

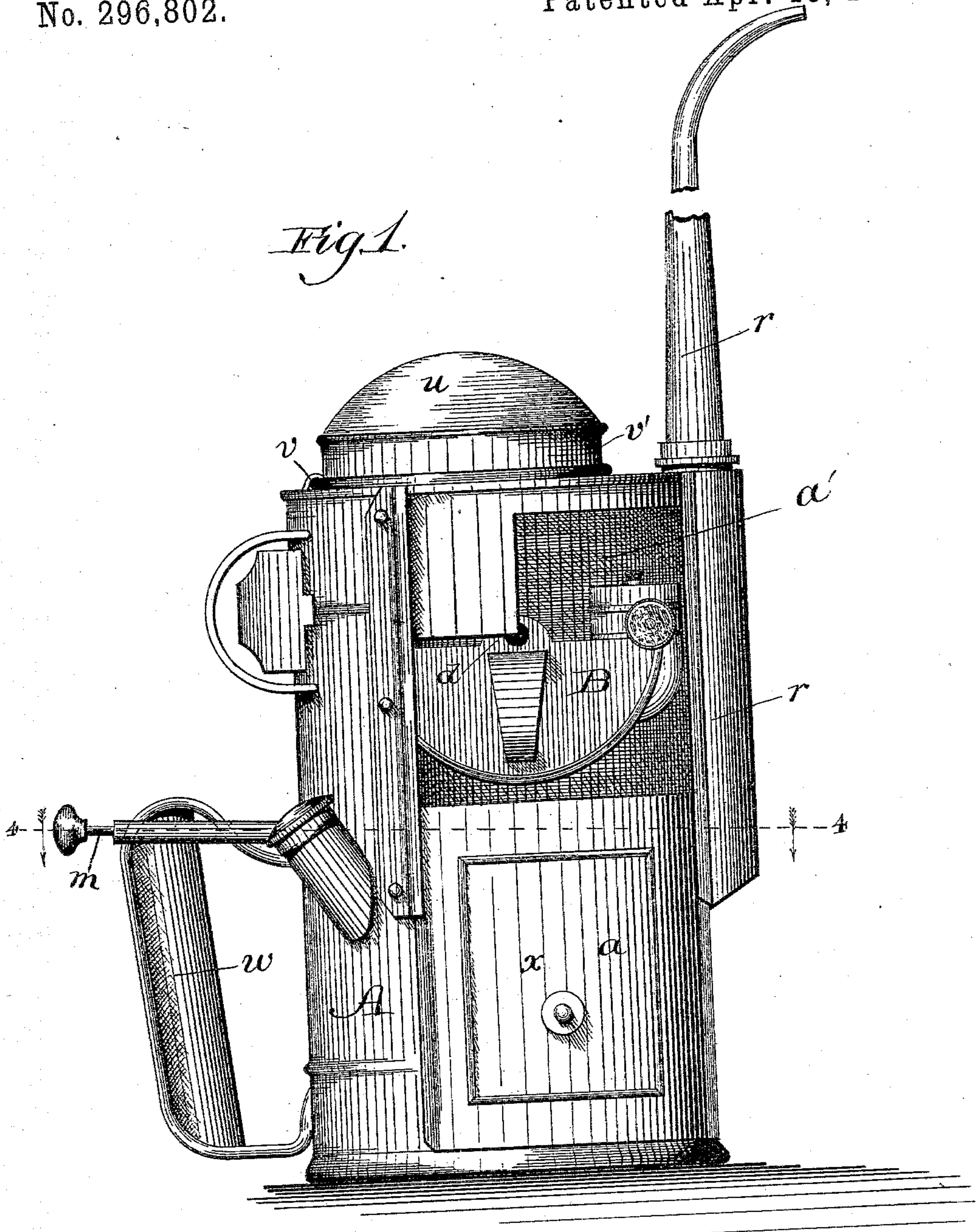
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. R. WALKER.
ILLUMINATING LUBRICATING CAN.

No. 296,802.

Patented Apr. 15, 1884.



Witnesses:
Chas. O. Gaylord.
Frederick Goodwin.

Inventor:
Eugene R. Walker
by *Offield & Son,*
Attys.

(No Model.)

