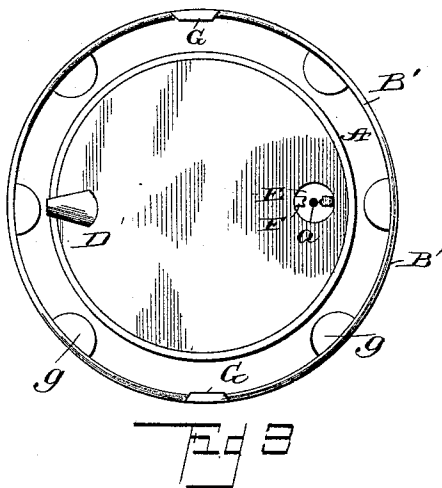
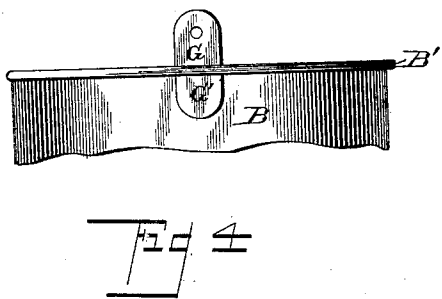
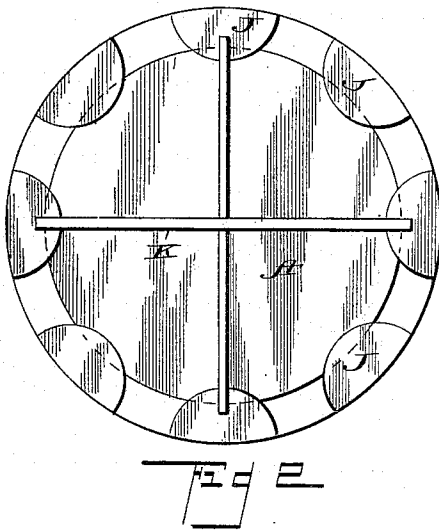
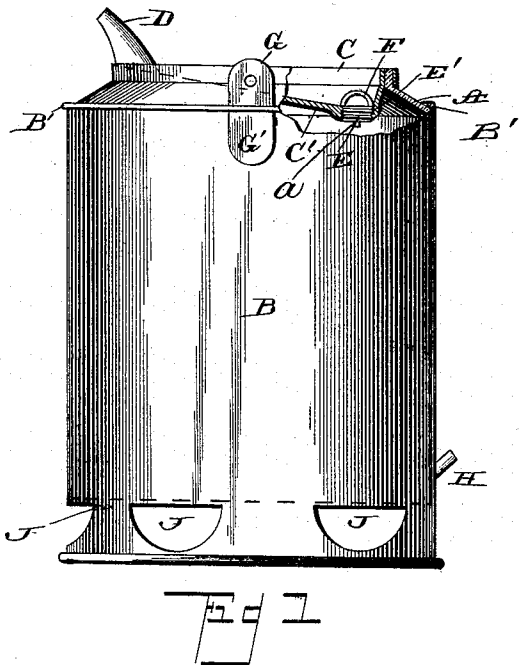


(No Model.)

F. E. HEINIG.
OIL CAN.

No. 496,121.

Patented Apr. 25, 1893.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK E. HEINIG, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,121, dated April 25, 1893.

Application filed March 11, 1892. Serial No. 424,614. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK E. HEINIG, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, have invented new and
5 useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in
10 portable oil cans, being particularly adapted for use in that style of cans in which a glass or porcelain jar is held within a sheet metal jacket, and consists in certain peculiarities of detail construction, all as hereinafter more
15 particularly set forth and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the annexed drawings similar letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the views, wherein Figure 1 is a side elevation of a can provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view. Fig. 3 is a top
20 plan-view, and Fig. 4 is a view of a portion of the top portion of the jacket, with the can removed.

On examination of the drawings it will be seen that —A— is a glass oil holding jar; —B— is a metal jacket surrounding the same; —C— is a sheet metal top secured to the top
25 of the jar at the upper flange thereof.

—D— is the pouring spout from which oil is
30 poured.

—E— is a concave, perforated, and screw-threaded stopper closing the orifice through which oil is poured into the can; —F— is the
35 handle attached to said stopper, used to turn the same in screwing the same in and out; —a— is a perforation in said stopper; —C'— is the inclined bottom of the cap —C— leading on a continuous incline from the pouring
40 spout, at the highest point, to said filling orifice, at the lowest point, in said cap.

—G— is the bail attaching ear, to which is attached the bail used for carrying the can; —G'— indicates the portion of the jacket
45 from which said ear —G— is cut, and —B'— is the wire at the top which is used as a reinforcement to strengthen the top edge of the metallic jacket surrounding the glass jar.

—H— is a handle or loop attached at the
50 side near the lower end of the jacket; —J—J— are portions of the jacket —B— which are cut out and turned in toward the center of the jacket circle beneath the bottom of the jar to form supporting ears upon which said

jar may rest while in said jacket, and hold
55 the same at the proper elevation above the bottom line of said jacket, and —K— are strips soldered, or otherwise secured, to the said ears —J— so as to effectually prevent
60 the weight of said jar and contents straightening out said supports and permitting said jar to drop from its proper position in said jacket.

