June 1, 1948. M. ANDERSON 2,442,392

OILCANS AND OTHER DRIP-FEED LIQUID CONTAINERS

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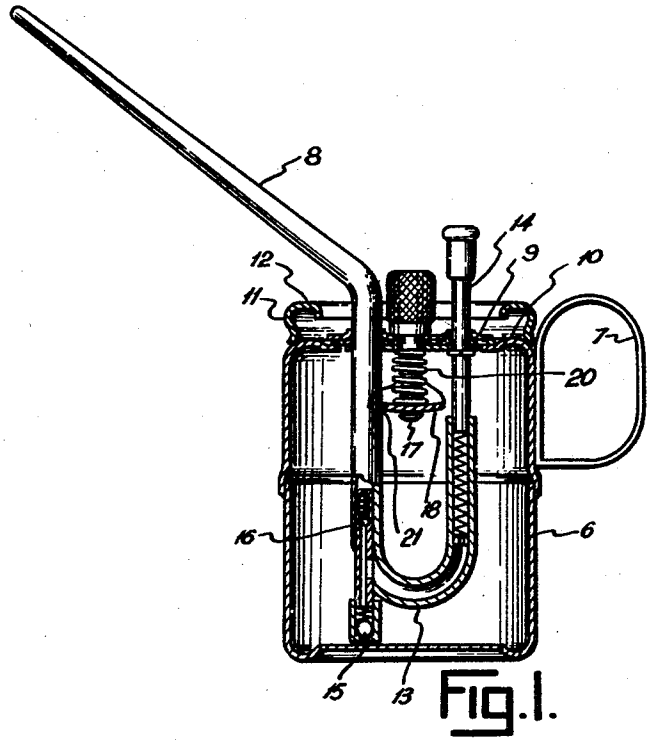



Fig. 1.

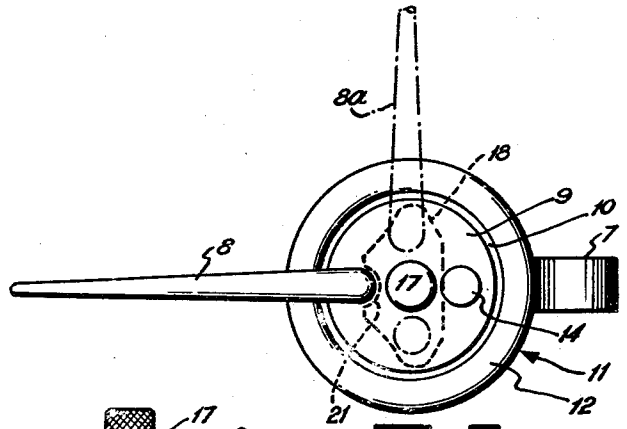



Fig. 2.

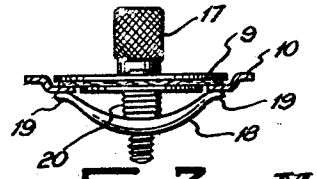



Fig. 3.

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## OILCAN AND OTHER DRIP-FEED LIQUID CONTAINERS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 222—108)

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This invention relates to containers from which liquids are required to be dispensed in drops or other quantities which are small or fractional relative to the full capacity of the container. Such containers are herein called "drip-feed" containers, and examples thereof are oilcans, teapots, sauce-bottles and like vessels which when full are not usually emptied in a single pouring operation. The invention is primarily directed to spouted oilcans and is described herein mainly in terms of that particular application thereof.

Existing drip-feed liquid containers are defective in that after a drip-feed therefrom, a small quantity of liquid invariably, or frequently, trickles down the outside of the container, or the delivery spout thereof, thus causing soiling of the container body, or of a user's hands, or a table, bench or the like on which the container may be rested.

The main object of the present invention is to counteract the stated defect in a simple manner; and in a general way, to provide a drip-feed liquid container (particularly an oilcan) which is more efficient and convenient in use than existing containers of that kind.

The present invention may be summarised as the provision in or for a drip-feed liquid container of a tubular delivery portion or spout having a trickle catchment reservoir which surrounds the spout and consists in a floor portion through which said spout extends, a coaming able to arrest liquid trickling externally of and from the spout towards the exterior of the body of the container, and a top flange inwardly directed towards the spout whereby substantial liquid holding capacity remains to the reservoir when the container is tilted for drip-feeding therefrom.

An example of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is an incompletely sectioned side elevation of an oilcan representing a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan projected from Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an end elevation of a portion of the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 3, an oilcan consists of a body 6 having handle 7 and a spout 8. The spout is set in a lid 9 which together with an annular portion 10 provides a top for the body 6. This top constitutes a floor for a trickle catchment reservoir which surrounds the spout. The remainder of the reservoir is comprised of an upstanding coaming 11 and a top flange 12 which is directed inwardly towards the spout 8. The coaming 11 arrests liquid trickling externally of and from the spout towards the exterior of the body and

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the flange 12 ensures that when the container is tilted for drip-feeding, a substantial liquid holding capacity remains to the reservoir.

Internally of the body 6 the spout ends in an oil feeding assembly of more or less conventional design. This assembly comprises a U-tube 13, a spring loaded plunger piston 14, an intake valve 15 and a discharge valve 16.

The lid 9 is held on annulus 10 by a central screw 17 which carries a plate nut 18. The ends 19 of nut 18 are able to clamp against the underface of annulus 10, as shown in Fig. 3. A compression spring 20 is preferably sleeved on screw 17 between lid 9 and nut 18. The nut 18 preferably has a notch 21 which by slidably riding on one limb of U-tube 13 prevents rotation of the nut.

By relaxing the nut 18 to the extent shown in Fig. 1 the lid and the parts mounted thereon may be lifted clear of the body, in one piece, when the body is to be filled. This arrangement of the spout and lid also allows the lid to be turned to enable the spout (as indicated at 8A in Fig. 2) to be selectively directed relative to handle 7, for convenience in applying oil to awkwardly placed oil-holes.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention the catchment reservoir is of circular shape (in plan). It will be apparent that it may be of other shape, and that there is no necessity for a reservoir to be of the same shape (in plan) as that of the container body of the spout to which it belongs.

What I claim is:

1. An oilcan comprising a body having a lid opening in the top thereof, an upstanding coaming on said body, which surrounds said lid opening, a flange which extends radially inwardly from the upper end of said coaming, a rotatable lid for said opening, a clamping screw which passes through a central hole in said lid, a plate nut on said screw able to clamp against the interior face of the top of said body, a compression spring sleeved on said screw between the underface of said lid and said plate nut, a delivery spout fixed on said lid, and means mounted on said lid for feeding oil from within said body into said spout.

2. An oilcan comprising a cylindrical body having a lid opening in the top thereof, an upstanding coaming on said body which surrounds said lid opening, a flange which extends radially inwardly from the upper end of said coaming, a rotatable lid for said opening, a clamping screw which passes through a central hole in said lid, a plate nut on said screw able to clamp against the interior face of the top of said body, a com-

pression spring sleeved on said screw between the underface of said lid and said plate nut, a delivery spout fixed on said lid, a U-tube whereof one limb is constructed by an extension of said spout inwardly of said lid, a spring loaded plunger slidable through said lid and within the second limb of said U-tube, an intake valve associated with said U-tube, and a discharge valve within said U-tube.

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