

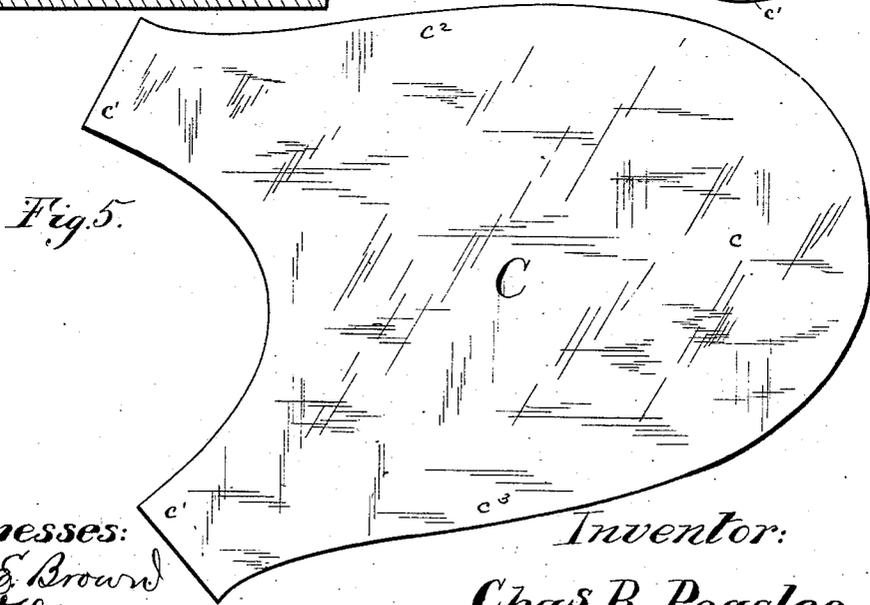
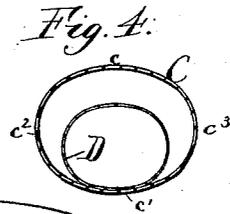
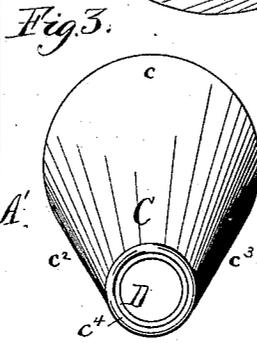
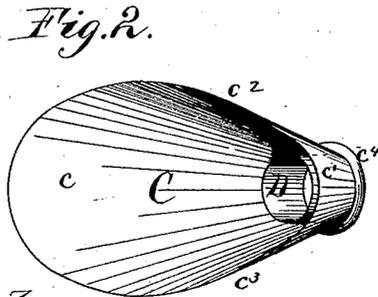
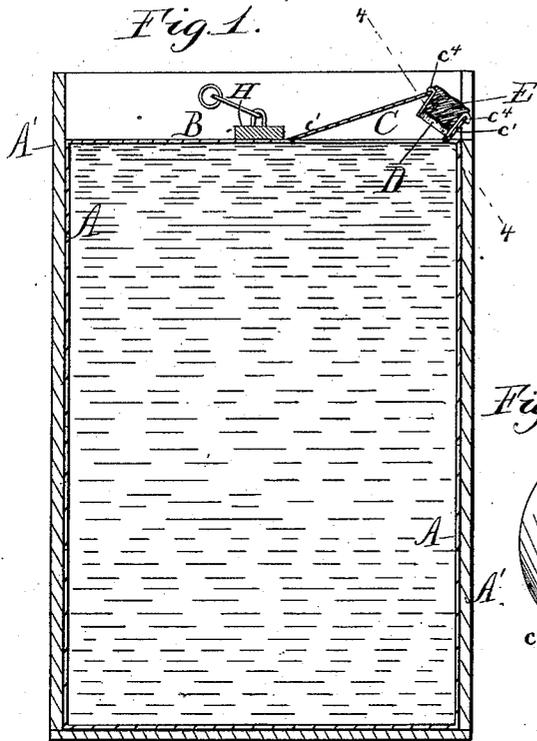
(No Model.)

C. R. PEASLEE.

OIL CAN.

No. 294,072.

Patented Feb. 26, 1884.



Witnesses:
Taylor & Brown
H. W. Munday.

Inventor:
Chas. R. Peaslee,
per Monday, Overts & Adcock
his Attorneys:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES R. PEASLEE, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,072, dated February 26, 1884.

