(No Model.)

M. H. GARLAND.

FILLING CAN.

No. 454,614. Patented June 23, 1891.

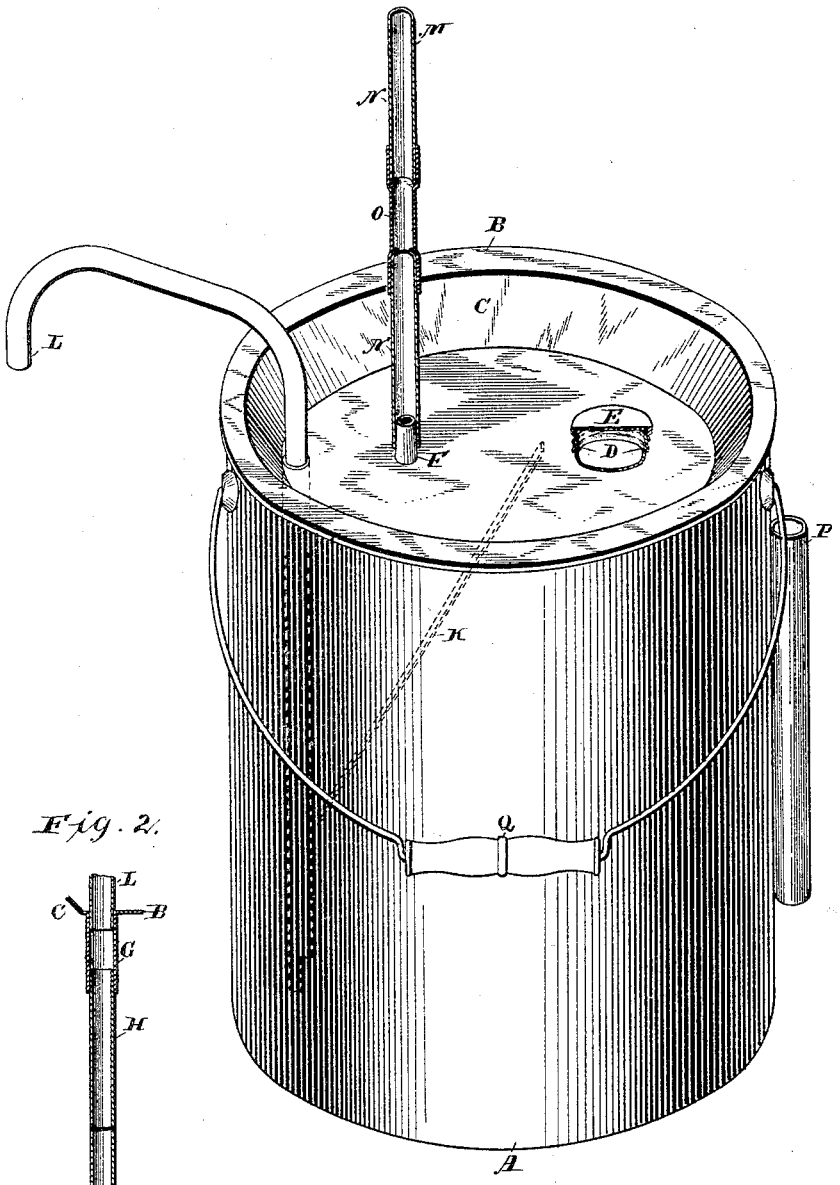

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses
Louis S. Jubihn.
C. P. Elwell.

Inventor
M. H. Garland.
By Hopkins & Atkins
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON H. GARLAND, OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

FILLING-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,614, dated June 23, 1891.

Application filed March 17, 1891. Serial No. 385,367. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILTON H. GARLAND, of Harrisburg, county of Dauphin, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Filling-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention belongs to that class of cans shown in my patent, No. 284,408, dated September 4, 1883; and it consists of improvements in sink-tops and provision for drainage of filling-cans.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my can, showing the different parts in position ready for use. Fig. 2 is a detailed view of the drain-pipe detached.

