F. C. CHOW.

OIL RECEPTACLE.

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1,176,653.

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Fig. 1.

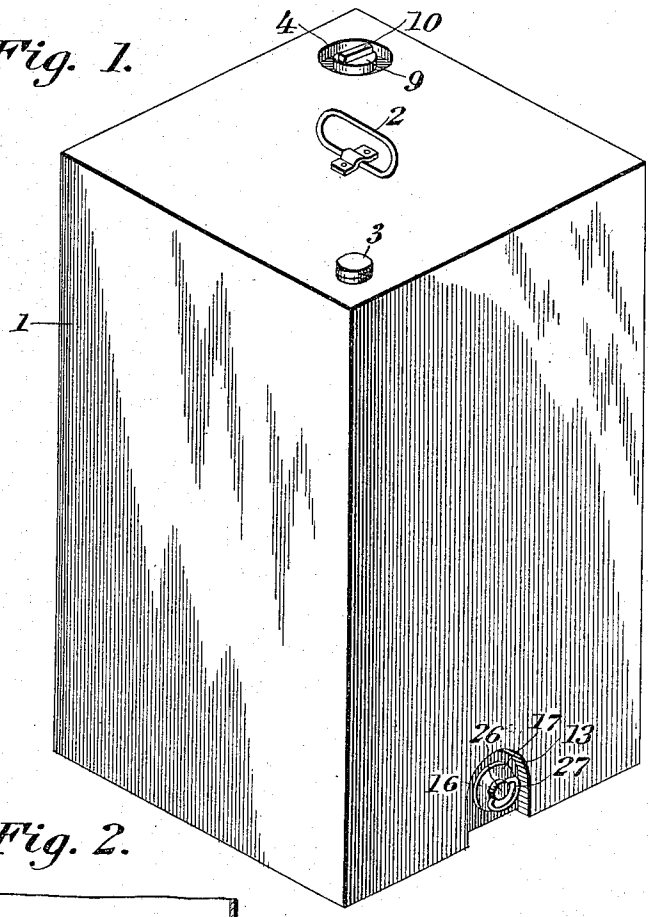
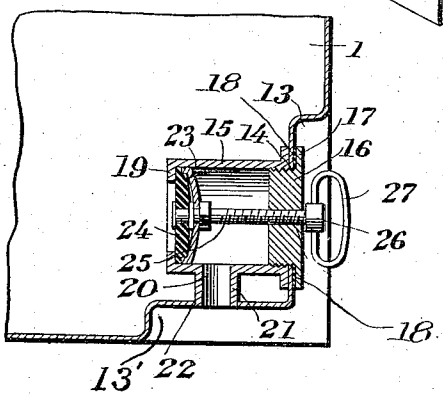


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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OIL-RECEPTACLE.

1,176,653. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 21, 1916.

Application filed August 5, 1914. Serial No. 855,271.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FUNG C. CHOW, a citizen of China, residing at Hongkong, China, have invented new and useful Improvements in Oil-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to an improved receptacle for the storing and transportation of gasolene or similar liquids, being more particularly directed to a means whereby the flow of liquid from the can may be readily regulated and controlled, to provide for utilizing the receptacle as a dispensing can without the assistance of auxiliary means.

The main object of the present invention is the provision of means for controlling the flow of liquid from the receptacle of such construction as to provide against a projection beyond the normal surface of the container in can closing position.

The invention in its preferred form of details will be described in the following specification, reference being had particularly to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the can provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 shows an enlarged sectional detail partly in elevation illustrating particularly the outlet cut off.

With particular reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that I have shown the means as applied to a can of the ordinary commercial type for containing gasolene or the like. I contemplate such means for use in connection with any desired type of container, such for example, as the round or drum type, as well as that shown. In the type of container shown, such as the can 1 there is provided the usual carrying handle 2 and filling opening 3.

