Feb. 7, 1928. **1,658,251**

S. E. NORD

SELF DRAINING OIL RECEPTACLE

Filed March 29, 1927

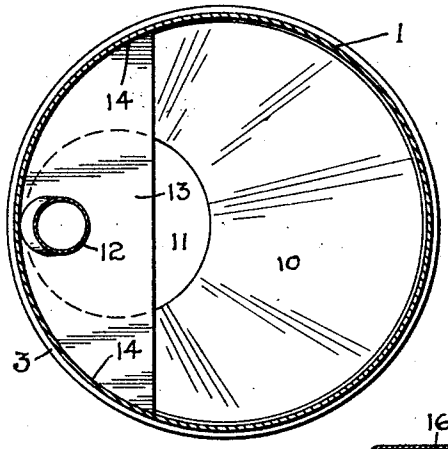


Fig. 2.

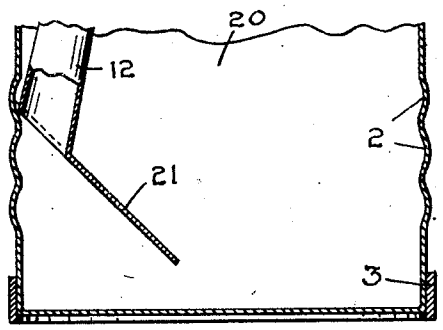


Fig. 3.

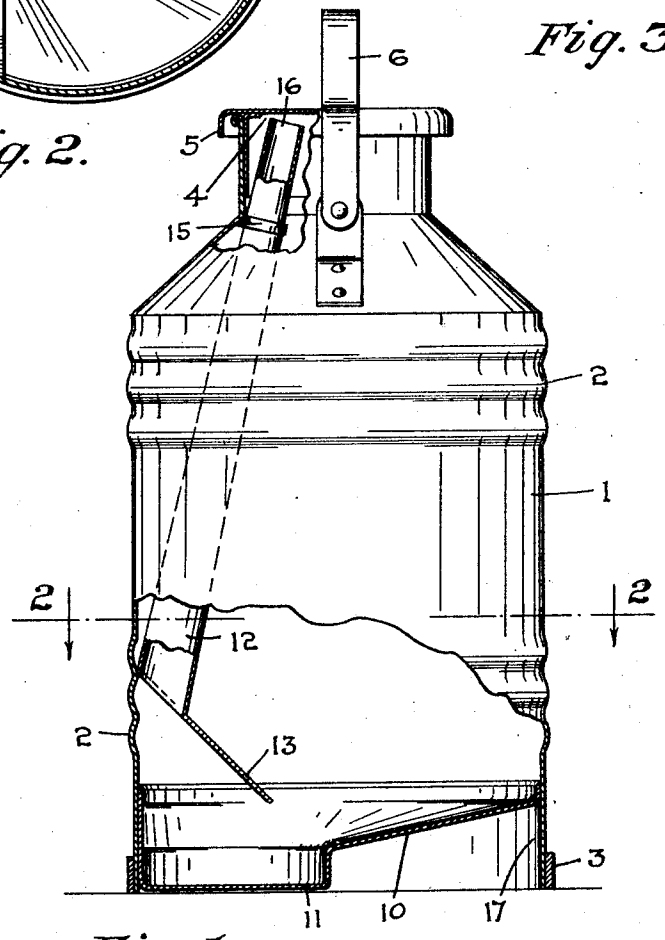


Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SELF-DRAINING OIL RECEPTACLE.

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This invention relates particularly to improvements in receptacles of the variety employed by wholesalers in delivering lubricating oil to retailers. The standard can thus utilized is of five gallons capacity, and in distributing oil therefrom a residue of oil, owing to its viscous nature, remains in the can after pouring, resulting in an average loss to the purchaser of about three-fourths of a pint of oil to the can.

