

No. 676,767.

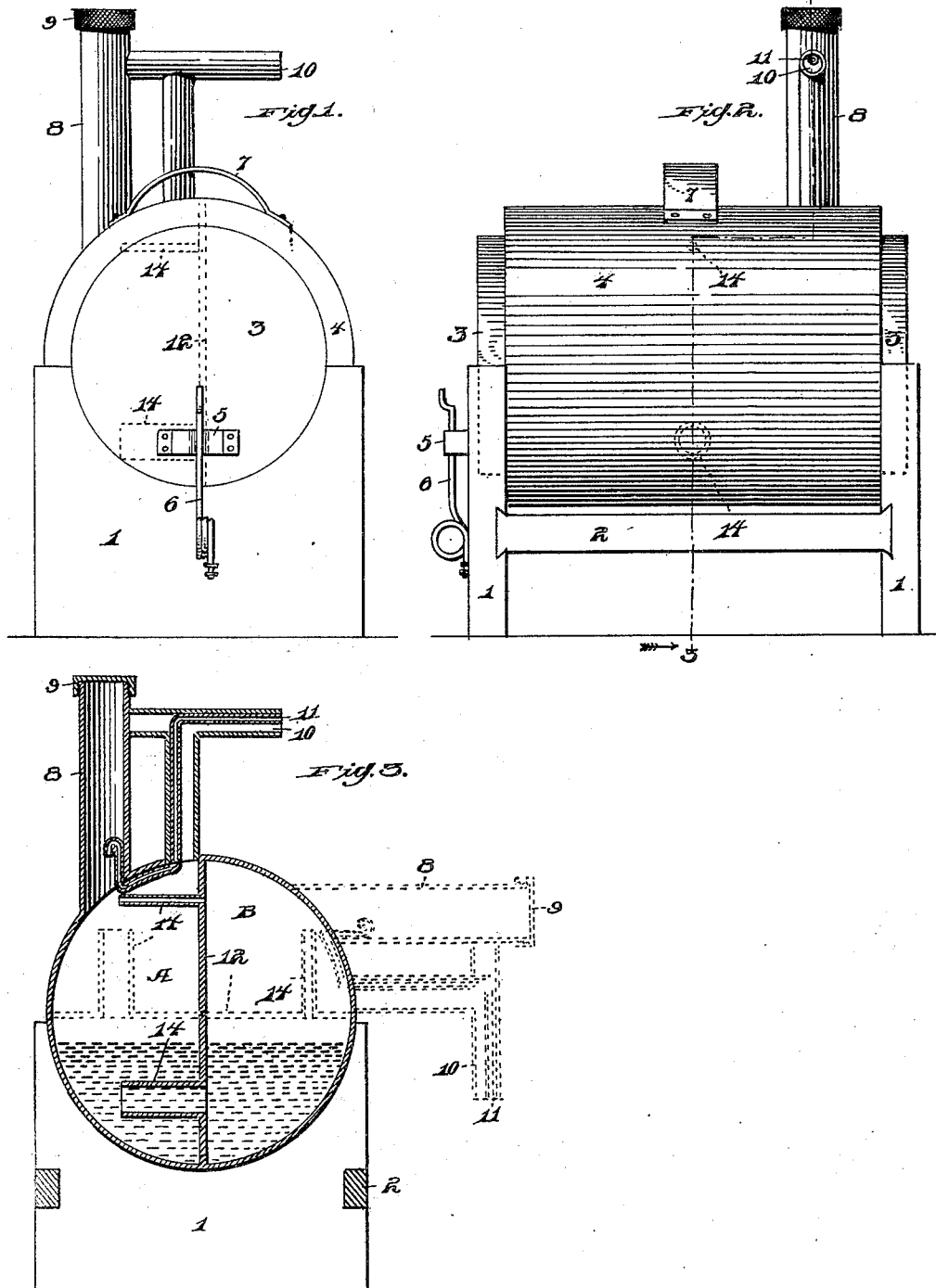
Patented June 18, 1901.

