J. S. PFREMMER.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1911.

1,006,004.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

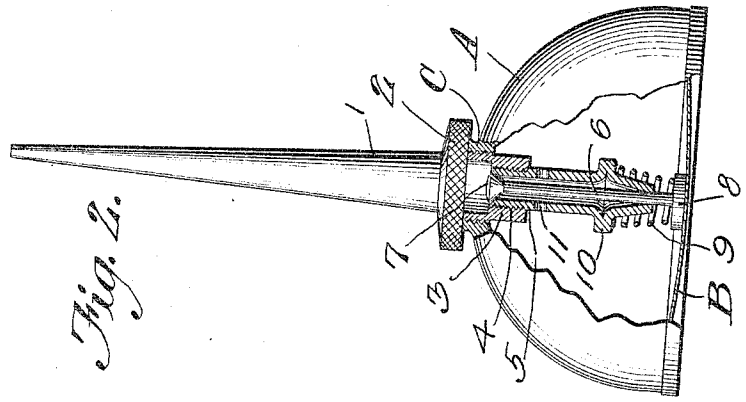

Fig. 2.

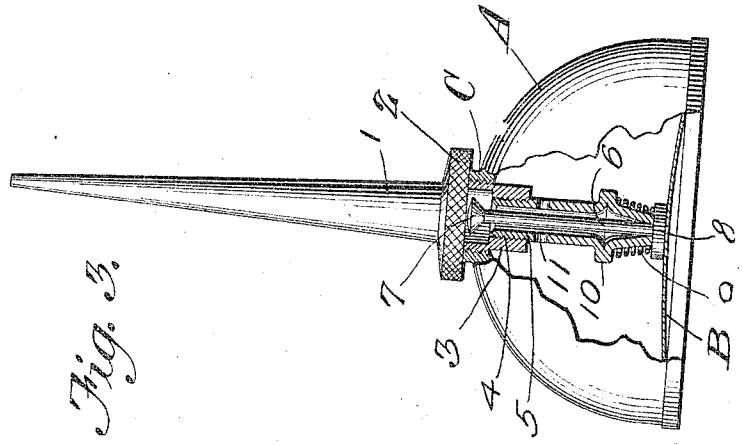

Fig. 3.

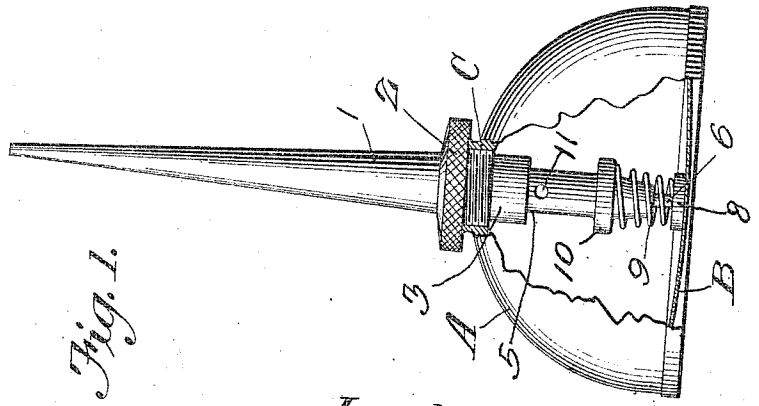

Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH S. PFREMMER, OF OAKES, NORTH DAKOTA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HANS J. JOHNSON, OF OAKES, NORTH DAKOTA.

OIL-CAN.

1,006,004. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

Application filed June 3, 1911. Serial No. 630,989.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH S. PFREMMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakes, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota, have invented a new and useful Oil-Can, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to oil cans, its principal object being to provide an attachment adapted to be used with the reservoirs of oil cans of any standard makes, said attachment constituting means for preventing oil from leaking through the spout of the can should the can be inverted or placed on its side.

Another object is to provide an attachment of this character adapted to open when the bottom of the oil container is pressed inwardly for the purpose of ejecting oil through the spout.

Another object is to provide an attachment of this character which is cheap to manufacture and which can be readily placed in position within the oil container of a can.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of the attachment, the same being shown in position within the oil container of a can, said container being broken away. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but showing the attachment in section and the valve in its normal position. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, the valve being shown unseated.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference A designates an oil container which may be of any standard make and which has a flexible metallic bottom B adapted to be pressed inwardly, as ordinarily, when oil is to be ejected therefrom. Moreover said container has the usual tubular extension or boss C interiorly screw threaded and adapted to be engaged by the spout of the oil can.

The structure constituting the present invention consists of a spout 1 having a head 2 adjacent the large end thereof and from which projects a tubular nipple 3 exteriorly screw threaded so as to engage the threads within the boss C. This nipple 3 has a threaded bore 4 in the end portion thereof and in which is detachably secured a tubular extension 5. Said extension is reduced in diameter at its free end so as to form a guide for a valve stem 6. A valve 7 is located at one end of this stem and normally bears upon that end of the extension 5 located within the nipple 3 so as to close communication between the extension and the spout 1. The other end of the stem has a head 8 thereon and a spring 9 is coiled about the extension 5 and bears at one end upon this head 8 and at its other end against an annular flange 10 formed on the extension 5. Inlet openings 11 are formed in the extension close to the nipple 3 and serve to maintain communication between the interior of the extension and the container A.

It will be apparent that the spring 9, by pressing on the head 8 holds the flexible bottom B of the container normally pressed outwardly, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, valve 7 being thus held upon its seat. When it is desired to fill the can the nipple 3 is unscrewed from the boss C and the extension 5 is withdrawn from the container through the opening in the boss. Said container is then filled through said opening after which the extension 5 and nipple 3 are reinserted into the container and secured by screwing said nipple into the boss C. As the valve is normally upon its seat, it will be apparent that the can can be inverted or tilted without any danger of a portion of its contents being discharged through the spout. Whenever it is desired to expel oil from the can, the bottom B is pressed inwardly as ordinarily thus forcing head 8 against the stress of spring 9 and causing the valve 7 to be unseated. At the same time the pressure of the bottom B upon the oil will cause a portion of the oil to be expelled through the openings 11 and into the tubular extension 5, and thence past the opened valve 7 into the spout 1.

It is to be understood that the spout and the parts connected thereto are to be placed on the market as a complete article to be attached to any ordinary oil container in lieu of the usual spout provided therefor.

What is claimed is:—

A valve attachment for oil cans, including a spout having an exteriorly screw threaded tubular head for engagement with a can, a tubular extension detachably secured at one end within the head and having a valve seat, said extension being provided with inlet openings and having its free end reduced, a valve within the head, a stem guided by the extension and projecting therebeyond, a head upon the outer end of the stem, an annular flange upon the extension and adjacent the free end thereof, and a spring extending around the extension and bearing at its ends against the flange and the head of the stem.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH S. PFREMMER.

Witnesses:
H. E. DADY,
O. H. KROMON.