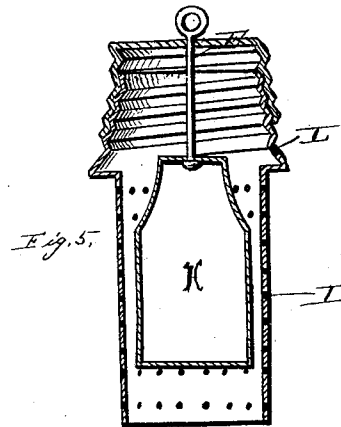
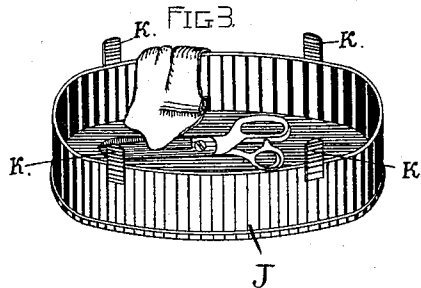
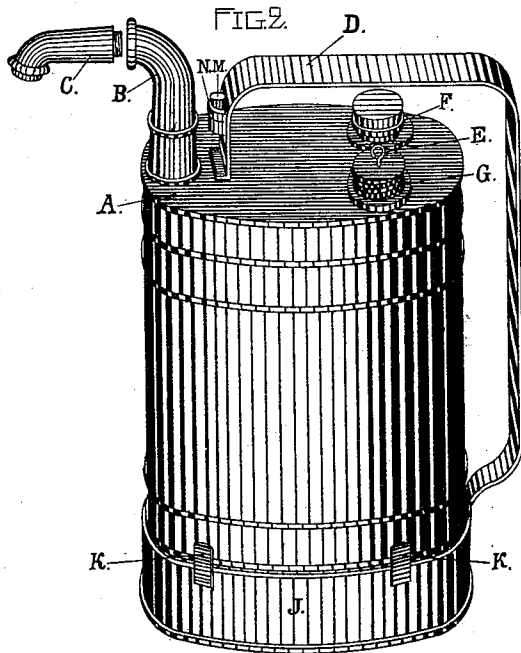
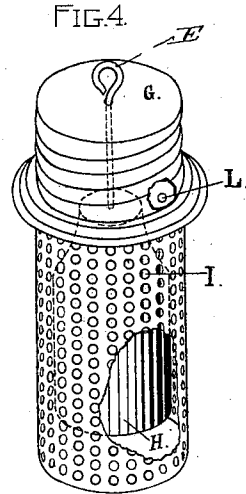
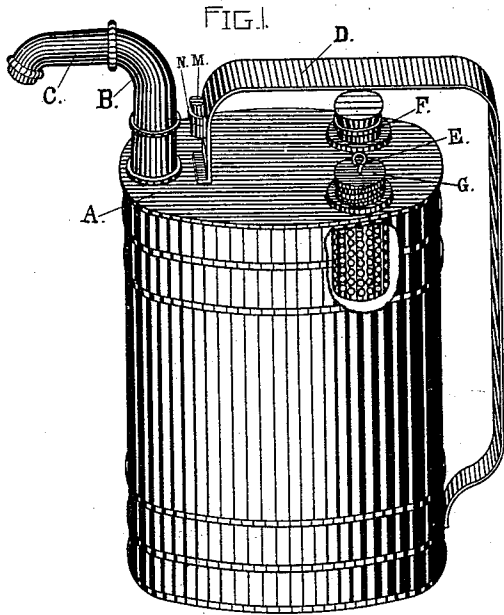


(No Model.)

W. G. DINSMORE.
OIL CAN.

No. 338,832.

Patented Mar. 30, 1886.



ATTEST:

John H. Redstone.
L. E. Redstone.

INVENTOR.

William G. Dinsmore.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. DINSMORE, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 338,832, dated March 30, 1886.

