(No Model.)

E. E. OERZEN.

TIN CAN.

No. 479,015. Patented July 19, 1892.

Fig. 1.

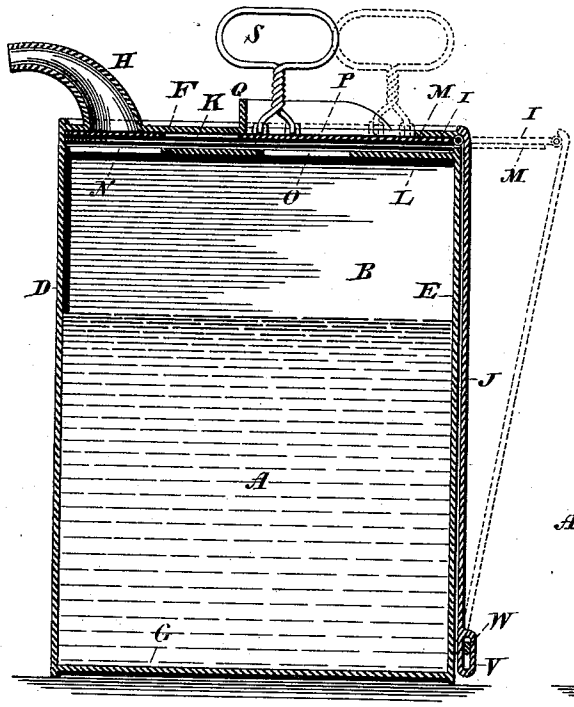


Fig. 2.

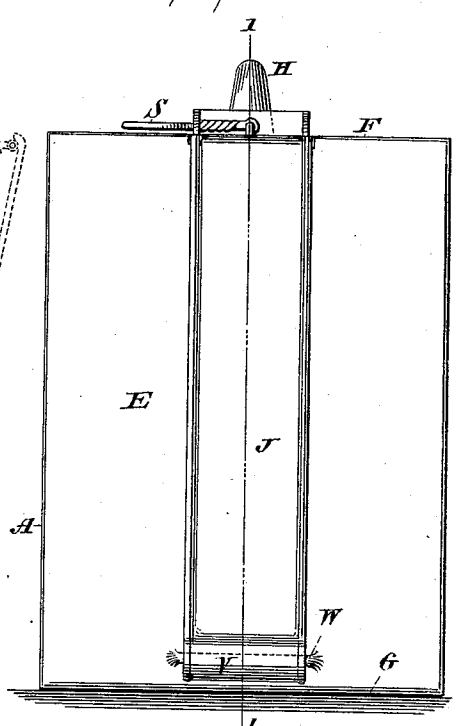


Fig. 3.

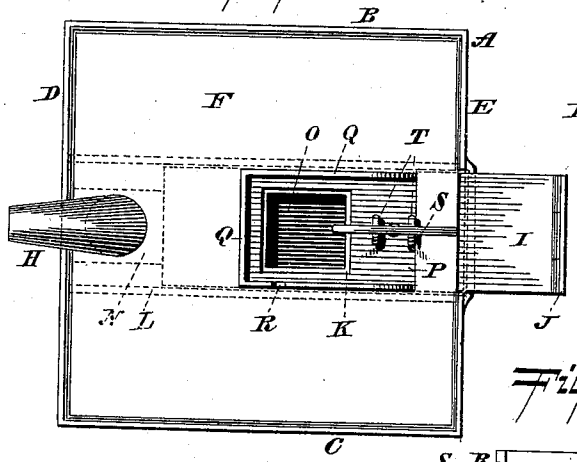


Fig. 4.

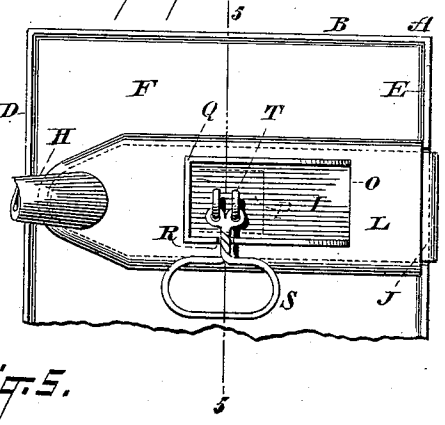
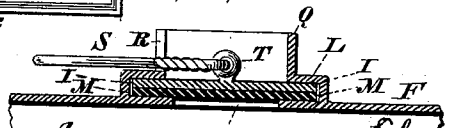


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

Gustave Dieterich.

Ed. D. Miller.

INVENTOR

Eleanor E. Oerzen,

BY

Chas. O'Gill

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELEANOR E. OERZEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TIN CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 479,015, dated July 19, 1892.

Application filed March 23, 1892. Serial No. 426,093. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELEANOR E. OERZEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tin Cans, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in tin cans, and particularly to the class thereof known as "oil-cans;" and said invention consists in the novel valve and handle hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central vertical section through an oil-can constructed in accordance with the invention, said section being on the dotted line 1 1 of Fig. 2, which is an end view of same. Fig. 3 is a top view of the can illustrated in Fig. 1, the slide-valve and handle being shown in their outward position. Fig. 4 is a top view of a can employing a modified form of the invention, and Fig. 5 is a detached section of the same on the dotted line 5 5 of Fig. 4.

In the drawings, A designates the can having the sides B C, ends D E, top F, and bottom G. The sides, ends, and bottom of the can are of the usual construction, and the top of the can is provided with a suitable discharge-spout H, which also may be of any well-known form.

