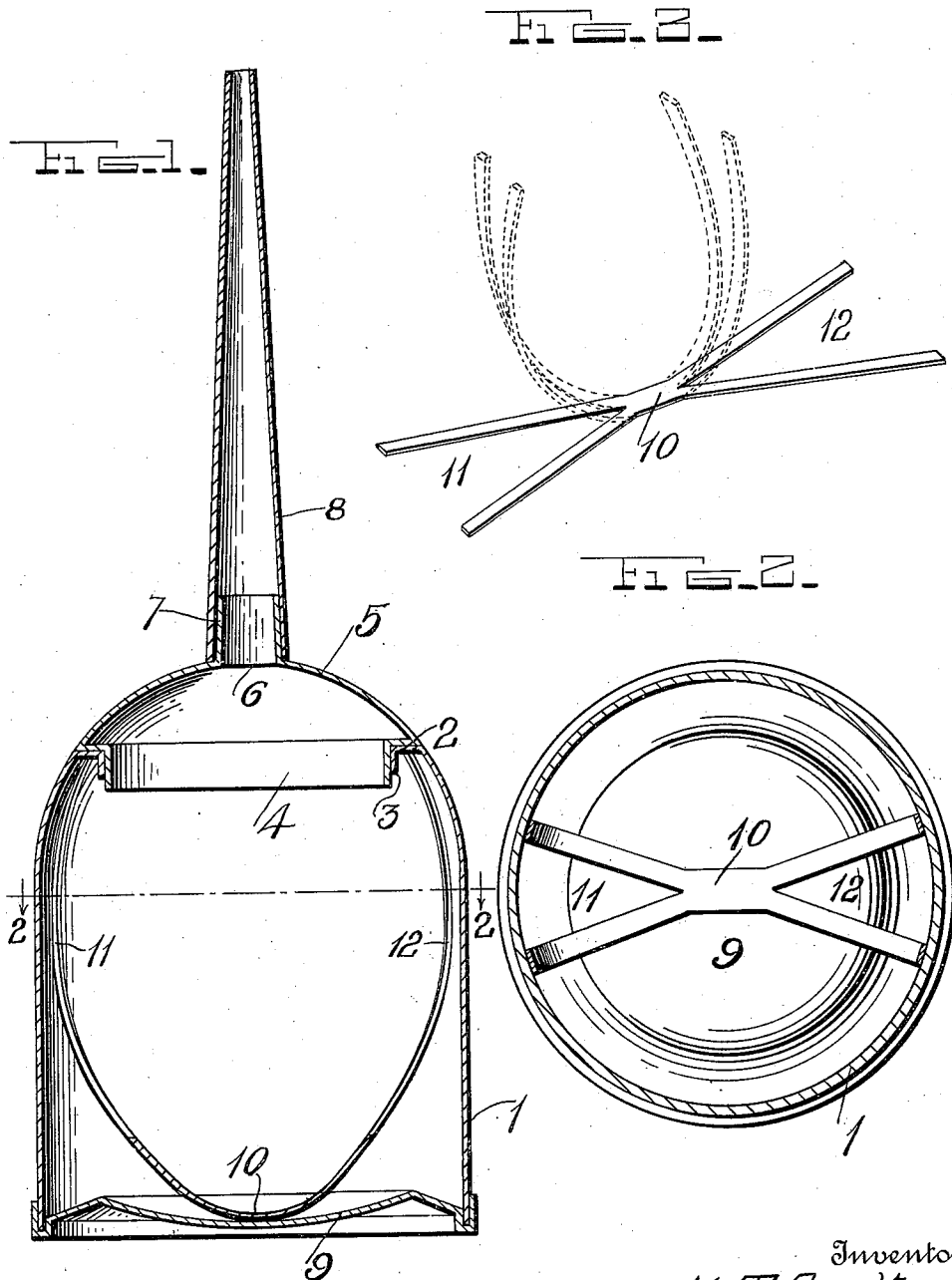


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OIL CAN.
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982,114.

Patented Jan. 17, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MADEL T. AXELTON AND WILLIAM C. AXELTON, OF GRAETTINGER, IOWA.

OIL-CAN.

982,114.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 17, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MADEL T. AXELTON and WILLIAM C. AXELTON, citizens of the United States, residing at Graettinger, in the county of Palo Alto and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improved oil can.

One object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient oil can having means for returning the bottom thereof to normal position after it has been indented to eject the oil from the can.

Another object of the invention is to provide a can which may be readily filled without danger of the oil overflowing.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 represents a vertical section of this improved oil can; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line 2--2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the improved bottom actuating spring detached, being shown in its flat unbent position in full lines, and in bent operative position ready to be inserted within the can in dotted lines.

In the embodiment illustrated a can is shown the body 1 of which is preferably substantially cylindrical with its upper end curved slightly inward. A flange 2 of any suitable or desired width extends laterally inward from the upper edge of said body and is provided with a depending lip 3 to form a seat for a flange 4 of the top 5. These flanges 2 and 4 are substantially L-shaped in cross section, the depending lip of the top flange 4 being preferably wider than the lip 3 of flange 2, to hold the top reliably in engagement with the can. This top 5 is preferably convexo-concave and has a central spout opening 6 therein surrounded by an upwardly extending flange 7 of any suitable or desired height and over which a spout 8 is designed to closely fit and be soldered or otherwise secured thereto, said

flange serving to reinforce the spout at its connection with the top. This reinforcing of the spout adapts the spout to be grasped and the top pulled off by means thereof.

This can is provided with a spring bottom 9 preferably constructed as shown in Fig. 1 having an outwardly bulged central portion for actuation to eject the oil in the ordinary manner. A bottom returning spring 10 is removably mounted in said can and composed of a spring metal plate bent in the shape of a bow and having its free ends bearing against the inner face of the flange 2 preferably at diametrically opposite sides of the can, the lip 3 serving to hold it against lateral movement. This spring 10 is preferably constructed as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 having its opposite ends bifurcated and the members thereof flared outwardly forming substantially V-shaped flange engaging members 11 and 12 which hold the spring firmly in position with its central portion bearing against the outwardly bulged bottom 9. In this position this spring exerts its tension to hold said bottom normally in its outwardly bulged position as shown in Fig. 1. When the center of said bottom is pressed inward to eject the oil from the spout of the can the spring 10 is compressed and when pressure on said bottom is removed said spring expands and forces the bottom outward ready for actuation again. It is well known that in cans of this character after continued use the bottom loses its resiliency and the can then is useless. It will be obvious that this improved spring 10 may be inserted or removed from the can when desired. It may be used in any other form of can than the one described provided said can is so constructed to provide bearing means for the ends of the spring, and should the spring become permanently bent or broken it may be readily removed and another inserted at very slight expense.

When it is desired to fill the can or access to the interior is desired, the top 5 may be quickly removed by grasping the spout and pulling it outward or pressing said spout sidewise to disengage the flange 4 from the flange 2 of the can body. This top 5 covers approximately the entire upper end of the can and when removed completely exposes the interior of the can. The bifurcation of the ends of the spring and flaring of the

members thereof provides means for holding the spring in position against the can body in the manner above described.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

We claim as our invention:

An oil can having an opening in its upper end provided with an inturned flange arranged therearound and an outwardly

bulged bottom, a closure in said opening having a flange for engaging said body 20 flange, an oil opening in the said closure having an upwardly extending annular flange arranged therearound, a spout fitting said flange and secured thereto, and yieldable means for holding said can bottom normally bulged outwardly arranged in said 25 can and engaging the flange thereof.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MADEL T. AXELTON.
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Witnesses:

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