

L. M. GRAVES & J. W. ALLEN.

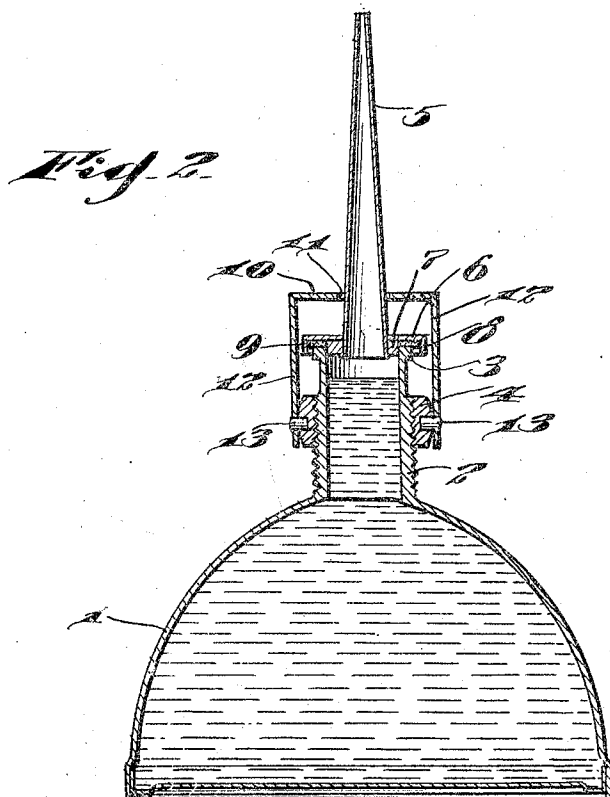
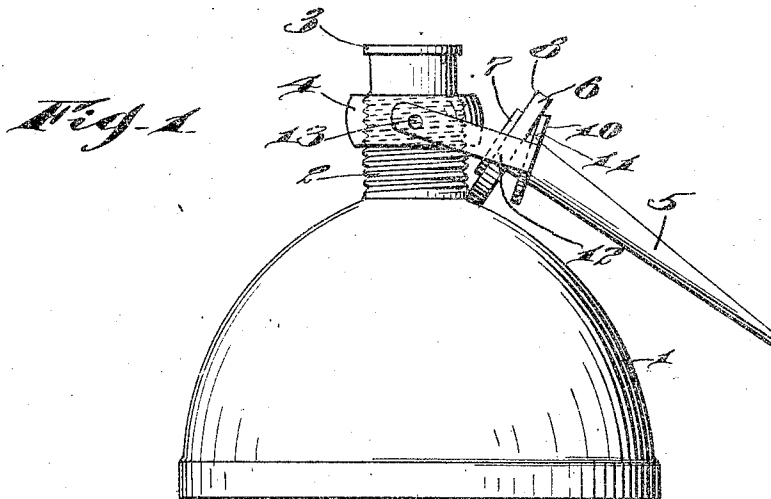
OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1910.

965,578.

Patented July 26, 1910.

2 SHEETS--SHEET 1.



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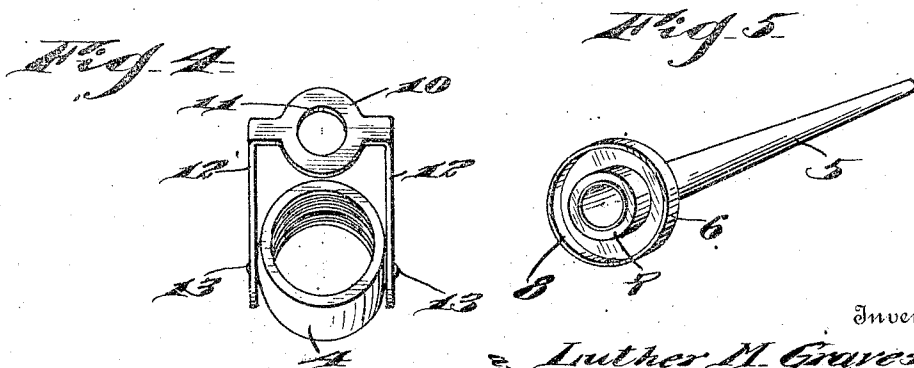
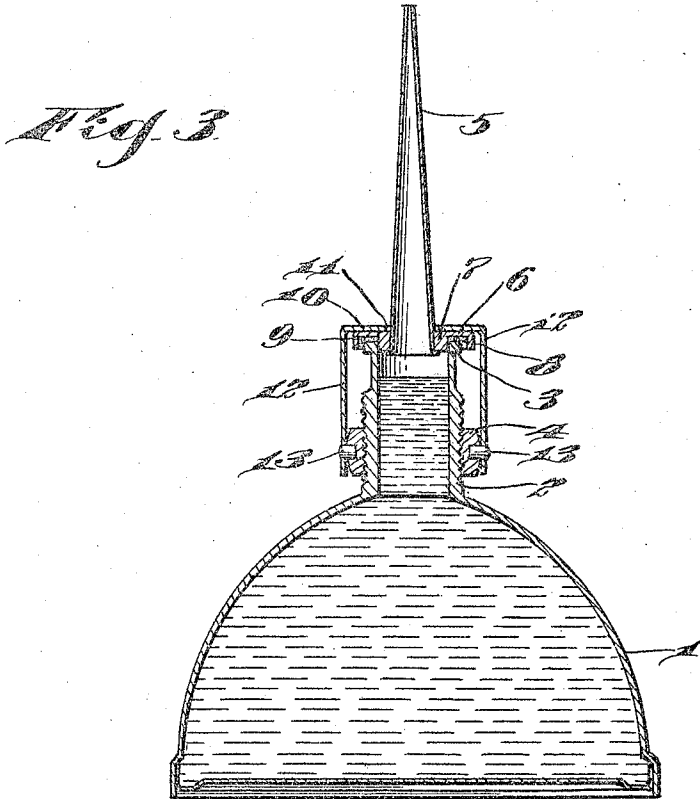
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LUTHER M. GRAVES, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, AND JAMES WOODWARD ALLEN, OF LUMBERTON, NEW JERSEY.

