C. F. FULFORD.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 3, 1910.

1,006,078.

Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

FIG. 1.

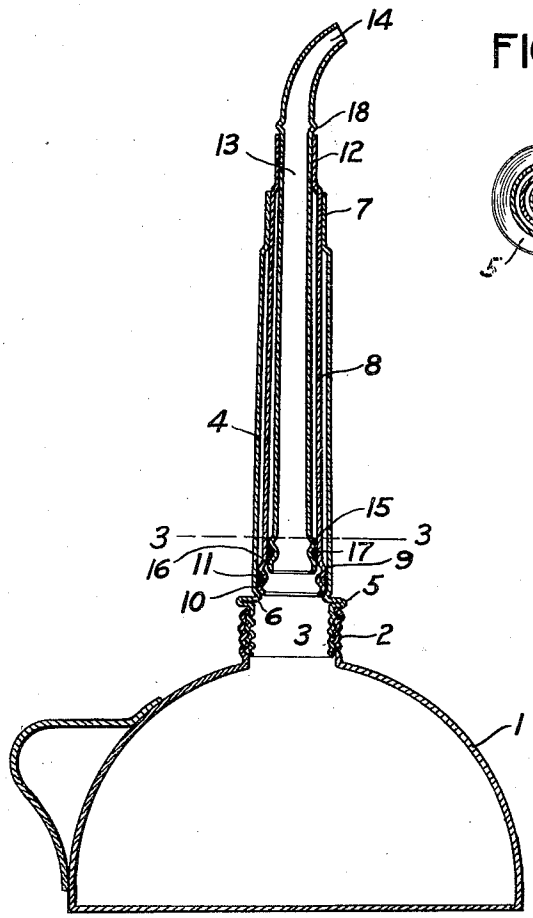


FIG. 3.

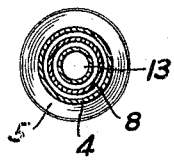
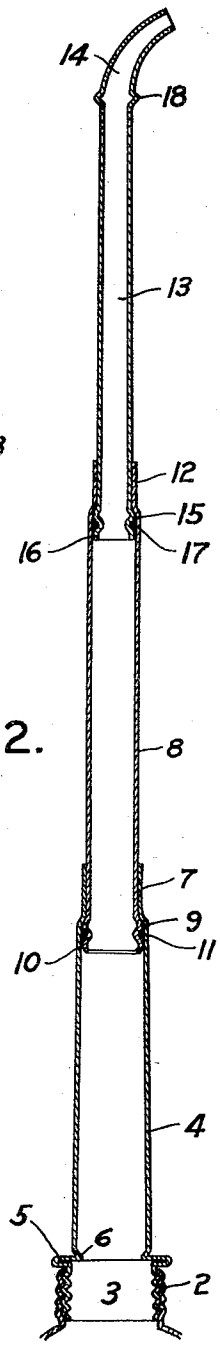


FIG. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. FULFORD, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

OIL-CAN.

1,006,078. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 17, 1911.

Application filed January 3, 1910. Serial No. 536,234.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. FULFORD, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and resident of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to oil cans of the type in which the spout is made in telescopic or collapsible form, so that it may be lengthened or shortened as convenience may require.

The object of the invention is to produce an oil can of the kind referred to, of simple and inexpensive construction, particularly in which each section of the telescopic spout is made of a single integral piece of metal tubing.

To this end the invention consists in the oil can hereinafter described, as it is defined in the succeeding claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a central vertical section of an oil can embodying this invention; Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the spout in its extended position; and Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

The illustrated embodiment of my invention comprises a body 1 with a screw-threaded ferrule 2 to receive the lower end 3 of the discharge tube or spout 4. The tube proper 4 and its threaded end 3 are made integral and are provided with a bead 5 that is rolled outwardly at the point where the thread begins to form a flange to engage the top of the ferrule, and with another bead rolled inwardly and forming an inner circumferential flange 6 of less diameter than the interior of the tube. The upper end of the tube 4 is contracted at 7 to form a guiding sleeve of considerable length for another tube 8, which is adapted to slide within the tube 4, and so to extend the spout. The lower end of the tube 8 has two beads 9 and 10 rolled in it, between which is a circumferential recess containing a ring of packing 11 for maintaining an oil-tight joint between the tubes. The upper end of the tube 8 also has a contracted portion 12 that in turn constitutes a guide for a third tube 13. This latter tube has a curved and tapered end 14 which directs the oil discharged from the can. The lower end of the tube 13 also has beads 15 and 16, similar to the beads 9 and 10, between which a packing ring 17 is inserted. As the tube 13 is slidable within the tube 8, and the latter is slidable within the tube 4, the two former tubes may be pulled out or extended telescopically, as shown in Fig. 2. The packing between the beads at the lower ends of the tubes 8 and 13 makes a joint that is oil-tight in all positions of these tubes, whether fully or partially extended. When the bead 9 comes into contact with the contracted portion 7, it prevents the tube 8 from being pulled out of the tube 4, and the bead 15 in the same way limits the movement of the tube 13 with respect to the tube 8. Furthermore, the tube 13 is prevented from being pushed too far down into the tube 8 by a bead 18 that strikes the upper end of the guide portion 12, while the bead 10 prevents in the same way the tube 8 from being pushed down into the can 1 by coming into contact with the inwardly turned bead 6 on the lower end of the tube 4. The movement of each sliding section is accordingly limited in each direction, and an oil-tight joint is maintained at all times and under all conditions between adjacent sections of the spout.

In use, either section alone can be pulled out, fully or partially, or both can be extended. In all positions of the spout the packing rings 11 and 17 prevent oil from leaking out between the sections.

What I claim is:—

1. In an oil can, the combination with a suitable pot, of an extensible spout consisting of a plurality of telescoping tubes, the outermost section having at its upper end a contracted guide-way for the next smaller section, each intermediate section and the end section having at its lower end a circumferential recess for packing, and each intermediate section having at its upper end a contracted guide-way for the next smaller section; substantially as shown and described.

2. In an oil can, the combination with a suitable pot, of an extensible spout consisting of a plurality of telescoping tubes, the outermost section having at its lower end an interior seat for the next smaller section, and at its upper end a contracted guide-way for the last mentioned section, each intermediate section and the end section having at its lower end a circumferential recess for packing, each intermediate section having at its upper end a contracted guide-way for the next smaller section, and the end section

having adjacent its spout a stop to limit its downward movement; substantially as shown and described.

3. In an oil can, the combination with a suitable pot having an interiorly threaded collar, of an extensible spout, whose outer section is threaded to fit said collar, and crimped above its threaded portion to form an outwardly projecting, circumferential stop and an inwardly projecting, circumferential seat for the section therein contained; subsantially as shown and described.

CHARLES F. FULFORD.

Witnesses:
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