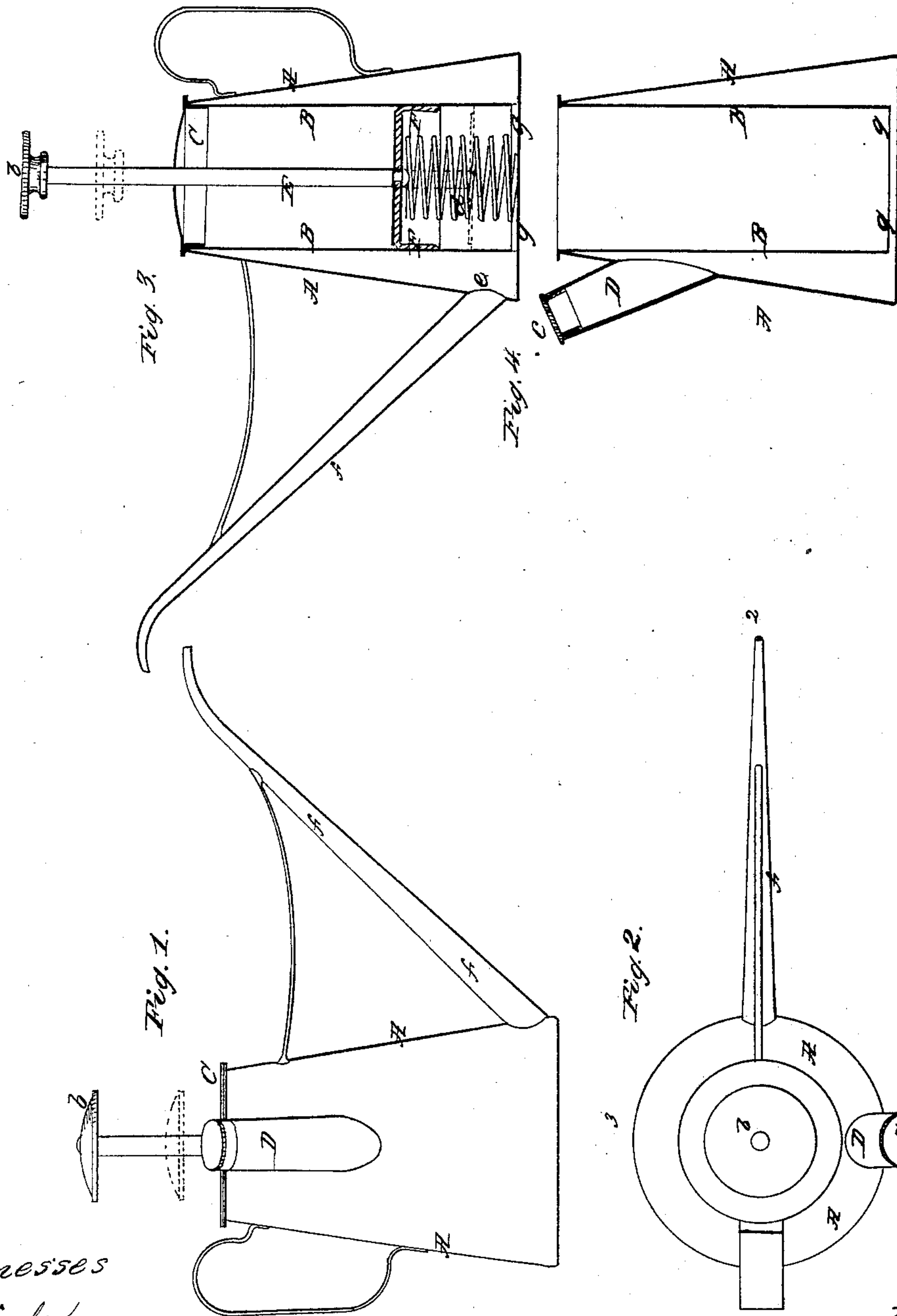


J. F. Berendorf,

Oil Can.

N^o 18,949.

Patented Dec 29, 1857.



Witnesses
Self Combs
Thm. H. H. H. H.

Inventor
J. F. Berendorf

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH F. BERENDORF, PARIS, FRANCE.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **18,949**, dated December 29, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS BERENDORF, of Paris, in the Empire of France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans for Machinery Purposes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 shows an external view of my improved oil-can. Fig. 2 is a horizontal view or plan thereof. Fig. 3 is a section thereof taken through the line 1 2 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is another section through 3 4.

The body or conical case A might be made of any other form—as, for example, of the spherical form. A hollow cylinder, B, is fixed in it at the upper part by means of a flange, *a*, (see Fig. 3,) on which the cover C of the can rests. At the center of this cover a hole is made of sufficient diameter to admit the rod E of a piston, F, to pass through, which piston is made of leather, or of hard india-rubber, or of any other convenient material. The oil is admitted into the can through the opening D, Fig. 4, into the space existing between the external case, A, and the cylinder B. The oil is made to ascend into this cylinder through the annular space *g* between the bottom of the can and the edge of the cylinder B by the suction of the piston, which had been brought to its lowest position, and is made to ascend back. The opening D must be then closed air-tight by means of a cover, *c*, or of a screw-plug, or of any suitable piece.

The working and using of this oil-can is as follows: The person who uses the can presses with the thumb upon the disk *b* at the upper extremity of the rod E, so as to push down the piston and to compress more or less the helical spring *d*, placed on the bottom of the can, under

the piston F. The lowest position of the said piston is shown with red lines in Fig. 3. As the opening D has been closed hermetically, the air contained in the space between A and B cannot escape from the oil-can, and the oil, receiving the pressure of the piston, is forced through the only free aperture *e* of the case A, and it ascends through the tube *f* with a force depending on the rapidity with which the piston has been pushed down. The elasticity of the spring *d* brings back the piston F to its former position, and as soon as a new pressure will be exerted upon the disk *b*, a new quantity of oil will flow out of the tube *f*. Thus as often as the piston is made to act a certain quantity of oil flows out of the can, and is then replaced by a quantity of air. This air forms a kind of elastic cushion between the oil and the piston, so that the action of my improved oil-can is as energetic when the said can is almost empty as when it is quite full.

The principal advantages of my improved oil-can are as follows: First, it admits the employment of very fat and thick oils without rendering it necessary to heat them previously, as it is the case with common oil-cans; second, it permits to throw the oil with various forces against the parts to be lubricated, whatever their situation may be; third, my said oil-cans can be used and kept in an inclined or horizontal position without any danger of pouring out the oil.

I claim as my invention—

The construction of oil-cans provided with an internal cylinder and piston and a spring, in the manner and for the objects substantially as above described.

J. F. BERENDORF.

In presence of—

ED. COMBE,

EDWIN N. ATTRIENH.