OIL-CAN.

965,578.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 26, 1910.

Application filed March 9, 1910. Serial No. 548,289.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LUTHER M. GRAVES and JAMES WOODWARD ALLEN, citizens of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, and Lumberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in oil cans, the object of the invention being to provide an improved mounting for the spout, which may be readily swung to one side, to permit the filling of the can, and which may be readily clamped in closed position to prevent leakage at the joint.

A further object is to provide improvements of this character which enable the spout to be secured on the can without any danger of spilling the contents, even though the can be very full.

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

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1, is a view in side elevation illustrating our improved can in open position. Fig. 2, is a view in longitudinal section, illustrating the spout in closed position with the locking yoke elevated. Fig. 3, is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the parts in locked position. Fig. 4, is a detail perspective view of the yoke and its adjusting nut, and Fig. 5, is a detail perspective view of a spout.

1, represents the body of the can having a neck 2, thereon, externally screw threaded from a point at the lower end of the neck to a point removed from the upper flanged end 3, of the neck. The threads might, of course, be carried all the way to the flange, but this is not necessary, as the width of the adjusting nut 4, is greater than the space not provided with threads, and the flange 3, prevents the removal of the nut, so that there is no possibility of the nut being moved off the threads. When the neck is made an integral part of the body, the flange 3, will be formed after the nut is in place.

5, represents our improved spout, which is secured in a ring or base 6, by means of a smaller ring 7, and said ring 6, has a de-

pending annular flange 8, between which and ring 7, a circular groove is provided, in which a washer 9, is seated and adapted to bear against the upper end of neck 2.

10, represents our improved yoke, which has an opening 11, to receive spout 5, and parallel side bars 12, pivotally connected by pins 13, at opposite sides of nut 4, permitting the yoke to swing when the nut has been adjusted high enough on the neck 2.

Fig. 3, illustrates the position of the parts when closed and locked. To remove the spout, that is, to enable the can to be filled, nut 4, is screwed up on neck 2, to move the yoke 10, so that the spout 5, may be lifted and swung down to the position shown in Fig. 1. When the can is filled, the spout is moved to a vertical position with the ring 6, on top of neck 2. The operator then grasps ring 6, and yoke 10, between the fingers of our hand, and while he holds the ring 6, tight on top of neck 2, he turns the body 1, with the other hand, so as to move nut 4, down on the neck, and the yoke 10, down on the ring 6, to tightly clamp the spout on the end of the neck, and without any danger whatever of spilling the oil. This is one of the great advantages of our structure. Another advantage of the structure is the fact that the body 1, has a comparatively long neck 2. This is advantageous in filling the can for the body fills imperceptibly, and until the oil begins to show in the neck, there is no positive way of determining that the can is full. With an extremely short neck, the oil would rapidly overflow, but with a long neck, such as applicants' use, this overflow can be prevented.

Various slight changes might be made in the general form and arrangement of parts described without departing from our invention, and hence we do not limit ourselves to the precise details set forth, but consider ourselves at liberty to make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. An oil can, comprising a body, a screw-threaded neck on the body, a removable non-detachable spout fitting against the end of the neck, a nut screwed onto the neck, and a yoke having free movement on the

spout and connected to the nut and bearing against the base of the spout to hold it against the end of the neck, substantially as described.

- 5 2. An oil can, comprising a body, having a screw-threaded neck thereon, a removable non-detachable spout, a ring on the end of said spout, a washer in said ring adapted to seat against the end of said neck, a nut
10 screwed onto said neck, a yoke having a central opening to receive the spout and permitting movement of the spout within the yoke, and side bars on said yoke pivotally connected to the nut, substantially as de-
15 scribed.

3. An oil can, comprising a body, a screw-threaded neck on the body, a nut on the screw threaded neck, a flange on the end of

said neck of a diameter larger than the internal diameter of the nut, a yoke pivotally 20 connected to the nut and having an opening therein, a spout projecting through said opening, and a ring on said spout adapted to seat against the end of the neck, said yoke permitting said spout to be moved to 25 one side of the neck but preventing any detachment of said spout, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence 30 of two subscribing witnesses.

LUTHER M. GRAVES.

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Witnesses:

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