

PATENTED APR. 10, 1906.

Fig. 1.

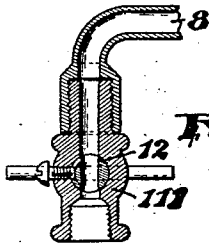


Fig. 3.

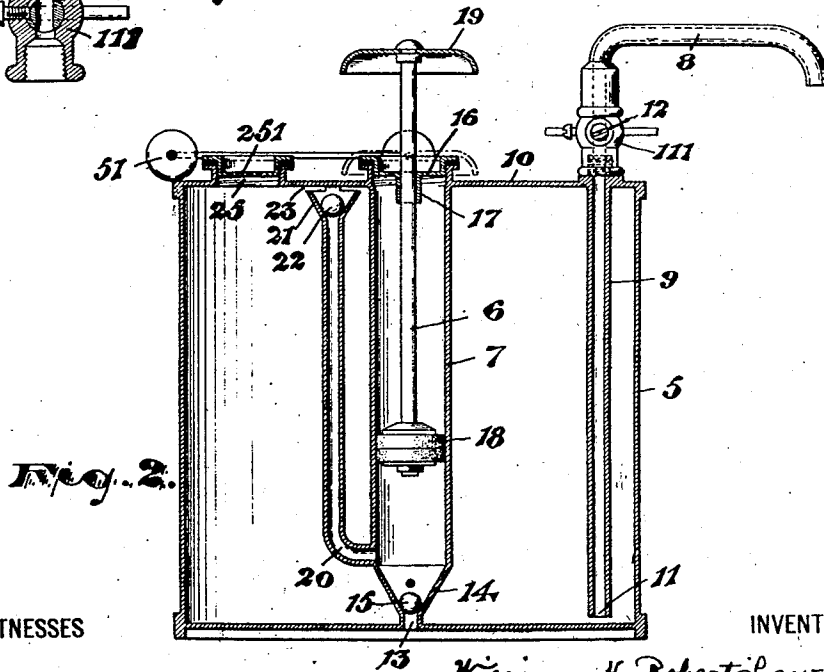


Fig. 2.

INVENTOR:

William H. Robertson,

BY
Charles H. Pell

ATTORNEY.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HY ROBERTSHAW, OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

GASOLENE-DISPENSING CAN.

No. 817,391.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 10, 1906.

Application filed April 29, 1905. Serial No. 257,993.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HY ROBERTSHAW, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at East Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gasolene-Dispensing Cans; and I do hereby 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to numerals of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The objects of this invention are to enable combustible or explosive fluids, such as gasolene, &c., to be stored and dispensed or fed out with greater safety, to provide a dispensing-can of greater convenience of operation and simplicity of construction, and to secure other advantages and results, some of which may be hereinafter referred to in connection with the description of the working parts.

The invention consists in the improved gasolene-dispensing can and in the arrangements and combinations of parts of the same, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth and finally embraced in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a plan of my improved gasolene-can. Fig. 2 is a section taken on line *x*, Fig. 1 and Fig. 3 is a detail section of the spout or nozzle of said can.

In said drawings, 5 indicates the body of a can, which is preferably provided with a handle 51, whereby it may be carried from place to place in any ordinary manner. The said can at one side is provided with a spout 8, which communicates with an internal vertical pipe 9, extending through the top walls 10 of the can and thence downward to a point near the bottom of said can, where the said vertical pipe 9 is open, as at 11, to permit an upflow of liquid or fluid therethrough. At the upper end of said vertical tube 9 the same is threaded at the outer side of the can to receive a valve-body 111, which is threaded with a female thread to receive the threaded upper extremity of the vertical tube 9. The said valve-body is provided with a valve-spigot 12, adapted to open and close communication through the said valve-body, and at its upper end said valve-body is threaded to receive the nozzle 8, which latter may be

turned on said valve-body from the position shown in Fig. 1 to the position shown in Fig. 2. By closing the valve-spigot 12 all communication through the tube 9 and nozzle 8 is positively cut-off, the joints of the valve being ground, and thus made tight to positively prevent a flow.

At the center of the bottom of the can the same is perforated, as at 13, and within the can at said perforation is a cylinder 7, which is at its lower end made funnel-shaped, as at 14, to receive a ball-valve 15, adapted to close automatically with the downward stroke of the piston. At its upper end the said cylinder 7 extends through the top 10 of the can and is thereat provided with a cylinder head or cap 16, centrally perforated and providing a box or bearing 17 for a piston-rod or pump-plunger rod 6. The said rod 6 is arranged in said box or bearing 17 and at its inner or lower end is provided with a piston-head 18 of suitable construction. At the upper outer end of said rod 6 the same is furnished with a handle 19, by means of which the piston or plunger may be vertically reciprocated by hand. At the lower end of said cylinder the same is in open communication with a branch tube 20, which extends upward within said can to a point quite near the top thereof, where the said branch-pipe is funnel-shaped, as at 21, to receive a ball-valve 22.

The funnel is open, as at 23, at its upper end to permit the outflow of air from the branch tube and cylinder into the body-chamber of the can.

The can-body 5 is provided with a suitable supply-opening 25, which is closed with a stopper 251 in any ordinary manner.

In operating the device the said can is filled or partially filled with gasolene or similar fluid through the opening 25, which latter is then closed. The valve 12 of the feed spout or nozzle 8 is in like manner closed, and the liquid is then stored without danger of leakage or evaporation. I prefer to store the said liquid under air-pressure, and to this end after said closures are effected I reciprocate the hand-pump 6 18, and in this manner the air is drawn in through the port or opening 13 in the bottom of the can, and upon a reversal in the movement of the pump-plunger the air within the cylinder 7 is thrown downward and up through the branch pipe 20, the ball-valve 22 opening automatically to permit the air to enter the said main cham-

ber through the passage 23. The ball 22, which is held in the funnel-shaped end of the branch pipe by the contiguous top portion 10 of the can, immediately drops back into position to prevent a backflow of the condensed air. By this method of construction the fumes from the gasoline are prevented from issuing from the can, said fumes being forced to pass two valves before the same can escape; but should there be any escape of said fumes because of clogging or imperfections said fumes are furthermore held in a confined chamber at the bottom of the can, as will be understood by examination of Fig. 2, all of which conduces to safety and economy.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is—

A dispensing can comprising a casing, an outlet-pipe extending from the interior to the exterior of the can, a valve in the outlet,

a pump extending from the top to the bottom of the can and having a plunger therein, a tight closure at the top of the pump between the pump and the can, a narrow neck on the pump extending through the bottom 25 of the can, a ball in the neck of the pump, a pipe parallel with the pump and entering the pump above the neck of the pump, a flaring mouth on the pipe in close proximity to the top of the can, and a ball in the mouth of the 30 pipe, larger in diameter than the space between the top of the pipe and the top of the can.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of April, 1905.

W. HY ROBERTSHAW.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. PELL,
RUSSELL M. EVERETT.