

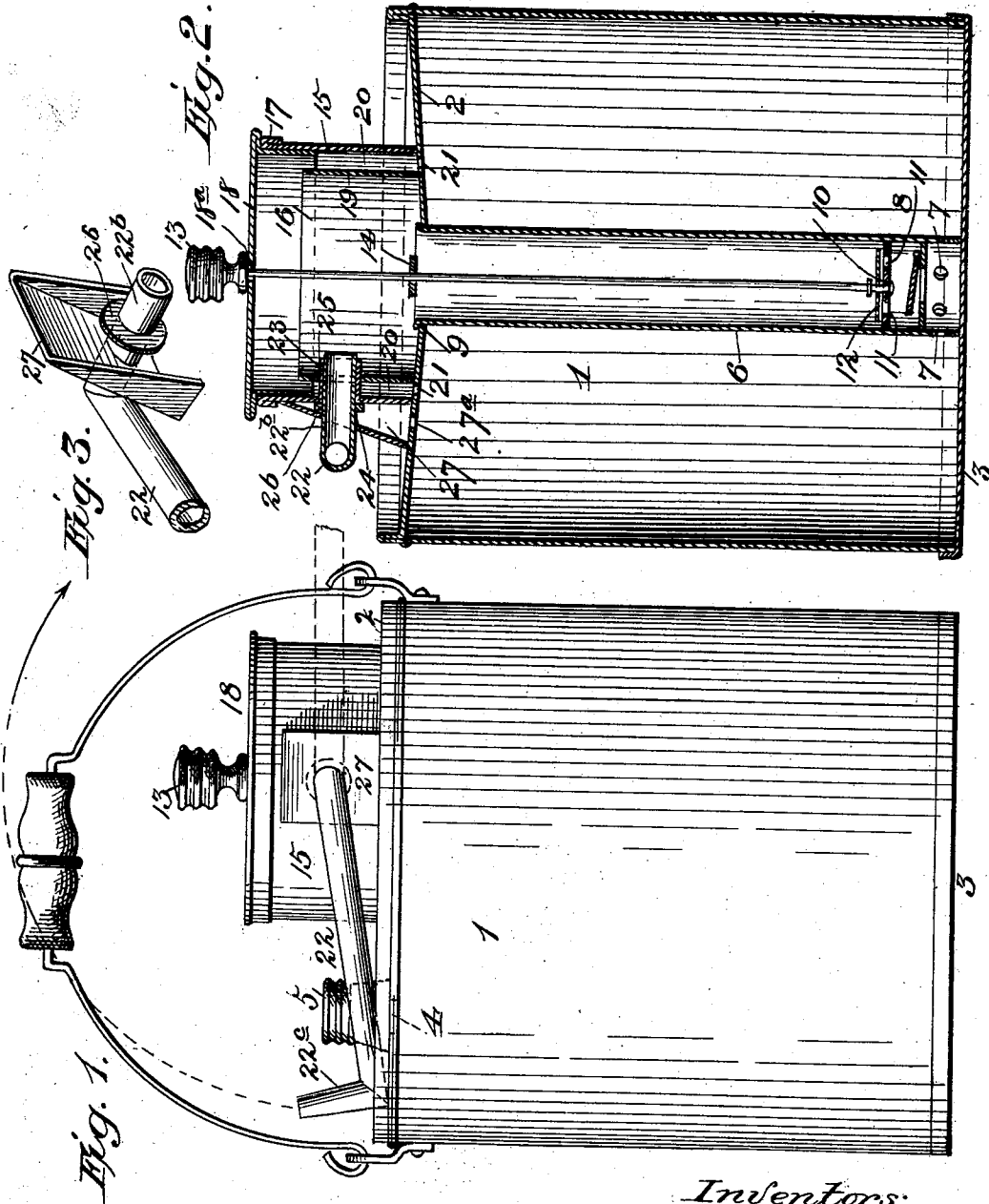
No. 701,755.

Patented June 3, 1902.

L. E. & E. H. MORRIS & C. L. SCHMUCKER.
OIL OR GASOLENE CAN.

(Application filed Feb. 5, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
F. L. Ourand.

Frank G. Radcliffe,

Inventors:

L. E. Morris

E. H. Morris

C. L. Schucker,

By Louis Bayger & Co.,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS E. MORRIS, EDGAR H. MORRIS, AND CHARLES L. SCHMUCKER, OF
DIXON, ILLINOIS.

