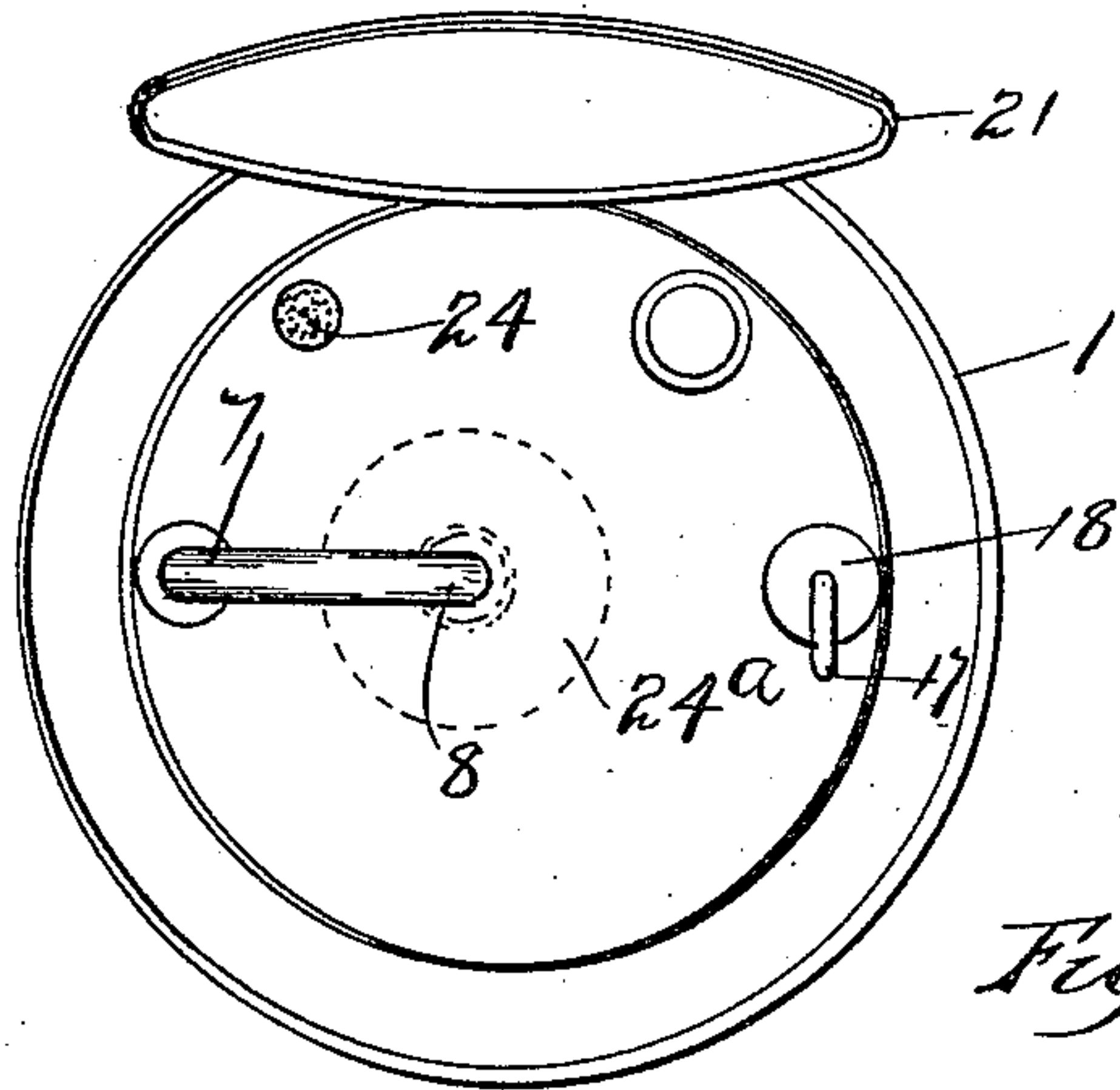


Fig. 1.

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DISPENSING-CAN.

No. 868,426.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 15, 1907.

Application filed March 4, 1907. Serial No. 360,316.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARK GOODCHILD, 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 Dispensing-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to improvements in cans for readily dispensing oil, naphtha, gasoline and like fluids.

The objects of this invention are, first, to provide a can of simple and inexpensive construction, the same being air tight to prevent evaporation and explosion and at the same time being adapted to contain a pressure of air by which the oil may be expelled from the said can, said air pressure being created by a hand operated pump of any desired construction. Secondly, to provide a can having a recessed head, the center portion of said head being provided with a plain or unobstructed surface on which a lamp or other vessel may be set while being filled. Thirdly, to provide a telescoping discharge pipe which is adapted to be turned to any position and extended to any desired length for the purpose of accommodating a vessel of considerable height, which may be set on the top of the can to be filled and being able to draw practically all of the oil from the can while this discharge pipe is in its extended position.

A further object of the invention is to provide a cover or lid adapted to be closed down over the operating mechanism to protect the same.

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

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1—shows my improved oil can in section with the telescoping or sliding pipe contracted or in its down position, and the lid of the can closed down over the same. Fig. 2—shows the lid raised and a vessel, (indicated in dotted lines), set on the can, the telescoping filling pipe being somewhat extended and turned into position to fill said vessel. Fig. 3—is a top view of the can showing the relative positions of the air pump, filling cap and the discharge pipe whereby a free or unobstructed center portion is left on which to set the lamp or other vessel to be filled. Fig. 4—is an enlarged view of the filling cap showing a spring actuated air valve in the top of the same.

