No. 868,075. PATENTED OCT. 15, 1907.

J. F. CODY.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1906.

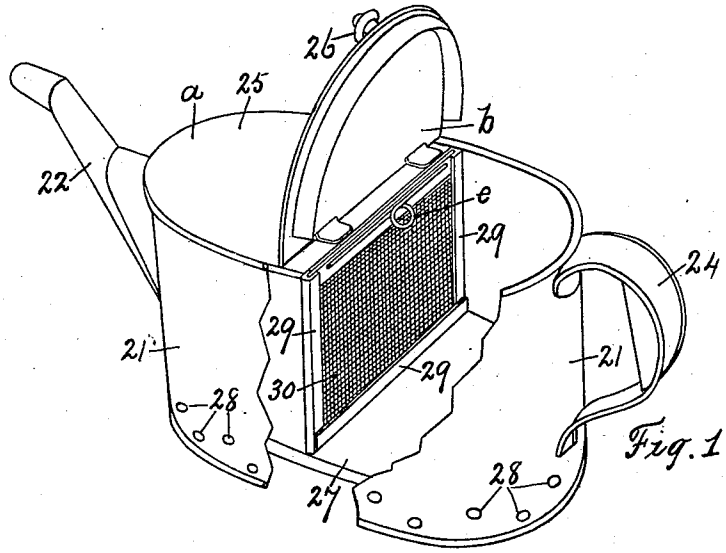


Fig. 1

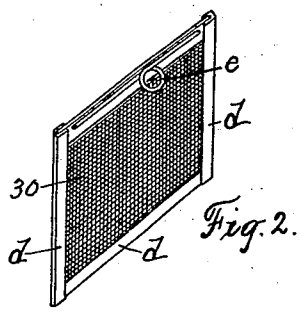


Fig. 2.

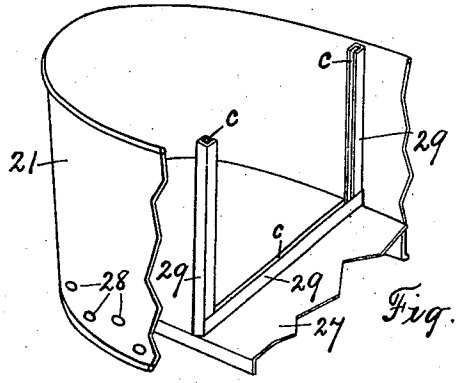


Fig. 3.

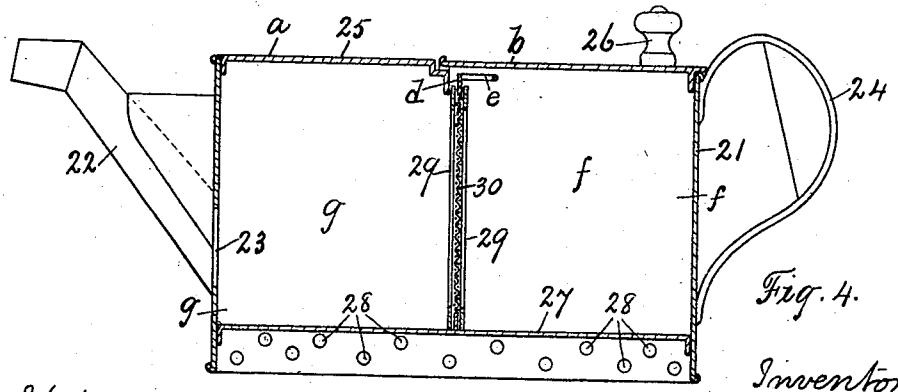


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
I. S. Edmunds
G. Petrie

Inventor
John F Cody
By P. J. Edmunds
Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. CODY, OF LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

OIL-CAN.

No. 868,075. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 15, 1907.

Application filed June 23, 1906. Serial No. 323,156.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. CODY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of London, in the county of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a new and useful Oil-Can, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a receptacle or can for holding oil from which it is withdrawn for use as needed.