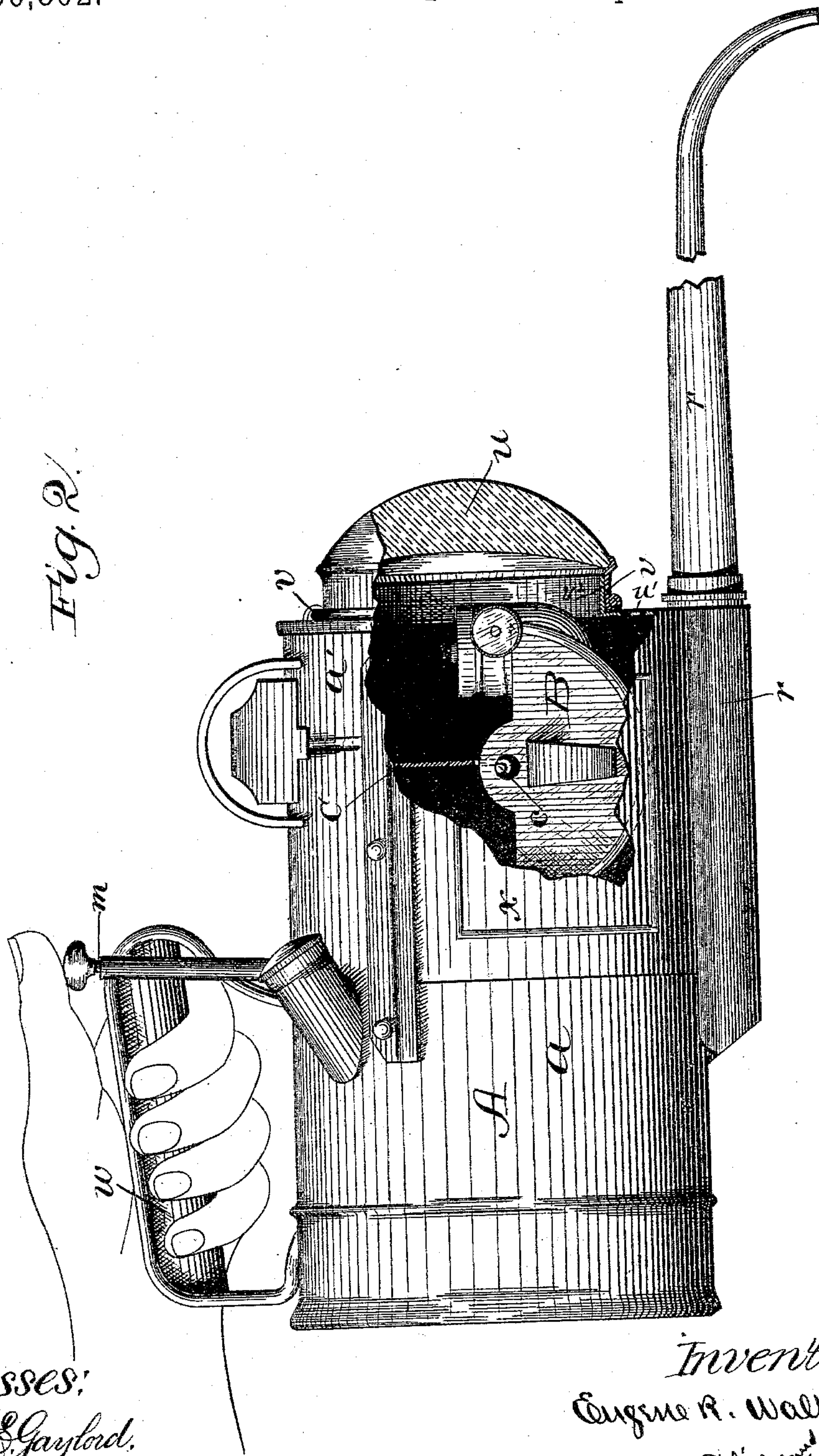
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Fig. 2.



