

(Model.)

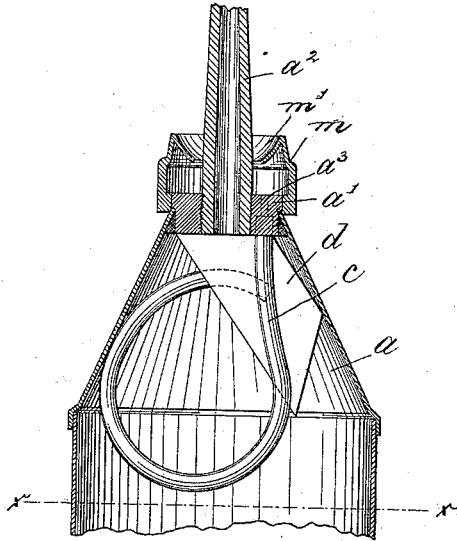
S. SARGENT & C. S. TRASK.

VENTED OIL CAN.

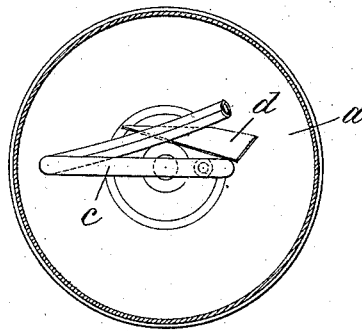
No. 344,010.

Patented June 22, 1886.

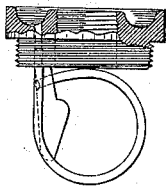
*Fig: 1*



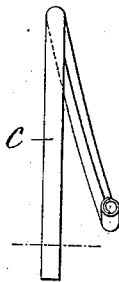
*Fig: 2.*



*Fig: 5.*



*Fig: 3.*



*Fig: 4.*



*Witnesses.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN SARGENT AND CLARENCE S. TRASK, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

## VENTED OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,010, dated June 22, 1886.

Application filed February 4, 1886. Serial No. 190,812. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, STEPHEN SARGENT and CLARENCE S. TRASK, both of Lowell, county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Siphon Oil-Cans, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

- 10 This invention has for its object to construct a vented oil-can, which, while permitting a continuous admission of air that the oil may be discharged freely, also prevents any oil from passing outward through the air-vent, so that  
15 while using the can air will enter the can through the vent and the oil pass out through the nozzle, and should the can get tipped over, from any cause, there will be no leakage either from the air-vent or nozzle.  
20 In accordance with this invention the can-body is supplied with a screw threaded plug at its top or opening, to which the nozzle is attached, and a coiled air tube or vent is secured to the underside of the plug, and a suitable orifice is provided, through which the air  
25 passes to the tube. The vent-tube forms one or more complete coils, and a shield is interposed between the free open end of the vent-tube and the opening for the nozzle, to prevent  
30 the oil, when thrown back from the nozzle into the can-body, after the can has been tipped over, from being forced into the open-ended vent-tube. A drip-cup surrounding the nozzle is secured to the screw-threaded plug, to  
35 thereby retain any oil which may run down the outside of the nozzle after the can has been tipped in the usual manner to oil a machine.

Figure 1 shows in section a portion of a vented oil-can embodying our invention; Fig. 2, an under side view of the top of the can, taken on the dotted line *xx*, Fig. 1; Figs. 3 and 4, details of the vent-tube, to be referred to; and Fig. 5, a modification to be referred to.

The can-body *a*, of any suitable or usual construction, is provided at its open-ended top with a screw-threaded plug, *a'*, to which the nozzle *a''* is attached. The vent-tube *c*, bent to form a substantially complete coil, as shown in Fig. 1, is soldered or otherwise secured to the plug *a'*, a suitable orifice, *a'''*, being bored  
50 through the said plug, to thereby form a con-

tinuation of the vent-tube to permit air to continuously pass therethrough into the can, preventing the formation of a vacuum, that the oil contained in the can may freely pass  
55 through the nozzle *a''*.

By bending the vent-tube *c* to form a complete circle or coil, as shown, no oil can enter the same and pass outward through the orifice, as is the case with vented oil-cans wherein a  
60 vent-tube is employed so bent as to form a portion of a circle, or bent into a U shape.

The vent-tube *c* may be bent, if desired, to form more than one coil and good results obtained.

The vent-tube *c* is curved somewhat spirally, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, in forming its coil, and a shield, *d*, secured to the inner wall of the can-body, is interposed between the free open end of the vent-tube *c* and the opening  
70 for the nozzle, said shield deflecting the oil returning to the can from the nozzle, as the can is made to resume its normal position after being used.

The vent-tube *c* (see Figs. 3 and 4) is preferably made by rolling a strip of metal upon itself lengthwise, thereby forming a lap-seam, *f*, so that all leakage common to abutting joints is prevented. A drip-cup formed by the annular ring *m*, having a concave top  
80 piece, *m'*, is secured to the plug *a'* by solder or otherwise, the said drip-cup receiving the oil which may run down the outside of the nozzle when the can is placed in upright position after using, and the oil thus received  
85 passes again into the can by the vent-tube *c* by suction; yet it is obvious that this drip-cup may be dispensed with and the edge of the screw-threaded plug milled, while the top of the plug is provided with an annular groove  
90 to contain oil, as in Fig. 5.

A can constructed as herein described, when accidentally tipped over, will not leak, and when used—as, for instance, to oil a machine—a continuous circulation of air passes through  
95 the vent-tube to permit a free discharge of oil, and the parts all being contained within the body of the can and firmly secured, no disturbance or disarrangement can take place by dropping the can or otherwise submitting it  
100 to rough usage.

We are aware that it is not new to make

vented cans with a tube bent to form a portion of a circle, or bent into U-shape form, and such vent tubes which permit the contents of the can to discharge we do not herein claim.

5 We claim—

1. In a vented oil can, the can-body *a*, the plug *a'*, and nozzle, combined with a vent-tube coiled or bent to form a substantially complete circle, all substantially as and for the  
10 purpose described.

2. The can-body *a*, plug *a'*, and nozzle, combined with a vent-tube secured to the plug, and a shield interposed between the free open end of the tube and the nozzle, substantially  
15 as described.

3. The can-body *a*, plug *a'*, and nozzle, combined with a vent-tube coiled or bent to form a substantially complete circle, and the drip-cup *m m'*, secured to the plug, the vent-tube by suction drawing the oil in the drip-cup  
20 back into the can, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

STEPHEN SARGENT.  
CLARENCE S. TRASK.

Witnesses:

PETER T. CORCORAN,  
JAMES F. SAVAGE.