The object is to provide a receptacle or can for heating and straining cylinder oil for filling lubricators and oil pumps, in order to prevent dirt, sediment or other impurities which may get into the oil can from passing out with the oil, and also to provide an oil can that may be placed on any suitable heater in order to warm and liquefy the oil contained therein to cause it to flow freely, and at the same time to do this without any danger of the oil carbonizing or baking.

To this end my invention consists of the improved construction and novel combination of parts to attain these objects, as will hereinafter be fully described and claimed.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification wherein,—

Figure 1. is a perspective view of an oil can embodying my invention. In this view the front side of the oil can is partly cut away in order to illustrate my invention more clearly. Fig. 2. is a detail perspective view of the removable strainer. Fig. 3. is a perspective view of a portion of the oil can showing the holder for the strainer. Fig. 4. is a side elevation of the oil can shown in Fig. 1. In this view the can body is shown in section.

In the accompanying drawings:—The numeral 21 designates the can body or the reservoir in which the oil is contained. 22 the discharge spout and 23 an opening in the can body opposite sa d discharge spout.

24 designates the handle, and 25 the top of the oil can consisting of the stationary closed portion, *a*, and the hinged portion or cover, *b;* and 26 a knob secured to said hinged cover, *b*.

27 designates the can bottom which is secured to the can body 21 at a point above the lower edge thereof.

28 designate openings or apertures formed in the sides of the can body below the bottom 27.

29 designate flanges soldered or otherwise secured to the bottom 27 and to the two opposite sides of the can body 21, and in the inner edges of these flanges 29 a groove, *c*, is formed.

30 designates a strainer strengthened by the rim frame, *d*, and provided with the loop or handle, *e*.

The frame, *d*, of the strainer 30 is tightly fitted to the grooves, *c*, between the flanges 29, so that when said strainer is secured in place between said flanges, a perfectly tight joint is formed to prevent the oil passing from the compartment, *f*, to the compartment, *g*, at this point, except through said strainer 30; and the apertures in said strainer are formed of sufficient size to permit the oil when warmed to pass freely through said strainer from one compartment to the other, and at the same time said apertures are sufficiently small to prevent dirt, sediment or other impurities from passing through said strainer 30. Again if the said strainer should become dirty or the apertures choked, it may be readily and easily removed for the insertion of a new strainer, for the repair of the old one, or to be cleaned or to clean out the oil can. And by constructing an oil can with a bottom 27, a short distance above the lower edge of the body 21, and forming openings or apertures 28 in the side of the body 21, below said bottom 27, all danger of the oil contained in said can carbonizing or baking while being warmed or heated is avoided and completely prevented; first because the can bottom 27 is arranged o support the oil above the heater, or because of the air chamber between the heater and the bottom 27 of the can, and because the openings or apertures 28 permit a current of air to flow in under said can bottom 27.

This construction also forms a simple, strong, durable and inexpensive oil can and one the strainer 30 of which may be readily and easily removed to be cleaned or to permit the cleaning of the can.

This can is particularly adapted for heating and straining cylinder oil for filling lubricators and oil pumps, but it may be used with equal advantage in the case of any other oil or liquid to prevent the heavy particles from passing from the compartment, *f*, to the compartment, *g*.

While in the drawings forming part of this specification there is illustrated one form of construction embodying this invention, which is preferred, it is understood that the elements therein shown may be varied or changed as to shape, proportion, and exact manner of assemblage without departing from the spirit of this invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

1. In an oil can, a can body, grooved flanges provided in the interior of said can body on the side walls and bottom thereof, a frame fitting with the grooves of said flanges, a strainer carried by said frame and dividing the chamber of the can body into compartments, the frame and strainer being removable from the grooved flanges, a

stationary cover for one of said compartments, and a hinged cover for the other of said compartments.

2. In an oil can, a can body, grooved flanges provided in the interior of the can body of the side walls thereof, a frame fitting at its ends in the side grooved flanges, a strainer carried by said frame and dividing the chamber of the can body into two substantially equal compartments, the frame and strainer being removable from the grooved flanges, a stationary lid or cover for one of the compartments, and a hinged lid or cover for the other of said compartments.

In testimony whereof, I have signed in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses.

JOHN F. CODY.

Witnesses:
P. J. EDMUNDS,
G. PETRIE.