No. 699,059. Patented Apr. 29, 1902.

G. B. ARCHER.

OIL CAN.

(Application filed Dec. 6, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

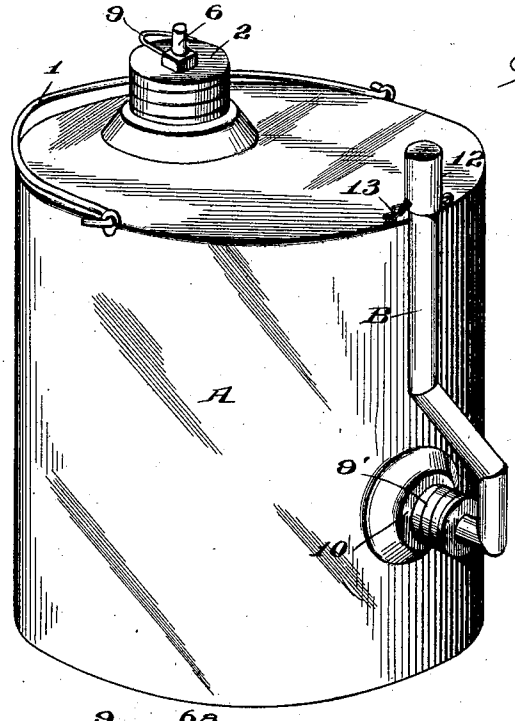
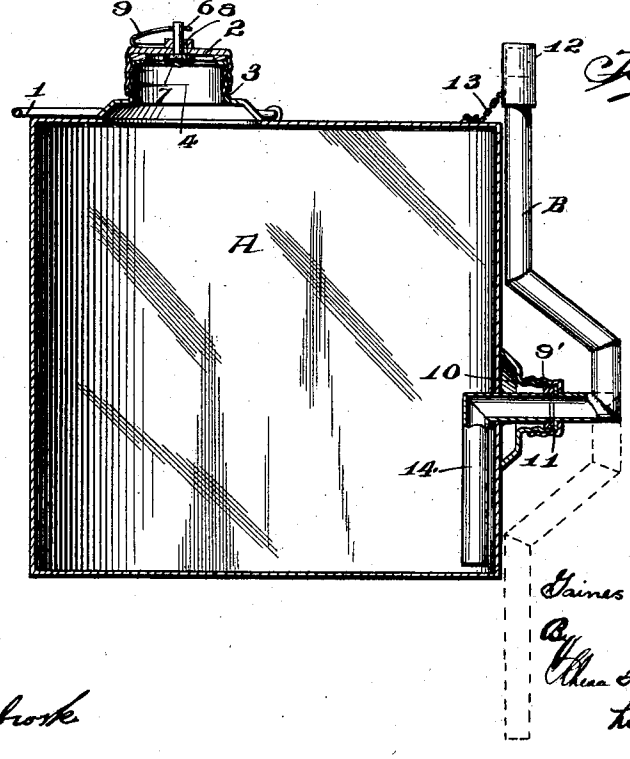


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GAINES BANISTER ARCHER, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 699,059, dated April 29, 1902.

Application filed December 6, 1901. Serial No. 84,949. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GAINES BANISTER ARCHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Birmingham, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in oil-cans, and especially to that type which may be designated as "automatic" oil-cans, the object being to provide an oil-can which will operate on the siphon principle, it being made to discharge its contents or shut them off by simply moving the discharge-spout from one position to another.

A further object is to provide a simple inexpensive article of the character specified which will be effectual in the performance of its intended functions.

With these objects in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved oil-can, and Fig. 2 is a view in vertical section through the spout and valve.

The receptacle A for containing the oil may be of any size and material and, if desired, provided with a handle 1 or other means for holding and carrying it. At the top it is provided with a screw-cap 2, which screws onto the threaded neck 3 of the orifice 4, in through which the can or receptacle A is replenished with oil. In the cap 2 a spring-actuated valve 6 has sliding connection, the spring normally holding the valve upward or in closed position, it being provided with a packing 7 to insure a complete closure of the opening 8, through which it slides. The spring 9 normally holds it closed, and when it is desired to allow the oil to flow out through the spout air is admitted into the can or receptacle by the simple act of placing the thumb or finger upon the valve and depressing it.

B indicates the spout. This is connected to the can or receptacle, preferably at one side thereof. Its lower end has a screw-cap 9 swiveled to it, and by means of this screw-cap the spout is connected rotatably and removably with the threaded nipple 10, projecting from the side of the can or receptacle. The outer end of this nipple has a gasket 11, of rubber, leather, or other soft material, which constitutes a packing to render the joint thus formed between it and the spout water or, properly speaking, oil tight. To remove the spout the screw-cap is merely unscrewed and the spout removed. To turn the spout, it is simply necessary to swing it around from its upturned position to the opposite, or vice versa. At the upper end a cap 12 is provided to close the spout, and this cap is connected to the can or receptacle by a chain or other means 13. When this chained or attached cap is applied to the open end of the spout, it prevents the spout from accidentally turning to its lowered position. From the inner end of the nipple a pipe 14 leads downwardly inside of the can or receptacle, its open lower end terminating just above the bottom of the can or receptacle, allowing just sufficient space for the entrance of oil from the lowest part of the can or receptacle thereinto. Obviously this pipe 14 could take a more circuitous direction through the can or receptacle. Also the spout could, if desired, lead from a higher or lower point on the side of the can or receptacle.

In operation the spout is swung around to its lowered position, as indicated by dotted lines, permitting the siphonic action to cause the flow of oil down through it, the valve at the top being depressed to admit air. When sufficient oil has been discharged, to check it the spout is swung upward and the attached cap is placed over its open end, closing it and preventing it from accidentally turning far enough for the oil to escape so long as the cap is in place on the spout.

It is evident that this automatic oil-can could be used for various other purposes where the decanting of a liquid is a desideratum. It is also evident that slight changes might be resorted to in form and arrangement of the several parts described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the exact construction herein set forth; but,

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a can or receptacle having a threaded nipple on the side thereof,

and a pipe leading from the inner end thereof, and opening adjacent to the bottom of the can or receptacle, of a spout, a screw-cap to which the spout is swiveled, said cap adapted to be removably screwed to the nipple, and a packing-gasket interposed between the nipple and cap.

2. The combination with a can or receptacle having a threaded nipple on the side thereof, and a pipe leading from the inner end thereof, and opening adjacent to the bottom of the can or receptacle, of a spout, a screw-cap to which the spout is swiveled, said cap adapted to be removably screwed to the nipple, a packing-gasket interposed between the nipple and cap, and a cap loosely connected with the receptacle and adapted to fit over the open end of the spout, and prevent the spout from turning to its depressed position when the cap is in place on its open end.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GAINES BANISTER ARCHER.

Witnesses:
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