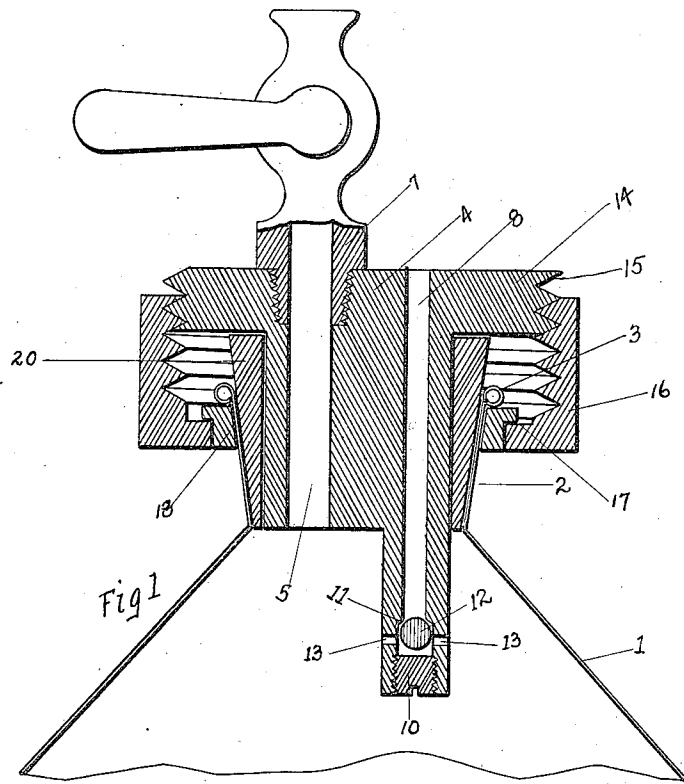
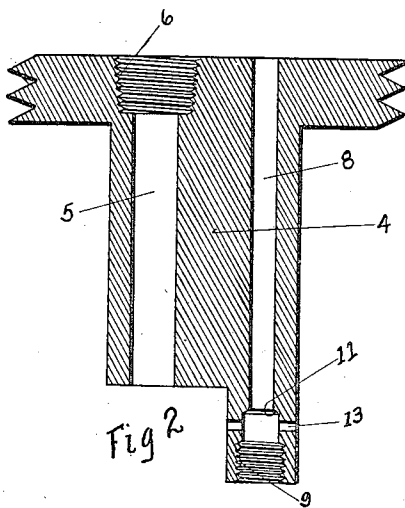
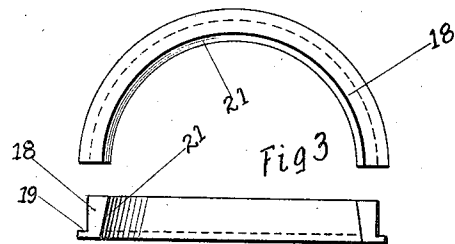


O. F. SEILER.
OIL CAN ATTACHMENT.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 22, 1917.

1,278,764.

