

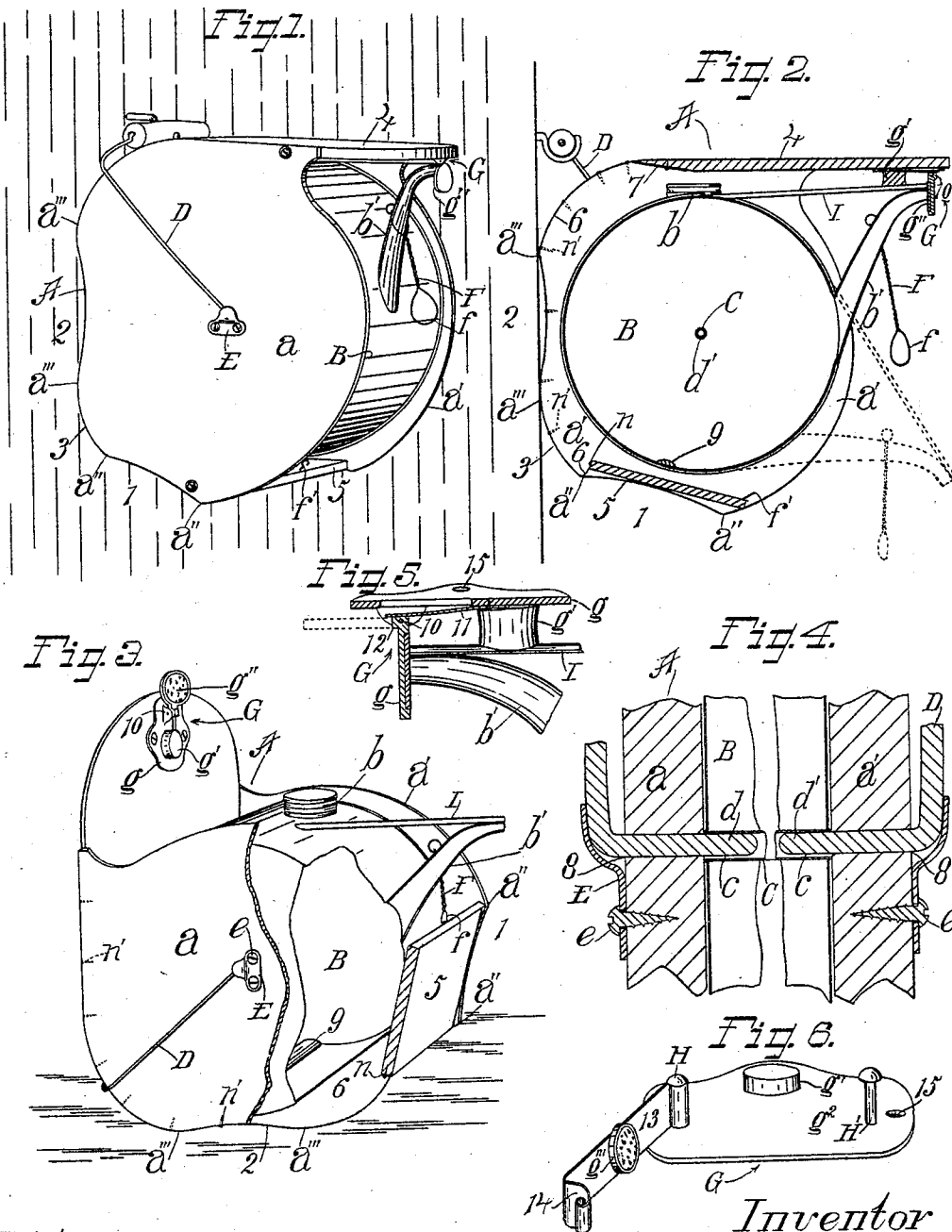
(No Model.)

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OIL CAN AND LIQUID STORAGE AND DELIVERY DEVICE.

No. 579,888.

Patented Mar. 30, 1897.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL I. MERRILL, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

OIL-CAN AND LIQUID STORAGE AND DELIVERY DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 579,888, dated March 30, 1897.

