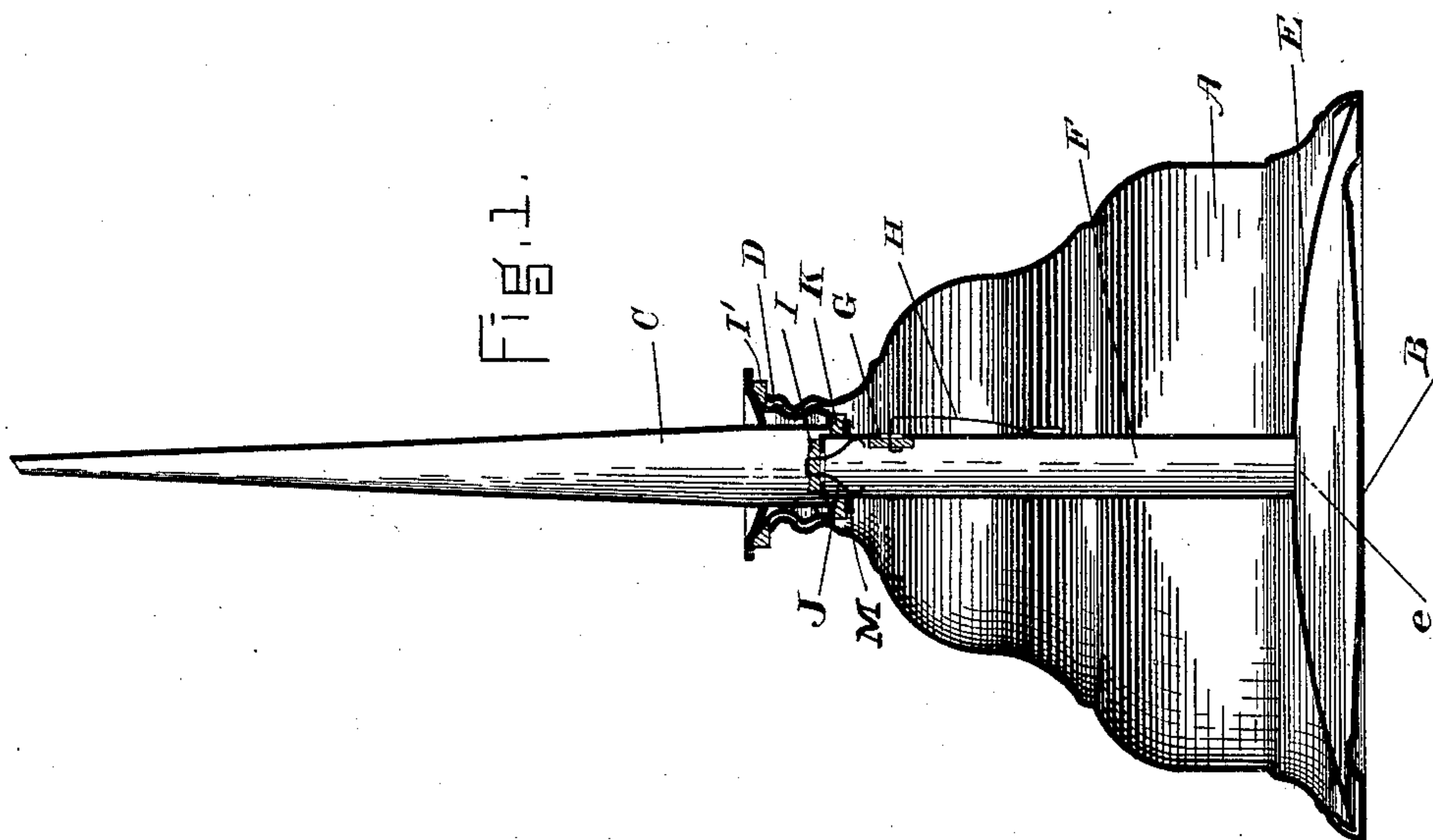
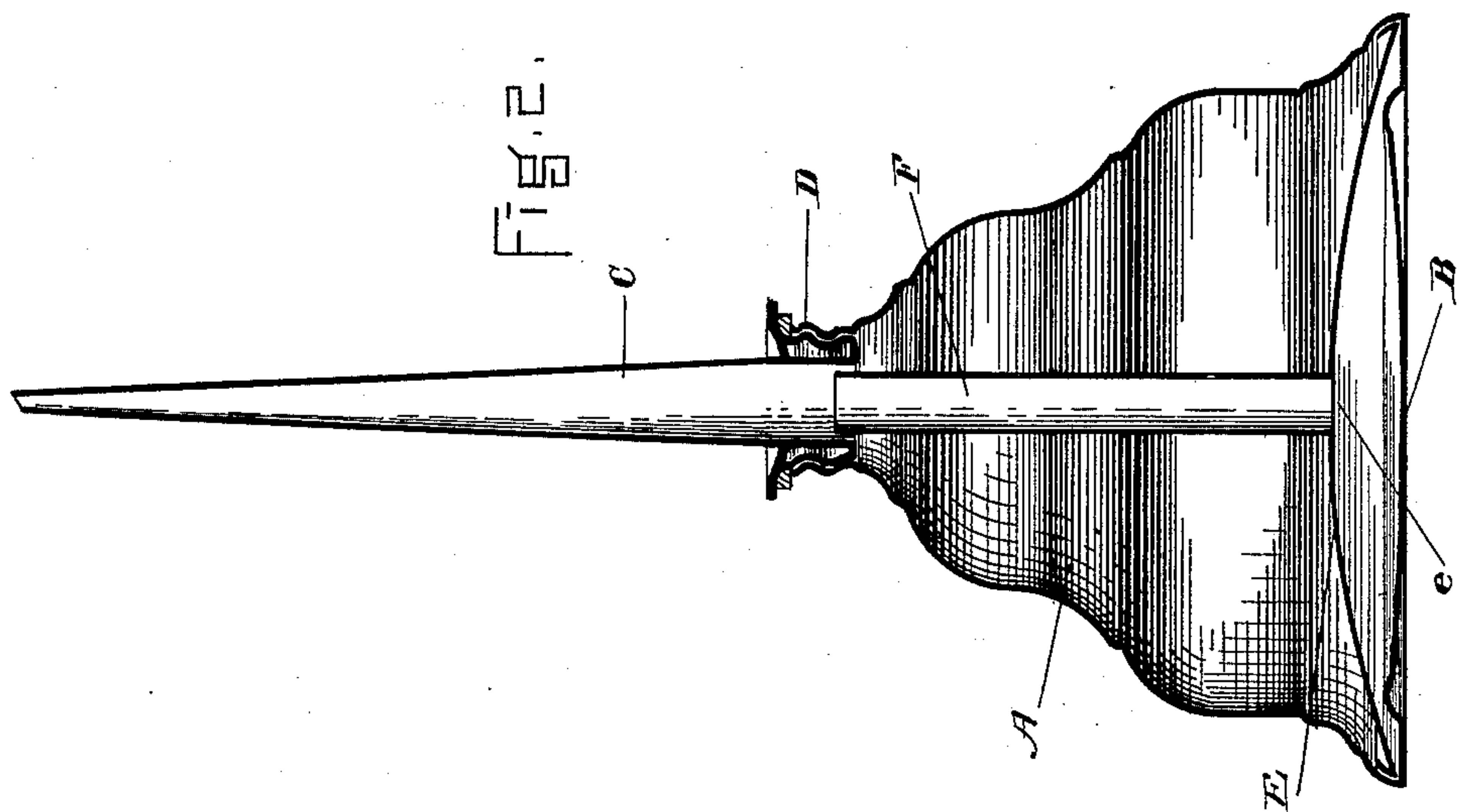


