No. 883,790. PATENTED APR. 7, 1908.

C. D. DAYMUDE.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 8, 1907.

Fig. 1.

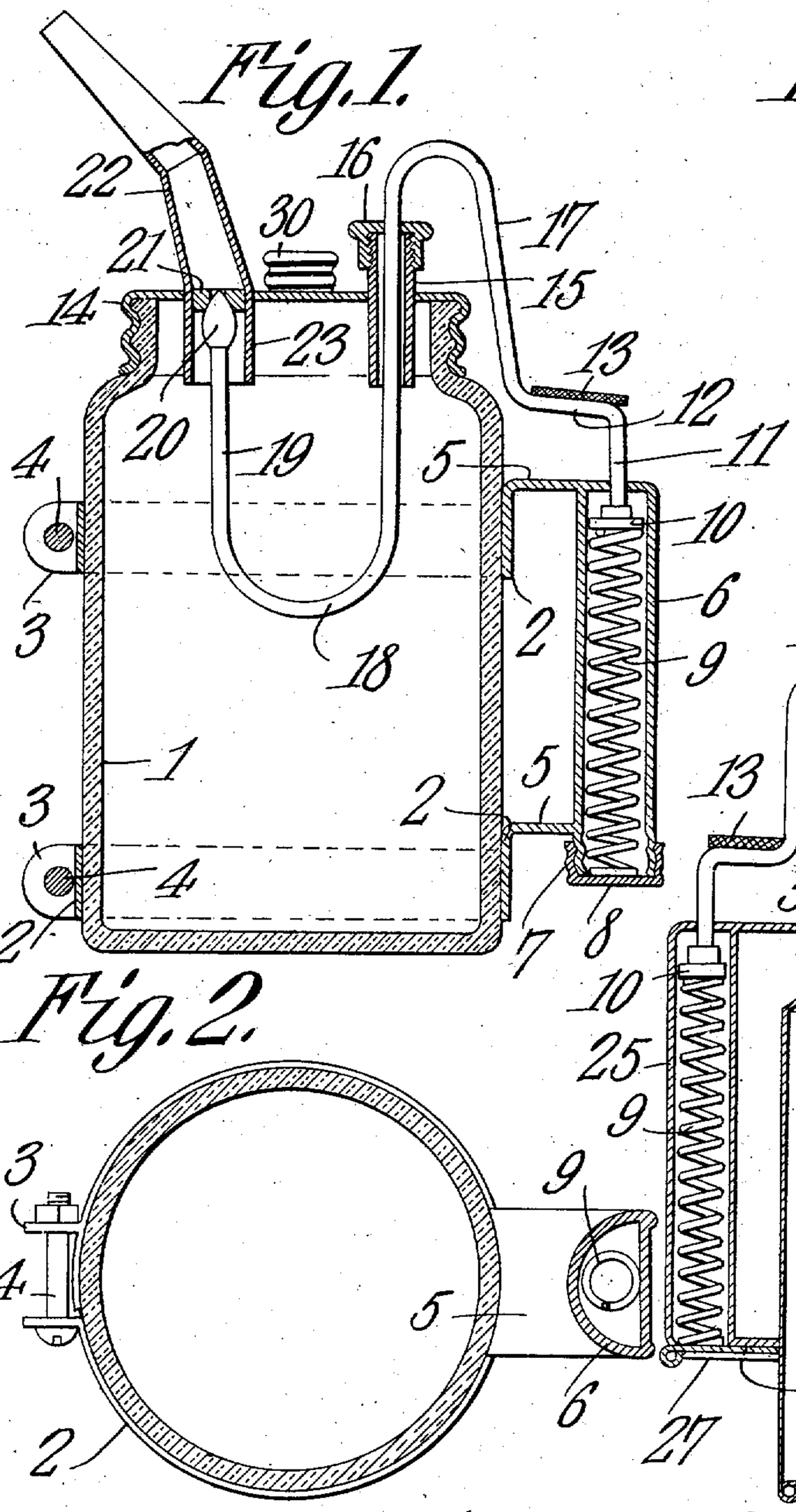
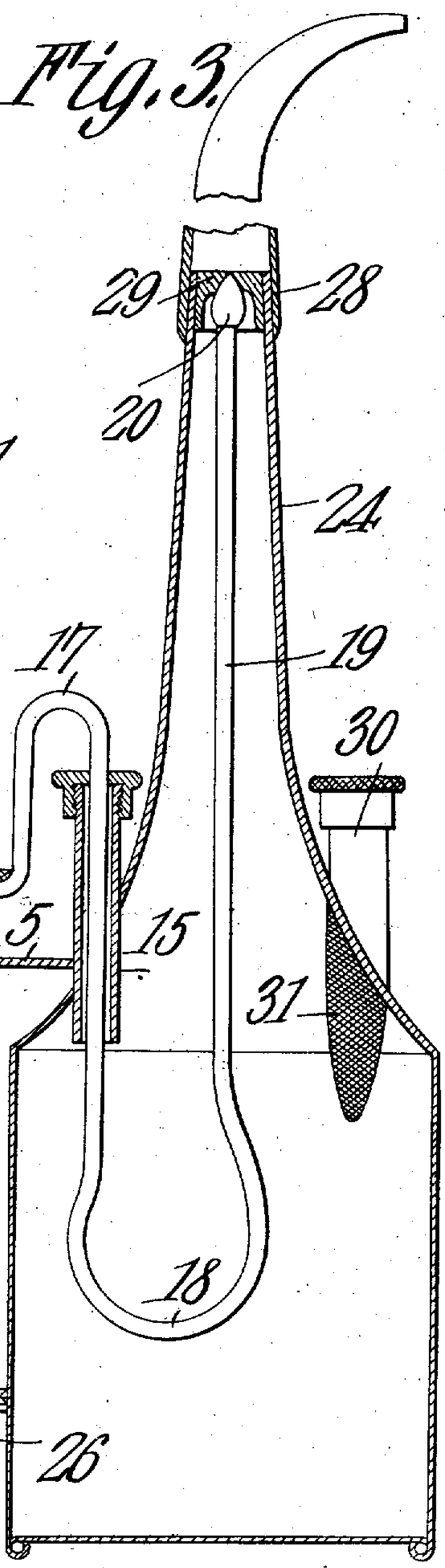


