

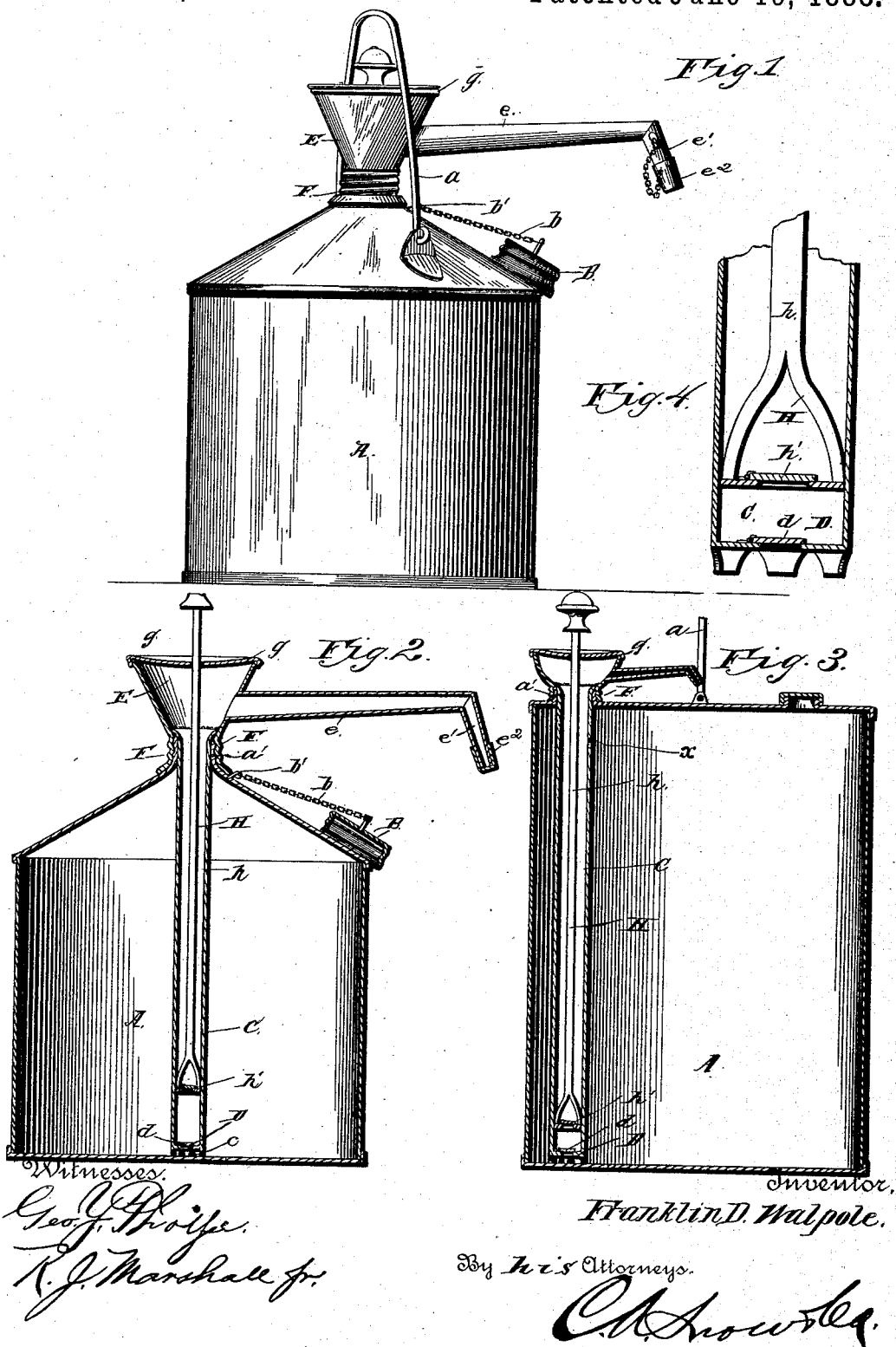
(No Model.)