Application filed August 7, 1896. Serial No. 602,083. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL I. MERRILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans and Liquid Storage and Delivery Devices, of which the following is a specification.

One object of my invention is to provide an appliance of superior convenience for receiving, storing, and delivering liquids.

My invention is applicable for oil-cans and provides very convenient means for receiving and storing oil and filling lamps therefrom.

It is also applicable for other vessels for receiving, storing, and delivering liquids.

It is an object of my invention to provide special facility for filling the can and for carrying the same from place to place; also, to provide a specially convenient combined stand and hanging case for the vessel; also, to provide very simple and perfect means for fastening the vessel in the case and for pivoting the vessel, bail, and case together; also, to provide a neat, simple, cheap, and strong case for containing and protecting the vessel; also, to provide a clamp and stopper which can be easily and accurately adjusted to hold the spout and vent and close the same.

I provide a case for the can, which serves as a stand when it is desired to fill the can and also serves as a hanging protecting-case and also as a shelf for holding lamps or other vessels while one of a number is being filled, and I pivot the can in the case by the ends of the bail which serves for hanging the case and can. The ends of the bail support both case and can when the can is hung up or while being carried and serve as trunnions for supporting the can in the case when the case is used as a stand.

The case in which I pivot the vessel is of novel construction, in that it has its opposite side pieces arranged to form two bases arranged in two planes—viz., one opposite the open front of the case and the other opposite the closed top—and the corner between these two planes is rounded to allow the case, if standing on one base, to be easily turned to rest on the other base, thus giving a stable support to hold the case steady in its filling

and emptying positions and yet allowing the case to be readily changed from one position to the other. The base or support, which is opposite the open front of the case, is adapted also to rest stably against the wall when the case is hung up by its bail.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my invention hanging on a wall ready for the delivery of the liquid. Fig. 2 is a vertical mid-section of the same. Fig. 3 shows the oil-can standing on the floor ready to be filled. Fig. 4 is a detail showing the connection between the bail, case, and vessel. Fig. 5 is a detail of the clamp and stopper for the spout and vent. Fig. 6 is a detail of a modified form of the spout and vent clamp and stopper inverted for convenience of illustration.

My invention embraces an oil-can or other liquid receiving, storing, and delivering device comprising a case A, open at the front and having two bases 1 2, arranged one at the bottom and the other at the back of the case in planes which are at an obtuse angle to each other, with a rounded portion 3 between the two bases; a vessel B, provided with a filling-opening *b* in the top and a spout *b'*, projecting from the side to above the top of the can; an axle C, having sockets *c* in the ends and extending through the vessel and fastened to and projecting outside the opposite ends thereof to engage the side walls *a a'* of the case, and a bail D, extending over the top of the case and having its ends *d d'* bent inward and passed through the walls of the case and inserted into the sockets in the ends of the axle. This provides a very simple, compact, and convenient device which can be put together at very small expense and which can be readily filled and as readily emptied and is adapted to stand upon the ground or a bench or table or any other suitable support for filling or emptying, and is also adapted to be hung on a hook on a wall or post for the purpose of conveniently filling lamps.

My invention also embraces the case for holding the pivoted vessel, which case comprises a top board 4 and bottom board 5, arranged oblique to each other, two side boards *a a'*, fastened to opposite edges of the top and bottom boards and each provided with

feet a'' a''' , arranged to form two supporting-bases, one, 1, at the bottom and the other, 2, at the back of the case, and a sheet-metal back 6, fastened to the rear edges of the side boards at the back of the case and projecting under the rear edge of the top board. The rear edge of the top board is beveled, as at 7, on the under side at a sharp angle with the upper face of the top board, and the top board is set at right angles with the base 2 at the back of the case, so that when the case is hanging against a vertical wall or post its top will form a shelf on which the person filling lamps can conveniently place a lamp or lamps. The sheet-metal back is nailed to the rear edge of the bottom board, as at n , and is then bent up over the side boards of the case and brought under the beveled portion of the top board and then nailed to the side boards by nails n' . This provides a very rigid and strong case of very light weight.

