(No Model.)

E. R. DEVERALL.

OIL CAN.

No. 272,535. Patented Feb. 20, 1883.

Fig. 1.

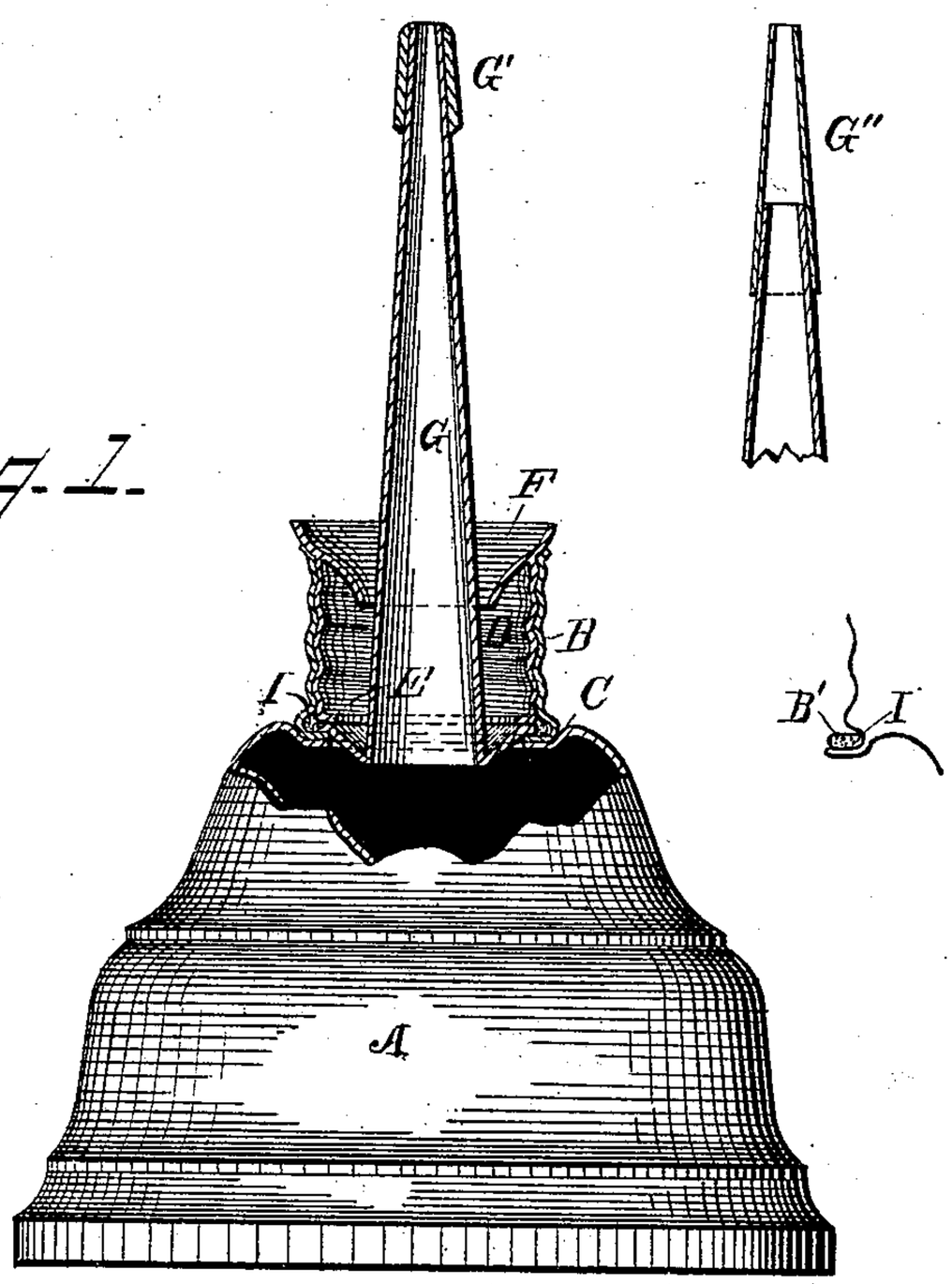


Fig. 2.

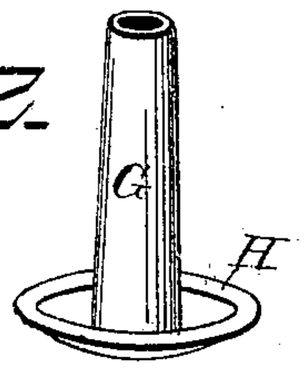
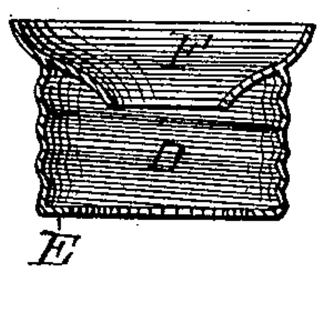


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN R. DEVERALL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,535, dated February 20, 1883.

Application filed July 18, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN R. DEVERALL, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view, partly in section, of my improved oiling-can. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the oiling-tube, and Fig. 3 is a central vertical sectional view of the cap.

The object of my invention is to provide a can for oiling machinery, all as will in detail be hereinafter fully set out and explained.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A represents the body of the can, and B the nozzle on top, soldered thereto, or spun with the body of the can, as shown in the detached section of Fig. 1. A recess, I, is spun out at the base of the nozzle B to receive a gasket, B′, and after the gasket is placed therein the recess is pressed together to retain the gasket permanently in place.

The gasket may be wide enough, as shown in the detached section of Fig. 1, to permit the circular base-piece H to rest thereon, or it may be narrowed, as shown in Fig. 1, to fit around the circular base H. In either case a tight joint will be formed.

At the base of the nozzle B, within the annular ledge C, the cup is spun with a screw-thread to receive the screw-threaded cap D, which has an inwardly-projecting annular flange, E, at its base. The upper end of the cap D is covered with a depressed head, F, having centrally an orifice downwardly depressed to receive the stem or tube G.

The tube G is secured permanently to a base-disk, H, centrally depressed. The outer rim of the disk is flat, and is designed to rest on the ledge C of the can-body, or on the gasket, which covers the ledge, as described, and the flange E of the cap or cup D in turn rests on a portion of the disk.

The operation of the can is as follows: After the can is filled the seat H of the tube is placed in the cup on the ledge C and the cap D is screwed down to its seat. When in use the drippings of oil run down the spout and pass into the chamber below the head F. When the can is again inverted the drippings of oil within the chamber are retained and prevented from flowing out by the depressed head F of cap D. When the can is refilled the drippings collected in the chamber may be poured back into the can.

To protect the point of the sheet-metal spout G, I provide the spout with a cast or forged metal tip, which is merely slipped over or onto the spout and soldered thereto. Thus G′ in Fig. 1 represents one form, and G″ in the detached section another convenient and suitable form.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The oil-can A, having nozzle B, provided with gasket B′, inserted in the recess at the base of the nozzle, combined with cap D, having head F, and tube G, having base-piece H, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

2. In an oil-can, the screw-threaded nozzle B, having recess I, and gasket B′, secured therein, as described, combined with the screw-threaded cap D, having head F, and tube G, having flange H, all substantially as described.

3. In an oil-can, the nozzle B, having at its base the recess I, and gasket B′, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, this 13th day of July, 1882, in the presence of witnesses.

EDWIN R. DEVERALL.

Witnesses:
HENRY WIDMAYER,
FRED DEVERALL.