The objects of my invention, generally stated, are, to provide in an oil receptacle, a spout disposed interiorly thereof and so arranged that the residue of oil remaining therein, as heretofore referred to, may be dispensed through said spout by tilting the receptacle in the usual manner for pouring, thereby saving to the purchaser, a quantity of oil that under ordinary conditions would be lost to him, and making it convenient for the distributor in effecting such saving; and, to afford, in said receptacle, a bottom portion sloping in form, and a sump connected therewith and located adjacent the receiving end of the spout, which will facilitate the collection of said residue of oil in the receptacle.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an oil receptacle constructed in accordance with my invention, the same being partly broken away to better illustrate the parts and arrangements thereof;

Fig. 2, a cross section of the same, drawn on the line 2—2, of Fig. 1; and,

Fig. 3, a vertical section of one of said standard cans, broken away, showing said spout, slightly modified in form, as applied thereto.

Referring to the drawing more in detail, 1 designates the body of the receptacle, 2 corrugations therein, which serve to strengthen the body, 3 the base, 4 the mouth and 5 and 6 a cover and handle respectively, all of common construction to be found in such cans, the body, however, being designed to be slightly larger to accommodate the parts to be hereinafter described and permit the can to hold the usual five gallons.

A sloping bottom portion 10 is disposed above the base and merges into a cylindrical cup-like sump 11, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. The spout 12, having at its receiving end a hood 13, which overhangs the sump and is fixedly secured interiorly of the can, as at 14, is supported within the can at said end by the hood, and a band 15, secured to the body, supports the spout within the can adjacent its discharge end, said last-named end of the spout 16, terminating a little below the mouth, and adapted to be enclosed by the cover.

When the can is filled with oil, the spout, hood and said band will take up space equal to the thickness of the metal contained therein, as obviously said spout will also be filled with oil. As these parts are designed to be made of relatively light material, plenty of room will be found in the standard can to carry the same and still permit it to have the required capacity of five gallons, consequently the increased size of the container of the device shown in Fig. 1 over that of the standard make is determined solely by taking into consideration the small extra space taken up by the sloping bottom.

The cover having been removed, the can is emptied of its contents by grasping the handle and tilting the can so that the discharge end of the spout is directed outwardly, the space 17, formed between the base and the periphery of the sloping bottom affording, in cooperation with the adjacent base portion, a convenient handhold for positioning the can for said purpose. When the contents are thus poured, the can is placed on its base and the residue of oil, adhering interiorly of the can, collects in the sump and in a like manner it can be discharged through the spout.

The discharge end of the spout can be readily seen at the mouth of the can, which, coupled with the fact that said handhold makes it convenient to tilt the can in but one way, gives practical assurance that the can in each instance will be emptied in the proper manner and without any special attention from the user.

In Fig. 3, a can, generally designated as 20, of the usual flat-bottomed construction, is shown, with a like spout secured therein in the same manner as heretofore described relative to the can shown in Fig. 1. To accommodate this spout to the flat bottom, the hood appended thereto, designated as 21, is somewhat larger than the hood 13 and extends closer to the bottom of the can, as shown. When said residue of oil collects in the bottom of the can, as is evident, it can be emptied therefrom by tilting the can, the hood 21 serving to direct the oil to the spout.

While I have shown the device as applied to oil cans, it may be made applicable to and installed in barrels or other containers for draining off viscous liquids, hence changes in and modifications of the construction described may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention or sacrificing its advantages.

I claim:

1. A self-draining oil receptacle, comprising a container, a sloping bottom member disposed above the base of the container, a sump communicating with the member, and a spout, for discharging drainings from the sump, secured interiorly of the container, its receiving end having an appended hood overhanging the sump, and its discharge end terminating adjacent the mouth of the container.

2. A self-draining oil receptacle, comprising a container, a bottom member for the container, converging into a sump, a discharge pipe for the sump, fixedly secured within the container, one end of the pipe being flared and adapted to divert drainings from the sump to the pipe when the receptacle is tilted, and the other end of the pipe terminating adjacent the mouth of the container.

SWAN E. NORD.