The invention also comprises the combination of the case A, open at the front and provided in its sides with holes 8 for receiving the ends of the bail, the vessel provided with an axis the ends of which project beyond the end walls of the vessel to engage with the side walls of the case and are socketed to receive the ends of the bail, and the bail which extends over the top of the vessel and has its ends bent inward and inserted through the holes in the sides of the case and into the sockets of the said axle. The vessel is easily mounted in the case by inserting it into the case or bringing the sockets of the axle to register with the bail-holes in the case and then bringing the bail into place. It can be as easily removed by springing the ends of the bail out of the case.

E indicates plates fastened to the case by screws e and arranged to project over the ends of the bail, respectively, to prevent the ends of the bail from being withdrawn from the axle. The axle virtually corresponds in length to the width between the side walls of the case.

The vessel is counterbalanced, so as to hold the spout and the filling-inlet elevated, so that the oil will not run out. This counterbalancing is preferably produced by arranging the axle eccentric the vessel, it being placed a little above the axis of the vessel, so that the gravity of the vessel will hold the inlet and spout elevated. This arrangement is not new and is not claimed.

9 indicates a counterbalance-weight to assist in returning and holding the can upright.

My invention comprises the counterbalanced vessel, pivoted at its ends to a support and provided at the side with a spout projecting tangentially and upward, and a handle F, pivoted to the spout to hang below the level of the spout-outlet to rotate the vessel, the purpose of this being to allow the operator to hold the lamp in one hand and then by inserting one of the fingers of the same

hand through a loop f , provided for that purpose at the end of the handle, he can pull down the handle with the same hand which holds the lamp and can direct the spout into the mouth of the lamp, and thus with one hand perform the work of filling the lamp. This handle is a convenience, even though not provided with the loop f at the end to receive the finger; but I prefer to make the handle with such loop.

f' indicates a hook in the bottom of the case to hold the loop and thus hold the can steadily upright for filling, as shown in Fig. 3.

G indicates a latch and stopper for closing the spout and locking the can in its upright position. This lock and stopper may be of various forms, two of which are shown in the drawings. It comprises, essentially, a plate g , adapted for attachment to the top of the case and provided with a buffer g' and a spring-pressed latch and stopper, such as g'' or g''' , pivoted to the plate.

In the form shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5 the latch and stopper is pivoted to the plate at 10, and a spring 11 is arranged to press against the faces of the angular heel 12 of the latch, the angle of the faces of the heel being such with relation to the spring that when the stopper is against the spout the spring will tend to press the latch toward the spout, and when the latch is thrown outward and upward until the angle between the faces of the heel has passed the spring the stopper will be held away from the path of the spout.

In the form shown in Fig. 6 the stopper is mounted on a spring-metal strap 13, which is pivoted to a stud H, which projects down from the under side of the plate g^2 . One end of this strap is bent to form an eye to embrace said stud, and the other end of the strap is bent into a hook form, as at 14, to hook over another stud H', which projects down from the under side of the plate g^2 . Midway between the ends of the latch the stopper g''' is provided to press against the mouth of the spout and also against the mouth of the vent I. The latch and stopper and the studs and buffer are arranged with such relation to the spout of the can that the strap of the latch will have to be bent from the normal in order to fasten the hook 14 over the stud H', so that a spring-pressure is exerted to hold the stopper against the mouth of the spout and vent. To apply the latch and stopper, the plate g (or g^2) is placed in approximately the required position, and the spout is then brought up against the buffer and the latch thrown into place. Then the plate is moved until the proper tension is given to the spring which presses the latch. Then the plate is secured by screws screwed into the case through the screw-holes 15 in the plate.