In the manufacture of oil-cans the holding
65 vessels of which are made from glass it is important that the glass jar shall be properly protected against breakage and also that the oil shall not be permitted to pass between the jacket and the glass jar, and thence pass out
70 and soil the clothing of the user, &c. To that end I have made the can shown in the annexed drawings in which the jacket is made from sheet metal, from which are stamped
75 the ears —J— and —G—, leaving all of them attached to the jacket at one edge only so as to permit them to be bent into the required
position while still connected to said jacket. This construction permits the entire jacket
80 being formed in one piece in an ordinary press by means of dies provided for the purpose, so that upon connecting the reinforcement
wires at top and bottom the jacket will be complete, ready for shipment upon addition
of the handles —H—.

The cap —C— is formed and attached separately to the top flange of the jar or not at
85 the option of the manufacturer, and the style of top may be used with the jacket or not as deemed most desirable, though I prefer to unite the two in one can as the top shown
90 possesses meritorious features not heretofore used.

In forming the tops I make them with the usual attaching flange for encircling the top
95 flange of the glass jar, and form the top cap —C'— in the form of an inclined plane on a continuous incline from the flange nearest the pouring spout to the opposite side thereof
at which point I provide a filling orifice —E—, which is depressed entirely below the plane
100 of the cap —C'— at its lowest point, and is provided with a screw-threaded collar —E'— which fits into said orifice and also lies below the lowest plane of the cap —C'— so that the
natural flow of the oil in all cases will be into
105 the jar through the filling orifice, and thus dispensing with a funnel in filling the jar.

Fitting into the collar I provide a concave

stopper—E"—which is provided with corresponding screw-threads and, when in position, will also lie below the plane of the cap—C"—, and I also provide a small perforation in the bottom of said stopper—E"—so as to permit any oil which may be admitted thereto passing into the jar where it properly belongs. To make this concave stopper convenient for handling I provide it with a handle projecting above the same, as will be seen in the drawings.

I have found it advantageous to place the pouring spout and filling orifice at opposite sides of the center of the top, as by that arrangement I provide a nearly unbroken top from which the oil will not be accidentally spilled while pouring from the can, as is very frequently the case where the filling orifice is located at a point about in the center of the top, and, owing to the fact that the orifice is located at the side opposite the pouring spout the orifice is never choked with oil and is consequently always open to provide a proper vent for the jar while pouring oil therefrom.

Though I reinforce the top and bottom edges of the can jacket with the wires as shown, the top wire may or may not be used to hold the can in position in the jacket as may be desired. If so desired the jacket may be formed so as to fit closely around the jar and the wire—B'—be held within the circle of the jacket by folding the sheet metal in and around the wire, but this, in my improved can, is not necessary, and the wire—B'—may as well be on the outside of the jacket as the ears—G— which are cut from the body of metal of which the jacket is made, are turned first in and then bent upwardly, thus forming a shoulder which is sufficient to hold the glass jar in proper position at its top end, so that said wire is only required as a reinforce to the sheet metal composing the body of the jacket.

Upon placing the jar—A—in the jacket—B—the supporting ears—J—J—are turned inward beneath the jar—as best shown in Fig. 2—and form a flexible support for the jar at its bottom, and the natural resiliency of the sheet metal composing the jacket is sufficient to free the glass jar from danger of sudden jars incident to setting it down after using.

As an additional support for the jar I provide the strips—K—K—, one or more as may be desired, which strips are secured at each end to one of the ears—J—J—and assist in properly supporting the glass jar in its proper position, and prevent the possibility of said ears—J—being accidentally turned down and allowing the glass jar to escape.

In some instances it is desirable to provide the upper end of said jacket with ears other than the ones to which the carrying bail is attached, and in such cases the said ears are bent in at the top in the same manner as said ears for the carrying bail and caused to lie

flat against the top of said jar or they may be bent in from the under side as are said carrying bail ears and then flattened against the jar, so as to assist in securing said jar in position, this being specially desirable in cases where said wire—B'—is placed on the outer side of the sheet-metal jacket and said upper ears will be found to be a better way for securing the top of the jar than would be the wire lying inside of the jacket.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In an oil can, the combination of a glass body, a sheet metal jacket surrounding the same, supporting ears stamped from said jacket near the bottom end thereof and bent in under said glass body to support the same, of cross pieces secured at each end to one of said supporting ears and, in combination therewith, forming an elastic support therefor substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of a vessel with glass body incased in a sheet-metal jacket, of ears stamped from said jacket and bent in above said glass body at the top, and supporting ears stamped from said jacket near its lower end and bent in under said glass body to form supports therefor at top and bottom and prevent vertical movement of said glass body within said jacket, substantially as and as described.

3. The sheet metal top provided with filling orifice and a pouring spout located at opposite sides of the center of said top and running in a continuous incline from said orifice at the lowest point to said pouring spout at the highest point in said top, in combination with a screw threaded collar held entirely below said filling orifice, and a concave, perforated, stopper with corresponding screw-threads closing said orifice and also lying entirely below the plane of said top when in position, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In an oil-can, the combination of a glass body, a sheet-metal jacket surrounding the same, a sheet metal top raised at one side of the center, a pouring spout located at said raised portion, and depressed on a continuous incline nearly to the opposite flange, in combination with a filling orifice at such lowest point, a screw-threaded collar secured in said orifice in such position as to lie entirely below the plane thereof, a concave perforated stopper closing said orifice and provided with a screw thread corresponding to the screw-thread of said collar, and provided with a raised handle secured to said stopper, substantially as and for the purpose specified and shown.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 2d day of January, 1892.

FREDERICK E. HEINIG.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK H. GIBBS,
F. C. GOODWIN.