2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. & W. J. CLARK.

OIL CAN.

No. 185,626. Patented Dec. 26, 1876.

Fig. 1

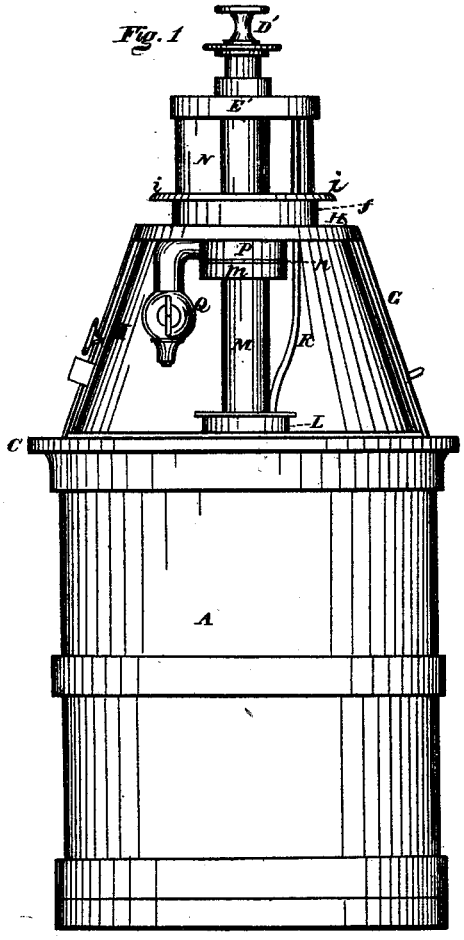


Fig. 2

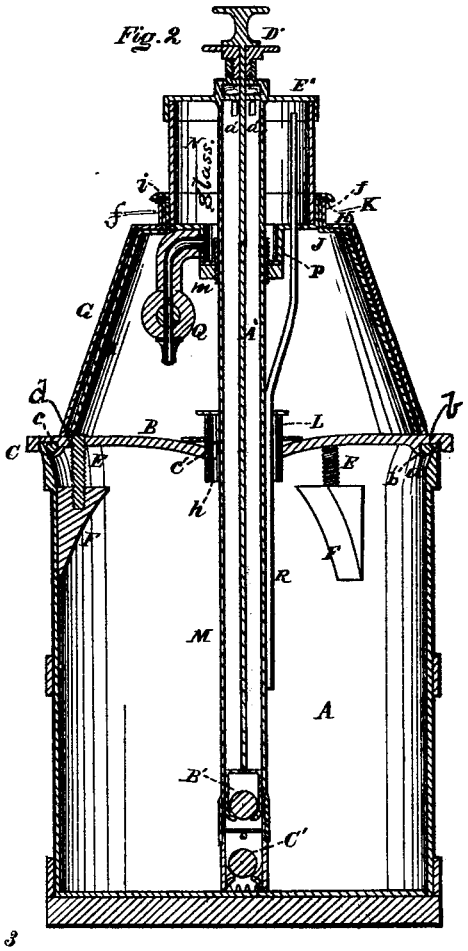
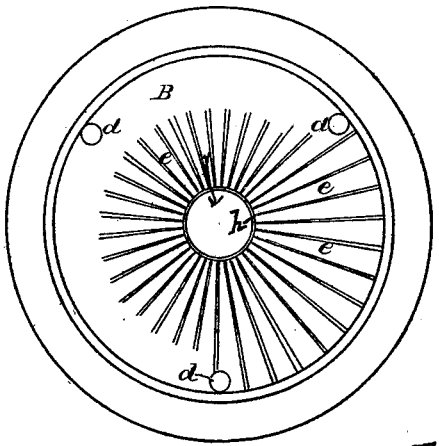


Fig. 3



Witnesses

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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OIL CAN.

