

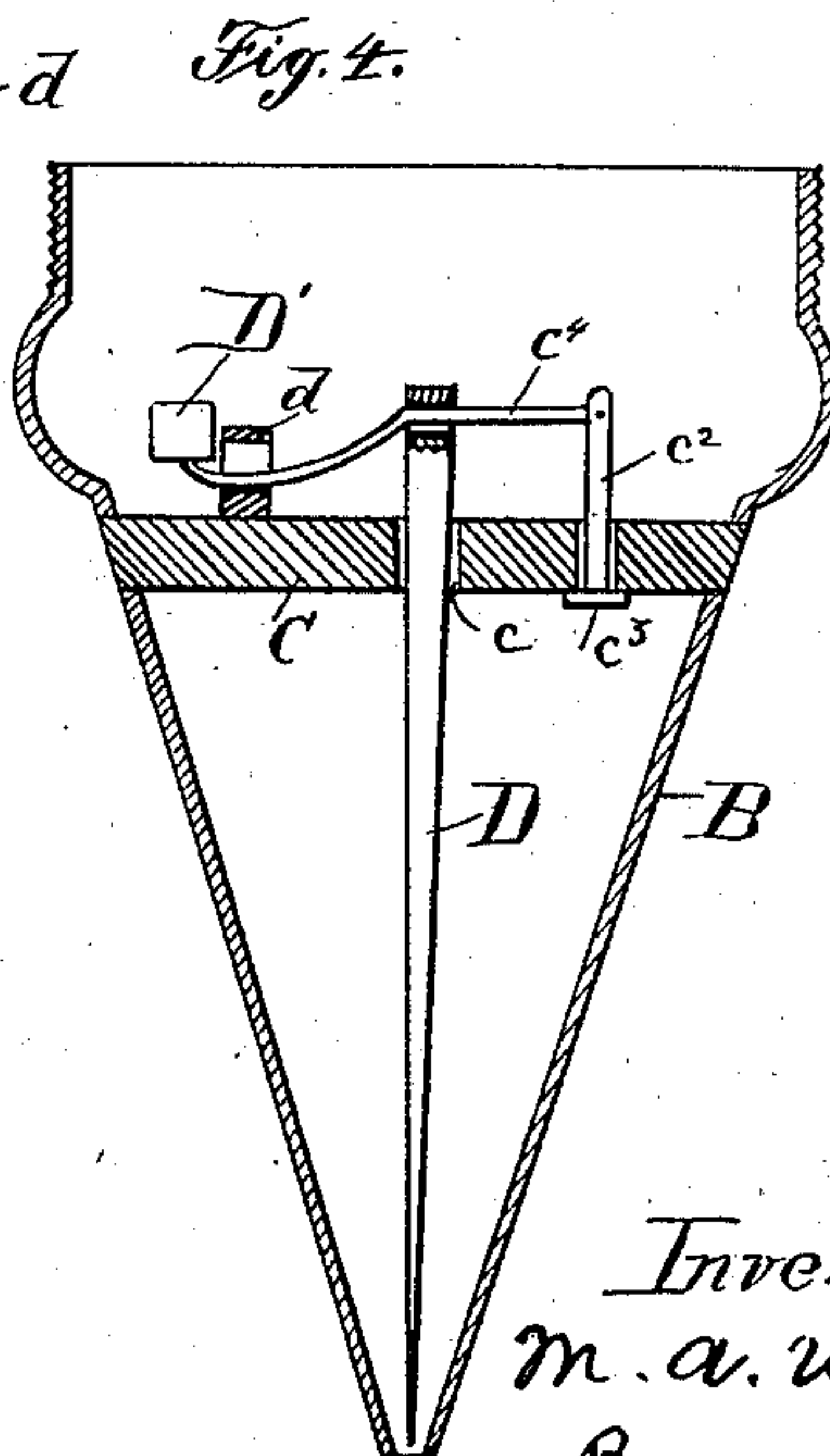
