

W. H. & W. J. CLARK.

OIL-CAN.

No. 178,115.

Patented May 30, 1876.

Fig. 1

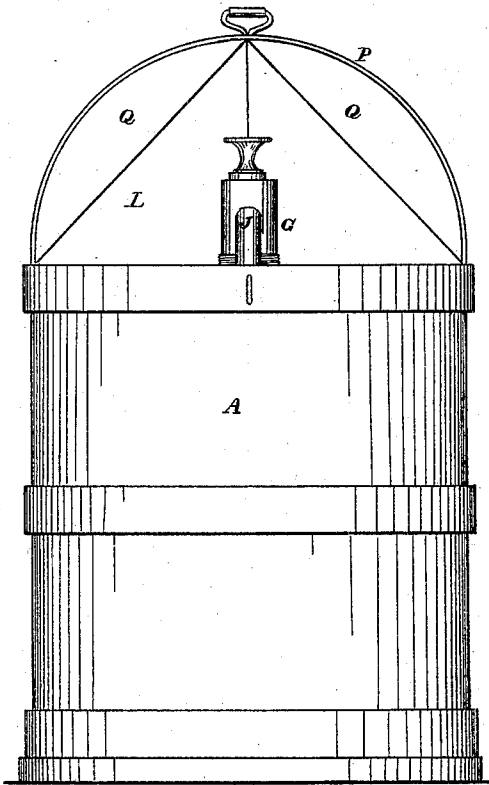
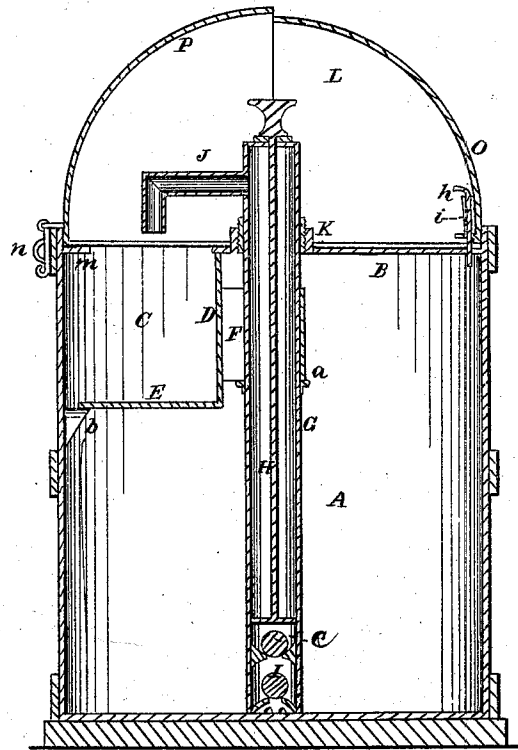


Fig. 2



Witnesses

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Fig. 3.

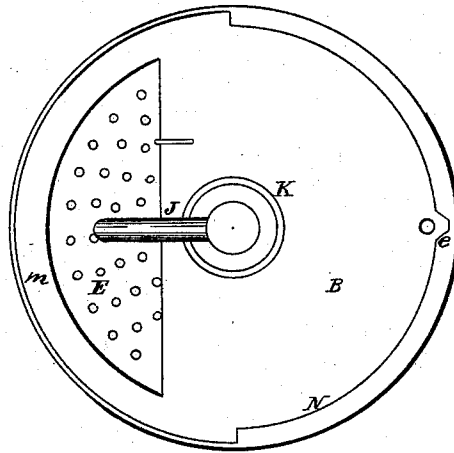


Fig. 4.

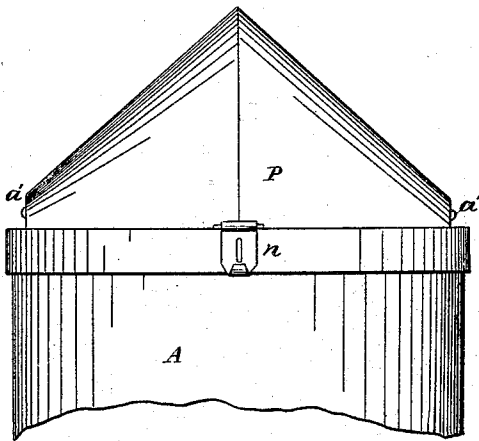


Fig. 5.

