

(No Model.)

C. W. HART.
OIL CAN.

No. 470,838.

Patented Mar. 15, 1892.

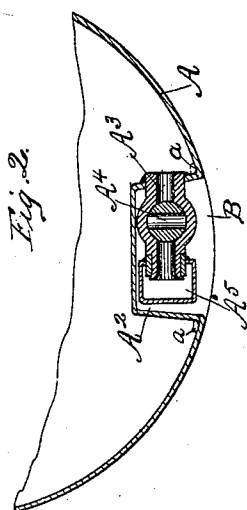


Fig. 3.

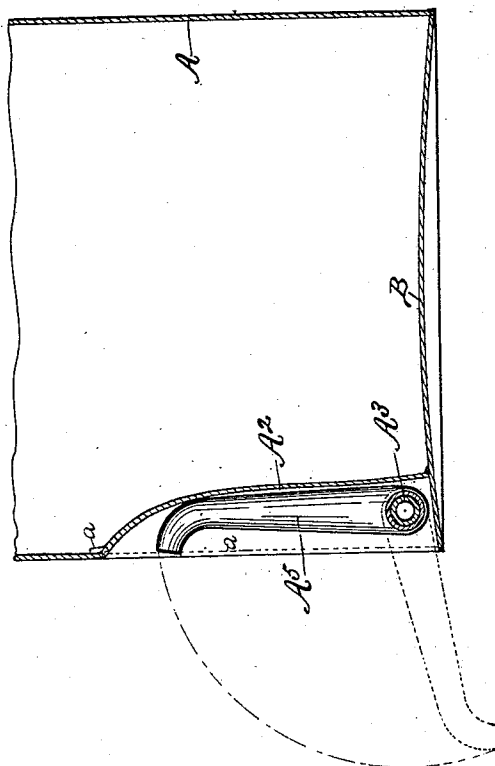
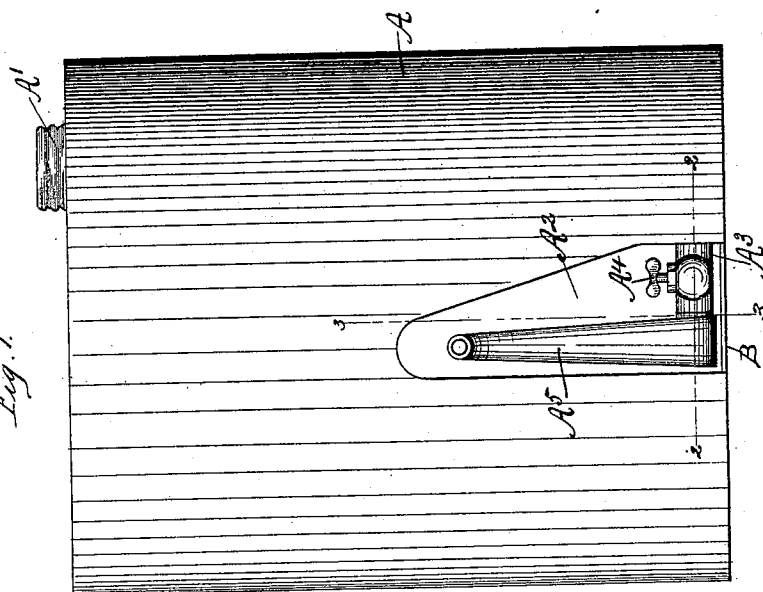


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
Frank C. Curtis
John T. Booth.

Inventor:
Charles W. Hart
by Geo. A. Mowbray
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. HART, OF TROY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO HARRIET A. HART, OF SAME PLACE.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 470,838, dated March 15, 1892.

Application filed June 22, 1891. Serial No. 397,050. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. HART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Troy, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to such improvements; and it consists of the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter described, and subsequently claimed.

Reference may be had to the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures therein.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a view in elevation of my improved oil-can. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the broken line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the broken line 3 3 in Fig. 1.