The can, in accordance with my invention, is provided with the slide-valve I and the handle J, said slide and handle being hinged together and adapted to have a simultaneous movement inward or outward, as indicated by full and dotted lines in Fig. 1. The slide I consists of a metal plate of appropriate width, having the aperture K and being mounted in the guide L, secured to the top F either at its under surface, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, or its upper surface, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The guide L extends between the ends D E and is of suitable width and depth to snugly receive the slide I and the layer of cork, rubber, or other packing M, secured to the lower surface of said slide.

The guide L (illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2) is provided with the opening N, in line with the discharge-spout H, and also with the opening O, which when the slide I is in its outward position is in line with the aperture K therein, as illustrated in Fig. 3. The top F of the can is provided with the opening P, as indicated more clearly in Fig. 3, and said opening is surrounded upon three of its sides by the vertical flange Q, provided at one side with the notch R. The top of the slide I within the boundary of the opening P in the top of the can is provided with the hinged handle S, which when the slide I is at its inward position may be utilized as a means for carrying the can or by folding the said handle transversely downward to the position illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 the shank of said handle will enter the notch R of the flange Q and serve to lock the slide I at its inward position. When it is desired that the slide I shall be moved to its outward position, the handle S is turned upward into its vertical position, thus freeing the slide I and permitting it to be moved outward. When the slide I is moved outward, the lower portion of the handle S or the eyes T, to which it is secured, will serve as a stop to prevent any undue outward movement of said slide, as indicated in Fig. 3 and by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The outer end of the slide I is hinged to the upper end of the handle J, and the lower end of the handle J is hinged to the end E of the can adjacent to its lower portion. The lower end of the handle J may be hinged to the lower part of the can-body by any suitable means, and in the drawings I illustrate a loop V on the lower end of said handle and inclosing a wire W, the loop and wire serving as a hinge and permitting a definite vertical movement in the handle J as the latter is pressed outward from contact with the body of the can.

When it is desired to fill the can with oil, the slide I and handle J will be moved to their outward position, as illustrated in Fig. 3, thus leaving the aperture P in the top of the can, the aperture K in the slide I, and the aperture O in the guide L in line with each other and affording an adequate opening through which the oil may be poured into the can. After the can has been filled with oil it may be effectually closed by moving the slide I and handle J to their inward position, the inner end of the slide passing beneath the discharge-spout H, and the aperture K in the slide passing beyond the range of the aperture O and beneath a solid portion of the top

F of the can. As above described, the slide I may be locked in its inward position by merely turning the handle S downward to bring its shank within the engaging notch R provided in the flange Q. When it is desired to pour a part of the oil from the can, it will simply be necessary to turn the handle S upward again and move the slide I and handle J outward, thus freeing the lower end of the discharge-spout H and forming a vent by bringing the aperture K in said slide in line with the apertures or openings O P, formed in the guide L and top F, respectively. When the slide I and handle J have been moved to their outward position, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, the said handle J serves as a very convenient means for tilting the can and supporting the same while pouring the oil therefrom through the discharge-spout H.

An important advantage derived from the construction above described is that the handle J when not in use may be closed flat against the can-body, and thus be out of the way and permit the cans to be packed side by side in the minimum amount of space.

While in the drawings the slide I operates as a valve and constitutes a part of a handle when in its outward position, I do not in every instance limit the invention to the employment of the slide I as a valve, since said slide forms a portion of a novel collapsing handle and is useful as such apart from its functions as a valve. The nozzle or spout H shown in the drawings is of ordinary form and may be substituted by any other form of spout or nozzle desired by the manufacturer of the can.

The embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 4 and 5 differs from that illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 in that the guide L in Figs. 4 and 5 is applied to the upper surface of the top F instead of to the lower surface thereof and the flange Q surrounds the opening therein instead of the opening in the top of the can. The operation of the slide and handle shown in Fig. 4 is the same as that presented in Figs. 1 and 3.

If in either form of can shown the handle J should not be desired, the slide I and handle S would still constitute an operative structure and be useful as a valve and a means for carrying the can and locking the valve in its closed position.

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

1. In combination with a can, the reciprocating slide I, guides therefor, a stop to prevent undue outward movement of the slide, and the handle J, hinged at one end to the body of the can and at its other end hinged to the outer end of said slide I, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with a can having a discharge-spout, the slide I, adapted to close said spout, the guide L, in which said slide is adapted to have its movement, the opening P in the can in line with said slide, the hinged handle S, secured to the slide within the outline of said opening P, and means for locking said slide in its inward position, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination with an oil-can having the discharge-spout, the slide I, having the opening K, the guide L, receiving said slide and having the openings N O, the top F, having the opening P, the handle S, hinged to said slide within the outline of said opening P, the flange Q at the edge of said opening P, and the notch R in said flange, substantially as set forth.

4. In combination with the can having the discharge-nozzle, the reciprocating slide I, adapted according to its position to open or close said nozzle, the guide in line with said nozzle and receiving said slide, and the handle J, hinged at one end to the can-body and at the other end to the outer end of said slide, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. In combination with the can having the discharge-spout, the slide I, adapted to close said spout, the guide receiving said slide, the handle S, secured to said slide, and the handle J, hinged at its upper end to said slide and at its lower end to the can-body, substantially as set forth.

6. In combination with the can having the discharge-spout, the slide I, adapted to close said spout, the guide receiving said slide, the openings through said guide, slide, and can-body, forming a vent and a means for filling the can, and the handle J, hinged at its upper end to said slide and at its lower end to the can-body, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1892.

ELEANOR E. OERZEN.

Witnesses:
CHAS. C. GILL,
ED. D. MILLER.