Patented Sept. 10, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



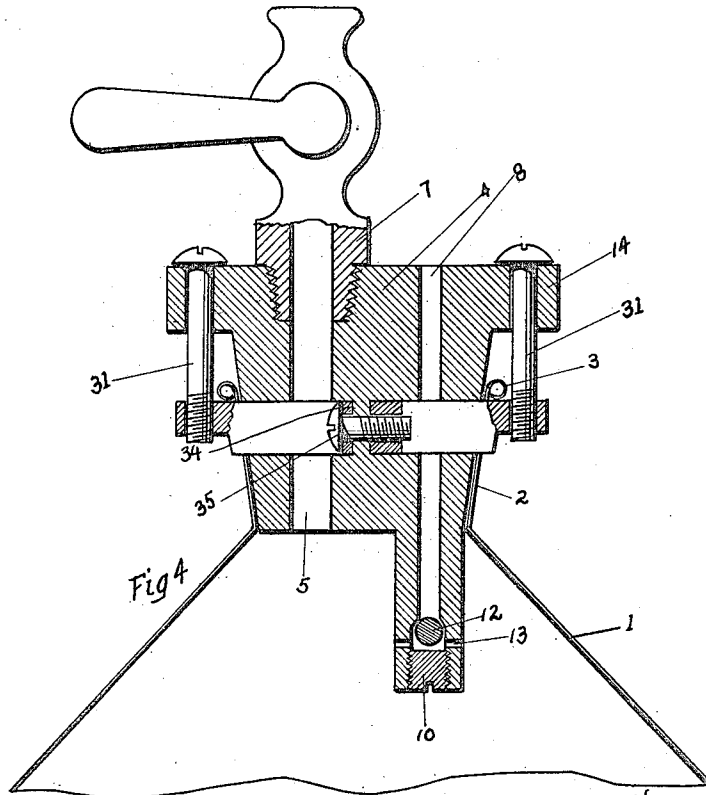
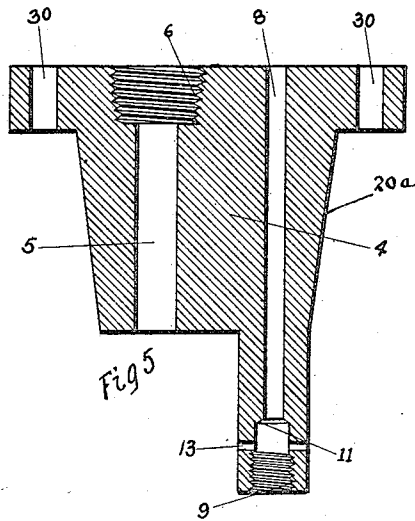
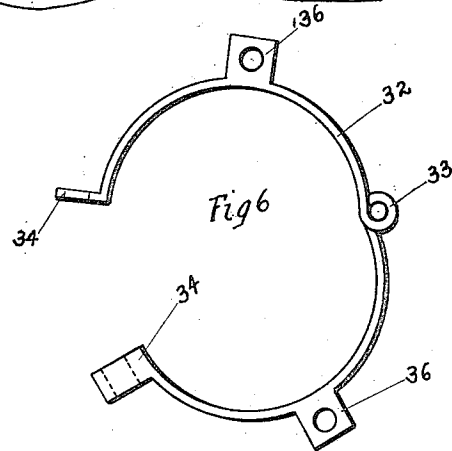
Inventor *Oscar F. Seiler.*
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR F. SEILER, OF LOCKLAND, OHIO.

OIL-CAN ATTACHMENT.

1,278,764.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 10, 1918.

Application filed January 22, 1917. Serial No. 143,562.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR F. SEILER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lockland, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Can Attachments, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to attachments for oil containers whereby it is possible to secure a faucet and air inlet in the preferred form of the invention to the standard type of oil shipping container. The device to be described, it will be understood, while shown as attached to a can of one certain type, can be secured to a large range of different sorts of cans without large structural modification.

Oil is generally shipped in cans which have an expanding neck surrounded on the top by a flange, and stopped by means of a cork or the like. To pour oil out of these cans is a difficult operation because it will spurt out in uneven quantities, hold back in case of slow flowing oils and suddenly let go, splash considerably in pouring out in easy flowing oils. The cans are heavy and must be lifted and inverted to pour and then righted up to stop the flow.

The particular object of this invention is to provide in connection with means for securely holding it to a can constructed along the general lines above noted, an attachment including a faucet and an air inlet to permit of a flow out of the can through the faucet. When such is provided, it can be understood that the can may be set on its head on some convenient holder and the oil flow controlled by the faucet.

It is also designed to have an air inlet which is extremely simple in construction and operation, and can be quickly and easily assembled. Then again the faucet passage, air passage and valve are all made in one piece which is simple and cheaply manufactured. This faucet and air valve device could be used in various ways as well as in connection with my securing means, but is specially adapted for use in such connection.

The objects above mentioned and other

advantages to be noted I accomplish by that certain construction and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter more specifically pointed out and claimed.

In the drawing,

Figure 1 is a vertical section through the device.

Fig. 2 is a like view of the core or passage-way member by itself.

Fig. 3 shows in bottom plan and elevation the one half of the split ring device.

Fig. 4 shows a modified faucet and air inlet device in vertical section, mounted in a different manner in the can mouth.

Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the modified device with the attachment parts removed.

Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the securing or attaching means for this modified device.

In the drawing, 1 is the can and 2 the neck thereof, said neck having a rolled edge or flange 3. This is the type of can which is most often used for shipping of oils of all kinds and grades, where fairly small quantities are ordered. As stated, they come closed with a cork in the mouth of the neck, or closed by some other means and have no way of emptying the contents except tilting the vessel bodily.

There are two modifications of the device shown in the drawing. In Figs. 1 to 3, the device comprises a core 4, in which is the oil passage 5, the same opening into a screw-threaded socket 6 at the upper end. Into this socket screws the faucet 7, which can be of any type desired.

Running parallel with the oil passage is the air passage 8, which terminates in a threaded socket 9 at the lower end into which screws a plug 10. The passageway is broadened above the screwthreaded portion and beveled to form a seat 11 for a ball valve 12. Between the threaded portion and the ball seat there are provided the air holes 13, 13, which are positioned so that when the ball valve is against the plug the air will be able to pass through the main passage and through the air holes into the interior of the can.