OIL OR GASOLENE CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,755, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed February 5, 1902. Serial No. 92,705. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEWIS E. MORRIS, EDGAR H. MORRIS, and CHARLES L. SCHMUCKER, citizens of the United States, residing at Dixon, in the county of Lee and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Oil or Gasolene Cans, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to oil and gasolene cans; and the object of the same is to construct a can for household use which is provided with a simple and efficient pump for use in drawing the oil out of the can and means for conducting all overflow oil back into the can.

The novel construction employed by us is fully described in this specification and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—
Figure 1 is an elevation of our can. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail of the spout.

Like numerals of reference designate like parts in the different views of the drawings.

The numeral 1 designates a cylindrical can having a cover 2 and bottom 3. There is an aperture 4 in the top 2, which is closed by a screw-top 5 and serves as a means for filling the can.

Mounted within the can 1 and firmly attached at top and bottom to the cover 2 and bottom 3 of the can 1 is a cylindrical tube 6, designed to serve as a pump-barrel. Communication is established between the can 1 and the interior of the tube 6 by means of passages 7 in the bottom of the tube, the inner end of which passage is normally closed by a flap-valve 8, which swings upwardly. The tube 6 is attached to the edges of an aperture 9 in the top 2, and slidingly mounted in the tube 6 and fitting it tightly is a plunger 10. The plunger 10 has apertures 11 therein, which are normally covered by a circular valve 12, mounted thereon. A handle 13 is designed to operate the plunger 10. An apertured bar 14, extending across the top of the tube 6, serves as a guide for the handle and to limit its upward movement of the plunger 10.

There are two cups mounted on the cover 2—a large outer cup 15 and a smaller inner cup 16. The large cup 15 comprises a rim 17, soldered on the top 2 and provided with a cover

18, having an aperture 18^a therein, through which the plunger-handle 13 passes. The smaller cup 16 is inclosed in the outer cup 15 and comprises a rim 19, soldered on the cover 2 of the can 1. A space 20 intervenes between the rims 17 and 19, and apertures 21 are formed in the cover 2 within the space 20, which apertures serve to permit the return of any oil which overflows out of the cup 16. To conduct the oil out of the cup 16 to the vessel to be filled, an L-shaped spout 22 is provided, the arm 22^b of which snugly fits a tube 23, which passes through apertures 24 and 25 in the rims 17 and 19 respectively. A flange 26, carried by the arm 22^b of the spout 22, fits against the outside of the rim 17 and is inclosed within a housing 27, secured to the outside of the rim. By this arrangement the spout 22 is held securely against detachment; but the arm 22^b is left free to turn. Apertures 27^a in the cover 2 within the housing 27 permit the return of all leakage through the tube 23. A nozzle 22^c is secured to the outer end of the stem 22^a of the spout. When in use, the spout 22 is turned down into the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1; but when not in use it is turned back into the position indicated by full lines. The nozzle 22^c is long enough to prevent all outflow of oil when in the position shown in Fig. 1.

In operation the spout is turned down, as shown in the drawings, and the handle 13 operated to draw oil up into the cup 16, from whence it flows out through the spout. If oil is pumped up faster than it flows out of the spout 22 and the cup 16 gets full, the overflow can return to the can through the aperture 21.

We do not wish to be limited as to details of construction, as these may be modified in many particulars without departing from the spirit of our invention.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an oil-can, the combination with a can provided with a cover, of a pump-barrel mounted in said can and passing through said cover, a pump mounted in said barrel and constructed to raise oil, a cup surrounding the upper end of said barrel and constructed

to catch the oil raised by said pump, a larger
cup containing said smaller cup and designed
to catch the overflow therefrom, a tube fitting
transverse apertures in said cups, an L-shaped
5 spout rotatably mounted in said tube, and a
housing surrounding the outer end of said
tube, there being apertures in said cover
within said housing to permit the return to
the can of leakage through said tube, sub-
10 stantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set
our hands in presence of two subscribing wit-
nesses.

LEWIS E. MORRIS.
EDGAR H. MORRIS.
CHARLES L. SCHMUCKER

Witnesses:

JACOB L. POFFENBERGER,
FRANK E. STITELEY.