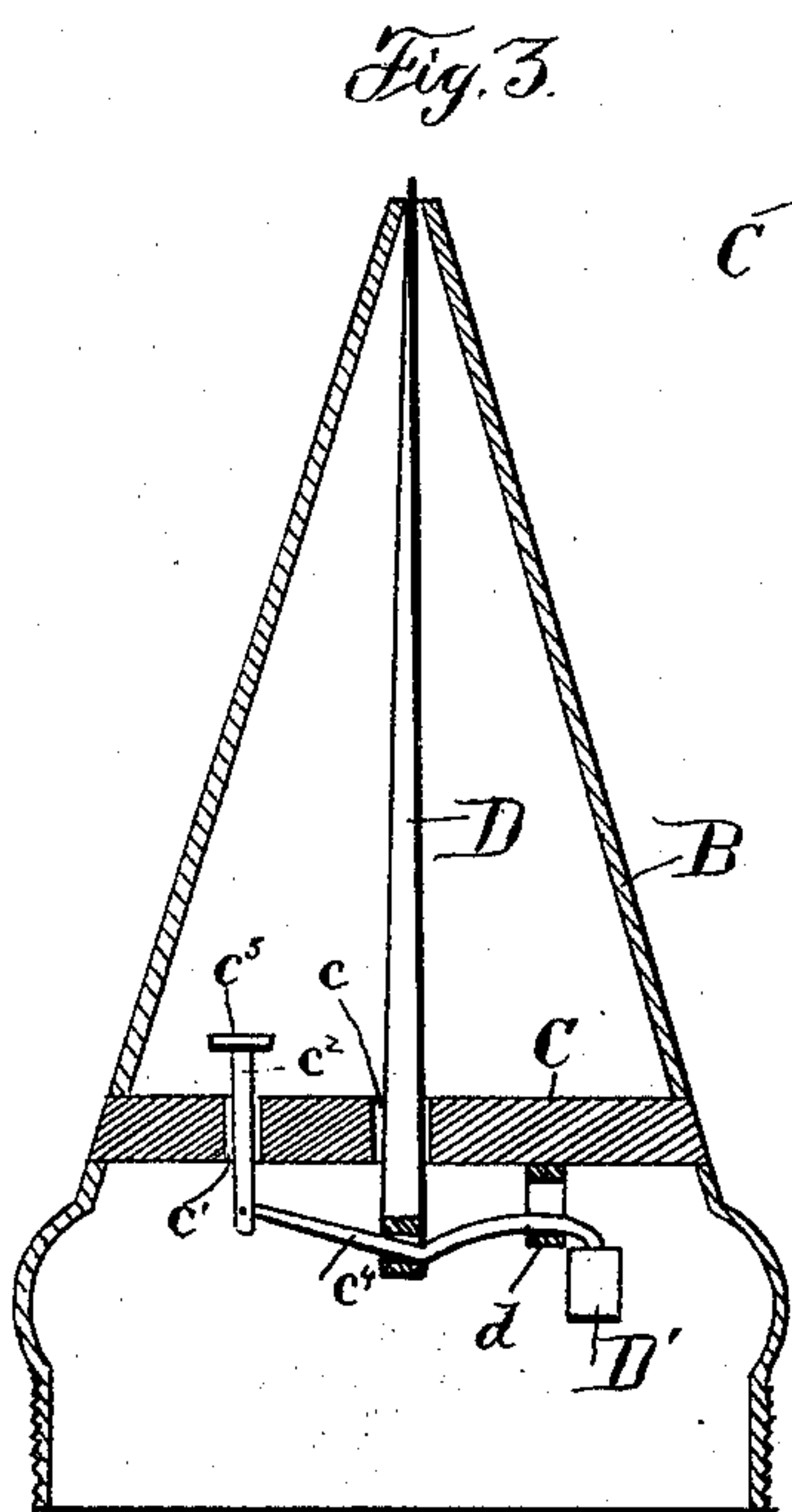
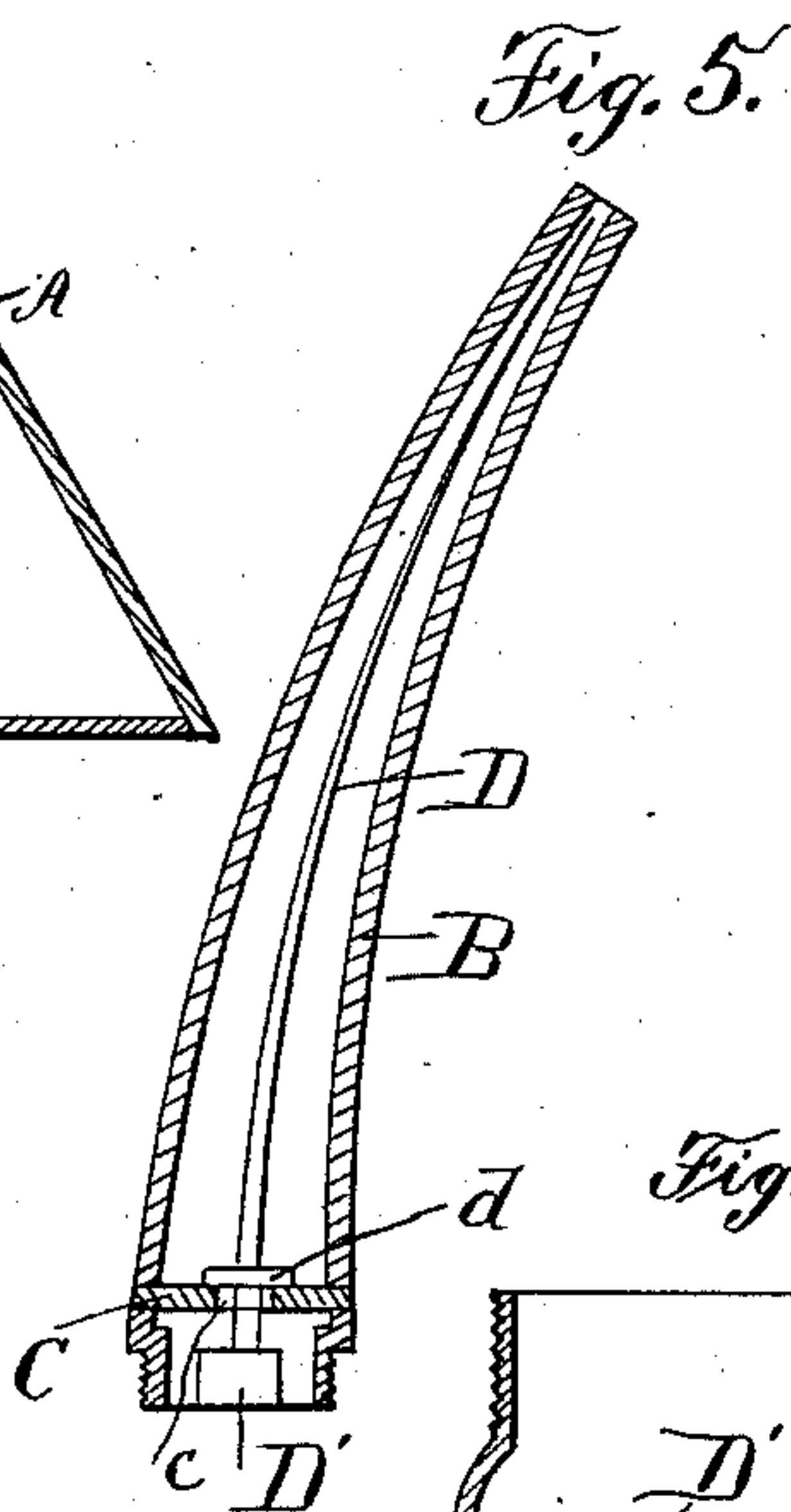