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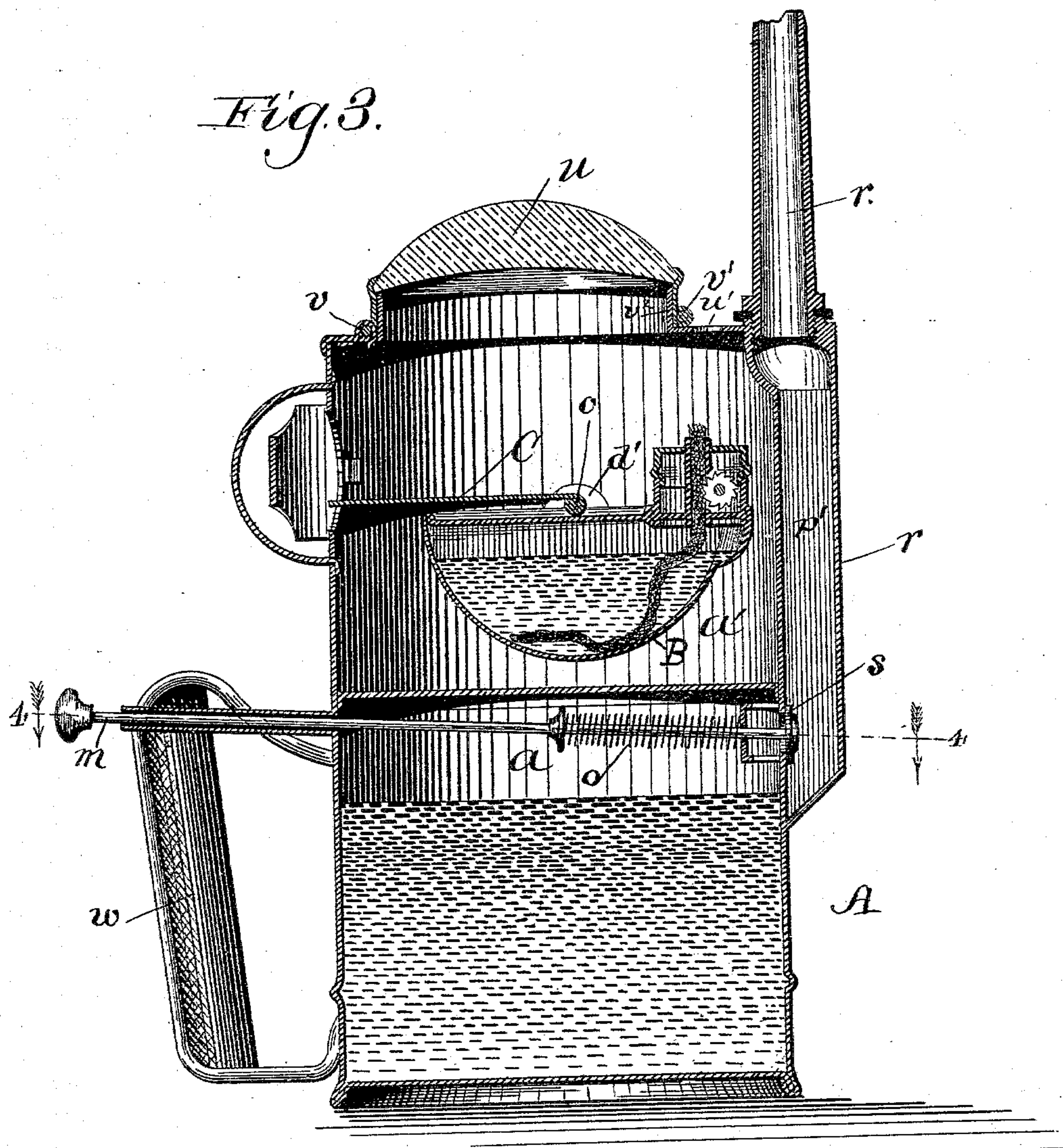
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Fig. 4.

