G. L. NEIBURG.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1909. RENEWED JUNE 9, 1910.

981,674. Patented Jan. 17, 1911.

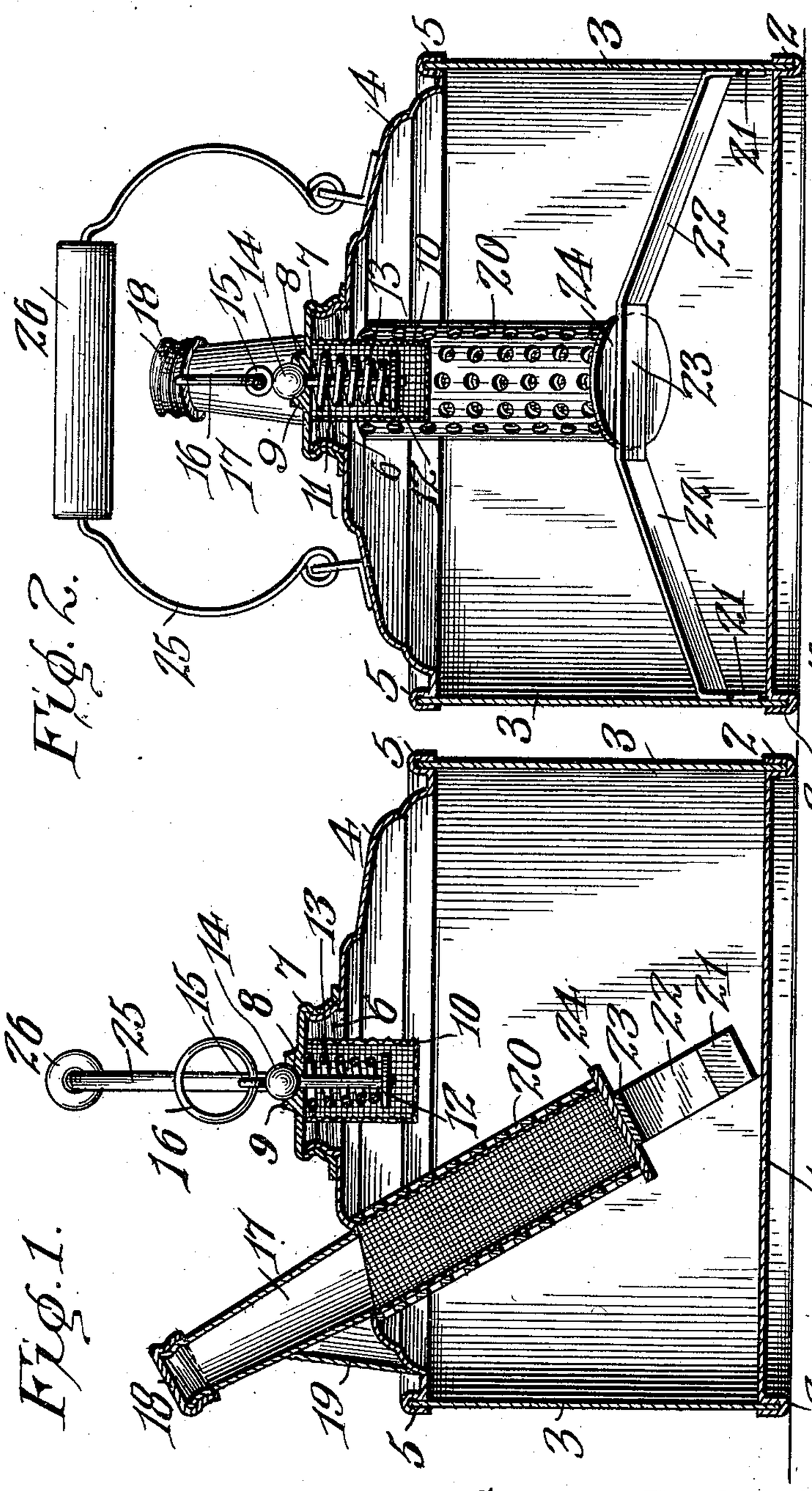

Fig. 2.

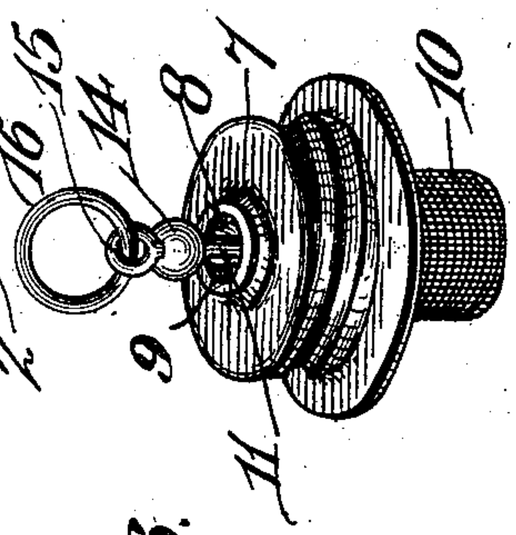

Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAVE L. NEIBURG, OF WESTPOINT, NEBRASKA.

OIL-CAN.