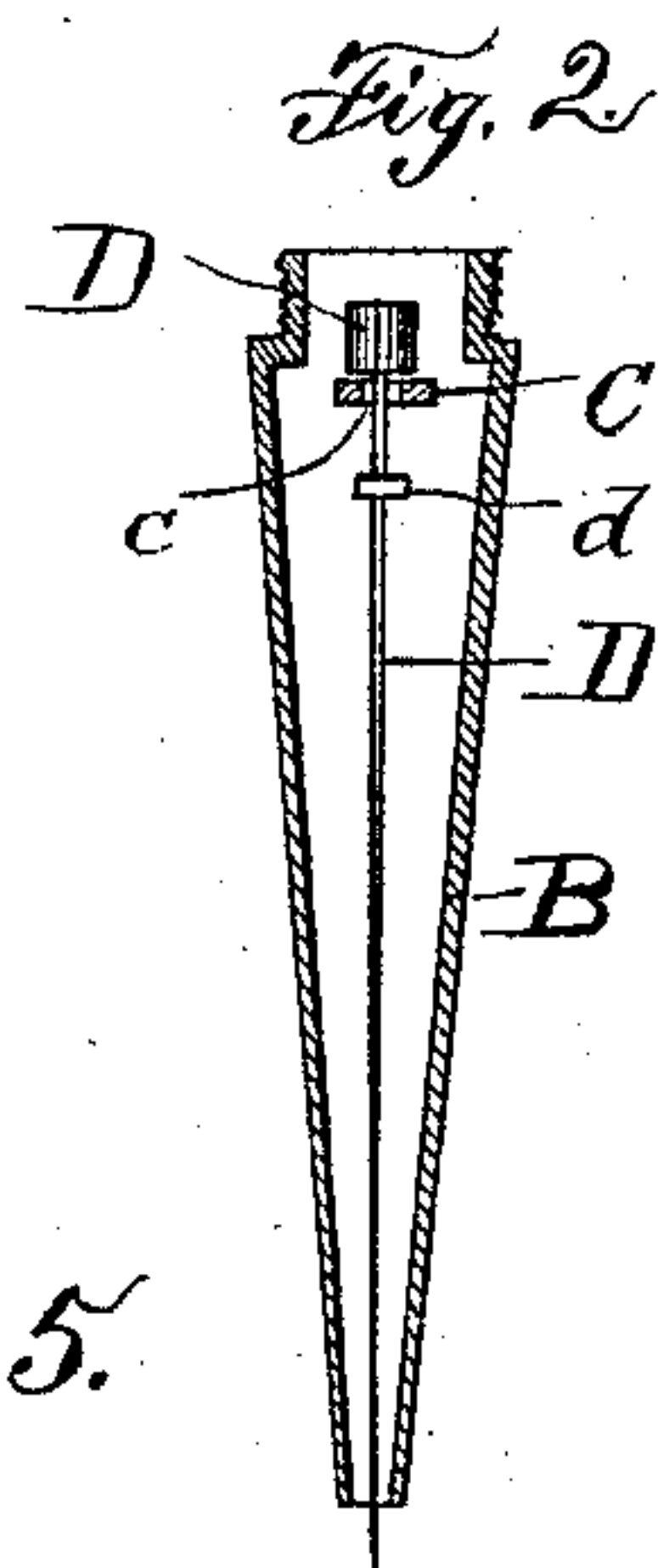
