No. 721,134. PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

T. W. ALEXANDER.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 25, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 2.

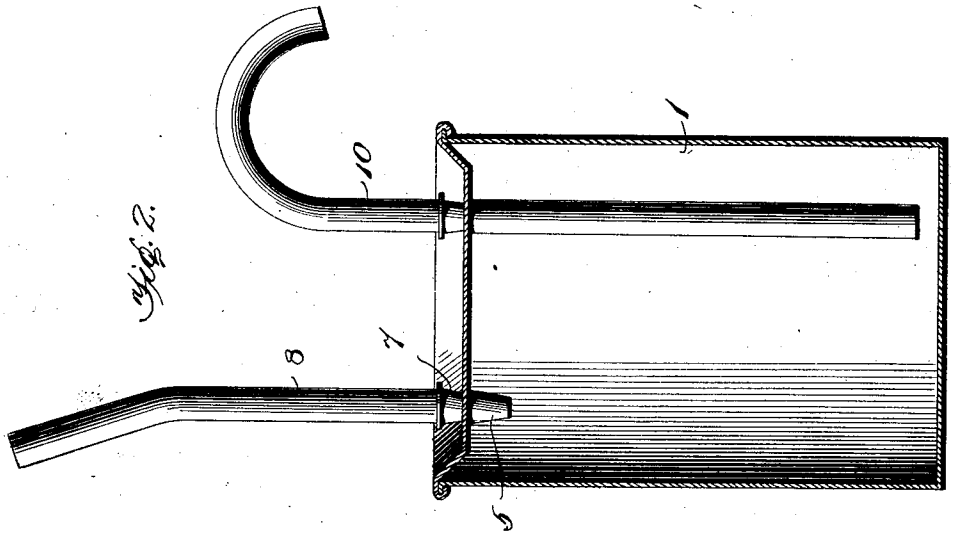


Fig. 3.

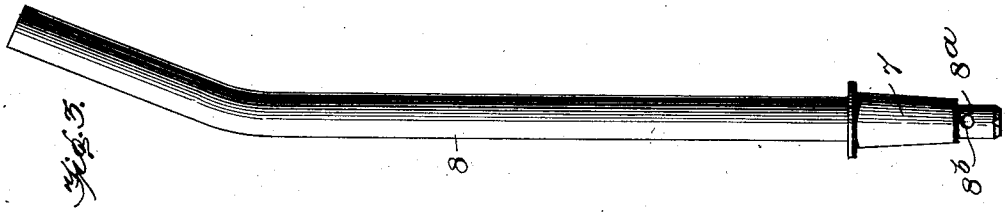


Fig. 1.

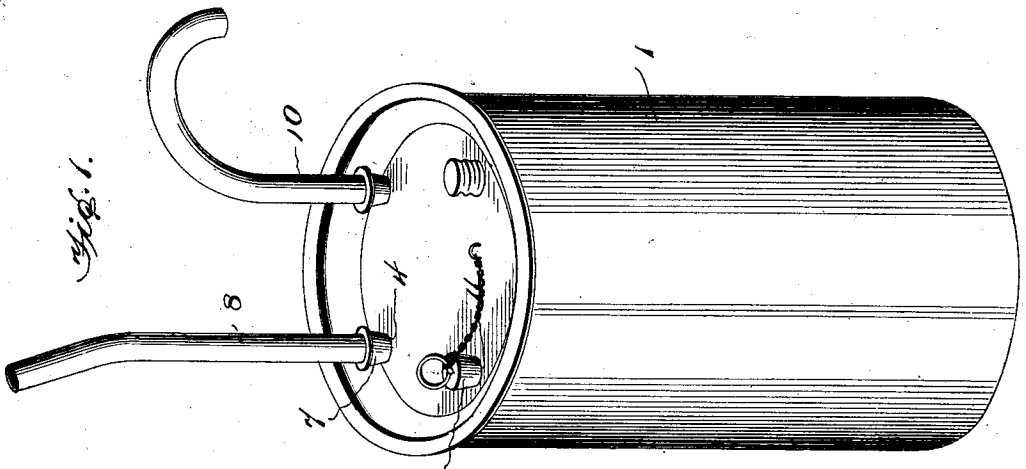
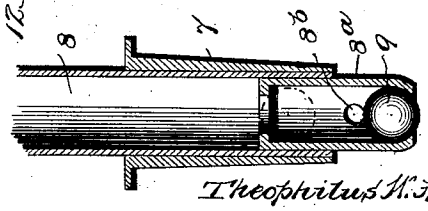


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEOPHILUS W. ALEXANDER, OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,134, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed October 25, 1902. Serial No. 128,797. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEOPHILUS W. ALEXANDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Burlington, in the county of Des Moines and State of Iowa, 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 improvements in oil cans or tanks wherein air-pressure is employed for forcing the liquid from one vessel to another—as, for example, from an oil-can to a lamp.

