

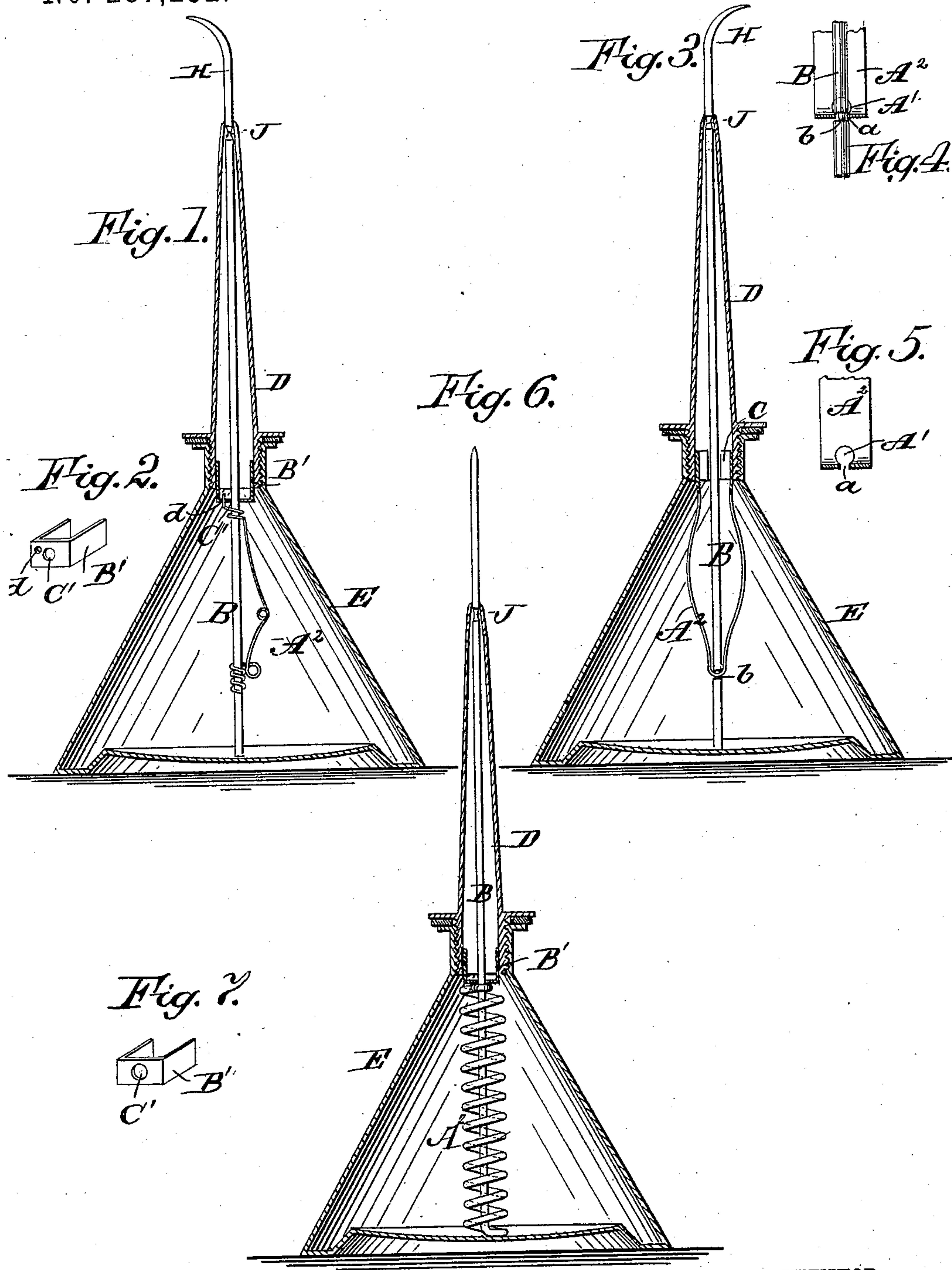
(No Model.)

J. A. CAMPBELL.

OIL CAN.

No. 287,232.

Patented Oct. 23, 1883.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL, OF WACO, TEXAS.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,232, dated October 23, 1883.

Application filed July 24, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. CAMPBELL, of Waco, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Oil-Can, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved oil-can, in which the nozzle remains closed, except when the bottom of the can is pressed, thereby preventing useless waste of oil; to prevent the oil-outlet from being stopped up; to enable the operator to see how much oil is given to each hole, and to facilitate the removal of dirt and grease from the oil-holes before oiling.