981,674. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Jan. 17, 1911.**

Application filed January 2, 1909, Serial No. 470,489. Renewed June 9, 1910. Serial No. 566,060.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVE L. NEIBURG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westpoint, in the county of Cuming and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to oil cans especially adapted for highly inflammable oils such as gasolene, benzene, &c., and one of the principal objects is to provide a novel type of safety valve for controlling the air vent which regulates the pouring of the liquid from the can.

Another object of the invention is to provide against flame, or other gas igniting matter gaining access to the can.

Still another object is to provide a simple and practical support for a strainer, which will assure of the same being at all times retained in proper position within the body of the can.

Other and further objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent as the invention is described in detail in the following specification.

It will, of course, be understood that the essential features of the invention are susceptible of changes in details and structural arrangements, one practical example of which is shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a central vertical sectional view of the improved oil can. Fig. 2 is a similar view taken at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the cap for the improved oil can.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts.

The improved oil can consists primarily of a bottom 1 the edge of which is bent to form embracing flange 2 which has a gas tight engagement with the bottom edge of the body 3 of the can. A lid or cover 4 is also provided with an embracing edge flange 5 which normally has a gas tight engagement with the top edge of the body 3. The central portion of said lid or cover is provided with an upstanding, preferably circular, exteriorly threaded flange 6 which receives an interiorly threaded closure cap 7 having an air vent 8 formed through it the exterior outlet of which is provided with a valve seat 9. A cylindrical guard cage 10 depends from the inner side of said cap 7, said guard cage being preferably formed of wire closely meshed and surrounding the air vent 8. A valve stem 11 projects through the air vent 8 and has one end extended into said guard cage 10 and carrying a spring seat 12 for a spring 13 that is coiled about said stem and has one end seated on said spring seat and its other end bearing against the under side of the top of the cap 7 and constantly exerting a pressure tending to force said stem into the guard cage. The exteriorly projected end portion of said stem 11 carries a valve 14 which is normally held to the seat 9 by the pressure exerted on the stem 11 by the spring 13, and above said valve 14, the stem is provided with an eye 15 that receives a valve lifting ring 16, whereby the said valve may be lifted manually from its seat to uncover the air vent to permit the necessary air to enter the can when the liquid therein is to be poured out.

The cover 4 is provided with a pouring spout 17, the outer end of which is provided with the usual threads for detachably holding thereon a spout-closing cap 18. Said spout is arranged at an upward and outward inclination relative to the cover, and is held in such position by means of suitable braces 19, which may be formed of sheet metal plates, or of strips of such material. The pouring spout 17 communicates with a strainer 20 of the type set forth in my prior Patent No. 856,361 and bearing date of June 11, 1907, said strainer being arranged at the same inclination within the body as the inclination of the pouring spout, and being supported in such position by means of a platform brace having end legs 21 which may be soldered or otherwise permanently secured to the body of the can and being provided with upwardly inclined sides 22 which terminate in a horizontally arranged connecting member 23 which forms a seat for the closed bottom 24 of said strainer 20.

The lid or cover 4 may be provided with a bail 25 and a handhold 26 for handling the said can.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the downward pressure on the valve stem exerted by the spring, will normally retain the valve in a position to prevent air passing to the can through the air vent. To open said air vent, the valve stem is lifted through its handle to raise the valve from its seat,

whereupon air may freely pass to the interior of the can so as to permit the liquid to be poured from the pouring spout, in a manner well understood.

Another prominent feature of the invention is in the support for the end of the strainer that extends into the body of the can. It is well known that the surging of the liquid within the can due to the can being handled, causes considerable strain to be imposed on the strainer, with the result that the same is in danger of being detached from the cover. To provide against this, the present invention contemplates the employment of a suitable brace for the end of the same, an example of which has been shown and described.

While in the foregoing description particular stress has been laid upon the mechanical operation of the safety valve in connection with the pouring of the liquids, it is to be understood that the same performs the usual automatic-actions, or functions of a safety valve. For instance, should the oil become heated and expand, the pressure exerted upon the valve will be sufficient to compress the spring and cause the valve stem to raise the valve 14 from its seat to permit the gas to escape, thereby obviating any danger of an explosion. It is also to be understood that while the foregoing description and the claims refer to the receptacle as a "can," such designation is merely a convenient one, for it will be obvious that any type of container or receptacle may be employed, and therefore it is considered to be well within the spirit and scope of the present invention to employ any type of container or receptacle, irrespective as to size, shape or construction. It will also be understood that while the safety valve has been shown and described as being mounted in the lid or cover, the same may be carried by the body of the container or receptacle, and perform the same functions as if carried by the said lid or cover.

Claims:

1. An oil can comprising a body, a strainer carried thereby and held in a pendent position therein, a platform brace having side legs connected with the body and inclined sides terminating in a horizontally arranged connecting member for supporting the bottom of said strainer, and a cover for the body provided with a pouring spout communicating with said strainer.

2. An oil can comprising a body, a strainer carried thereby, a discharge outlet communicating with said strainer, and a platform brace for said strainer having side legs which are fastened to said body.

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

GUSTAVE L. NEIBURG.

Witnesses:
MARTIN BYSONG,
R. A. TURNER.