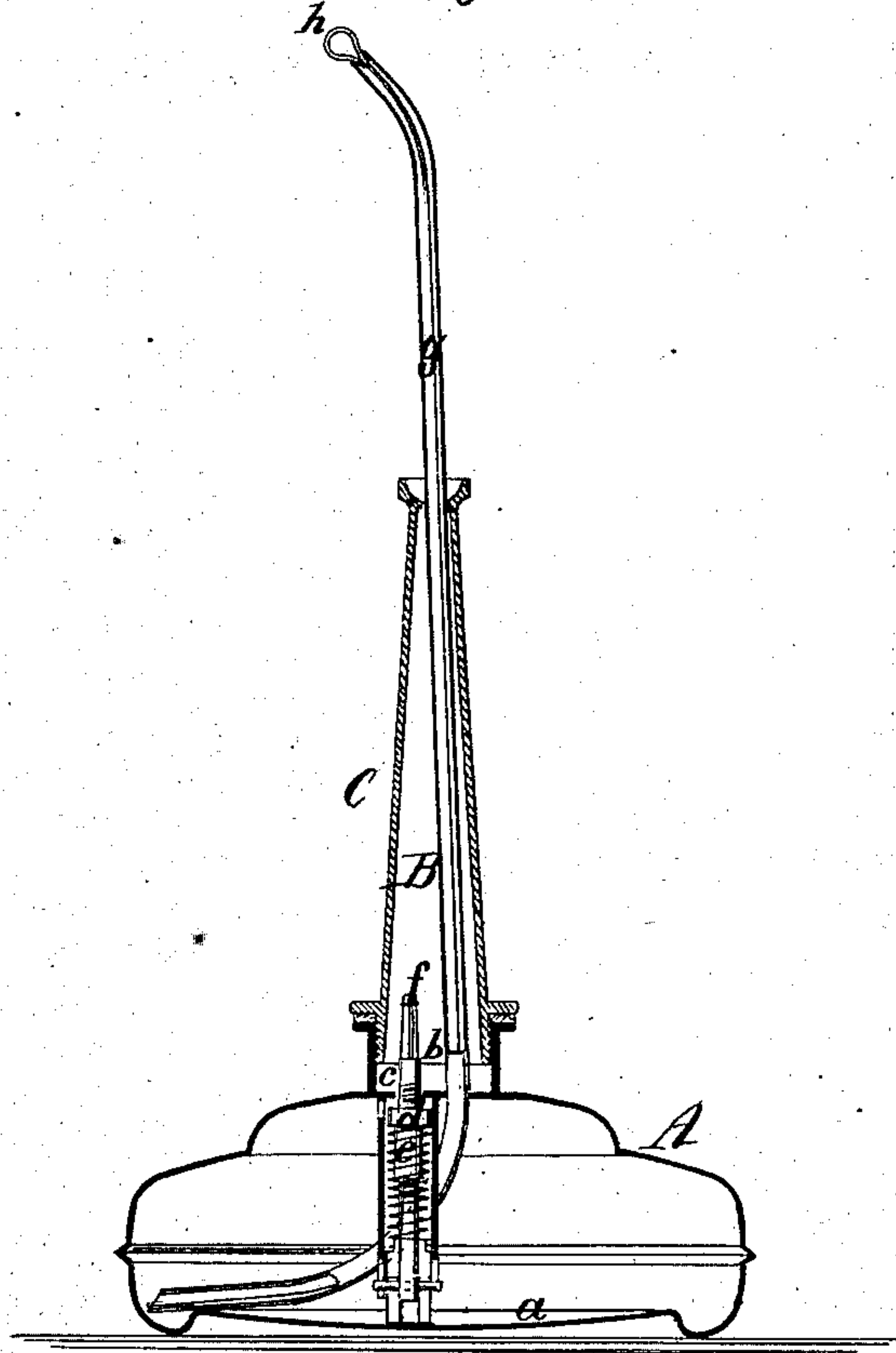


F. LEHR.  
Oil-Cans.

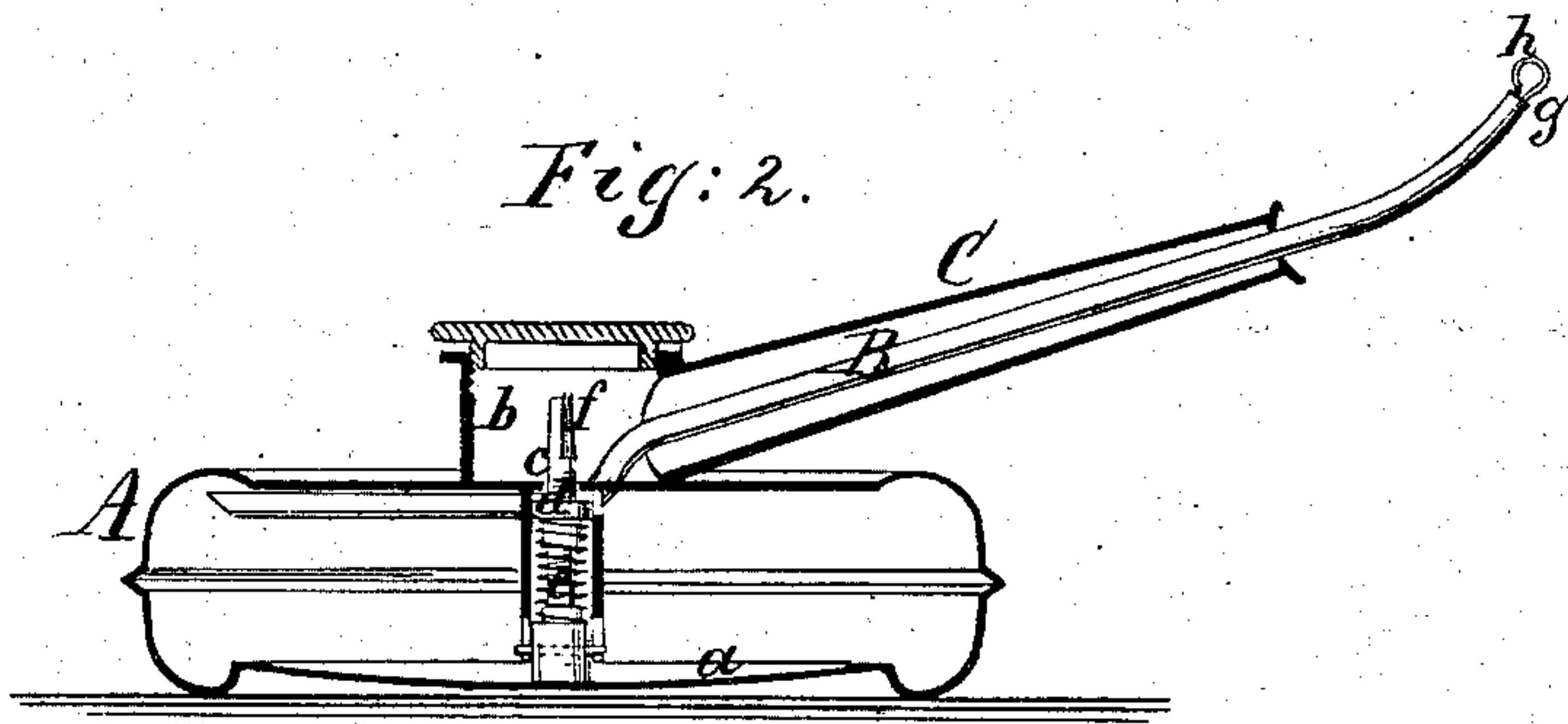
No. 158,721.

Patented Jan. 12, 1875.

*Fig: 1.*



*Fig: 2.*



Witnesses:  
Ernst Bilhuber.  
Henry Gentner.

