No. 840,532. PATENTED JAN. 8, 1907.

E. C. WEBB.

LIQUID RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 5, 1906.

Fig. 1.

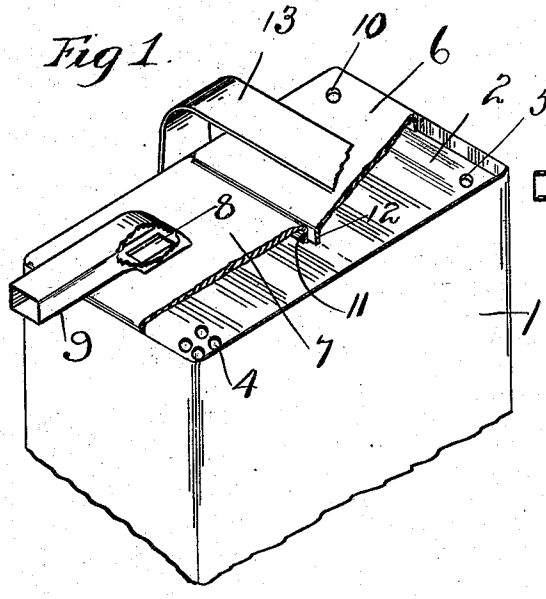


Fig. 2.

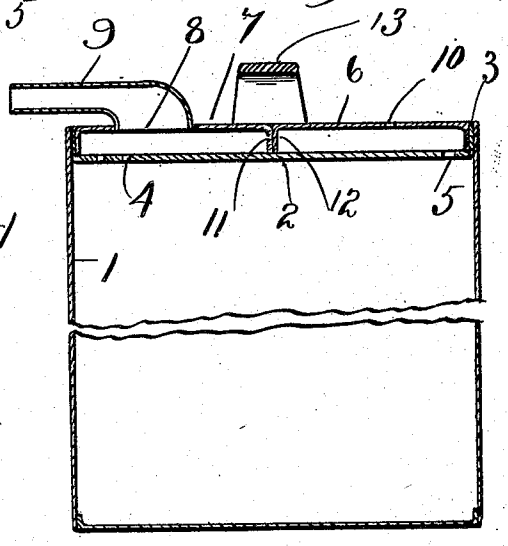


Fig. 3.

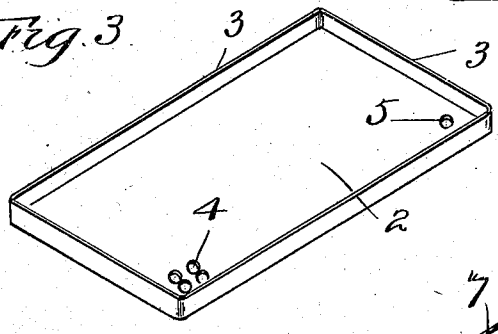
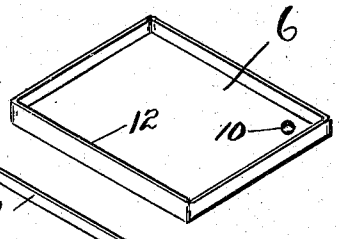


Fig. 4.



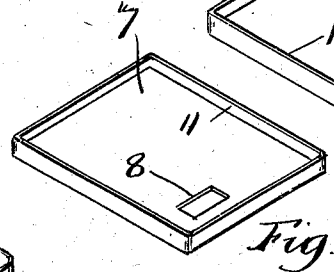
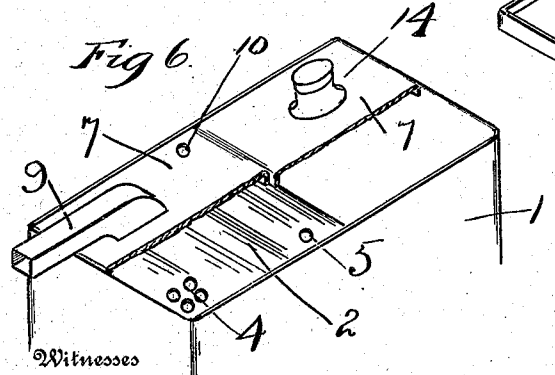


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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LIQUID-RECEPTACLE.

No. 840,532. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 8, 1907.

Application filed February 5, 1906. Serial No. 299,411.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN CLAY WEBB, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to portable liquid-retaining receptacles, and has for its object to provide a receptacle for retaining liquids, such as oil or the like, that may be filled and carried about without danger of spilling or slopping over even while full. The receptacle is also constructed so that its contents may be freely drawn from the same at any time without the necessity of first removing a cork or operating stop-cock, valve, or the like.

