(No Model.)

J. GASCA.

LIQUID EMPTIER.

No. 343,764. Patented June 15, 1886.

Fig. 1

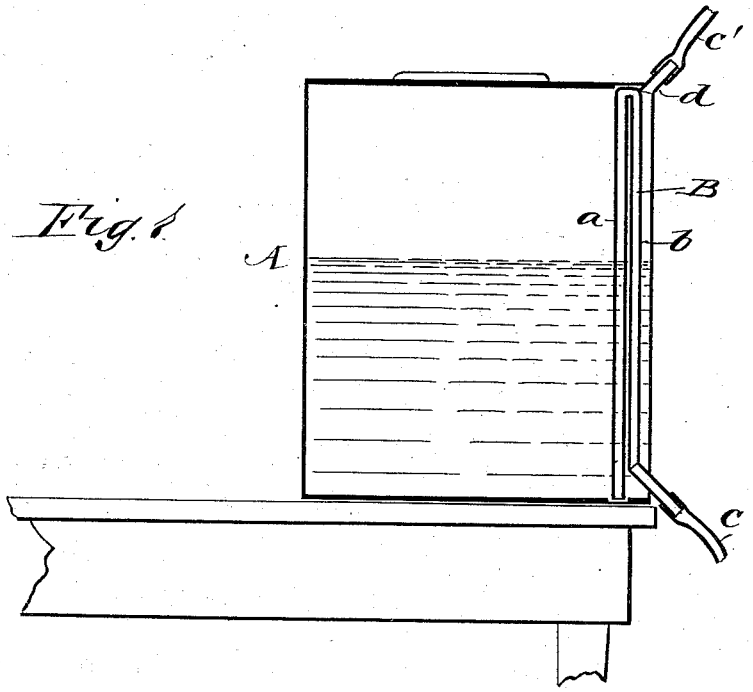
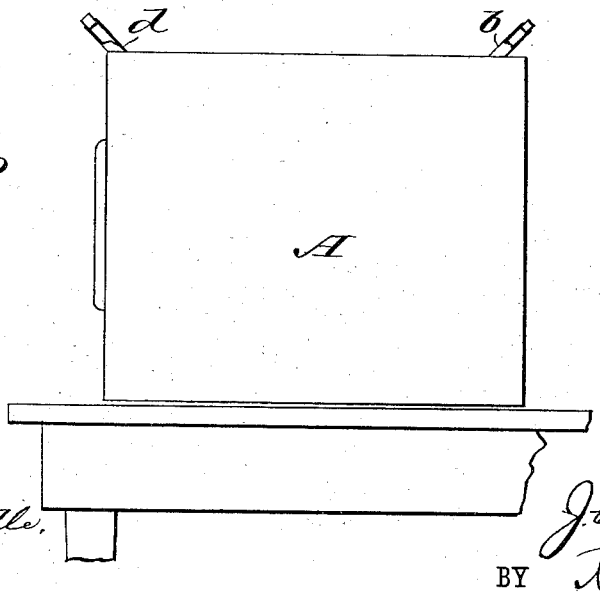


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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JESUS GASCA, OF GUANAJUATO, MEXICO.

LIQUID-EMPTIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,764, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed March 9, 1886. Serial No. 194,533. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JESUS GASCA, of Guanajuato, Mexico, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Liquid-Emptiers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a side sectional elevation of my improved liquid-emptier. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, showing the liquid-containing can in position for filling.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures of the drawings.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved can having a siphon and air-tube attachment for use in shipping and retailing petroleum and other liquids.

The construction of the can and its attachments are as hereinafter described.

In one side of the can A, parallel with the vertical wall thereof, is secured a siphon, B, whose shorter arm, *a*, extends nearly to the bottom of the can, and whose longer arm, *b*, is bent outward at its lower end and projected a short distance through the wall of the can to receive a rubber tube, *c*. A short air-tube, *d*, inserted in the side of the can near the top, receives a rubber tube, *c'*. When it is desired to fill the can, the side opposite the siphon is placed horizontally upon a suitable support, as shown in Fig. 2, and the liquid with which the can is to be filled is introduced into the can through the tube *d*, while the air escapes from the can through the siphon B. When the can is filled, the longer arm of the siphon B is capped and sealed by soldering or otherwise, thereby confining a quantity of air in the siphon, which will prevent its operation when the can is opened. The short tube *d* is sealed in like manner. The can A has a flat back and bottom to adapt it to be self-supporting in either of the two positions it is placed in, in shipment or use for retailing its contents.

When it is desired to open the can, it must be placed in the position shown in Fig. 2, and the sealing will be removed from the siphon B and the tube *d*, when the can may be placed in an upright position. The air contained by the siphon will prevent the siphon from operating, and when it is desired to remove a part or all of the liquid, air-pressure is created within the can by blowing through the tube *d*, which carries some of the fluid from the shorter arm of the siphon into the longer arm, when the siphon will begin to work, and will continue so long as it is supplied with liquid or until a partial vacuum is formed in the can by drawing out air through the tube *d*; or, in case it is undesirable to stop the action of the siphon in this way, the can may be turned down into a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 2, when the liquid contained by the siphon will run back into the can by its own gravity.

To insure the removal of the entire contents of the can through the siphon, the inner end of the siphon is inserted in a cavity formed in the bottom of the can.

I do not claim, broadly, a rigid siphonic tube attached to a can and contained, mainly, within it; nor do I claim a can provided with an air-induction tube and liquid-discharge tube; but

What I do claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, the can A, having a flat bottom and back, and provided with the rigid air-induction tube *d*, projecting from the top, and the rigid siphon B, located mainly within the can and contiguous to the side thereof, and one end projecting outward through the side of the can near the bottom, all as shown and described, whereby discharge of its contents may be arrested or facilitated by placing it on its back or bottom, as specified.

JESUS GASCA.

Witnesses:
JOSÉ M. RAMOS GILROY,
F. COMOBONO GONZALEZ.