Inventor:  
Ferdinand Lehr  
per  
Van Santvoord & Hauff  
Attors

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FERDINAND LEHR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **158,721**, dated January 12, 1875; application filed December 9, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FERDINAND LEHR, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Oilers, of which the following is a specification:

This invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which Figure 1 represents a vertical central section. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modification thereof.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in a valve, the stem of which rests upon the spring-bottom of the oiler, and which serves to close an opening or vent-hole leading from the air-space of the oiler into an open drip-pipe surrounding the discharge-pipe, in such a manner that when the oiler is not in use the vent-hole is open and the air in the oiler can expand freely, but as soon as the spring-bottom of the oiler is pressed inward the valve closes the vent-hole, and then the oil is forced out through the discharge-pipe.

The invention further consists in combining, with an oiler having an elastic bottom or wall, a drip-pipe, a valve, an adjusting-screw, and discharge-pipe, in such a manner that the position of the valve can be controlled for regulating the quantity of oil to be ejected through the discharge-pipe.

The invention finally consists of a wire or rod constructed with an enlarged or looped end of a length about equal to the length of the discharge-pipe; said wire or rod being arranged within such pipe principally for the purpose of reducing the size of the discharge-passage; said wire or rod and discharge-pipe being combined with an oiler having an elastic bottom or wall in such a manner that a comparatively small compression of the air within the oiler will be found sufficient to eject the required quantity of oil out through the discharge.

In the drawing, the letter A designates an oiler, which is constructed with an elastic bottom, *a*. B is the discharge-pipe, which extends through the drip-pipe C, so that any oil which may run down on the outside of the discharge-pipe is carried back into the chamber *b*, which communicates by a hole, *c*, with

the interior of the oiler. Beneath this hole is situated a valve, *d*, the stem of which is depressed by a spring, *e*, so that the lower end of said stem bears upon the bottom of the oiler, while the valve leaves the hole *c* open. When the bottom of the oiler is forced inward the valve closes the hole, and by the compression of the air in the oiler the oil is forced out through the discharge-pipe. The position of the valve can be adjusted by means of a screw, *f*, which extends up into the chamber *b*, and which can be reached whenever the supply-opening of the oiler is opened. Through the discharge-pipe B extends a wire, *g*, the outer end of which is bent backward, so as to form a loop, *h*. By means of this loop any drop of oil which may adhere to the mouth of the discharge-pipe when the oiler is placed in an upright position is sucked back into the discharge-pipe, and the outside of the oiler is always clean. Said wire also serves to clean out the discharge-pipe, and it reduces the passage through said pipe to such an extent that a comparatively small compression of the air in the oiler is sufficient to force the required quantity of oil out through the discharge-pipe. The inner end of the discharge-pipe may be curved downward, as shown in Fig. 1, so that its inner opening is submerged beneath the oil in the oiler; or the inner end of said pipe may be extended beneath the top of the oiler, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the oiler must be turned up in order to bring the inner opening of the discharge-pipe below the level of the oil. In either case the oil contained in the oiler can be forced out nearly to the last drop, and if the oiler is placed in an upright position no oil will be forced out by the expansion of the air in the oiler.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The valve *d*, provided with a stem, which bears on the elastic bottom of an oiler, A, in combination with the vent-hole *c* and discharge-pipe B, constructed and operating substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with an oiler having an elastic bottom, a drip-pipe, C, and vent-opening *c*, valve *d*, adjusting-screw *f*, and dis-



charge-pipe B, constructed to operate substantially as described.

3. A wire or rod, *g*, constructed with an enlarged or looped end, and of a length about equal to the discharge-pipe, and arranged within such pipe, for reducing the size of the discharge-passage, in combination with each other and with an oiler having an elastic wall, for ejecting oil through the discharge-pipe by

compression of air within the oiler, substantially as herein shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of December, 1874.

FERDINAND LEHR.

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,  
E. F. KASTENHUBER.