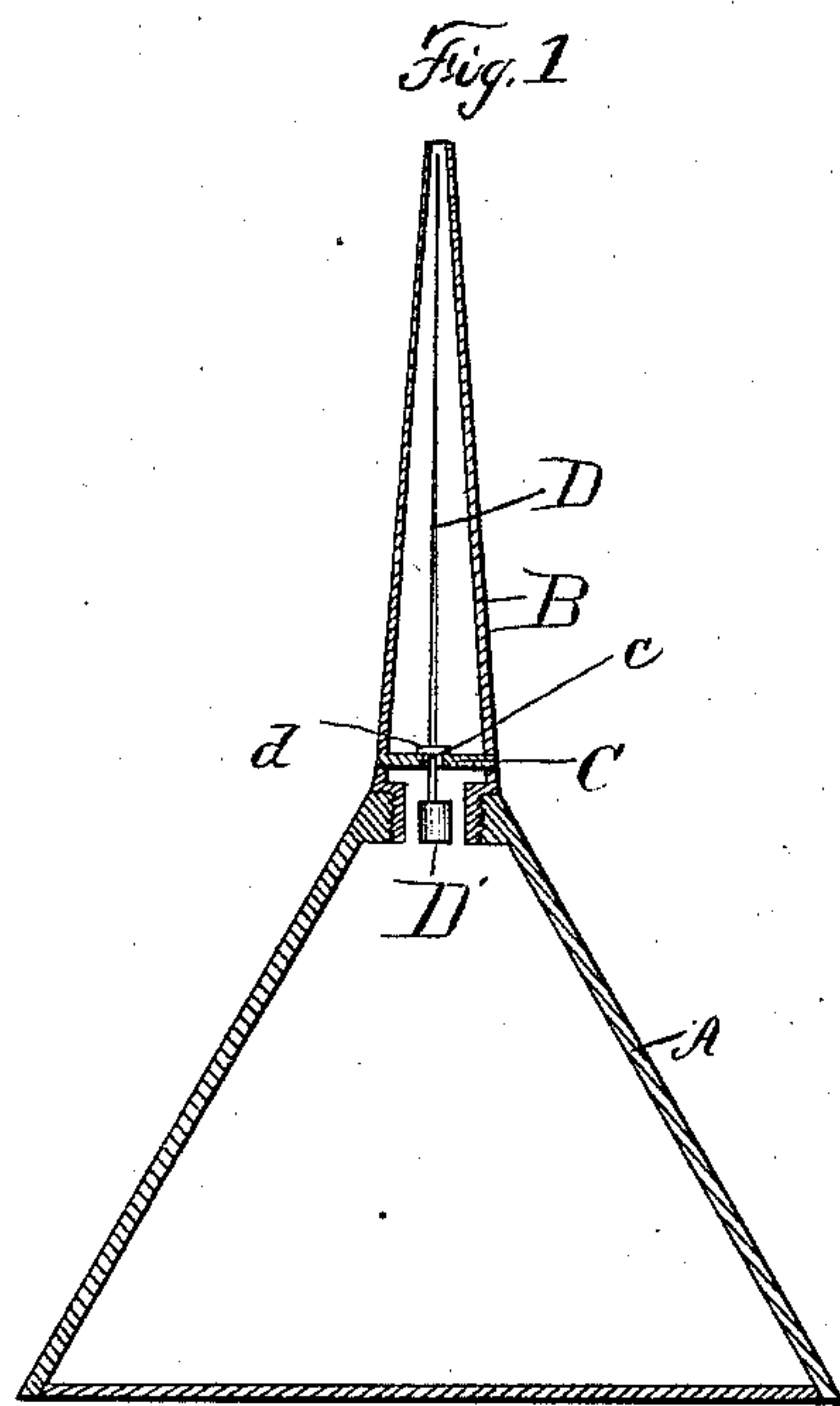
(No Model.)