My invention relates to improvements in oil-cans from which the contents are to be removed by gravity; and it consists in providing a can with a valved outlet at its lower part communicating with an oscillatory nozzle hinged thereto by a tubular hook-and-eye hinge and arranged to swing across the periphery of the can, such as described in United States Patent No. 445,061, dated January 20, 1891, and in providing a pocket in the can-body, opening outwardly, to contain the valved outlet and to receive the oscillatory nozzle when out of use and swung within the periphery of the can.

A is the can-body, having the usual filling-opening closed by cap A' and provided near its lower edge with a pocket or recess A², opening outwardly and projecting interiorly of the oil-reservoir. One of the side walls of the pocket is perforated and provided with the lateral outlet-pipe A³, secured at one end in such perforation and leading from the can interior. The outlet is controlled by the valve or stop-cock A⁴, which may be of any known form. The outer end of the outlet-pipe A³ communicates with the oscillatory nozzle A⁵, which is secured thereto by a tubular hook-and-eye hinge and arranged to swing vertically into and out of the pocket. The depth

of the pocket A² is sufficient to entirely receive the oscillatory nozzle and allow the whole apparatus for removing the oil from the can to be contained within the contour of the oil-reservoir when not in use, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

When it is desired to remove oil from the can, the oscillatory nozzle is swung from the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3 to that indicated by dotted lines in the latter figure. The device is then operated as a simple faucet or cock, the oil flowing by gravity through the outlet when the valve is opened, and thence through the nozzle into the lamp or other receptacle held to receive it. When the flow is stopped by closing the valve, the nozzle can be swung back into the pocket. I am thus able to provide means for removing the oil from the can by gravity and at the same time retain all parts of the discharging device within the contour of the oil-reservoir when not in use, in which position there is no danger of bending or breaking the parts by contact with external objects, as is the case where a faucet is permanently secured to the outside of the can-body as heretofore constructed.

I have shown the pocket formed integral with the can-body, and it may be so formed by stamping-dies adapted to bend a portion of the wall inwardly or in any known manner. When desired, the pocket may be constructed separately and secured about an aperture in the can-wall, as indicated by dotted lines *a* in Figs. 2 and 3. I prefer to form the pocket by simply indenting the can-wall, as shown. When a portion of the can-wall is thus pressed inwardly, the bottom edge of the pressed-in portion is drawn up above the level of the bottom edge of the remaining portions of the can-body. I therefore concave the bottom B of the can sufficiently to engage with the bottom edge of the bent-in portion and secure such bottom edge to the concaved bottom B, as shown in Fig. 3.

My improved can is specially adapted for use as a receptacle for oil; but any other liquid may be contained within and removed from the can in the manner above described.

I am aware that oil-cans have been provided with oscillatory nozzles and that various means for protecting such nozzles when not in

use have been devised; but in all such constructions the means for protecting the nozzle have been located exteriorly of the oil-reservoir, adding materially to the bulk of the can-body. In my improved device no part of the apparatus for withdrawing the contents of the can is located without the contour of the actual oil-reservoir when not in use, whereby I protect such apparatus by the reservoir-wall itself and am not obliged to increase the bulk of the can-body for the purpose of protecting such apparatus.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

15 1. In an oil-can, the combination, with a reservoir having a side wall-pocket projecting interiorly of the reservoir and opening outwardly, an outlet leading from the reservoir, and a valve for controlling such outlet, of an
20 oscillatory nozzle communicating with the reservoir-outlet and arranged to swing into and out of the pocket, whereby the nozzle and its connections may be brought within the

contour of the reservoir when not in use, substantially as described.

25 2. In an oil-can, the combination, with a reservoir having an outwardly-opening pocket integral with the side wall of the reservoir and projecting within the reservoir, an outlet leading from the reservoir, and a valve for
30 controlling the outlet, of an oscillatory nozzle communicating with the outlet and arranged to swing into and out of the pocket, substantially as described.

3. In an oil-can, the combination, with the
35 body part having an indentation or pocket formed by pressing a portion of the body-wall inwardly, of a concaved can-bottom secured to the bottom edge of the bent-in portion, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of June, 1891.

CHARLES W. HART.

Witnesses:

GEO. A. MOSHER,
FRANK C. CURTIS.