(No Model.)

# C. W. PROCTOR,

## OIL CAN AND LAMP FILLER.

No. 453,913. Patented June 9, 1891.

Fig. 1.

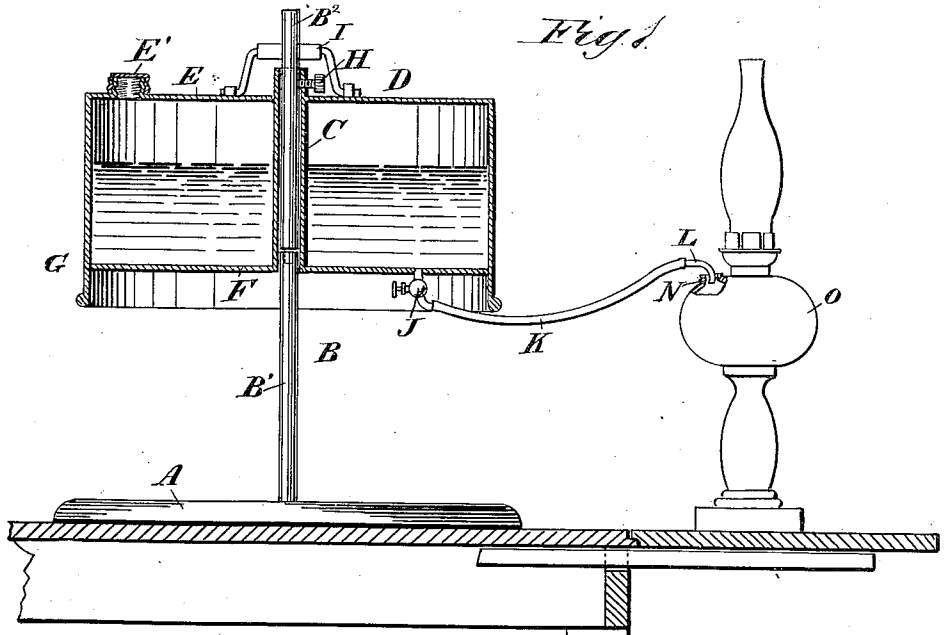
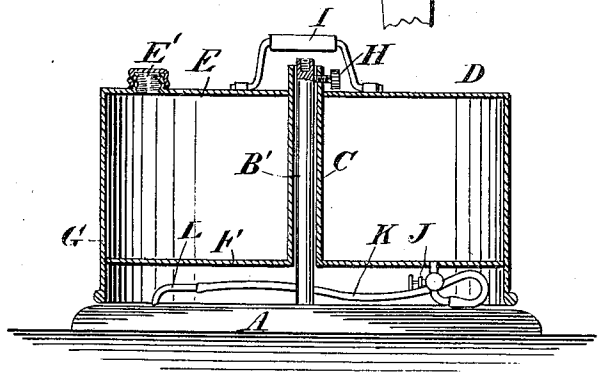



Fig. 2.



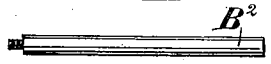




Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

S. McArdle

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

C. W. Proctor

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WM. PROCTOR, OF LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

## OIL-CAN AND LAMP-FILLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,913, dated June 9, 1891.

Application filed March 6, 1891. Serial No. 384,015. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES WILLIAM PROCTOR, of Lake Forest, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Oil-Can and Lamp-Filler, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved oil-can and lamp-filler, which is simple and durable in construction and permits of conveniently filling the oil from the oil-can into the lamp without any waste and without the use of pumps and the like.

The invention consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter fully described, and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of the improvement as applied. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same folded up, and Fig. 3 is a side elevation of one of the extensions or sections of the post.

The improved oil-can and lamp filler is provided with a suitably-constructed base A, on which is erected a post B, preferably made in a number of extensions or sections B′ B², one screwing on the other, as is plainly illustrated in Fig. 1. The post B passes through a tube C, arranged centrally in an oil-can D, the said tube being secured in the top E and bottom F of the said oil-can. The outer wall G of the can extends below the bottom F, and the lower edge of the said wall is adapted to rest on top of the base A, as is plainly illustrated in Fig. 3, so that a space is formed between the bottom F and the top of the said base for the purpose hereinafter more fully described. The oil-can D is fitted to slide on the post B, and is adapted to be secured in any desired position on the said post by means of a set-screw H, screwing in the tube C at its upper projecting end, as is plainly indicated in Figs. 1 and 2.