Application filed November 27, 1885. Serial No. 184,034. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. DINSMORE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented a new and useful Oil-Can, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in oil-cans for filling lamps; and it consists in certain devices for increasing the facility for being filled and filling lamps, and the further advantage of perfect safety from spilling oil and convenience of handling.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved oil-can, showing an extension of the spout. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same with the extension of the spout unscrewed and the scissors and cleaner tray attached. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the tray detached from the can. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the indicator, with a part of the guide-tube broken out to show the cork or float; and Fig. 5 is a central vertical section of Fig. 4.

The following is the construction of the same: A represents the can; B, the discharge-spout; C, the extension; D, the handle; E, the cork-indicating guide-handle; F, the filling-tube; G, the indicator-cap; H, the indicator-float; I, the indicator-float guide-case; J, the tray for holding scissors and cloth for cleaning lamps. K represents the catches for the tray. L represents the vent for the can.

I form the can A of tin or any suitable metal, such as is usually employed in the construction of oil-cans. I form the spout B of metal sufficiently heavy to allow the cutting of a thread to receive the extension C. I form the handle D to extend from just back of the spout B, across the top and over the rear corner, and down the back of the can, and down to near the bottom of the can, so as to afford a hand-hold to hold the can balanced at any required angle, according to the amount of oil in the can, as when the can is full or nearly full it may be held at the top, and as it empties the hand is passed back and around to the back of the can. I place the cork-holder N upon the handle in the position shown to receive the cork M. The cork M is

designed to stop the spout and prevent evaporation when the can is not being used in filling; but when the can is in use in filling lamps the cork is placed in the holder. I attach an ordinary neck or filling-tube, F, to receive a cork, P, and to cork tightly when filled. I also attach an indicating-float, H, by means of the indicating-float guide-case I, having a threaded upper end, upon which I screw the cap G. Through the center of the cap G, I pass the float-guide stem E, which is raised out when the can is filled sufficiently to raise the cork H, thus showing that the can is filled. It will be seen that as the case I is open at its upper end the float may be removed, when desired, by unscrewing the cap G. I attach the tray J by means of the spring-catches K, which hold the can as the bottom of the same is pressed down into the tray. In this tray I place the scissors and other articles used in trimming the wicks and cleaning the chimneys and lamps.

The following is the operation of my improved oil-can and lamp-filler: To fill the same I remove the cork P from the neck or tube F and pour the oil in, and as soon as the oil rises in the can until the cork is reached it floats, and, rising, forces the indicator-stem out, thereby showing clearly that the can is full, thus preventing all danger of running the can over when being filled. In filling the lamp, the can A being full and the hand grasping the handle over the top of the can, the spout B is placed in the lamp and the lamp inclined a little forward. The cap G is then unscrewed a little, so as to uncover the vent L and let the air into the can and the oil flow into the lamp. As the can is nearly balanced, it is easily tipped back and the flow stopped as soon as the lamp is full. The cork M is then taken from the cork-holder N and placed in the end of the spout B or extension C, which ever may be in use, (as the extension is only needed for very broad-topped lamps.) The cap G is then screwed down, closing the vent L, thus entirely preventing evaporation. By the arrangement of the handle D, I can readily hold the can in position to discharge all the oil that is in the can without requiring any extra effort for tipping the can, and dispensing entirely with the necessity of using both hands,

as is required when the ordinary can with a bail is employed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent
5 in oil-cans for filling lamps, is—

1. The oil-can described, composed of the can A, with spout B and C, and handle D, having the cork-holder N to hold the cork M, the filling-tube F, the indicator composed of the
10 float H, with indicating-stem E, the guide-case I, cap G, and the vent L, and the tray J, with spring-catches K, the whole being combined, constructed, and operated substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The indicator composed of the float H, 15 the guide-case I, in combination with the indicator-stem E, the cap G, and vent L, for the purpose of showing when the can is full and admitting air to allow the flow of oil from the same, constructed and operated substantially 20 as and for the purposes set forth.

WILLIAM G. DINSMORE.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. REDSTONE,
L. E. REDSTONE.