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Fig. 4

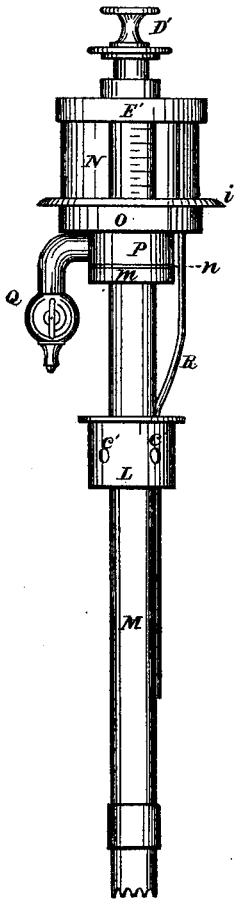


Fig. 7.

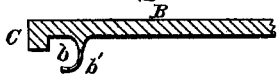


Fig. 5

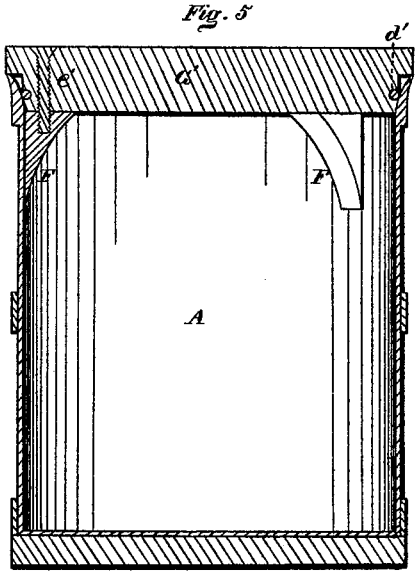
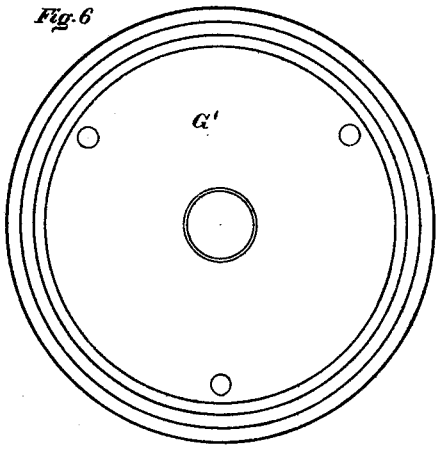


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. CLARK AND WILLIAM J. CLARK, OF SALEM, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **185,626**, dated December 26, 1876; application filed April 1, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WM. H. CLARK and WM. J. CLARK, of Salem, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil Cans or Tanks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the can. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the inside. Fig. 4 is a view of the pump detached from the can. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the body of the can. Figs. 6 and 7 are detached sections.

Like letters refer to like parts in the several views.

This invention is a safety can or tank for holding oil for immediate use, and which may also be used for measuring and transporting the same in bulk. A detailed description of the invention is as follows:

In the drawings, A represents the body of the can, the holding capacity of which may be more or less. The upper edge of the can is beveled or slightly flaring, as will be seen at *a*, in Fig. 2, to which a detachable cover or top, B, is fitted in an oil-tight manner, as follows: In the under side of the margin of the cover is an annular groove, *b*, Fig. 7, formed by a flange, *b'*. Said figure represents a section of the cover, showing the groove. In said annular groove is fitted a packing, *c*, Fig. 2, which, when the cover is put on the can, is pressed between the annular shoulder C and the back of the groove, in which the packing lies. On screwing down the cover, the beveled or flaring edge *a* of the can causes the packing to wedge between said edge and annular groove *b*, into which it is pressed, thereby making an oil-tight connection of the cover with the rim of the can, the outer edge of which is embraced and supported by the annular shoulder C, forming, as it were, a hoop around the edge of the can, as will be seen in Fig. 2. The screwing down of the cover alluded to is effected by the screws E passing through the holes *d*, Fig. 3, and into the lugs F, Fig. 2, secured to the inside of the can. The cover, as will be seen in said Fig. 2, is depressed in the center, and the surface thereof is scored with radial grooves *e*, Fig. 3, deepening as they approach the center, the purpose of which will hereinafter be shown. To the top of the cover is secured a truncated hood, G, covering about one-half of the cover. The top of the hood is partially covered by a horizontal rim, H, the inner edge of which is struck up, forming a standing collar, *f*, Fig. 2. To the inside of the hood is fitted a revolving door, I, the top of which is truncated and partially covered by a horizontal rim, J, the inner edge of which is struck up, forming a standing collar, K, similar to the rim and collar of the hood, and inside of which the rim and collar of the revolving door are closely, but loosely, fitted, as will be seen in Fig. 2. In said Fig. 2 it will be observed that the edge of the collar K is turned over upon the edge of the collar *f*, and upon which the revolving door is partially supported, while being opened and shut. Said collar K, in its connection with the collar *f*, forms the axis of rotation of the revolving door.