F. D. WALPOLE.

OIL CAN.

No. 384,802.

Patented June 19, 1888.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN DAVID WALPOLE, OF McKENZIE, TENNESSEE.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,802, dated June 19, 1888.

Application filed April 17, 1888. Serial No. 270,905. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN DAVID WALPOLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at McKenzie, in the county of Carroll and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in oil-cans, the objects being to provide means whereby a lamp may be filled from an oil-can of any size and style without partially inverting the same or spilling the oil during transference; and it consists in the construction and novel combination of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of an oil-can embodying the invention. Fig. 2 represents a central vertical section thereof extending the discharge-spout. Fig. 3 represents a central vertical section of a flat-topped oil-can having certain modifications attached. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the tube and the plunger.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A designates an oil-can of any desired construction, provided with a suitable bail, *a*, and having, preferably, the screw-neck *a'*.

B is a screw-cap attached by a chain, *b*, to the staple *b'*, secured to the can at the foot of said neck.

C is a detachable tube running vertically down in the can through the said neck to the floor thereof, and provided with notches *c* in its lower end for the inflow of oil.

D is a perforated partition in the tube C just above said notches, and forming a valve-seat for the upwardly-opening flap-valve *d*, secured near one edge to said partition.

The tube C has the funnel-shaped enlargement E secured to its upper end, from which extends outward and slightly upward the discharge-spout *e*, having the depending end *e'* covered by a cap, *e''*, which is connected to said end by a chain, as shown. Extending downward from the enlargement E, around the tube C, is the screw-threaded flange F, of proper size to engage the threaded neck of the can. When so engaged, the lower end of the tube C rests on the bottom of the can. The enlarge-

ment E is covered by the screw-cap *g*, concave above and perforated centrally for the passage of the rod *h* of the plunger H, which is provided with the upwardly-opening valve *h'*. The plunger and tube, with their attached parts, thus form a pump to remove the oil from the can, the oil flowing into the tube through the inlet-notches *c*.

The concave screw-cap prevents the oil brought up by the plunger-rod from dripping down on the top of the can, and the upward inclination of the discharge-spout prevents the oil dripping therefrom when the pumping is stopped, as what oil remains in said spout will run back into the tube C.

The pumping apparatus may be used with oil-cans of any size and style, as the tube C need only be inserted in the mouth thereof.

Fig. 3 shows a flat-topped can having the cap *g* soldered to the enlargement E, instead of being secured thereon. In this modification the discharge-spout *e* is sufficiently short not to extend across the top of the can, and the tube C passes through an opening near one side of the top, so that the said spout can be turned outward with the tube C to fill the lamp, and turned inward out of the way when not in use.

The tube C has in its upper portion, just below the top of the can, a very small opening, *x*, which prevents overflow when the pumping mechanism is in use.

These cans will be found especially useful in the country, as they can be carried long distances without danger of spilling the oil therefrom.

It will be observed that the tube C is soldered at its upper end to the inside of the enlargement E, so that when the latter is unscrewed from the screw-neck *a'* the tube C and the proximate parts can be detached from the can along with the enlargement. It will also be seen that this construction of the parts permits the application of the improvement to any style of oil-can that has a screw-neck, *a'*. No change or alteration in the construction of the can is necessary.

Having described my invention, I claim—

The combination, with the can having the screw-neck *a'*, of the tube C, extending downward through said neck to the bottom of the

can, and having a valve in its lower end, the funnel-shaped enlargement E, secured to the upper end of the tube C, and having the concave top and the depending annular screw-threaded flange F, adapted to engage the screw-neck *a'*, the discharge-spout extending outward and upward from the said enlargements E, and the valved plunger in the tube, having its plunger-rod extending up through the tube C,

the enlargement E, and the concave top, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANKLIN DAVID WALPOLE.

Witnesses:

W. S. ALLEN,
T. W. PRATT.