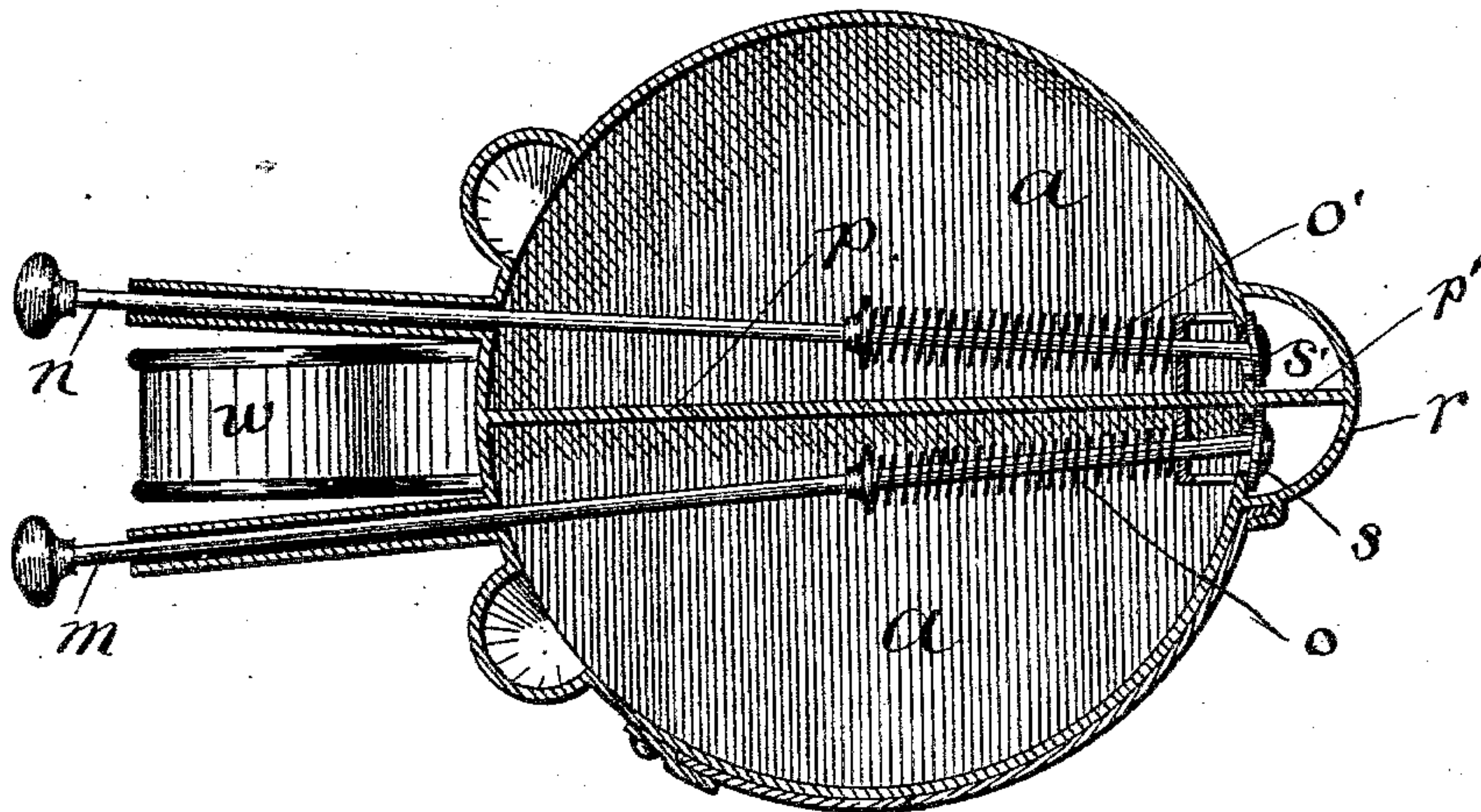
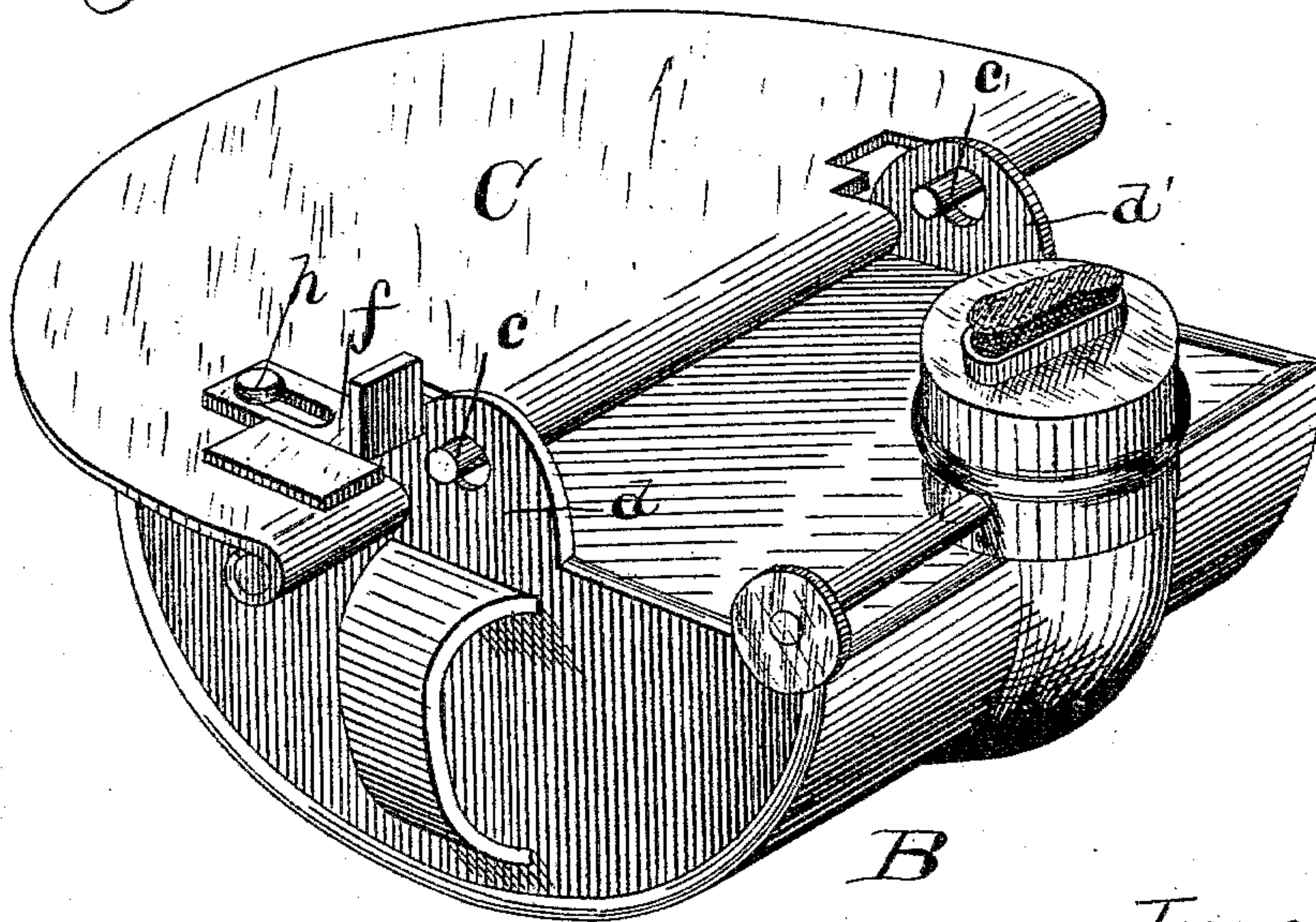