The invention consists in an oil-can provided with a wire extending through the nozzle and fitting neatly in the mouth of the same, which wire is provided with an annular groove or recess at the end of the nozzle, the upper part of which groove passes outside of the nozzle when the bottom of the can is pressed, thus permitting the oil to flow from the can. The wire is fastened to a spring within the can, all as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional elevation of my improved oil-can. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the clip for holding the wire in place. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional elevation of a modification of the oil-can. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail side view, showing the manner in which the wire is fastened in the spring. Fig. 5 is a detail cross-sectional view of the spring. Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional elevation of a modification of the oil-can. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the clip for holding the wire shown in Fig. 6 in place.

A spring-wire, A^2 , is secured to a wire, B, resting on the spring-bottom of the oil-can E, and extending through the nozzle and projecting through the upper end of the same. The spring-wire A^2 is bent in the form of a series of loops, and its upper end is coiled around the wire B, and is then passed into an aperture, d , in the cross-piece of a clip, B',

which is forced into the lower end of the nozzle D, the said clip being provided with an aperture, C' , in its cross-piece, through which aperture the wire B passes. If the spring-bottom of the can is pressed upward, the wire B will be pressed upward also, and when the spring-bottom is released it straightens, and the spring A^2 , which has been brought in tension by pressing the spring-bottom upward, expands as soon as the pressure on the spring-bottom is removed, and draws the wire B downward again.

In the modifications shown in Figs. 3 and 4 a V-shaped spring, A^2 , having slightly curved shanks, is provided at the inner end of one shank with an aperture, A' , from which a slot, a , extends to the apex of the spring. A wire, B, is provided with a transverse notch or groove, b , of such width that it can receive the thickness of the spring A^2 . The ends of the shanks of the spring A^2 are curved laterally at C, so as to fit closely in the lower open end of the nozzle D of an oil-can, E. The spring A^2 is held inclined, and the wire B is passed through the aperture A' until the notch b comes to the aperture A' , and then the wire is turned on its longitudinal axis, so that the edge of the slot a passes into the notch or groove b , whereby the spring A^2 will be held on the wire B without the use of solder, &c., and can be removed or replaced very easily and rapidly. The upper end, H, of the wire B projects from the nozzle D, and is curved, as shown, to guide the oil and facilitate the oiling of parts to which access is difficult. The wire is provided with an annular groove or recess, J, a short distance below the curved part of the wire. The wire B is passed through the nozzle, the spring A^2 is secured on the wire, and the upper or free ends of the shanks of the spring A^2 are passed into the lower end of the nozzle, and the upper edge of the annular groove or recess J will then be just slightly inside of the upper end of the nozzle. If the nozzle is screwed in the neck at the top of the can, the lower end of the wire will rest lightly upon the spring-bottom of the can.

In the modification shown in Fig. 6 a spiral, A^2 , is formed on the lower end of the wire B,

which, with the spiral, is made of one piece of wire, which spiral is held between the spring-bottom of the can and a U-shaped clip, B', forced into the lower end of the nozzle, and provided with an aperture, C', through which the wire can pass. If the spring-bottom is pressed upward, the spring A² will be compressed and the wire will be projected out of the upper end of the nozzle such a distance that the upper edge of the notch, recess, or groove J will be outside of the upper end of the nozzle, and the end of the nozzle will be open, to let the oil pass and run along the curved end of the wire. As soon as the pressure is removed from the bottom of the can, the spring A² will expand and draw the wire B into the nozzle again, whereby the thick part of the wire directly above the groove or recess J will close the upper end of the can, so that no oil can flow out while the can is turned up and the operator is attempting to find the holes. If desired, the wire from the annular groove to its curved point can be slightly larger in diameter than below the groove, or than the mouth of the nozzle; or a thin ring, a quarter of an inch wide, (more or less, can be fastened around the wire, so as to form the upper part of the annular groove, and in either case it will stop the flow of the oil by coming up against instead of passing into the mouth of the nozzle, and will operate somewhat in the manner of a puppet-valve.

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

1. The combination, with an oil-can, of a

wire having its upper end projecting through the nozzle of the can, and curved and provided with an annular groove or recess at the point of the nozzle, the said wire being adapted to be projected out of the upper end of the nozzle by pressure applied to the bottom of the can, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, with an oil-can, of a wire having its upper end projecting through the nozzle of the can, and curved and provided with an annular recess or groove at the point of the nozzle, and a spring for pressing the wire downward, the said wire being adapted to be projected out of the upper end of the nozzle by pressure applied to the bottom of the can, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. The combination, with an oil-can, of a wire, B, a clip, B', forced into the lower end of the nozzle, and a spring-wire, A², secured to the wire and held to the lower end of the clip, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. The combination, with an oil-can, of a wire extending through the nozzle, a spring for pressing the said wire downward, a U-shaped clip held in the lower end of the nozzle, against which clip the upper end of the said spring rests, substantially as herein shown and described.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

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