

(No Model.)

B. BRISCOE.
OIL CAN.

No. 574,300.

Patented Dec. 29, 1896.

Fig. 1.

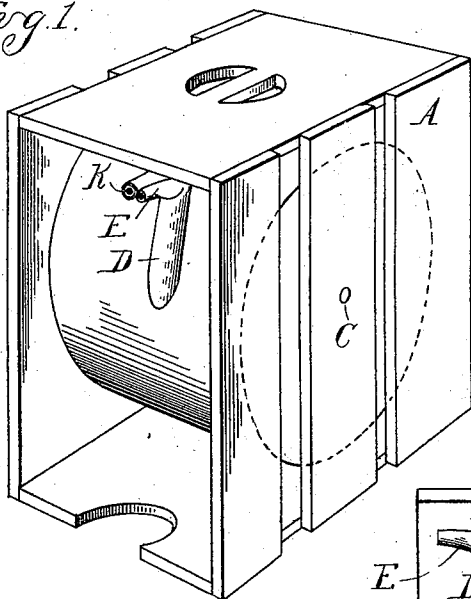


Fig. 2.

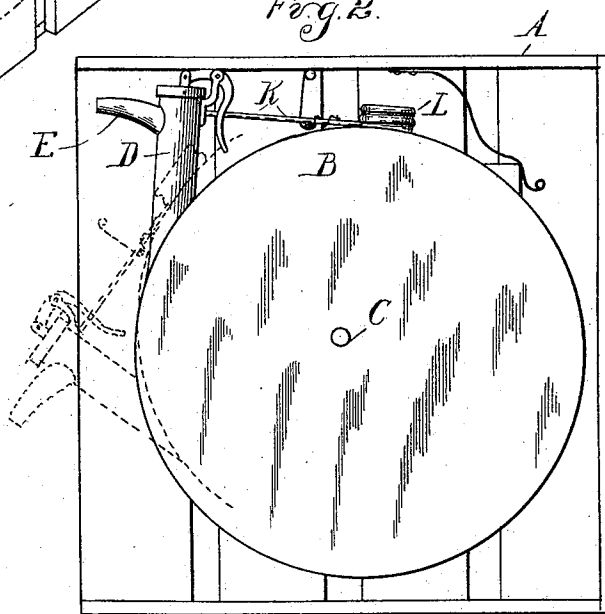


Fig. 3.

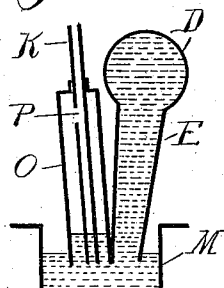
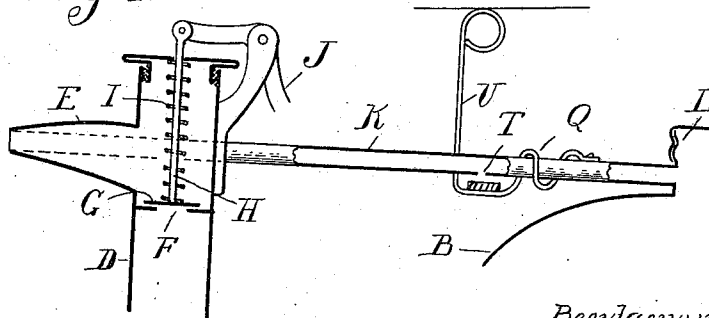


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
A. L. Hobby
O. F. Bantler

Inventor
Benjamin Briscoe
By W. J. Sprague & Son
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN BRISCOE, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,300, dated December 29, 1896.

Application filed January 10, 1896. Serial No. 574,929. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN BRISCOE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to the construction of a self-righting can, and particularly to the means of automatically stopping the flow of the fluid therefrom by sealing a vent-tube which projects down beside the discharge-spout, by the rising of the liquid, and in the automatic means for venting the can so as to allow the liquid so sealing the vent-tube to flow back into the can; and to this end the invention consists in the arrangement, combination, and construction of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an oil-can embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the can with one side of the casing removed. Fig. 3 is a diagram-section through the discharge-spout and vent-tube, showing the liquid as sealing the vent-tube. Fig. 4 is a section of the spout and vent-tube, showing a modified construction of valve.