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE R. WALKER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ILLUMINATING LUBRICATING-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 296,802, dated April 15, 1884.

Application filed November 23, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE R. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Illuminating Lubricating-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to lubricating-cans adapted for use at night or at any time in places where artificial light is required to permit the lubricating of machinery properly and expeditiously.

The elements which constitute my invention are, first, an oil-can arranged in two main apartments, the rear or lower one to contain lubricating-oil, the front or upper one being fitted with a magnifying-lens in its front or upper end, said front or upper apartment being arranged to hold a suspended self-adjusting or swinging but removable lamp, the lamp allowing, by its being held suspended, the setting of the can on its lower end in an upright position, or as oil-cans are usually placed when not in use, and also allowing the can to be tilted when in use, the lamp in the meantime maintaining its equilibrium or normal position, thus preventing the spilling of the oil from the lamp, and when the can is used permitting the lamp to swing into such position as to focus the light on the end of the nozzle or spout; second, the division of the rear or lower apartment of the can into two or more compartments, for the purpose of containing different kinds of lubricating-oil, the flow of oil from each being controlled by one or more valves of suitable construction; third, the arrangement of a semi-partition in the upper or front apartment of my improved can, for the purpose of suspending thereon or connecting therewith a swinging lamp, said semi-partition acting, further, as a reflector when the can is in use; fourth, of a special locking device, by means of which the suspended lamp is securely held in position while the can is in use, and which will permit of the removal of the lamp for the purposes of trimming and cleaning; fifth, of an illuminating oil-can with two or more compartments for containing lubricating-oil, and one removable or permanent spout or nozzle having a connection with each compartment; and, finally, of minor details,

which will hereinafter be described and claimed.

I have illustrated my invention by the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is an elevation showing my improved lubricating-can when not in use and standing upon end, with the door open, for the purpose of showing the position of the lamp. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same when tilted or in position for use, with the door broken away, so as to show the position of the lamp. Fig. 3 is a vertical section, showing the interior of my improved can and the position and construction of the valve used to regulate the flow of oil. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line 4 4 of Fig. 3, showing the partition through the center for dividing the can into two compartments; also showing the double valves used in a can constructed to hold two kinds of oil. Fig. 5 is a perspective of the lamp used by me, showing the locking device employed to keep the same from becoming detached when the can is tilted or turned upon the side; also showing the reflector formed by the half-partition or plate having the pintles on which the lamp is hinged, and the locking device which prevents displacement of the lamp when turned.

Like letters refer to like parts in the several views.

A represents my improved can, comprising the lower apartment, *a*, in which the oil is held, and the upper apartment, *a'*, inside of which the lamp is suspended.