At an appropriate point in the can surface, preferably that section of the can which is uppermost when the can is in discharging position, I provide an air vent for the admission of air during the discharge of the liquid from the can. This air vent is constructed by providing an approximately circular depression 4 in the vented section of the can, an appropriate opening (not shown) being formed in the bottom of the depression. A plug 9 is arranged to coöperate with the opening, said plug being provided with a finger gripping rib 10 for convenient manipulation thereof. The essential characteristic of the plug is that its maximum projection beyond the outer surface of the can is less than the depth of the depression 4, so that when the plug is in sealing position the outer surface of the can is unbroken so far as normal projection beyond said surface is concerned.

At an appropriate point in the container for the discharge of the liquid, I form the wall of the container with intersecting depressions, one as 13 being in the side wall and one as 13′ being in the bottom wall. Depression 13 is formed with an opening 14 in the bottom wall of said depression, the opening being of materially less diameter than the depression. A sleeve member 15 is arranged within the can having its bore in registry with the opening 14, a plug 16 being threaded into the sleeve member and having a flange 17 to overlie the bottom of the depression whereby the sleeve member is secured to the container wall. A washer or other packing 18 may be interposed between the flange 17 and the surface of the can to effectively seal the juncture. The inner end of the sleeve member has an inwardly extending annular flange 19, and said sleeve member is further formed intermediate its ends with an outlet port 20 the wall 21 of which communicates with an opening 22 or may extend through the same, which opening is formed in the wall of the depression 13′. A valve disk 23 is slidably mounted within the sleeve member 15, said disk having a suitable packing member 24 carried thereby, and is further provided with a stem 25 passing through the plug 16 and threaded for coöperation with the threaded opening 26 in the plug. The distance between the flange 19 of the sleeve member and the outlet port is such as to permit the valve as an entirety to be positioned wholly in rear of the said port and against the flange, whereby to close the port against interior of the can. The outer or forward end of the stem 25 is provided with a head 26 in which is supported for hinged or swinging movement an operating bail or handle 27.

From the above construction it will be obvious that in the position of the valve against the flange 19 the outlet port 20 is sealed against the interior of the container while with the stem operated to move the valve longitudinally to the position beyond the port 20 with respect to the flange 19,

said port is in open communication with the interior of the container and the liquid will discharge from said container if the vent previously described has been opened. In connection with this construction, it will be noted that the bail 27 is adapted to be turned to one side or the other from the head of the stem and that in this position it will lie within the depression 13 and so avoid any projection beyond the normal plane or surface of the can.

The improved can is extremely simple in construction and little liable to damage in ordinary handling or shipping as no projection whatever beyond the normal surface of the can is resultant from the improved construction. Furthermore the improved outlet prevents waste through spilling or evaporation as the valve must be in closed position in order to stop the full flow, hence the chance of forcing the valve to open position through accident is impossible.

As previously stated, I contemplate the application of the improvements to any type of container and under such circumstances it will be noted that the vent and outlet are to be appropriately and relatively disposed so that when the outlet is in position to discharge from the can the vent will occupy the relatively highest portion of the can.

It is obvious that the opening 3 may if desired be dispensed with and the air vent made to do the duty of said opening by increasing the size of the latter.

What is claimed is:—

A container formed with a depression in a side wall and an intersecting depression in the bottom wall, each of said depressions being formed with an opening, a sleeve member arranged within the container and bearing against the wall of the side depression, the interior of the sleeve alining with the opening in said side depression wall, an outlet from the sleeve in direct communication with the opening in the bottom depression wall, a plug having threaded connection with the sleeve and adapted to fit in the opening in the side depression wall, said plug having a flange to overlie the side depression wall to secure the sleeve in place, a valve operable in the sleeve, and adapted in operative position to close the inner end of the sleeve against the container, a stem connected to the valve and having threaded coöperation with the plug, and a handle connected to the stem for operating the same, said stem being arranged beyond the plug relative to the valve and being movable with respect to the said plug to permit it to be housed within the side depression when not in use.

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

FUNG C. CHOW.

Witnesses:
CHUNG KING SON,
Y. C. CHAN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."