(Model.)

C. H. POND.

OIL CAN.

No. 278,179. Patented May 22, 1883.

Fig. 1.

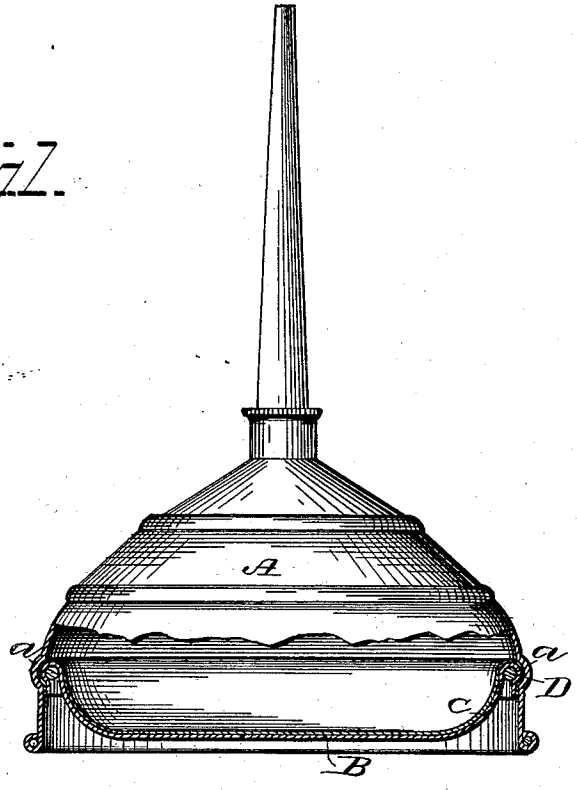


Fig. 2.

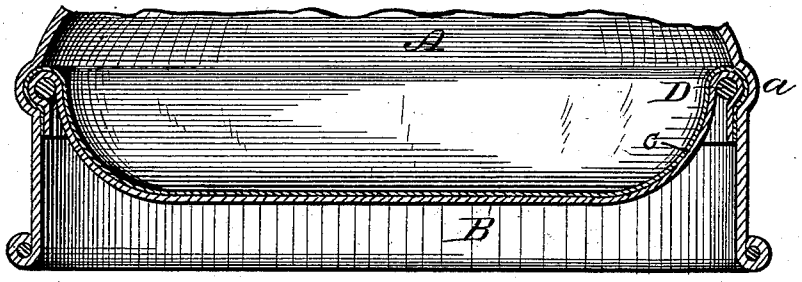
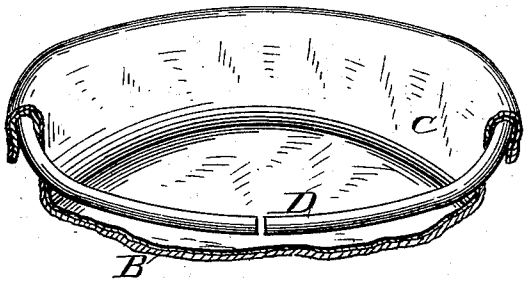


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CEPHUS H. POND, OF KASSON, ASSIGNOR TO ERNEST H. POND, OF MANTORVILLE, MINNESOTA.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,179, dated May 22, 1883.

Application filed October 18, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CEPHUS H. POND, of Kasson, in the county of Dodge and State of Minnesota, have invented certain Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of oilers in which pressure upon the elastic bottom causes the oil to flow, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a can constructed on my plan; and Figs. 2 and 3, enlarged sectional views, showing the manner of holding the bottom in place.

Heretofore cans have been made with metallic bottoms soldered in place and made convex, so as to be elastic. Such soon become set and fail to operate, and it therefore becomes necessary to replace the bottoms or throw away the can. It is to obviate these difficulties that I construct my can as shown in the drawings, in which A represents the body of the can, which may be made of metal struck up in the usual manner, or may be made of glass or other material, as preferred.

A short distance above the base of the can I make an internal recess or groove, *a*, which extends all the way around the body to receive the material forming the bottom, which is held and forced into the groove by a ring, D, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The bottom consists, primarily, of a diaphragm, B, of gutta-percha, leather, or similar substance molded into the desired form, and covered on its interior with a lining of bladder or other membranous substance, C, which is not affected by the oil; or, if preferred, the bottom of the can may be made of paper and coated on its interior with glue. The bottom thus formed has its outer edge turned down all around, as shown, and within this turned-down portion or flange I place a metallic ring, D, which may be made of heavy steel wire, so as to act as a strong spring, it being cut at some point, so as to allow it to be compressed in order to shove the bottom in place. The bottom, with the ring in, as shown, is then shoved up through the open end of the body A until it comes opposite the groove, when the expansion of the ring D will force it into the groove *a* all around and hold it securely in place. The indentation or groove *a* is placed far enough above the base of the can so as not to allow the bottom to touch and wear out.

Thus it will be seen that besides possessing a cheap, simple, and durable can, I have one in which the bottom can be easily removed, and in case it be worn out be replaced by a new one, it being only necessary to remove the ring D from the groove *a*. The oil has little or no effect upon the bladder which protects the rubber, which latter would soon be destroyed and rendered unfit for use were the bladder omitted.

I am aware that oiled silk, bladder, and similar substances have been used as a facing to rubber bottoms for oil-cans to prevent the oil from injuriously affecting said bottoms; and I am also aware that an elastic ring has before been used to retain a flexible covering in the mouth of a fruit-jar, and these features I do not claim, broadly.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is--

The combination, in an oil-can, of a body, A, provided with a groove, *a*, a flexible bottom, B, provided with a membranous facing, and an elastic ring, D, placed within the bottom and serving to press it into the groove *a*, all substantially as shown and described.

CEPHUS H. POND.

Witnesses:
R. A. JONES,
T. H. TITUS.