Referring to the drawings at 1 is the storage can or receptacle of any suitable construction or form, the same being made preferably of a size adapted to be readily carried about by the handle 2.

The top or head of this can is preferably counter-sunk or recessed at 4 which recessed portion serves to receive and retain any oil which may drip from the

pipe or run over from the vessel being filled, and from whence it may be readily drained back into the can in the manner hereinafter described.

At 5 is a small recessed portion in this head and at 6 is a pipe or tube permanently fixed to the head of the can in this recessed portion 5. The lower end of this pipe extends within a very short distance of the bottom 3 of the can so that said end may be covered by the contents of the can until said can is practically emptied. This of course is an essential feature where the contents is forced out by a pressure of air.

The discharge pipe 7 is adapted to fit closely and slide endwise freely in said fixed pipe 6, the upper end of said discharge pipe being bent over and turned downward forming a convenient neck 8 through which to discharge the contents of the can. This pipe may be turned to project over the edge of the can so as to fill a vessel which may set on the floor if desired, but the essential feature of my improved construction is that this pipe is adapted to be extended vertically for a considerable distance so as to supply a vessel that may set on the top or recessed portion of the can, thereby entirely avoiding any possibility of spilling or dripping the oil on the floor, which is most likely to be the case where the lamp is filled at the side.

The can itself is filled through the screw supply nozzle 9. In the upper end of this nozzle cap 10 is shown an air valve which is constructed with an inner plate 11 and an outer plate 12 secured together through the center post 13. This inner plate is normally held up into position by the spring 14 and when it is desired to release the pressure of air from the inside of the can the outer plate 12 is pressed downward, which carries the inner plate 11 from its seat, and the air escapes quickly reducing the pressure in the can.

Air pumps of any desired style may be used but I have shown a pump of simple construction which is provided with a cylinder 15 in which the packed piston 16 is worked vertically by the hand rod 17 through the cap 18, the air being forced by way of the tube 19 that connects to the lower end of said cylinder up through the ball valve 20 in the top of the can finding an exit above the contents of the same, and by this means an air pressure is formed by which the oil is driven out through the discharge pipe, the flow being instantly checked when desired by opening the air valve to relieve the pressure.

At 21 is the lid or cover hinged at 22 to the can and adapted to be closed down over the mechanism when the can is being transported or not in use. It is found in practice that the oily top of the recessed portion has a tendency to collect dirt and dust when left exposed but by the use of this cover the dirt is prevented from collecting around the operating parts and by its use the can presents a much neater appearance and also retains any odor which might otherwise escape from the same.

At 23 is a hook or lock adapted to closely confine the cover in its closed position.

The essential features of my improved dispensing can are, first, that the top or head of the same is recessed 5 and that the pump, filling nozzle, and discharge pipes are all set around the outer edge of the same, thereby leaving a free and unobstructed center portion adapted to receive a lamp 24^a or other vessel to be filled. Secondly, the can is provided with a fixed pipe suspended 10 from said recessed portion and extending downward nearly to the bottom of the can, at the point where the upper end of this pipe is joined to the head the latter is slightly recessed or made lower so that the oil will naturally drain to this point and by removing the tele- 15 scoping discharge pipe this accumulated oil will run directly back into the can. Thirdly, the filling nozzle is adapted to fit closely into said fixed pipe and is adapted to be readily drawn therefrom to any desired length so that a tall vessel, such as a bottle, jug, or the 20 like, may be set on the can and readily filled when desired. Then again, it is found very convenient to be able to slide said pipe downward so that its end 8 may enter the receptacle and through it withdraw any excessive quantity which may have been deposited there 25 which return or withdrawing action is readily accomplished by allowing the compression of air previously created in the can to escape through the air vent, thereby permitting the oil in the pipe to run back into the can exerting a siphonic action on the oil in the lamp. 30 A further advantage of this construction of telescoping pipe is that the same may be pressed way down into the position shown in Fig. 1 so that its end 8 will rest against the cork-faced portion 24 which is counter-sunk at 25 into the head, thereby effectually and auto- 35 matically closing the end of this discharge pipe, ren-

dering the can air tight when not in use. The cover 21 may then be closed down over the recessed portion containing the mechanism and locked in position.

The construction of my improved dispensing can has many advantages over the old form of can, which 40 improved construction is the result of actual knowledge based upon practical experience in selling and using cans of this character.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is: 45

1. As a new article of manufacture, a can comprising a body portion, a head to said can, an air pump, a filling opening, an air valve and a discharge pipe in said head, a depending pipe fixed to said head and extending down into said can nearly to the bottom thereof, an extendible 50 discharge pipe having a downwardly turned end, said pipe being adapted to slide endwise in said fixed pipe, a piece of flexible material fixed to said head against which said discharge end may rest and be closed when the pipe is in its extreme down position, and a cover to close over the 55 operating parts.

2. In a device of the character described, a can comprising a body portion having a recessed head, an air pump, a filling opening and a discharge pipe all arranged around the outer edge of said recessed portion leaving a 60 plain or unobstructed space about the center, a pipe fixed to the head and extending down into the can nearly to the bottom thereof, an extendible discharge pipe adapted to slide endwise in said fixed pipe, a downwardly turned discharge end on said discharge pipe, a piece of flexible ma- 65 terial fixed to said head against which said discharge end may rest and be closed when the pipe is in its extreme down position, and a cover to close over the operating parts.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence 70 of two witnesses.

CLARK GOODCHILD.

Witnesses:

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