M. A. W. LOUIS.

OIL CAN.

No. 306,027.

Patented Sept. 30, 1884.



Witnesses.
J. H. Brown.
H. H. Jenner.

Inventor.
M. A. W. Louis
By
Stout & Hudenwood
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL A. W. LOUIS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,027, dated September 30, 1884.

Application filed August 16, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL A. W. LOUIS, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to oilers or oil-cans; and it consists in certain peculiarities of construction, all as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central section of my entire device. Fig. 2 is an inverted view of the nozzle, also in section, and turned one-quarter around. Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional views of a modified construction, and Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a curved nozzle fitted with my improvement.

The object of my invention is to provide a device for cleaning and clearing the interior of the nozzle, and which shall act automatically and wholly by gravity, and one wholly free from springs. Heretofore in devices intended to accomplish this object a serious objection has arisen when springs were employed, and when levers were used, having handles or stems extending outside of the can or nozzle, as the openings for the latter were liable to leakage, besides admitting dirt, and the springs were liable to get out of order, to become clogged and inoperative, and to add very considerably to the expense.

A is an oil-can or oiler of ordinary construction, and preferably of generally conical shape, into the apex of which a spout or nozzle, B, is inserted by any usual means—as by a screw-threaded construction of the adjacent parts. At any convenient point—say near the base of the nozzle—a bar, C, is secured, having a central perforation, *c*, and which bar is of only such width as is required for the said perforation, leaving free oil-passages on each side of it, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

D is a needle or pointed wire, which passes through the perforation *c*, and which has, in its preferred form, a weight, D', attached to its base, and above the bar C, when the parts are put together, a stop, *d*. This needle is of sufficient length so that when the can is in

one position its pointed end shall be just below the tip or discharge end of the nozzle, and when the can is in the opposite position just above the said tip, projecting through the same.

As stated, the operation of the device is wholly automatic, the reversing of the can in oiling or the restoration of the can to its normal position being sufficient to permit the needle to do its work under the force of gravity.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 I show the simplest and cheapest form of my device, the last-named figure merely showing it applied to a curved nozzle; but in some instances it may be desired to have the needle protrude above the tip of the nozzle when the can is at rest on its bottom, and to accomplish this I have shown in Figs. 4 and 5 a slightly-modified construction. In this form I provide the bar C with a second perforation, *c'*, between its central perforation, *c*, and the end of the bar, and pass a short rod or wire stem, *c''*, having a head, *c'''*, through this hole, and to the lower end of this rod I pivot one end of a bent wire, *c''''*, which passes through a hole or loop at the base of the needle D, and bears at its other end the weight D'. In this form for the stop *d*, I employ a loop depending from the under side of the bar C, and through which the wire *c''''* passes, as shown.

The operation of my device is exactly the same, no matter which form I use—that is, by gravity and automatic. Of course my device would work satisfactorily if the bar C were placed below the base of the nozzle or higher up in the nozzle; but I have found by experiment that the present location is the most satisfactory in the majority of instances.

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

1. An oil-can having a cleaning-needle passing through the nozzle, and weighted at its base, and passing through a suitably-perforated support, all the operative parts being wholly within the can and adapted to operate solely by gravity, substantially as set forth.

2. In an oil-can, the combination of the nozzle B, bar C, and cleaning-needle D, weight-

ed at its base, and adapted to move up and down through a perforation in the said bar by the force of gravity, substantially as set forth.

- 5 3. In an oil-can, the combination of the nozzle B, perforated bar C, and needle D with the weight D' and stop *d*, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the presence of two witnesses.

MICHAEL A. W. LOUIS.

Witnesses:

H. G. UNDERWOOD,
WM. A. WARD.