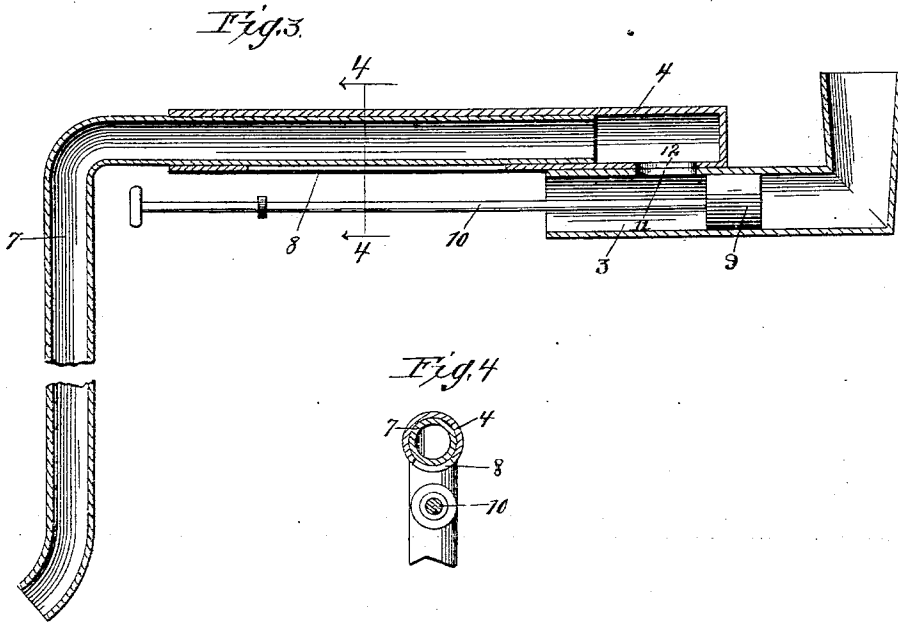
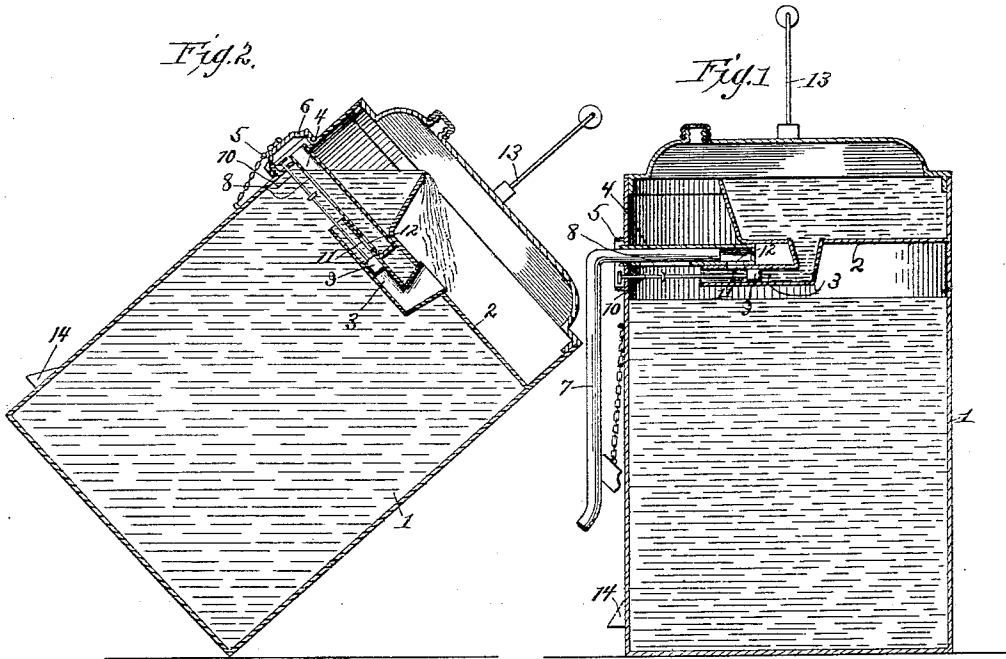


(No Model.)

C. W. PROCTOR.
OIL CAN.

No. 504,748.

Patented Sept. 12, 1893.



Witnesses:
Wm. M. Shew
Ralph Van Dyke

Inventor:
Charles W. Proctor
By Geo. W. Adams, Richard Jackson
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. PROCTOR, OF LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 504,748, dated September 12, 1893.

Application filed February 14, 1893. Serial No. 462,231. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. PROCTOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lake Forest, county of Lake, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central vertical section. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the can tilted. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail, showing the delivery tubes; and Fig. 4 is a vertical cross section on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

My invention relates to oil cans, and particularly to that class in which the can is provided with a filling reservoir or basin from which oil may be drawn for the purpose of filling lamps, and the necessity of tilting the can for that purpose avoided.

The object of my invention is to improve the construction of oil cans of the above described class, and particularly to improve the can described in my Patent No. 468,691, granted to me February 9, 1892; which object I accomplish as hereinafter described, and as illustrated in the drawings. That which I regard as new will be pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings,—1 indicates a can, which may be of any suitable shape.