The top E of the oil-can D is provided with a filling-opening E′, closed by the usual cap, as is shown in the drawings. On the top E is also secured a handle I for conveniently carrying the device about or to raise the oil-can D on the post to any desired position.

In the bottom F of the oil-can D is secured a faucet J, connected with one end of a tube K, made of a flexible material and carrying at its outer end a nozzle L, adapted to be passed into the filling-opening N of the fount of the lamp O to be filled.

When the device is in the position as illustrated in Fig. 2, the tube K, with its nozzle L, is folded into the space between the bottom F and the top of the base A. The oil-can D is in its lowermost position, and all the sections of the post B, except the one of the base, have been removed and placed into the space between the bottom F and base A. The set-screw H is screwed up against the last section B′ of the post B, so that the oil-can D is securely fastened to the said post, and consequently held onto the base A. The operator can now conveniently carry the device about by taking hold of the handle I.

When it is desired to use the device for filling a lamp, the set-screw H is loosened, the oil-can D is slightly moved upward, so as to remove the post-sections from the space between the bottom F and base A, after which the operator screws the sections one on the other, as is plainly illustrated in Fig. 1. The operator then raises the oil-can D to the desired height, and then fastens the oil-can in place on the post B by screwing up the set-screw H. The tube K is then taken from the base A, and the nozzle L is passed into the filling-opening N of the lamp O, the fount of the latter being below the bottom F of the oil-can D. When the operator now opens the faucet J, oil from the can D flows by gravity through the said faucet, the tube K, and nozzle L into the filling-opening N, so as to fill the fount of the lamp. As soon as this has been accomplished, the operator closes the faucet J, folds the tube K back onto the base A, and then lowers the oil-can D by unscrewing the set-screw H, until the lower edge of the wall G rests on the base. The sections are again removed except the last one B′, and placed on the base A, after which the set-screw H is again screwed up, so as to fasten the several parts together.

It will be seen that an oil-can and filling device as described is very simple and durable in construction, prevents any waste of the oil, and can be readily carried about or folded up to take up little space. It will further be seen that no pumps or like devices are employed for forcing the oil from the can to the lamp, and it will also be seen that dust, dirt, or other impurities cannot get into the can, as the latter is closed on all sides.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A portable lamp-filler comprising a base, a post projecting up therefrom, an oil-can having a central vertical tube through which the post passes, a set-screw to bind the post to the can, a handle on the can-top, whereby the can and its base may be lifted, a valved outlet in the bottom of the can, and a filling-aperture in its top, substantially as set forth.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination, with a base and a post secured thereon, of an oil-can fitted to slide on the said post and having its bottom arranged above the lower edge of the oil-can, so that when the latter rests on the base a space is formed between the base and the bottom, means, substantially as described, for fastening the said oil-can to the said post, a faucet secured on the under side of the said bottom of the oil-can, and a tube held on the said faucet and adapted to be folded into the space between the bottom of the can and the base, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination, with a base, of a post secured thereon and made in sections, one screwing on the other, and an oil-can provided with a valved outlet at its lower end having a delivery-tube and a central tube fitted onto the said post and adapted to be secured thereon, the said oil-receptacle having its bottom above the lower edge of its wall, so that when the said oil-can rests on the said base a space is formed between the latter and the bottom of the can, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination, with a base, of a post secured thereon and made in sections, one screwing on the other, an oil-can provided with a valved outlet at its lower end having a delivery-tube and a central tube fitted onto the said post and adapted to be secured thereon, the said oil-receptacle having its bottom above the lower edge of its wall, so that when the said oil-can rests on the said base a space is formed between the latter and the bottom of the can, and a set-screw screwing in the said tube and serving to fasten the oil-can to the post, substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES WM. PROCTOR.

Witnesses:
RICHARD E. PROCTOR,
HENRY LICHTFELD.