The core has the flange 14 around the top which is provided with threads at the edges as at 15. These threads are to be engaged by a large nut 16, which said nut has an

inwardly extending flange 17 at the lower end. There are two half rings 18 (Fig. 3), which are set around the neck of the can. These half rings have flanges 19 which en-

5 gage the flange on the inside of the nut.

On the inside of the neck is placed a tapered socket piece 20 which has an internal diameter of a size to fit the main body of the core. The half rings are tapering at

10 21 so as to lie against the flaring neck of the can.

As so constructed, it can be seen that to mount the attachment in the desired can, the nut is first dropped over the neck and the

15 half ring portions dropped into engagement with the flange on the nut and underneath the bead or rolled flange on the neck of the can. The socket piece is dropped into the neck of the can and the core set into the

20 socket piece.

When the nut is screwed up onto the core, this will draw the half rings upwardly and the tapered socket piece downwardly. The half rings will be securely held behind the

25 flange on the neck of the can, and the entire attachment will be rigidly in place with a minimum of chances of leakage because of the clamping down of the tapered socket piece. If desired, a gasket could be placed

30 between the socket piece and the flange on the core, but this has not been shown, as it is thought unnecessary.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4 to 6, there is no nut which is used for attachment

35 purposes. The core has beside the oil and air passages and the ball valve as in the first modification described, the bolt holes 30 through which pass screws or bolts 31. The core is tapered at 20° to take the place of the

40 tapered socket piece 20.

Instead of the nut and the half ring portions as in the first modification, a clamping collar 32 is provided, the two semi-circular parts of which are hinged together at 33 in

45 any desired manner. At the open end of the collar the two parts thereof are provided with lugs 34, which are engaged by a screw or bolt 35 to clamp the collar around the outside of the neck of the can beneath the

50 rolled flange thereon.

This collar has the lugs 36, 36, extending laterally therefrom, and these lugs receive the ends of the screws 31 extending down from the flange of the core. The device in

55 this instance is thus mounted in place by setting the collar over the neck of the can beneath the flange thereof, clamping it around the neck of the can and screwing the core to the collar by means of the screws.

This device is perhaps easier to attach, but the first form shown is believed to be the stronger and more lasting. These devices can be used over and over again with new containers of oil, being simply taken off the

65 old can and replaced on the new.

Even heavy oils will pour fairly well through the faucet in this device, as the air valve or ball check will rise from its seat by suction when the faucet is turned on, and will flutter to and fro rapidly while the

70 pouring is going on. I have found that no spring is necessary to hold this ball to its seat, as it will naturally fall there to prevent any liquid from escaping, and will rise off its seat to open up the air holes to the

75 main air passage upon the slightest suction. The tapering sockets and collar or rings will give plenty of allowance for variation in the size of the necks.

It will be understood that the failure to

80 mention various mechanical equivalents which might be substituted for the details of the above constructions, is not desired to act as a limitation to the claims that follow, since it is desired that this failure be not

85 construed so as to limit the application of the doctrine of equivalents to these claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

90 1. In an attachment for oil cans having a flaring neck with a bead thereon, the combination with a core member having a horizontal external flange extending beyond the flaring neck, and having an oil passage and an

95 air vent therethrough, and a faucet secured therein, with said core having a depending neck portion to enter the mouth of the can, of a retaining member expanded to engage under the bead of the flaring mouth, and a

100 sleeve member provided with an internal flange to engage under the retaining member, said horizontal flange on the core and said sleeve provided with engaging devices whereby the attachment may be rigidly

105 clamped and held in place in the mouth of the can.

2. In an attachment for oil cans having a flaring neck with a bead thereon, the combination with a core member having a horizontal

110 external flange extending beyond the flaring neck and having an oil passage and an air vent therethrough, and a faucet secured therein, with said core having a depending neck portion to enter the mouth of the can,

115 of a retaining member expanded to engage under the bead of the flaring mouth, and a hollow nut provided with an internal flange to engage under the retaining member, and having screwthreaded engagement with the

120 flange of the core member, whereby the attachment may be rigidly clamped and held in place in the mouth of the can.

3. In an attachment for oil cans having a flaring neck with a bead thereon, in combination with a core member having a horizontal

125 external screwthreaded flange, and an oil passage and an air vent therethrough, with a socket at the upper end of the oil passage and a faucet secured therein, said core hav-

130

ing a depending neck portion to enter the mouth of the can, with a tapered socket piece on said neck portion to fit the flaring mouth of the can, of a retaining member expanded 5 to engage under the bead of the flaring mouth, and a hollow nut provided with an internal flange to engage under the retaining member and having screwthreaded engagement with the screwthreaded flange of the core member, whereby the attachment 10 may be rigidly clamped and held in place in the mouth of the can.

OSCAR F. SEILER.

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