My improved receptacle may be adapted to carry any kind of liquid; but the one shown is more particularly designed for the transportation of light thin oils, such as kerosene or the like. Heretofore in delivering oil of this nature the receptacle in which it was delivered had to be either corked tightly, and all of its outlets closed, or the same must be very much larger than was necessary to carry the quantity delivered in order to prevent the contents from slopping over and running out.

The main feature of my receptacle is that it is provided with a false or inner head, the same being perforated, and between which inner and the outer heads is formed a comparatively thin or narrow air-space, and by this construction the receptacle may be filled up to said inner head and carried around in a vehicle or handled carelessly without danger of the contents slopping over.

Another feature of my invention is that the air-space may be divided up into a plurality of compartments to further break up the little waves of liquid that may have been thrown up into said space.

The invention is fully set forth in this specification, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a receptacle illustrating the double or false head, showing a portion of the outer head broken away to better show the one beneath. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of a receptacle, illustrating the same as being divided into two compartments. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing one design of a false or inner head, showing perforations in the same. Figs. 4 and 5 show little tray-shaped members that form the outer head, the inner side of each member being shown, which is the reverse of their natural position. Fig. 6 illustrates a modification in which the false or second head is under but one portion or compartment of the top of the receptacle, the second portion communicating direct with the interior of the receptacle through a corked inlet-hole.

Referring to the drawings, at 1 is the body of the can or receptacle that may be made in any desired shape or of any material. I have shown a can of a rectangular shape, in which shape cans are much more readily stowed when carried about in a set or gang including others of the same style. Oftentimes when a number of gallons of oil are desired to be delivered at one time for household use the desired number of cans of the capacity of one gallon each are employed, all being stowed in one box, the dividing of the quantity up into individual cans rendering the handling of the same much more convenient.

Near the upper end of the body portion 1 is located an inner head 2, which head is shown as being a plain piece of material with its edges turned up all around at 3 into the form of a tray, which shape is for convenience in fastening to the body. In this head is also shown a number of holes 4 and 5, the group of holes 4 being the outlet for the contents and 5 the vent-hole for air. The two tray-shaped members 6 and 7 are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 as being in position on the head 2. The member 7 is provided with the outlet-hole 8, over which is secured the spout 9. The member 6 is shown in Figs. 1 and 2 as being provided with the vent-hole 10. The meeting flanges 11 and 12 of these members extend through the center and downward to the second head 2, to which they are soldered, thereby forming two separate compartments in this head. At 13 is the handle for convenience in carrying the can about. I have described this inner or second head as being plain stock and perforated; but I do not wish to confine myself to the number or position of the perforations, as a wire-netting

may be employed to form the inner head, if desired, and to prevent the rolling or slopping of the liquid in the receptacle without departing from the spirit or scope of my invention.

The construction of the can illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 cannot be filled by the ordinary method—that is, through a tunnel—but requires the use of a filling-machine in order to replenish its contents. This style of can is found advantageous to peddlers, who supply the same to their customers, said customers being obliged to wait for the return of the peddler in order that the cans may be refilled by his machine; but when these cans are placed in general use I can construct the same, as illustrated in Fig. 6, so that but one of the compartments will have an inner or second head. In this case the double compartment is supplied with vent-holes 5 and 10 as well as outlet-holes 4 and 8, and the spout 9 for delivering the oil, while the single compartment communicates direct with the interior of the can through the corked hole 14.

My improved construction of providing a false or inner head to an oil-can is an exceedingly practical and desirable feature and renders it possible and practical to carry about thin oils in an uncorked can without the usual disagreeable feature of having the same slopping over and spilling onto the floor or things stored in close proximity to it.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an oil-can, a body portion having a bottom at one end, an outer head at its opposite end, an inner head located below said outer head forming a narrow space between them, said inner head being provided with a plurality of open spaces, and the space between said inner and outer heads being divided into a plurality of compartments.

2. In an oil-can, a body portion, a bottom at one end, an outer head at its opposite end, an inner head provided with a plurality of holes, said head being located below said outer head, forming a narrow space between said two heads, a partition through said space dividing the same into a plurality of compartments, one of said compartments being provided with vent-holes and another compartment being provided with delivery-holes.

3. A receptacle comprising a body portion, an inner and outer head at one end of said body forming a narrow space between them, each of said heads being provided with an inlet and outlet hole, each of said heads also being provided with vent-holes independent of said outlet-holes.

4. In an oil-can, a body portion having a bottom at one end and an inner and outer head at its opposite end forming a space between said heads, an outlet-hole through said inner head, and an outlet-hole through said outer head, each of said holes being located in different relative positions in their respective heads, each of said heads being also provided with independent vent-holes, said latter holes also being located in different relative positions in their respective heads whereby the contents of the can will be prevented from slopping through one hole and out of the other.

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

EDWIN CLAY WEBB.

Witnesses:
HOWARD E. BARLOW,
E. I. OGDEN.