Application filed December 29, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES R. PEASLEE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to transportation-cans designed for holding oils, varnishes, and like commodities. These cans are ordinarily provided with a cork or other nozzle for emptying and filling the same, and generally, also, with a vent-hole or duct to facilitate such operation. In my invention the can is provided with an ordinary conical nozzle, adapted to receive a cork for the purpose of closing the same; but instead of attaching this nozzle directly to the can, as heretofore, I secure it to a low inclined flaring spout, the back of which extends near to the center of the can, and the sides of which flare out laterally, so as to brace it and give it a broad base upon the top of the can, and which spout serves not only to protect the conical cork nozzle, but also to draw the liquid evenly and smoothly from its top surface, and thus obviate the necessity of employing a separate vent-hole or duct to cause the liquid to flow evenly. As this spout flares out laterally, and is elliptical, if cut on a section at right angles to its axis, in order to unite or combine it with the conical or circular cork nozzle, I cut the mouth end of the spout on an inclined plane, so that this section of the spout will be a circle. When the circular end of the cork nozzle is therefore united to the circular end of the inclined elliptical spout, the axis of the former will stand at an angle to the axis of the latter.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a central vertical section of an oil-can with my combined inclined flaring elliptical spout and conical cork nozzle applied. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the spout and cork nozzle detached. Fig. 3 is an end view of the same. Fig. 4 is a section taken at right angles to the axis of the exterior spout on line 4 4 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is a diagram or plan view of the blank from which the inclined flaring conical elliptical spout is formed.

In the drawings, A represents the can,

which may be of the ordinary rectangular form, and A' its protecting-jacket.

B is the top of the can, to which the low inclined flaring elliptical spout C is secured or soldered at its base, the top of the can being provided with an oval hole or opening corresponding in form with the base of the spout C. The back portion, *c*, of the spout extends to near the center or middle of the can-top B. Its front side, *c'*, is secured near the edge of the can, so that the circular mouth of the spout will project flush with or over the edge of the can. The sides *c'' c'''* of the spout flare out laterally, as shown, so as to give a broad base to the spout where it is soldered to the can, for the purpose of bracing and strengthening the same, and also for the purpose, in connection with the inclined back of the nozzle, which extends near to the middle of the can, of drawing the liquid smoothly and evenly from its top surface as the can is tilted to pour the liquid therefrom. The circular mouth of the cork nozzle is provided with a flange, *e'*, which is folded over the circular end of the spout C, and to which flange said spout is soldered. As the axis of the cork nozzle is inclined to that of the exterior flaring spout, the lower side or surface of said nozzle will be almost parallel to the front, *e*, of the spout. The smaller or inner end of the cork nozzle D projects inside of the spout C enough to give a good bearing for the cork E, but not far enough to project into the liquid when the can is full. The low inclined flaring spout C not only serves to protect the nozzle from injury, by reason of its broad base and secure attachment to the can-top, but it also serves to draw the liquid in a smooth and unbroken stream from its surface in all directions, as the base of this spout spreads out both longitudinally back from its mouth and also laterally. The angle at which the conical cork nozzle and the elliptical flaring spout are inclined toward each other depends upon the degree of obliquity of the spout, the inclination of the two being such as to bring their circular ends together, so that they may be united or soldered. In Fig. 4 the round conical cork nozzle also appears elliptical in section, because the section is taken at an angle to the axis of the cork nozzle.

H is a bar or slat extending across the top

of the can, and secured to each side of the jacket A', for the purpose of holding the can in place. This bar is provided with a handle, h, for lifting the can.

5 To form the inclined flaring spout from the blank shown in Fig. 5, the parts (marked c') which form the front or neck of the spout are simply folded and secured together, when the blank assumes the form shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

10 By reason of its flaring sides and extended back my inclined nozzle is braced in every direction upon the top of the can, so that it is very little liable to injury in any way, and the liquid will flow from the can in a perfectly
15 smooth and even stream, although the can be provided with no separate vent.

My inclined flaring spout and cork nozzle are intended for use upon flat-top cans.

I claim—

20 1. The combination, with a can and its top, of an elliptical flaring inclined spout hav-

ing a circular mouth or end, and a conical cork nozzle inclined to said spout, projecting inside the same, and secured thereto at its circular end, substantially as specified. 25

2. The combination, with a can and its top, of an inclined flaring spout and a cork nozzle inside the same, said cork nozzle and spout being inclined toward each other and united together at their circular ends, substantially
30 as specified.

3. The combination, in a can, of an inclined flaring spout and conical cork nozzle inside the spout, and inclined thereto, whereby the liquid may be drawn from its surface and the
35 cork nozzle protected from injury, substantially as specified.

CHAS. R. PEASLEE.

Witnesses:

DILLON E. MAPOTHER,
FRANK M. LAMPTON.