A is a casing. B is a cylindrical tank therein, having the eccentric pivots C, upon which it is journaled in the sides of the frame, all so arranged that whether full or empty the can will normally stand in the position shown in Fig. 1, and will right itself to that position if drawn therefrom for any purpose. On one side this can is provided with the vertical discharge-tube D, from which extends the substantially horizontal spout E. In the discharge-tube is a port F, controlled by the valve G on the stem H, the valve being held normally closed by a spring I, which may be opened by depressing a lever J, fulcrumed on a bracket on the side of the tube D, so as to allow the fluid, when the tank is turned into the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, to freely flow therefrom.

K is a vent-tube extending from the air-space of the tank, preferably from the side of the fill-nipple L, with its forward end extend-

ing to and beside the mouth of the spout E. These parts are so arranged that when the can is turned to empty fluid therefrom the nozzle in the vent-tube may be projected into the fill-opening, such as M in Fig. 3, of the vessel receiving the fluid. As that vessel becomes filled and the fluid raised it will seal the mouth of the vent-tube, which will be siphoned therein to a greater or less amount, at the same time checking the outflow from the tank. If the can be now righted, the oil drawn into the vent-tube will remain therein unless some provision is made to remove it, as by venting the vent-tube, so that it cannot operate if it were again turned down. The means which I employ to vent the tube are actuated by the righting of the can.

The construction I prefer is that shown in Fig. 3, comprising an enlarged tube O around the end of the vent-tube, secured thereto at its upper end and extending down to the mouth of the vent-tube, as plainly shown. P is a port in the vent-tube connecting the vent-tube with the upper end of the tube O. Now as the fluid seals the mouth of the vent-tube it likewise seals the mouth of the tube O, being drawn therein by the siphonic action drawing the air through the port P. The parts being then as shown in Fig. 3, as the can rights itself the top of the tube D or the bracket thereon, or any other part of the can striking the top of the casing or any stop which may be provided, will dislodge the fluid in the tube O, so as to permit the air to enter the port P, and thus vent the tube. The fluid in the tube thus acts as a valve to close the vent P, which valve is opened or moved by the righting of the can. Instead of this fluid-valve I may use such a valve as shown in Fig. 4, consisting of a spring, such, for instance, as spring-wire Q, having one end coiled about the vent-tube and horizontal portion, having a valve-facing of leather or other suitable material adapted to normally close a port T in the vent-tube and an arm U, adapted to strike some part of the casing to depress it as the can rights itself to open the ports T.

While I have shown these specific constructions of valve, I do not desire to be limited thereto, as I believe I am the first to apply

such a vent-tube sealed upon the filling of the vessel with automatic means for venting the vent-tube or a can upon the righting thereof.

What I claim as my invention is—

- 5 1. The combination with a self-righting can, of a valve-controlled spout thereon, a vent-tube extending down beside the spout having an unsealing-port therein between its ends, and connected into the air-space in the can,
 10 said tube adapted to be sealed by the liquid in the receptacle to be filled, and means whereby said unsealing-port is opened to vent the can upon the righting of the same, substantially as described.
- 15 2. The combination with a self-righting piv-

oted can, of a valve-controlled spout at the front, a rearwardly and downwardly extending vent-tube from the end of the spout to the top of the can, adapted to be sealed by the liquid in the receptacle to be filled, a vent- 20 valve in the vent-tube, closed in the tipped position of the can, and an arm adapted to strike the casing to open the valve in the righted position thereof.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 25 in presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN BRISCOE.

Witnesses:

JAMES WHITEMORE,
O. F. BARTHEL.