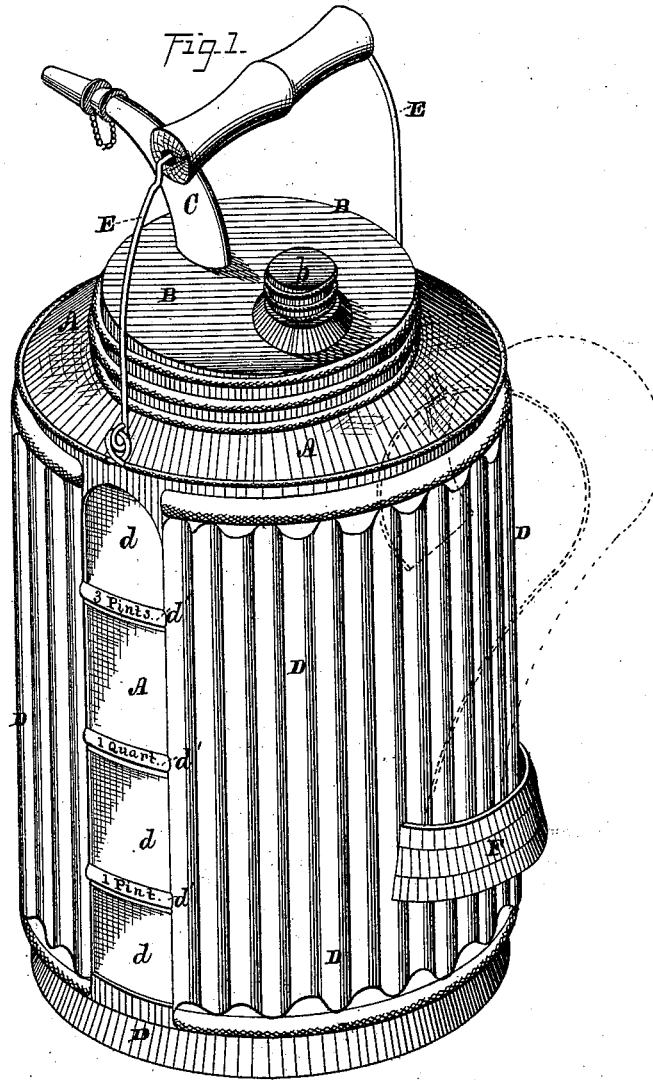


J. A. FREY.
Oil-Can.

No. 200,274.

Patented Feb. 12, 1878.



WITNESSES-

Jas. C. Hutchinson
Henry S. Hazard

INVENTOR-

Jos. A. Frey, by
Orinelle and Co. his attys

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Fig. 2.

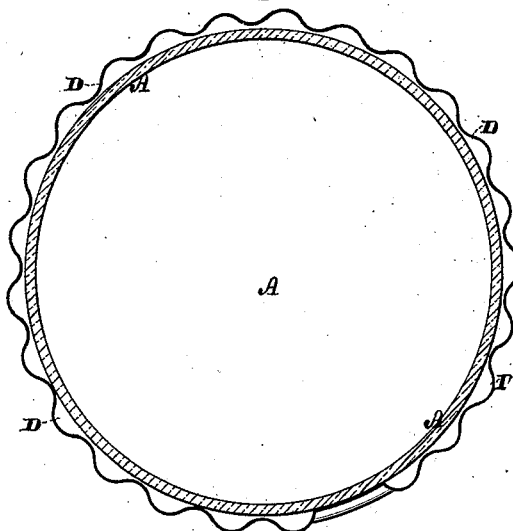
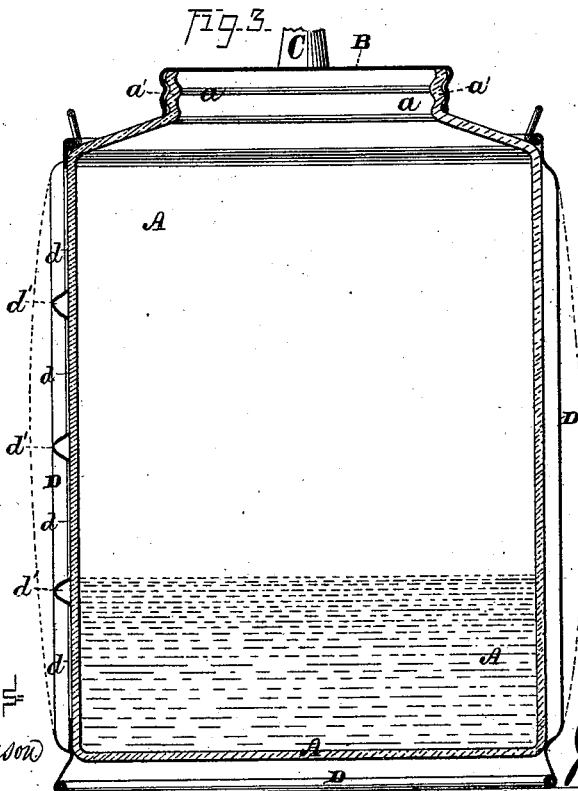