W. X. OWEN.

OIL CAN.

(Application filed Mar. 2, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

L. P. Hoffman
E. E. Potter

Inventor.
William X. Owen.

By
S/H Court & Co *SEELY'S*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM X. OWEN, OF MINERALRIDGE, OHIO.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 676,737, dated June 18, 1901.

Application filed March 2, 1901. Serial No. 49,576. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM X. OWEN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Mineralridge, in the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in oil-cans, relating particularly to that class of filling-cans which are adapted to be partially rotated to bring the discharge-spout within the vessel to be filled
15 and in position where the oil will flow readily from the can.

Briefly described, the invention comprises a can or receptacle for holding the oil, with a stand or support in which the can is mounted
20 in a manner to permit the half-revolution of the can to bring the discharge-spout into position where a vessel may be filled from the can, means for feeding air into the body of the can to cause a ready flow of the oil, and
25 a dividing-partition within the can, with ports through the partition, as will be hereinafter more fully described and explained.

In describing the invention in detail reference is had to the accompanying drawings,
30 forming a part of this specification, and wherein like numerals of reference will be employed for designating like parts throughout the several views of the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an end view of my improved
35 can. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

The support in which the can is rotatably mounted comprises a pair of standards or
40 housings 1, connected the one to the other by a cross piece or brace 2, which may have its ends dovetailed into the standards or housings, as shown, or connected thereto in any suitable manner. Each housing or standard
45 is provided with a semicircular seat to receive bosses 3, formed on the ends of the can 4, these bosses operating in the semicircular seats when the can is turned toward either side of the standards or housings.

50 The can is held stationary by means of a clip 5, connected to one end thereof, which is engaged by a spring-arm 6, connected to

one of the housings or standards. A suitable handle 7 is connected to the periphery of the can 4 to manipulate the latter, the can being
55 also provided with a filling-spout 8, closed by a cap 9, as shown. A discharge-spout 10 communicates with the interior of the can near the filling or inlet, this discharge-spout being substantially L-shaped in form and braced to
60 make same rigid by connecting to the filling-spout, as shown. An air-inlet tube 11 is arranged within the discharge-spout and extends inwardly into the same, into the can, and upwardly into the filling-spout, where it
65 is curved or bent over in gooseneck form. This termination of the air vent or tube prevents the oil from entering the same as the can is tilted over to bring the discharge-spout into position for use.

The can is divided throughout its length by
70 a central partition 12, which besides strengthening the can also prevents the weight of the oil within the can being suddenly shifted within the same as the can is rotated to bring
75 the discharge-spout into position for use. Communication is established, however, between the two compartments formed by the partition by means of tubes 14, carried by the
80 partition.

Assuming the can to be but about half filled with oil, as shown in Fig. 3, it will be observed that as the same is rotated to bring the discharge-spout into the position shown in dotted lines only a small portion of the oil
85 then within chamber A will flow into chamber B, the remainder of the same being retained in chamber A by the partition, and consequently flows toward the outlet. When the can is nearly empty, the tilting of the
90 same in the opposite direction will permit the oil contained in chamber B to flow over into chamber A, so it may be discharged through the discharge-spout.

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

1. An oil-can having bosses on each end and rotatably mounted on said bosses, a filling tube or spout communicating with the
100 interior of the can through the periphery, a discharge-spout communicating with the interior of the can through its periphery, an air tube or vent extending into the interior of

the can through the discharge-spout and terminating within the filling tube or spout, and a central partition dividing said can into two compartments, substantially as described.

- 5 2. An oil-can having bosses on its ends and mounted to rotate on said bosses, means for holding said can in a stationary position, a filling-tube communicating with the interior of the can through its periphery, an L-shaped
10 discharge-spout communicating with the interior of said can through its periphery, a vent or air-tube extending into the can

through the discharge-spout and terminating within the filling tube or spout, a partition centrally arranged within said can, and tubes 15 carried by said partition for establishing communication between the two compartments of the can, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM X. OWEN.

Witnesses:

JOHN NOLAND,
A. M. WILSON.