

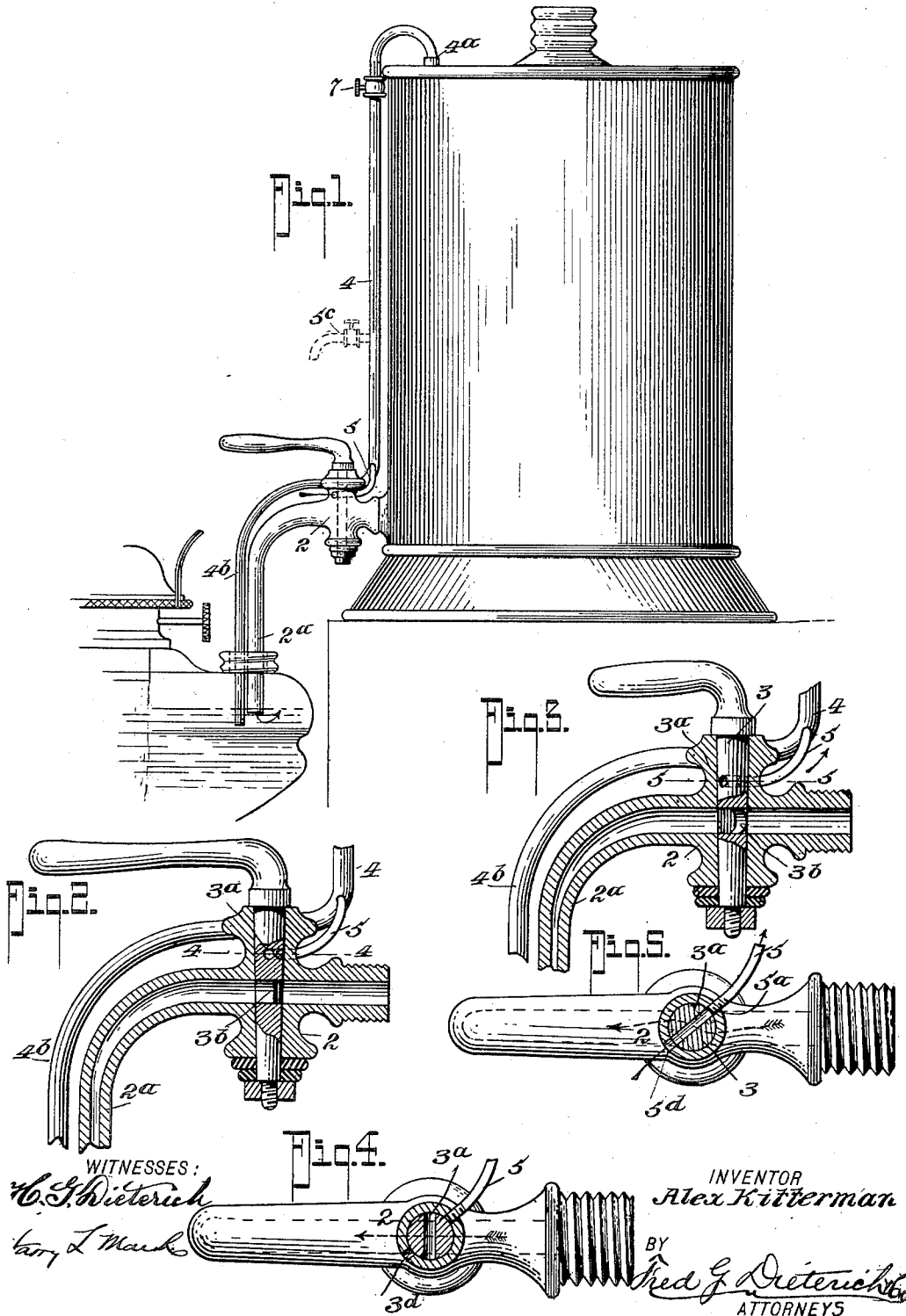
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A. KITTERMAN.
LAMP FILLING OIL CAN.

(Application filed July 23, 1900.)

(No Model.)



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ALEXANDER KITTERMAN, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

LAMP-FILLING OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 659,977, dated October 16, 1900.

Application filed July 23, 1900. Serial No. 24,585. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER KITTERMAN, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented a new and Improved Lamp-Filling Oil-Can, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is in the nature of an improved liquid-holding can of that class more particularly adapted for holding oil and provided with means for conveniently pouring the fluid into lamps or other vessels; and in its more specific nature this invention relates to cans of the character stated having means for checking the flow of the liquid automatically as the lamp fills and prevent danger of overflow.

In the construction of liquid-holding vessels of the character stated it is usual to provide, in combination with the discharge nozzle or faucet, an air or vent tube having its entrant end held in close relation to the exit end of the nozzle or faucet, whereby the two can be conveniently inserted in the filling-opening of the lamp or other receiver, and when the lamp is filled to a point sufficient to immerse the entrant end of the air-tube the atmospheric pressure on the contents of the can will be cut off, and in consequence the flow of the liquid through the flow or discharge nozzle stopped.

In the use of oil-cans equipped with pouring means of the kind stated frequently the correlation of the can and lamp or other passage to be filled is such that the supply of oil is cut off before the receiver is filled to the desired point, making it necessary, to obtain an additional flow of oil, that either the can be slightly elevated or the lamp be correspondingly depressed to uncover the entrant end of the air-tube to admit air into the oil-can. Frequently the positions of the can or lamp are such that to move them for the purposes stated is both inconvenient and undesirable.

