(No Model.)

T. W. LIPPINCOTT.

SIPHON OIL CAN.

No. 346,666. Patented Aug. 3, 1886.

Fig. 1.

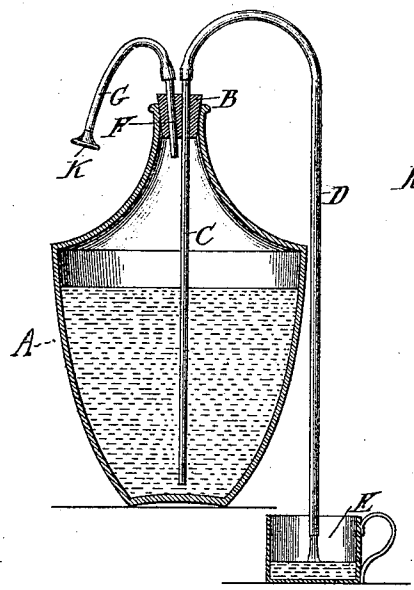
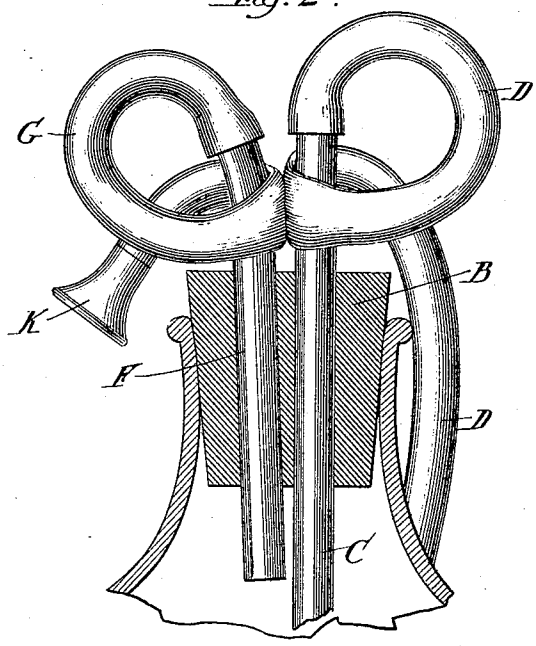


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Frank L. Blanchard
Fred Gerlach

Inventor:
Thomas W. Lippincott
By A. W. Stout
Attorney.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. LIPPINCOTT, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

SIPHON OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,666, dated August 3, 1886.

Application filed May 10, 1886. Serial No. 201,669. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. LIPPINCOTT, of Rockford, county of Winnebago, and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My said invention relates to certain devices or attachments for oil-cans and like reservoirs for oils and other liquids, so constructed and arranged with reference to such vessels that by their use the contents of such vessels may be removed therefrom into lamp-bowls and other receptacles with quickness, convenience, and cleanliness, without waste of the liquids.

My said improvement will be hereinafter fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a central vertical section of a jug and stopper, B, and side views of pipes and other devices connected therewith; and Fig. 2, an elevation of the neck of the jug and pipes, showing how evaporation of the oil or other liquid is to be prevented when the device is not in use in filling lamp bowls.

In the drawings, A indicates the jug; B, the plug or stopper inserted into the neck of the jug, where it is held by friction, it being made of cork or other suitable elastic material, and tapered in form, as shown.

C is a tube extending down through the stopper to near the bottom of the jug, and extending a short distance above the stopper.

F is another tube, extending through the stopper a short distance above and also below the stopper at a slight inclination to tube C, as shown.

G is a flexible pipe, of rubber or other suitable material, the upper end of which is sprung over the top end of tube F, while its lower end is provided with a mouth-piece, K. D is another flexible tube, of like material, sprung over the upper end of the tube C, and it leads into a lamp-bowl or other vessel, E.

The tubes C and F should be made of metal or other material that will resist the action of oil or of any acid liquid that might corrode or destroy them. These tubes should be placed at just such distance apart as to leave sufficient space between them into which the pipes D and G can be closely compressed, as hereinafter specified. These tubes will be held in their positions in the stopper by the elasticity of its material without other fastening.

The theory of the operation of my device is, that when the jug is filled, or partly filled, with any liquid—oil, for instance—and air is forced in upon the liquid by blowing from the mouth—for instance, into pipe K—the liquid will be forced by the air up the tube C into the pipe D, and thence into the lamp F, and when it has begun to flow it will continue to flow without further compression of the air in the jug, provided the lamp-bowl be lower in position than the liquid in the jug; but if the lamp be raised while the flowing is going on to a higher position than the surface of the liquid in the jug, the current will be reversed and the lamp-bowl emptied into the jug again. The tube G having no valve, then so soon as the liquid is started to flowing, either out of the jug into the lamp or out of the lamp into the jug, the pipe G remains open, though it be in a pendent position, as shown in the drawings, and allows free passage of the air both ways. If, however, both pipes D and G were left open when the device was not in use for the transfer of liquid, the liquid in the jug would waste or give offense by evaporation. This is prevented simply and effectually by bending each of the flexible pipes D and G and placing them between the two tubes C and F, and pressing them down into the space between the tubes, and so compressing the pipes as to prevent the passage of either air or vapor either way, as shown in Fig. 2.

It is plain that the perfect operation of my device is secured without the use of valves, stop-cocks, or other complicated parts, and that when not in operation no such parts are needed, evaporation being effectually stopped.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the stopper B and the two tubes C and F, provided, respectively, with flexible pipes D and G, the said tubes C and F placed in such juxtaposition in reference to each other as to leave just enough space between them for the bodies of the flexible pipes to be compressed therein tightly, and to prevent the escape of vapor from the vessel A when required, substantially as described.

THOMAS W. LIPPINCOTT.

Witnesses:
MARTHA C. BUTLER,
MARION H. EICHELBERGER.