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE DELBERK DAYMUDE, OF WICHITA, KANSAS.

OIL-CAN.

No. 883,790. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 7, 1908.

Application filed July 8, 1907. Serial No. 382,698.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE DELBERK DAYMUDE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wichita, in the county of Sedgwick and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Oil-Can, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to oil cans and its object is to provide a simple, durable, and inexpensive device of this character having means whereby the spout is normally closed so as to prevent loss of any portion of the contents of the can should the can be accidentally upset. The same means also serves to prevent the escape of any of the oil which might evaporate.

A still further object is to provide valve mechanism having the working parts thereof so disposed that the same can be readily reached for the purpose of repairing them.

Another object is to provide valve mechanism which is so constructed as to be capable of use in connection with oil cans having oil receptacles of glass or other similar material.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings is shown the preferred form of the invention.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical section through an oil can embodying the present improvements. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section therethrough. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through a modified form of can.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates an oil receptacle of glass or other similar material, the same being surrounded by metal bands 2 each of which has ears 3 projecting from the end portions thereof to receive a bolt 4 whereby the bands can be drawn tightly around the receptacle 1. Each band is connected by means of an arm 5 to opposite end portions of a hollow handle 6. The lower end of this handle is preferably formed with a threaded tubular extension 7 on which is arranged a screw cap 8. This screw cap constitutes a bearing for a coiled spring 9 which is mounted within the handle and is connected at its other end to a head 10 secured to one end of a rod 11. This rod is slidably mounted in one end of the handle and is bent inward toward the receptacle 1 to form a shoulder 12 on which a thumb plate 13 is secured. A screw cap 14 is removably mounted upon the receptacle 1 and has a tubular guide 15 extending therethrough, the upper or outer end of said guide being provided with suitable packing 16. Rod 11 extends upward from the shoulder 12, as shown at 17, and is then bent downward and extended through the packing 16 and guide 15. The rod is then folded upon itself within the receptacle 1 as indicated at 18 and terminates in an upwardly projecting stem 19 having a knob 20 at the end thereof constituting a valve which is designed to rest against a seat 21 secured within the spout 22 of the oil can. This spout is secured to and extends through the cap 14 and the seat 21 is preferably formed of a metal ring suitably ground and which is permanently secured within the spout above the lower or inner end thereof. The inwardly projecting portion 23 of the spout constitutes a guide for directing the valve to its seat.