B indicates the suspended or swinging lamp which is placed inside of the apartment *a'*. *c c* are the pintles upon which the lamp B turns or is hinged. *d* and *d'* are the ears secured to said lamp, and which turn upon the axis *c*.

C is the semi-partition, or reflector-plate, which performs the double office of a reflector and of a support for the axis *c*.

f is a slide, which is held in position upon plate C by the screw or bolt *h*, which slide acts, when moved, as a locking device, that prevents the lamp B from becoming disconnected from the axis *c*.

m and *n* are the rods which connect with and regulate the valves governing the flow of oil from the can. *o* and *o'* are the springs used in connection with the valve-rods *m* and *n*.

p indicates the partition in Fig. 4, by means of which the can is divided into two compartments.

r is the nozzle or spout of the can, which may either be fixed or movable, and which, as will be seen, has an extension extending along the under side of the can far enough to receive the oil from the valve-openings, which spout-extension is divided by the partition p' .

s and s' are the valve-plates connected with the rods m and n , and which permit and prevent the flow of oil as governed by the rods, springs, and valves.

u indicates the glass front or lens at the front or upper end of apartment a' , and through which passes the light from the lamp suspended within.

u' indicates the perforated plate, which partially covers the front end of apartment a' , and through which the smoke from the lamp escapes.

v is the hinge, with which the frame holding the lens is connected to the front of the upper apartment, a' . v' is a metallic elastic collar, which, when sprung over collar v^2 , holds the lens in position.

w is the handle of the can, by which it is held while in use.

x is the door or slide, which is used to afford access to the lamp.

The objection to an illuminating-can having a stationary lamp is that the can has to be kept in a position corresponding to that of the lamp. My self-adjusting or swinging lamp permits the standing of the can upon end when not in use, and thus saves considerable space, which is an important consideration on railroad-locomotives or in connection with steamboat-engines or other machinery inclosed within limited space; and it is for this special class of use, when economy in room is important, that my improvements have great value, and for which they are particularly designed.

It is often very desirable to have two kinds of lubricating-oil in the same can, and this end I attain by the construction shown.

The use of the reflector which I have invented gives increased illuminating-power to the lamp, and is a feature of no inconsiderable importance.

The manner in which the lamp is suspended and locked, to prevent displacement, permits the ready removal of the same for filling and cleaning.

The can A is formed of sheet metal.

A lamp of this description for the use specified may be suspended and held in place in numerous ways. Likewise the form of the valves may be varied, all of which changes will come within the scope of my invention.

The lamp and the reflector-plate can be so constructed as to be removable, separately or together; or the reflector may be dispensed with without seriously interfering with the power of the light.

It will be seen that my improved illuminat-

ing lubricating-can embodies several elements possessing novelty and utility, and which, when used, affords a can compact in form, convenient in shape, and having superior illuminating-power, as well as requiring limited space when not in use.

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

1. An illuminating lubricating-can composed of two apartments, the lower or rear apartment being that which contains the lubricating material, and the upper or forward apartment having placed therein or connected therewith a swinging lamp, so supported as to be self-adjusting, and as to retain an upright position when the position of the can is changed, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In an illuminating lubricating-can, the combination of the can A, the lamp B, the pintles c , and the ears d and d' , all arranged substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. In an illuminating-oiler, the can A, composed of two apartments, in combination with the lamp B, placed in the forward apartment, the pintles c , the ears or supports d d' , the slide f , and the screw or bolt h , all arranged and constructed substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

4. In an illuminating lubricating-can, the combination of the can A, composed of two apartments, the swinging lamp B, the partition p , and the spout r , substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

5. In an illuminating-oiler, the combination of the can A, having an oil-apartment and a lamp-apartment, the partition p , the rods m and n , the springs o and o' , the valves s and s' , and the spout r , all constructed and arranged substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

6. In an illuminating lubricating-can, the combination of the can A, the lamp B, suspended in the can, and the perforated plate u' , forming the top of the can and carrying the lens, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

7. In an illuminating lubricating-can, the combination of the can A, formed so as to have an upper and lower apartment, the suspended lamp B, the reflector-plate C, the lens u , the door x , and the spout r , all constructed, arranged, and operated substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

8. In an oil-can, the combination of an oil-receptacle, a lamp-receptacle forming a continuation of the oil-receptacle, and having a lens in its upper part and openings for the admission of air, and a lamp pivotally suspended in the lamp-receptacle, substantially as described.

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