2 indicates a reservoir or basin located in the upper portion of the can, and fixed securely in position. The basin 2 is open at the top, as shown, whereby by tilting the can its contents may be made to flow into and fill the basin. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the basin 2 does not completely fill the upper portion of the can, by which arrangement space is provided for the filling of the basin as above described.

3 indicates an outlet tube, which opens into the bottom of the basin 2 and communicates with a second tube 4 by means of suitable openings 11, 12 in said tubes, which register with each other, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The tube 4 extends from the tube 3 to the outside of the can, but it has no direct connection with the basin 2.

5 indicates a threaded collar placed around the opening of the tube 4, which collar is adapted to receive a cap 6; the collar also

serves to receive any drippings which may fall from the tube 4.

7 indicates a delivery pipe, one end of which is telescopically fitted into the tube 4, as best shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and fits snugly therein to prevent the contents of said tube from passing around the pipe 7. In order to further prevent the contents of the can from leaking out around the pipe 7, an opening 8 is provided in the under side of the tube 4, as best shown in Figs. 1 and 3, by which arrangement if a small quantity of oil should pass or leak between the contiguous surfaces of the tube 4 and pipe 7, such oil will accumulate at the under side of the tube 4 and pass through the opening 8 to the main body of the can before it reaches the outer end portion of the tube 4. By telescopically arranging the delivery pipe it may be swung in the arc of a circle, and it may also be moved in or out to a greater or less extent.

9 indicates a valve placed in the tube 3, which it fits tightly enough to prevent the flow of oil around it.

10 indicates a rod, which is connected to the valve 9 and extends to the outside of the can, as best shown in Fig. 1. By means of the rod 10, the valve 9 may be moved longitudinally in the tube 3 to permit the flow of oil from the basin 2 through the tube 3 and openings 11, 12 to the tube 4 and outlet pipe 7, or to cut off such flow. The outer end of the rod 10 projects through the side of the can near the outlet of the tube 4, and within the collar 5, by which arrangement the cap 6 will cover it also.

13 indicates a handle upon the top of the can.

14 indicates a hand piece near the lower portion of the can.

The operation of my device is as follows: The can is filled until the oil is slightly below the level of the tube 3; the can is then tilted, causing the oil to overflow and fill the basin 2, after which the can is returned to a vertical position. During these operations the valve 9 will be between the openings 11, 12 and the basin 2, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. To fill a lamp, the delivery pipe 7 is connected with it, and the rod 10 is drawn out, thereby permitting the flow of oil from the basin 2

through the delivery pipe. The flow of oil may be stopped by pushing in the rod 10. Any oil which may pass around the pipe 7 in the tube 4 will drip through the opening 8 back to the oil in the main portion of the tank.

For shipping or storing when not in use the pipe 7 may be removed from the can and the cap 6 screwed upon the collar 5, thereby making the can perfectly tight.

That which I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a can, and a basin in the upper portion thereof, of an internal delivery tube leading from the basin, a delivery pipe in communication with the delivery tube, and a valve arranged in the internal delivery tube leading from the basin and adapted to be operated from the exterior of the can to govern the flow of oil from said delivery tube into said delivery pipe, substantially as described.

2. The combination with an oil can, and a basin in the upper portion thereof, of a delivery tube leading from the basin, a second tube having communication with the delivery tube, a valve arranged in the delivery tube leading from the basin to govern the flow of oil from said delivery tube into said second tube, and a removable delivery pipe in operative connection with said second tube, substantially as described.

3. The combination with an oil can, and a basin in the upper portion thereof, of a delivery tube connected with said basin, a removable delivery pipe having communication with the delivery tube, and a valve arranged

in the delivery tube leading from the basin to govern the flow of oil from said delivery tube into said removable delivery pipe, substantially as described.

4. The combination with a can, and a basin 2 therein, of a tube 3 opening into the lower portion of said basin, a tube 4 communicating with said tube 3, a delivery pipe fitted in said tube 4, and a valve, substantially as described.

5. The combination with a can, and a basin 2 in the upper portion thereof, of a tube 3 communicating with said basin, a tube 4 extending to the exterior of said can, openings 11, 12 in said tubes 3 and 4, a valve 9 in said tube 3, and means for operating said valve from the exterior of the can, substantially as described.

6. The combination with a can, and a basin 2 in the upper portion thereof, of a tube 4 having communication with said basin, and provided with an opening in its lower portion, and a delivery pipe slidable in said tube, substantially as described.

7. The combination with an oil can 1, and a basin 2 in the upper portion thereof, of tubes 3 and 4 having openings 11 and 12 registering with each other, said tube 3 being in communication with the basin 2, said tube 4 extending to the exterior of the can and having an opening in its under surface to permit drippings to return to the main portion of the can, and a delivery pipe telescopically fitted in said tube 4, substantially as described.

CHARLES W. PROCTOR.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS N. PRATT,
RICHARD E. PROCTOR.