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

Jack Hutchins
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. FREY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 200,274, dated February 12, 1878; application filed January 11, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. FREY, of New York, in the county of New York, and in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved can from the side having the graduations. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same upon line *x x* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section upon line *z z* of said figure.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

In the use of oil-cans constructed from sheet metal it is impracticable for the user to determine the quantity of oil contained therein, while cans composed of glass are too easily broken to render their employment desirable.

The design of my invention is to combine in one can all of the desirable qualities of glass and metal; to which end it consists in a glass reservoir inclosed within a metal casing, which is provided at one side with a vertical opening that is spanned by horizontal metal bars, to indicate the height to which said reservoir must be filled with liquid in order that certain quantities may be contained therein, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In the annexed drawing, A represents a cylindrical glass reservoir, which has preferably vertical walls, and at its upper end is provided with an opening, *a*, that is surrounded by a threaded flange, *a'*, upon which is screwed a metal cap, B, that is provided with a discharge-nozzle, C, and a capped filling-opening, *b*.

The sides of the reservoir A are inclosed by a metal casing, D, which is corrugated vertically, and at its upper edge, and near its lower edge, is drawn inward, so as to closely embrace the contiguous corners of said reservoir and insure the relative positions of said reservoir and casing.

The lower end of the casing D extends sufficiently below the bottom of the reservoir A to form a bearing-flange for and upon which said reservoir is supported, while to its upper

edge is pivoted a bail, E, for use in carrying the can, and upon its rear side is secured a handle, F, that enables said can to be tilted.

As the upper end of the reservoir A is not inclosed, its interior is fully exposed to view, and the quantity of liquid contained therein is as readily seen as though the whole of said reservoir was uncovered, while by use of the metal casing for said sides the latter are fully protected from such injury as would result from any ordinary blow.

The imperviousness of the material composing the reservoir and its freedom from corrosion render it far more valuable than any kind of metal for the purpose of an oil-can, while, in consequence of the use of the metal casing, said reservoir is not only protected from blows, but is also relieved from all strain while being lifted, carried, or emptied.

In order that the quantity of liquid contained within the can may be accurately determined, one side of the casing D is provided with an opening, *d*, that extends from the bottom of the reservoir A nearly to the upper edge of said casing, and across said opening are placed horizontal metal bars *d'*, which are placed so that the upper edge of each will occupy the exact position that will be reached by a certain quantity of liquid when placed within said reservoir.

As the bars *d'* are placed in position after the casing is in place, each may be adjusted with accuracy, and after its height has been determined by actual trial, while in case of graduation-marks that are blown into the glass no degree of accuracy can be obtained, because of variations in the dimensions of vessels which are formed in the same mold, such variations being unavoidable.

If desired, the bail may be omitted and a handle (shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1) substituted therefor.

As the object sought by corrugating the casing D is to cause a space to be left between its inner face and the reservoir A, and thus enable said casing to operate as a spring-buffer for said reservoir, it will be seen that if the corrugations are omitted and the entire central portion of said casing curved outward, as seen by the dotted lines of Fig. 3, the same result will be secured.

Having thus fully set forth the nature and merits of my invention, what I claim as new is—

A glass reservoir inclosed within a metal casing, which is provided at one side with a vertical opening that is spanned by horizontal metal bars, to indicate the height within said reservoir of any predetermined quantity of liquid, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of January, 1878.

JOHN A. FREY.

Witnesses:

GEO. S. PRINDLE,
HENRY C. HAZARD.