It will be obvious of course that the spring 9 exerts an upward pressure upon the rod 11 and therefore the valve 20 is held normally upon the seat so that the oil vapor can not escape through the spout and, should the can be overturned, there will be no danger of oil escaping therefrom. Whenever it is desired to pour oil from the device it is merely necessary to press downward upon plate 13 with the thumb of the hand grasping the handle 6. This will contract the spring 9 and cause the valve 20 to move downward from its seat. As soon as the plate 13 is released the valve will be returned to its seat by the spring. It will be seen that all parts of the valve mechanism are outside of the can and can be readily reached should it be desired to repair or replace any of the parts. Should the spring get out of order the cap 8 can be removed and access can then be readily had to the interior of handle 6. Importance is attached to the fact that it is possible with this mechanism to utilize an oil receptacle of glass or other vitreous material.

It is of course to be understood that if preferred the can can be made entirely of metal as shown in Fig. 3 and instead of arranging the spout upon a screw cap as shown in Fig. 1 said cap can extend from and be formed integral with the body of the can as at 24. In other respects, however, the modified construction of can shown in Fig. 3 is similar to that disclosed in Fig. 1. If preferred, how-

ever, and as shown in Fig. 3, the bottom of the handle 25 may be provided with a slidable closure 26 instead of a screw cap such as shown at 8. This slidable closure is mounted between guide cleats 27 and can be readily slid into or out of position beneath the handle. Where a long spout, such as shown at 24, is used the same is preferably made up of two sections, said sections lapping, as shown at 28. This construction is advantageous because the valve seat 29 can be readily secured in proper position within the spout by the manufacturer after which the two sections can be permanently secured together.

It will be seen that by providing a can with the valve mechanism herein described not only is waste of oil prevented but the discharge of the oil is under absolute control of the user.

It will be noted that all of the parts of the mechanism which are liable to get out of order are disposed outside of the can where they can be readily reached and therefore the can can be easily repaired should any of the parts become broken or otherwise rendered useless.

It is of course to be understood that in both forms of the can herein described an oil inlet 30 is provided and these inlets may if desired be provided at their inner ends with suitable filters 31 of wire fabric or the like.

What is claimed is:

1. In an oil can the combination with a receptacle, a detachable closure, a spout extending therefrom, and a valve seat within the spout; of a depressible member slidably mounted within the receptacle and extending therefrom, a valve at one end of said member and disposed within the spout, a detachable handle, and means within the handle for bearing against the member to hold the valve normally against its seat.

2. In an oil can the combination with a receptacle, a spout extending therefrom, and a valve seat within the spout; of a rod slidably mounted within and extending from the receptacle, a valve at one end of the rod and within the spout, a hollow handle having an open end, a closure for the handle, and means supported by the closure within the handle and bearing against the rod to hold the valve against its seat.

3. In an oil can the combination with a receptacle, a removable closure therefor, a spout extending from the closure, and a valve seat within the spout; of a handle detachably connected to the receptacle, a slidable member extending through the closure, a valve upon one end of said member, and means within the handle and bearing against the other end of said member to hold the valve normally against its seat.

4. In an oil can the combination with a receptacle, a removable closure therefor, a spout extending from the closure, a valve seat within the spout, and a guide extending through the closure; of a handle, means extending therefrom and embracing the receptacle to secure the handle thereto, a rod slidably mounted within the guide, a valve at one end of the rod, and means within the handle and bearing against the other end of the rod to hold the valve against the seat.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CLARENCE DELBERK DAYMUDE.

Witnesses:

PAUL DEAM,

C. W. ROOT.