Perkins & House,

Oil Can,

No. 48,585, Patented July 4, 1865.

Fig: 1.

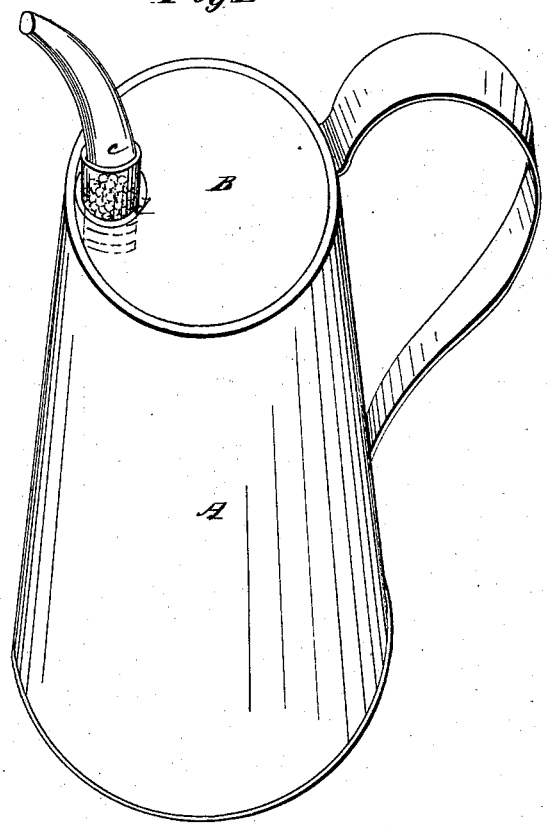
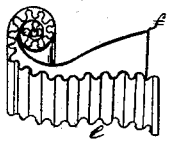


Fig: 2.

Fig: 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. PERKINS AND MARK W. HOUSE, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **48,585**, dated July 4, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN M. PERKINS and MARK W. HOUSE, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans that effectually prevent flame communicating with the contents of the can, and the accidents dependent upon such communications; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, to wit:

In the drawings the same letters refer to the same parts in all the figures.

The nature of our invention consists in placing within or covering the opening of the can with a corrugated metal plate, the corrugations to be placed longitudinally with the current of the liquid when poured from the can *e*.

Figures II and III show the corrugated plate.

The width of the corrugated plate or plates is dependent upon the coarseness or fineness of the corrugations. This plate, when fitted to the can, forms a series of passages that the fluid has to traverse that are so small that flame cannot pass through them.

In order to prevent the corrugations from falling into one another, and thereby destroying the regularity of the openings or passages, we place a strip of plain metal, *f*, beside the corrugated plate *e*, and coil the two strips, corrugated and plain, either concentrically or eccentrically around until the required size is obtained to fill or cover the opening of the can. We make the corrugated plate *e* three-eighths to one-half inch wide, and from six to ten corrugations to the inch. The plate that is corrugated to form the passages can be wider than one-half inch, and the corrugations coarser than six to the inch, and be safe. They can also be narrower than three-eighths of an inch, provided they are made fine in proportion. When thus constructed these fine passages made by corrugated metal have the same effect in resisting the flame as wire-gauze, and have this advantage over it, that the openings can be made much larger and be equally safe; consequently they are not liable to be closed up by gummy oils or foreign substances.

In the drawings, A, Fig. I, is the body of the can; B, the top, to which the base *d* of the screw-connection *c* is firmly attached. The corrugated-metal plate *e*, Figs. II and III, and plain metal strip *f*, are coiled up and inserted in the ferrule-like base of the spout C, forming a series of minute passages that admit the ready flow of liquids, and yet so fine and long that flame cannot go through them.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Forming passages with corrugated metal plate or plates, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

JNO. M. PERKINS.
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Witnesses:
A. J. MARVIN,
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