M. T. & W. C. AXELTON.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1911.

1,028,835. Patented June 4, 1912.

Fig. 1

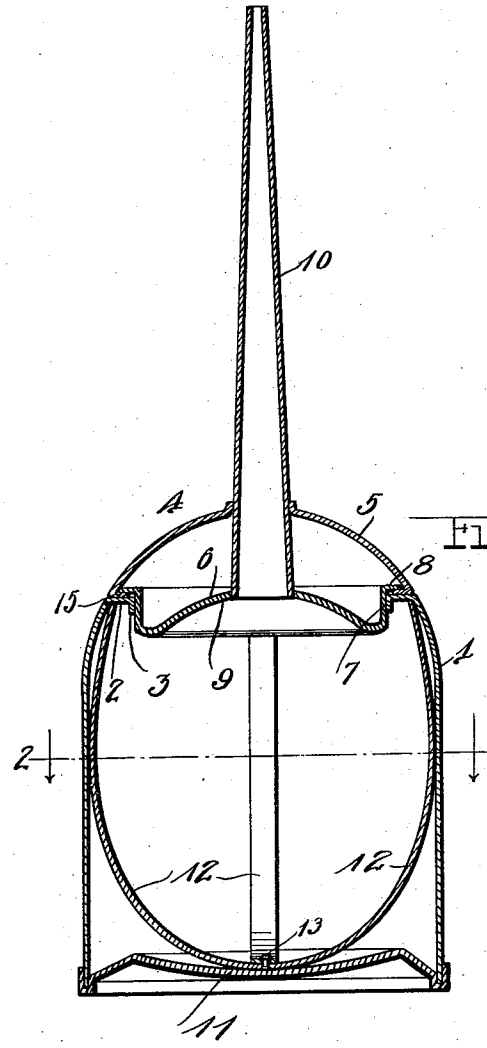


Fig. 2

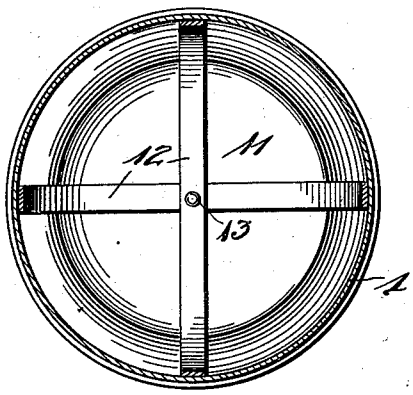


Fig. 3

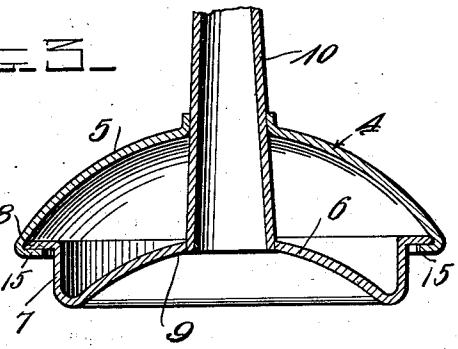
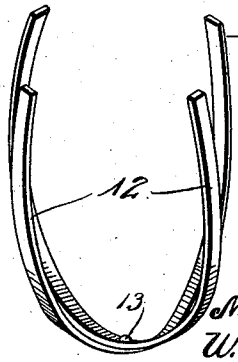


Fig. 4



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OIL-CAN.

1,028,835. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 4, 1912.

Application filed April 27, 1911. Serial No. 623,690.

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 improvements in oil cans.

One object of the invention is to improve the construction of the can shown in United States Patent No. 982,114, granted to us January 17, 1911 whereby a stronger, more durable can is provided and the cost of producing the same is decreased.

Another object is to provide an oil can with springs for bowing its flexible bottom normally outward and rendering said springs removable.

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 is a central vertical sectional view of our improved can; Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same; Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of the cover and spout removed; Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the spring for actuating the flexible bottom.

Our improved can comprises a substantially cylindrical body portion 1 the upper end of which curves inwardly to a slight extent as shown. On the upper edge of the can is formed an inwardly projecting annular flange 2 having on its inner edge an annular downwardly extending right angular lip 3, said flange and lip forming a seat for the top 4 of the can. The top 4 has a convex outer side 5 and convex inner side 6. Around the inner side is formed an upwardly extending annular flange 7 having on its edge a right angular radially projecting lip 8. The outer edge of the lip 8 is engaged with and soldered or otherwise rigidly secured to the edge of the outer side 5 of the top, said edge of the side 5 being preferably turned inwardly as at 15 and clenched into engagement with the edge of the lip 8 as shown. The inner side 6 of the top is depressed or inclined inwardly toward its center as at 9 to form a concave or funnel shaped recess when the can is inverted for use, said recess directing the oil to the discharge spout of the can. The inner concave diaphragm 6, of the top 4, not only performs the function stated but also provides a strengthening arch to securely and rigidly hold the inner oil receiving end of the discharge spout 10. In the outer side 5 and inner side 6 of the top 4 are formed centrally disposed alined openings in which is secured the inner end of the tapered discharge spout 10 of the can. When thus arranged the inner end of the spout will be in the center of the concave recess 9 so that when the can is in use the oil will readily flow into the spout from the body of the can.

The flange 7 of the top is adapted to form a fluid tight frictional engagement with the lip 3 of the can body while the inturned edge 15 engages the flange 2 on the can, said top thus forming a tight closure for the can, which may be readily removed to permit the can to be filled or cleaned. By forming the top with outer and inner sides spaced apart as shown and described a double connection is provided for the inner end of the spout thus firmly securing the same to the can top.

The can is provided with the usual spring bottom 11 which is adapted to be depressed to force the oil from the can in the usual manner. The spring bottom 11 is reinforced by two bowed or substantially U-shaped springs 12 which are crossed and disposed at right angles to each other, as shown. The springs are preferably riveted together at 13 at their point of crossing and when arranged in the can have their looped centers engaged with the spring bottom 11 and their side portions engaged with the sides of the can body. When thus arranged the upper ends of the springs engage under the flange 2 on the upper end of the can body and are thus held in operative engagement with the bottom of the can and will positively project the same after said bottom is sprung inwardly to discharge the oil. The springs when thus engaged with the can may be readily removed when desired. By pivotally con-

necting the intermediate portions of the bowed springs 12 in the manner shown the same can be properly adjusted independently of one another within the body 1 of the can, whereby the expanded springs will yieldingly bear against the inner wall of the body and thereby cause the free ends of the same to movably contact with the annular flange 2 of said body with the connected intermediate portions of the arms in binding contact with the spring bottom 11.

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.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is:

In an oil can, the combination with a body provided with a flexible bottom, and having an annular depending flange at its oil receiving end, a hollow removable top provided with a flange to engage with the upper edge of the body, a circular arched shaped diaphragm forming the lower oil directing wall of the top, an oil discharge spout secured to the central portion of said diaphragm and passing through the upper wall of the top, whereby the spout is rigidly held in position, and means yieldingly disposed between the flexible bottom of the body and the annular flanged portion thereof, said means consisting of arms pivotally connected and adapted for yielding contact with the inner surface of the body with the pivoted connected portions in contact with the flexible bottom.

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

MADEL T. AXELTON.
WILLIAM C. AXELTON.

Witnesses:
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