The opening in the center of the top or cover B is lined with a bush, *h*, Fig. 2, in which is fitted a thimble, L, secured to the pump, M, and whereby said pump is steadied in position in the body of the can, as shown in said Fig. 2. The upper end of the pump terminates in a receiver, N, made either wholly or in part of glass, and secured thereto by a collar, O, Fig. 4, provided with a projecting rim, *i*. Said collar fits closely in the collar K of the revolving door, and the rim *i* projects over both collars K and *f*, as will be seen in Fig. 2. The bottom of the collar O is depressed, forming a chamber, P, Figs. 1 and 4, through which the pump passes. The bottom of said chamber is made oil-tight in its connection with the pump by means of a nut, *m*, screwed on the pump, and forced against the bottom of the chamber, between which and the nut is interposed a gasket, *n*, for forming the joint. Q is a stop-cock opening into the chamber P, and R is a ventilating-tube to conduct air from the receiver and tank reciprocally, and for returning oil back into the can from the receiver when said receiver is filled to a certain height.

The pump referred to is or may be an ordi-

nary lifting one, of which M, alluded to, is the stock; A′, the rod; B′, the valve attached thereto, and C′ the stationary valve. Said pump is operated from the outside by a knob, D′. Immediately below the cap E′ of the glass receiver N are openings in the side of the pump, as will be seen at *a′*, in Fig. 2, through which the oil flows from the pump into the receiver.

The practical use of the oil-can is as follows: Oil is drawn from the can by means of the pump, which it discharges through the holes *a′*, referred to, into the receiver until the latter is full. The vent takes away surplus, which flows back into the can, thereby insuring correctness in measuring. A scale of measure for smaller quantities is marked on the glass, by which the amount required is drawn therefrom, by the cock Q, into vessels placed thereunder upon the cover B. The drippings and waste that may occur fall upon the cover, and run down in the grooves *e*, through the holes *c′*, Fig. 4, made in the thimble L, also through the holes in bush *h* of the cover, thence back into the can; said holes being so arranged in the bush and thimble as to be in juxtaposition, but which may be closed by turning the thimble in the bush to prevent oil from spilling therefrom, in the event the can is tipped for moving it, &c.

The can, when not in use for drawing oil therefrom, can be closed by the door, thereby securing the contents of the can from fire or other accidents. The cover of the can being perfectly tight by means of the packing *c*, and the connection of the pump made tight by the gasket and nut, renders the oil safe from leakage, and the escape of gas therefrom.

By the use of the glass receiver, provided with a scale of measurement, measuring-vessels may be dispensed with.

In the event the body of the can only is needed, and that for the transportation of oil, it can be used for that purpose by detaching the cover B, hood, &c., leaving simply the body of the can, as will be seen in Fig. 5. In place of the cover B is used a wooden head, G′, Fig. 6, put on the can, as will be seen in Fig. 5. In said Fig. 5 it will be observed that in the periphery of the head is cut a groove, in which is placed a packing, *d′*, similar to the packing *c*, whereby the cover B is made tight to the can. Said head is made fast to the can by screws *e′*, screwed into the lugs F in the same way as the cover B is secured to the can.

The can in this condition is used for shipping oil instead of using barrels for that purpose.

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

1. In combination with the hood G, having a shoulder, H, and collar *f*, the revolving door I, connected therewith by a collar, K, forming a swivel-connection of the two parts, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the pump M, can A, and receiver N, the ventilating-tube R, at one side of the pump-body, and faucet Q, for the purpose specified.

WILLIAM HENRY CLARK.
WILLIAM JARED CLARK.

Witnesses:
THOMAS KENNETT,
PETER AMBLER.