The objects of my invention are to simplify the construction, reduce the cost of manufacture, and to promote the efficiency of the device and the convenience of the operator.

The invention broadly consists of a blowpipe having a valve arranged in the lower end thereof which will close by back pressure of the air forced therethrough from the opposite end.

It further consists in detachably combining said tube with an oil can or tank and in providing said tube at its lower end with a sleeve or stopper, preferably of tapering form, adapted to fit within a thimble of corresponding form or construction secured in the top of said can.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the preferred embodiment of my invention, and in which like reference characters designate similar and corresponding parts, Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved oil can or tank. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the blowpipe, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through said blowpipe.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is a tank having a top provided with the usual opening for filling the can. Said top is provided with an opening 4, having secured around the edges thereof a depending (preferably tapering) thimble 5, adapted to receive a correspondingly-formed stopper or sleeve 7, secured upon the lower end of a blow-tube 8. Also secured to the lower end of said tube is a valve 8^a, which is preferably of tubular form, having one or more ports 8^b opening just below the end of the blowpipe. The sum of the areas of said ports, if there be more than one, or the area of a single port, however, should preferably not be as great as the area of the opening in the base of the valve. Within the valve-cage is a ball 9, formed of any suitable metal, adapted to seat above said lateral ports, and thereby close the valve, but normally adapted to rest in the lower portion of said valve below said ports. Said valve is preferably crimped at the lower end to retain said ball within the valve-cage when it descends below said ports. This can or tank is also provided with a discharge-tube 10, which preferably has its upper end goose-necked and its lower end arranged near the bottom of the can. Another opening 11 is arranged within the top of said can and provided with a stopper 12, the purpose of which will hereinafter appear.

In using my device the air is forced through the blowpipe into the can proper to create a pressure upon the upper surface of the oil or contents of the can, said air being forced through the lateral ports 8^b into the can, the valve 9 resting upon the crimped lower end of the tube 8. The pressure thus introduced into said can will of course be exerted to effect the lifting or forcing of the oil up through the discharge-tube 10 into a receptacle or vessel for its reception. The operator having secured the desired air-pressure within the can may cease to force more air into the can, whereupon the air-pressure will force the ball-valve up and seat it above the lateral ports 8^b, thereby preventing escape of air through the blowpipe. As the delivery of the oil or contents continues the air-pressure will gradually decrease and finally allow the valve to drop below the ports 8^b and lodge in the lower end of the blowpipe. If, however, the receptacle in the operation of being filled becomes full before all the compressed air is expanded, this superfluence of air may be liberated by withdrawing the cork or stopper 12, thereby stopping the flow of the oil from the discharge-tube 10.

My invention provides a device of simple construction which will be efficient in use and which may be operated with ease. The blowpipe having the valve at the lower end

thereof may be readily detached from the can for the purpose of cleaning the valve should it become inoperative in consequence of some obstruction in the valve or other cause.

I am aware that changes may be made in the details of construction and arrangement of parts herein shown and described, and I therefore reserve the right to make such modifications as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

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

1. In a device of the character described, the combination, with a receptacle or can, of a blowpipe having lateral ports above its lower end and a valve-seat located interiorly of said blowpipe above said ports, said blowpipe having inward projections at its extreme lower end, and a ball-valve arranged in its lower end and adapted to rest upon said projections when pressure is delivered through said pipe, the air passing through said ports into the receptacle, and after the blowing operation, said valve being again adapted to rest below said ports.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination, with a receptacle or can having a thimble arranged around an opening in the top thereof, of a blowpipe having a sleeve arranged upon its lower end and fitting into said thimble, said sleeve having inward projections at its extreme lower end and lateral ports above said lower end, said sleeve also having a valve-seat above said ports, and a ball-valve adapted to rest upon said inward projections when the air-pressure is being delivered through said ports into said can, and, upon the removal of the blowing pressure, again adapted to rest upon said lower inward projections.

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

THEOPHILUS W. ALEXANDER.

Witnesses:

E. CHANDLER,

L. G. KELLSTEDT.