The purpose of my invention is to provide a simple conveniently-operated and effective faucet mechanism in connection with the air-tube which can be quickly operated to admit a supply of air into the can after the entrant end of the air-tube is cut off by the rise of the fluid in the lamp without cutting off the

flow from the can and the said air-supply so regulated as to permit a desired quantity to flow after the faucet and the tube ends are immersed without moving either the can or receiver (lamp) and whereby the receiver can be positively filled to its full limit without the slightest danger of overflowing or waste.

In its general nature this invention consists in the peculiar construction of faucet whereby the ordinary turn-cock faucet can be adapted for the purposes stated.

In its subordinate features my invention consists in certain details of construction and novel combination of parts, such as will be first described in detail and then be specifically pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved liquid-holding vessel, illustrating its manner of use. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the faucet, a portion of the vent-tube being shown in side elevation and the faucet-valve being adjusted in position to permit a free flow of the liquid and cutting off the supplemental air-vent. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the faucet, showing the valve adjusted to permit a flow of the liquid and the air-passage therein in line communicating with the atmosphere. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a similar section taken on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 indicates a can or liquid-holding vessel which may be of any size, shape, and construction, it having the usual capped filling-opening in the upper end, as shown. Secured to the lower end of the can is a discharging-faucet 2, the general construction of which is of the ordinary kind, with the exception that its discharge end terminates in a projected pendent nozzle 2^a and its valve 3 is formed with a supplemental transverse passage 3^a above the main or fluid passage 3^b, said supplemental passage 3^a being disposed at an angle to the main or fluid passage, the purpose of which will be presently explained.

4 indicates the air or vent tube, which in the drawings is shown as connecting with the can through the upper end, as at 4^a, though it will be understood that it is only necessary

that the said vent connect with the can at any point so as to discharge above the fluid held therein.

The vent-tube 4 extends down parallel with the side of the can in close proximity to the faucet, it being curved and terminating with a pendent member 4^b, held closely to the pendent discharge-nozzle of the faucet, but projected slightly below the same, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 1.

So far as described it will be manifest that when it is desired to fill a lamp the same is held so the entrant end of the vent-tube and the discharge-nozzle of the faucet can be projected into the receiver or oil-holding portion, and by turning on the valve of the faucet the oil will readily flow from the can into the lamp until the oil reaches a point where it immerses the entrant end of the air or vent tube, when, by reason of cutting off the atmospheric pressure from the can, the flow of oil will be automatically stopped.

So far the operation of the can is substantially similar to that of other cans having the usual vent-tube devices projected below the discharge-nozzle of the faucet. To admit a further flow of the oil without moving or changing the correlation of the lamp or the fluid-holding can, I have provided a supplemental vent-tube 5, connected with the main air-tube 4, which vent-tube is governed by a valve and which may be in the nature of an independent pipe-section connected to the main pipe 4 and having a valve 5^a, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1; but on the score of economy of construction and ease of manipulation I prefer to connect the said tube 5 directly with the faucet, as indicated at 5^a, at a point diametrically opposite the air-inlet 5^d, which inlet is in a horizontal plane with the transverse passage 3^a in the valve 3, so that when the valve is properly turned, as indicated in Fig. 5, communication is established between the atmosphere and the air-tube 4.

By referring to Figs. 2 and 5 it will be observed that the air-passage in the valve 3 is so disposed relatively to the fluid-passage therein that when the valve is turned to the position indicated in Fig. 4 to turn on a full head of oil-flow from the can to the lamp the air-passage of the valve will be in position to cut off the supplemental air-tube 5, and thereby leave the vent-tube 4 to receive air through its entrant end only. Thus it will

be seen that when the oil rises to a point sufficiently high to immerse the entrant end of the air-tube 4 the flow of oil will automatically cease from the can through the faucet. To create an additional flow, it is only necessary to turn the valve slightly to bring the air-passage therein in line with the air-inlet and the supplemental vent-tube, as indicated in Fig. 5, which operation is effected without cutting off the fluid-passage of the valve. Thus an air-pressure is instantly created in the can, which can be regulated at the will of the operator by manipulating the faucet-valve, thereby admitting of the lamp being filled to its extreme limit or less, as may be desired. It will thus be seen in the use of my can the flow of oil can be automatically checked, the same as in the ordinary cans of the character stated, and yet the operator can by manipulating the valve of the faucet create an additional flow, the amount of which can be governed by a slight turning of the faucet-valve.

The main air-vent is provided with a valve 7 for cutting off the escape of the fluid there-through during shipment of the can.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A liquid-holding vessel, having a faucet provided with an air-vent passage in its body, and a similar passage in its valve, the valve-vent passage having such relation with the main or discharge passage therein that the air-vent passage can be turned in line with the air-passage of the faucet-body for cutting off the discharge-passage therein; and a main vent or air-tube connection to the can having its entrant end projected below the faucet-nozzle and having a member in communication with the air-passage in the faucet, as specified.

2. The combination with the oil-can having a main air-vent and a discharge-faucet having a transverse air vent or passage communicating with the main air-vent and a valve having in addition to its discharge-passage a supplemental passage adapted to be brought either in or out of line with the supplemental air-passage without cutting off the fluid-discharge substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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