Referring to the letters on the drawings, A indicates a can, of suitable shape and size, made of any suitable material, preferably tin. It is provided with a top B, which should be securely fastened by any suitable means, so as to render it air-tight to the top of the can. This top, which I will call a "sink-top," is preferably provided with the outside beveled edges C, so that any liquid spilt into it will flow away from the sides toward the middle. It is provided on one side with a screw-thimble D, through which the can may be filled, and with an air-tight screw-cap E, fitted to the thimble for closing the orifice. The thimble is elevated above the upper surface of the sink-top and forms a dam for preventing liquid in the sink-top falling into the can at that place.

F indicates a smooth tapered thimble projecting above the surface of the sink-top and communicating with the interior of the can. It is preferably made of brass and may be secured to the top by soldering or any other suitable means.

G indicates a cylindrical piece of metal, preferably of brass, secured to the bottom of the sink-top by soldering or other suitable means, so that its top is flush with the upper surface of the sink-top. It is by this means adapted to act as a drain and to permit the free discharge of any liquid from the sink-top through it into the can. It is prolonged by a tube H, which for the sake of economy is preferably made of tin and soldered to it. This tube reaches entirely to the bottom; but a portion of it is cut away, as indicated at I, to allow the free passage of liquid into it. It may be securely braced by a piece K, fastened at one end to its middle part and at the other to the bottom of the sink-top.

L indicates a tube or spout, preferably made of brass and having its ends bent, as illustrated in the drawings, nearly parallel to each other and its middle portion united to the ends through regular curves adapted to oppose the least resistance to the passage of liquid through them. It is adapted at one end to fit snugly into the cylinder G, into which it may be inserted or from which it may be withdrawn readily.

M indicates a blow-tube, which preferably consists of two metallic pieces N, united by a flexible middle part O. One of the metal ends is adapted to fit closely around the thimble F. The blow-tube may also be readily attached to or disengaged from the thimble. When not in use, it may be carried in a case P, provided for it upon the side of the can. The can is, as usual, provided with a bail Q.

In operation, suppose that the can is nearly filled with oil, gasoline, alcohol, or any other liquid, the spout and the blow-tube having been set in their respective places and the screw-cap screwed into place. Then the operator by blowing through the blow-tube produces a pressure of air in the space above the liquid within the can, which may be maintained for a short time by compressing the flexible part of the tube. Thereupon the liquid will at once begin to flow, under the pressure of air, out of the spout and may be discharged without danger of overflowing or slopping into any suitable receptacle—for instance, an ordinary lamp. All danger of overflowing is prevented, because as soon as the receptacle is sufficiently filled the operator, by releasing the pressure upon the flexible part of the blow-tube, can at once arrest the flow of the liquid through the spout. Moreover, at the same time any portion of the liquid which remains in the receptacle above the nozzle of the spout will be siphoned back into the can.

If in filling the can or in any other way oil should be spilled into the sink-top, it will immediately flow back through the cylinder G and

its extension H into the can without soiling or gumming up the parts which project above the sink-top. The cylinder and its continuation therefore act both as an outlet-opening from the can and a drain into it. The connection between the blow-tube and spout and the thimble and cylinder, with which they are respectively in use united, should be firm and perfectly air-tight, for which reason taper-joints are preferably used.

What I claim is—

1. A sink-top for a filling-can provided with a screw-capped thimble-opening, a thimble, to which a blow-tube is adapted to be fastened, both of said thimbles extending above the surface of the sink-top, and a combination supply and drain pipe ending at its upper end flush with the surface of the sink-top, as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a filling-can, the combination, with a sink-top, of a tube united to it extending downwardly therefrom to the bottom of the can, having its upper end flush with the surface of the sink-top and the interior of its upper end fitted to receive a detachable spout, whereby it is adapted to act both as a supply-pipe and a drain-pipe, substantially as set forth.

In testimony of all which I have hereunto subscribed my name.

MILTON H. GARLAND.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH L. ATKINS,

S. G. HOPKINS.