

(No Model.)

W. N. GREEN.
OIL CAN.

No. 534,688.

Patented Feb. 26, 1895.

Fig. 1

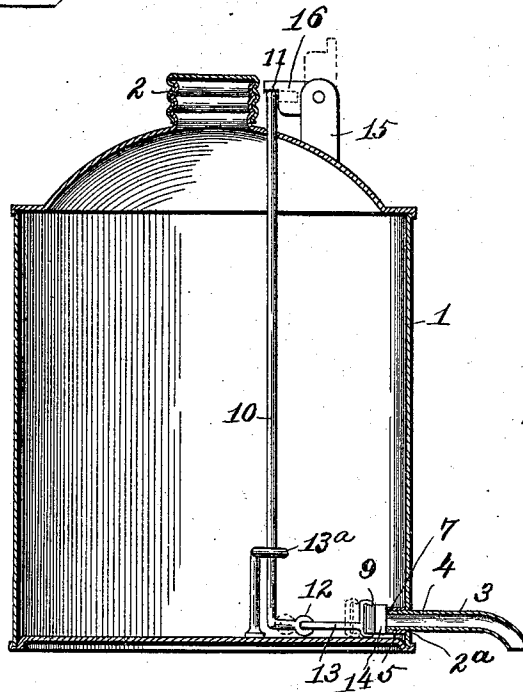


Fig. 2

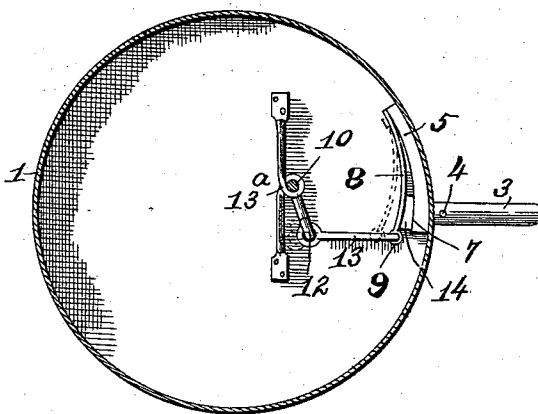


Fig. 3

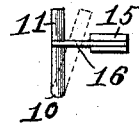
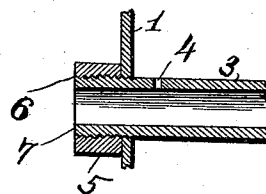


Fig. 4



Witnesses

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WALTER N. GREEN, OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,688, dated February 26, 1895.

Application filed August 7, 1894. Serial No. 519,668. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER N. GREEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-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.

My invention relates to oil cans, and its object is to produce a cheap, simple, article of the character named that prevents evaporation and one that has no projections on its sides to get broken in shipping and from the fact that there are no projections the can may be more closely packed for shipping than it could if it had the projecting spout, &c., and with these objects in view my invention consists in the parts and combination of parts as will be more fully set out in the following description and claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section, showing my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross section of the same showing valve open in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a detailed plan of the lock. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view through the spigot.

1 represents an oil can of suitable pattern; 2, the screw cap thereof.

2^a is the outlet for the can in which is screw threaded the spout 3 which is provided with a vent 4.

5 is a piece of suitable material soldered, or otherwise secured to the side of the can, on the side, which is provided with an opening 6 which registers with the outlet 2^a, said piece of material 5 being provided with a valve seat 7.

8 is a flat spring one end of which is secured to the piece 5 while the other end is bent to form an eye 9.

10 is a rod passing through the top of the can to the bottom thereof the upper end 11 of which is bent at right angles to the main body, while the lower end is similarly bent and formed into an eye 12.

13 is a link secured to the eye 12 of the rod 10 and to eye 9 of the spring 8.

13^a is a bearing, in which the rod 10 works.

Said bearing may be of any suitable construction.

14 is a suitable valve firmly secured to the spring 8 in such position that it is normally sealed upon the valve seat 7 thus keeping the outlet of the can normally closed.

15 is a projection secured to the top of the can, and 16 is a locking lever pivoted thereto, said lever having a cutaway portion in its free end, in which the end 11 of the rod 10 fits.

When the can is shipped the spout 3 is unscrewed and tied or otherwise secured to the can, and the end 11 of the rod 10 is locked by the locking lever 16 against movement, thereby forcing the valve on its seat 7 and closing the outlet 2^a.

When it is desired to get oil out of the can the spout 3 is secured in the outlet 2^a and the locking lever 16 thrown back, thus freeing the rod 10, whereupon the operator presses upon the end 11 thereby turning the rod 10, and pulling the valve 14 off its seat and opening the valve, thus permitting the oil to flow out through the spigot. The bearing 13^a also serves as a stop to prevent the valve from opening too far.

It is important that the spout be provided with a vent for as soon as the valve is closed the pressure of air in said vent will force all the oil out of the spout, whereas, if there were no vent the oil would keep dripping, for some time until the spout is empty. This is the objection with the "faucet cans."

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

1. In an oil can, the combination with a valve secured on the inside thereof of a valve stem the ends of which are bent at right angles, one of which is connected to the valve, while the other passes through the top of the can and serves as a handle to operate the valve; and a locking lever secured to the top of the can, adapted to engage the right angle portion of the valve stem, thereby, locking the valve in a closed position substantially as described.

2. The combination with an oil can, of a combined bearing and stop, secured to the bottom thereof, a valve secured to the side of the can, a flat spring one end of which is se-

cured to the side of the can, a valve seat secured to the free end of said spring, a valve stem each end of which is bent at right angles, the upper end extending through the
5 top of the can, while the lower end works in said bearing, a link connecting the lower end of the valve stem with the flat spring, a spout screw threaded to the can from the outside, a vent in said spout and a notched locking
10 lever pivoted to the top of the can and adapted

to engage the valve stem, thereby, locking the same, all combined and operating as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER N. GREEN.

Witnesses:

F. M. SMITH,

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