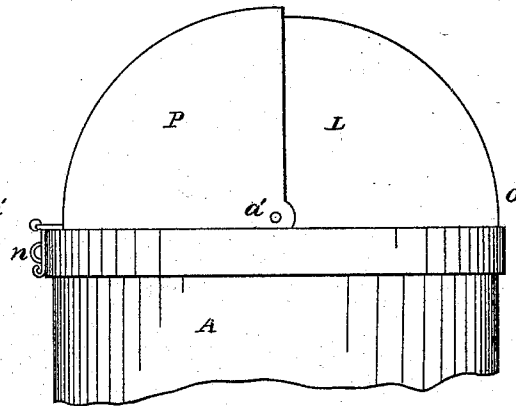
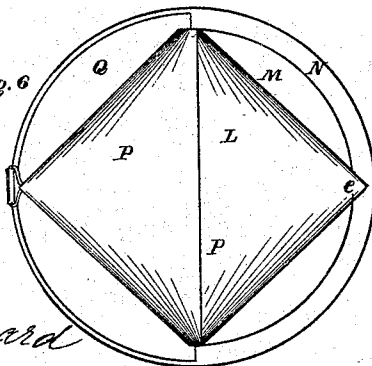


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. CLARK AND WILLIAM J. CLARK, OF SALEM, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 178,115, dated May 30, 1876; application filed April 21, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. CLARK and WILLIAM J. CLARK, of Salem, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and Improved Oil-Can; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and complete description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of the same.

Figure 1 is a front view of the oil-can. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a plan view. Figs. 4 and 5 are side views of the hood. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the same.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views.

This invention is a can wherein to hold oil in safety, and from which it can be easily and conveniently drawn in small quantities for immediate use.

The construction of the can and the practical operation of the same are as follows:

The can referred to consists of the body A, having a head, B, secured thereto in a permanent manner. C, Fig. 2, is a revolving sink, consisting of an inner side, D, and a perforated bottom, E, Fig. 3, in which it will be seen that the side of the can A forms the outer side of the sink. Said sink is supported in the can partially by a swivel-like connection, consisting of the pump G, to which the sink is attached by a band or strap, F, Fig. 2, inclosing the pump. The ends of the strap are made fast to the back of the sink, and the lower edge of the band rests upon a collar, a, secured to the pump, whereas the inner side of the sink is supported by a lug, b, attached to the side of the can. The pump alluded to is an ordinary lifting one, of which H is the pump-rod, c the valve attached thereto, and I the stationary one. J is the spout, and so arranged as to project over the sink, as will be seen in the drawings. The pump is secured in the can by being screwed into the head B. A boss, K, is formed thereon for the female screw, into which the pump is screwed. To the top of the can is attached a hood, L. Said hood covers about one-half of the top, and is secured thereto by a flange, M, Fig. 6, projecting horizontally from the base of the hood, which, when putting on the hood, is pushed

under a rim, N, Fig. 3, formed partially around the inner edge of the top of the can, immediately above the head, as will be seen in said Figs. 3 and 6. The rim holds the flange of the hood down upon the head of the can, and is prevented from turning around under the rim, and from sliding forward under the rim N by a pin, h, Fig. 2, inserted in a sleeve, i, secured to the hood, through which the pin passes into the head of the can, as shown in said Fig. 2. Thus the rim prevents the hood from being lifted from off the head, and the pin h prevents its turning around, and from being pulled forward. The half of the top of the can uncovered by the hood is covered by a revolving door or cover, P, Figs. 4 and 5, hinged at the points a' to the hood, whereby it can be turned up over onto the hood, as shown in Fig. 1, which represents the cover as being turned over onto the hood to obtain access to the inside thereof.

By reducing the size of the revolving cover, it may be made to turn up into the hood; also, the hinges may be omitted, and the cover made to be lifted off. The way shown in the drawings, however, is preferable.

The base of the cover is provided with a flange, Q, Fig. 6, similar to the flange M of the hood, which, when the cover is shut down, fits within the edge of the can, and rests upon a ledge, m, Figs. 2 and 3, of the head, thereby making a close-fitting joint of the cover with the head of the can directly over the sink.

The peculiar shape of the hood and the cover will be readily understood on examination of Figs. 4 and 5, wherein it will be seen that both the hood and cover consist each of two half-sections of a cone, the bases of which are joined to each other. The axis of the cone is placed in the diameter of the can, and also in the axis of which the cover is hinged.

As aforesaid the purpose of this can is for holding oil for store purposes, and from which it may be drawn by means of the pump G into smaller vessels, to which end they are placed in the sink C under the spout J. The dripping and waste fall back upon the bottom of the sink and flow back into the can.

To gain access to the inside of the can, the sink is turned around under the head, leaving the whole space occupied by the sink open.

In consequence of the close fitting of the cover P and hood, the oil is safe from fire and other accidents, and can be locked up for safe-keeping by the cover secured by a lock or otherwise.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The hood L, having flange M, cover P, provided with a flange, Q, and hinged to said hood, as described, in combination with the can A, having a rim, N, and pin *h*, whereby to secure the hood to the can, substantially in

the manner as set forth, and for the purpose specified.

2. In oil-cans, the revolving sink C, hinged to the pump G, as described, in combination with head B and can A, having a support for said sink, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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