To fill the can, it is taken from the hook and set upon the ground or some other horizontal support, as shown in Fig. 3, and is tilted over onto the base at the back of the case, the latch being first released, so that when the case is

tilted over the spout and filling-opening will maintain their elevated position. Then preferably the loop *f* is hooked over the hook *f'* to hold the vessel steady. Then the screw-cap is removed from the filling-opening *b* and the vessel can be filled, after which the screw-cap is replaced, the loop *f* unhooked, and the case lifted by the bail and hung into place, the vessel rotating on its axis to hold the spout and filling-opening uppermost while the case is being turned, as well as at all other times except when the spout is drawn down to discharge oil therefrom.

The angle between the base 1 and the top of the case widens from rear to front thus to leave a greater space through which the spout can move.

The axle C may be either solid or hollow between the spaces where the ends of the bail come, but by preference for cheapness and convenience of construction it is made of one-eighth-inch gas-pipe, into the ends of which the bent ends of the wire bail D are inserted.

The sheet-metal back is provided with a bead at 6' to stiffen it at the edge of the top board. The top board extends back over the edge of the sheet-metal back, so that any rain which may fall on the top will be conducted off.

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

1. An oil-can comprising a case open at the front and having two bases arranged, one at the bottom and the other at the back of the case, in planes which are at an obtuse angle to each other, with a rounded portion between the two bases; a vessel provided with a filling-opening in the top and a spout in the side projecting above the top of the can; an axle having sockets in the ends, and extending through the vessel and fastened to the opposite ends thereof; and the bail extending over the top of the case and having its ends bent inward and passed through the walls of the case and inserted into the sockets in the ends of the axle.

2. The case for holding pivoted vessels which comprises a top board and a bottom board arranged oblique to each other; two side boards fastened to the ends of the top and bottom boards and provided with feet arranged to form two support-bases, one at the bottom and the other at the back of the case; and a sheet-metal back fastened to the rear edges of the side boards and projecting under the rear edge of the top board.

3. The combination of the case open at the front and provided in its sides with holes for receiving the ends of a bail; a vessel provided with an axle the ends of which are socketed to receive the ends of the bail; and the bail extending over the top of the vessel and case and having its ends bent inward and inserted through the holes in the side of the case and into the sockets of the said axle.

4. The combination of the case open at the

front and provided in its sides with holes for receiving the ends of a bail; a vessel provided with an axle the ends of which project beyond the side walls of the vessel and are socketed to receive the ends of the bail; and the bail extending over the top of the vessel and case and having its ends bent inward and inserted through the holes in the side of the case and into the sockets of the said axle.

5. The combination of the case open at the front and having its side pieces provided with feet arranged in two planes, viz: at the bottom and back of the case; a vessel provided with spout and filling-opening and pivoted between the side pieces of the case; and the bail extending over the vessel and case and having its ends inserted into the opposite sides of the case and vessel to pivot the vessel and case together.

6. The case having the vessel pivoted between the side pieces of the case and having said side pieces arranged to form two bases adapted for supporting the case and arranged in two planes which are at an angle to each other, and said side pieces being rounded at the angle between the planes of the bases.

7. The counterbalanced vessel pivoted at its ends to a support, and provided at the side with a spout projecting tangentially and upward; and a handle pivoted to the spout to hang below the level of the spout-outlet and in position to be grasped by the hand which holds the lamp while it is being filled from the spout so that a person filling the lamp is enabled to hold the lamp and to rotate the can with one hand.

8. The case provided with two bases and open at the front; a hook at the bottom of the case; a vessel pivoted at its ends in the case and provided with a filling-opening and also provided at the side with a spout projecting tangentially and upward toward the plane of the filling-opening; and a handle pivoted to the spout and provided with a loop to catch upon the hook at the bottom of the case.

9. The lock and stopper comprising a plate provided with a buffer and adapted to be fastened to the case; and a spring-pressed stopper and latch pivoted to the plate for locking and stopping the spout.

10. The combination of the case open at the front and provided in its sides with holes for receiving the ends of a bail; a vessel provided with an axle, the ends of which are socketed to receive the ends of the bail; a bail extending over the top of the vessel and case and having its ends bent inward and inserted through the holes in the side of the case and into the sockets of the said axle; and plates fastened to the case and arranged to project over the ends of the bail substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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