(Model.)

A. B. SHAW.  
OIL CAN.

No. 410,938.

Patented Sept. 10, 1889.



WITNESSES.  
Henry March.  
E. G. Alexander

INVENTOR,  
H. B. Shaw,  
by R. H. French  
att'y

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AI B. SHAW, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,938, dated September 10, 1889.

Application filed April 4, 1888. Renewed March 12, 1889. Serial No. 302,063. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AI B. SHAW, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

The object of this invention is to furnish a cheap and simple oil-can adapted for use in a vertical position with the point upward, and also in the usual manner of oiling bearings with the point lowered.

My improvement consists in an oil-can having the usual spring-bottom, and above this, within the can, a raised false bottom imperforated, save a single central aperture, with an open tube extending from its open center to the base of the discharge-spout. This tube will either have a loose connection with the base of the spout, as shown in one view, or will have a packed joint and be provided with valves to admit and discharge the oil.

My invention is embodied in the oil-can herein shown and described and is particularly set forth in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents the preferred form of my device, shown in vertical section. Fig. 2 is a simpler form made without valves.

A is the body of the oil-can, B the elastic bottom thereof, and C the tapering spout or discharge-pipe joined to the body by a screw-coupling D. In these respects the can is of ordinary construction.

E is a false bottom or partition raised above the bottom B, to which it is shown secured at its junction with the body A. The false bottom is imperforated, except a central opening e, from which rises an open tube F, entering the base of the spout C. As shown in Fig. 2, there is a slight space between these parts at this point, so that when the can is inverted oil from the body will enter the spout and may emerge from its tip, as in ordinary cans, and when placed upright the oil in the spout, in the tube F, and in the space between the real and false bottoms may be compressed by pressing upwardly upon the elastic bottom B. The oil will thus be forced in a jet from the tip of the spout, thus rendering the device

available for oiling in many places where the ordinary can could not be used. With this construction some of the oil within the spout will return again into the body of the can. To avoid this, I am accustomed to make a close joint between the spout and the tube F and to provide said tube with an inlet-valve G, closing automatically by a spring H, and with an outlet-valve I at the top, closing by gravity or by suction, so that by working the spring-bottom B the oil in the body A will be sucked into the tube F and will fill it and the space between the real and false bottom, and will rise in and be projected from the tip of the discharge-spout while in an upright position. The oil will also be retained in the discharge-pipe by the closing of the valve I, so as to be in readiness for use at the first pressure. This valve is shown provided with a wire anchor J to allow it to rise and fall without becoming displaced. The valves G and I, while practically oil-tight, are not made airtight, but will admit enough air around their edges to replace the oil expelled. The air will enter through the nozzle when it is free of oil.

The tube F has near its top a radial collar M to support an annular leather washer K, which forms a seat for the base of the discharge-pipe to rest on. A like washer I' may be introduced between the upper edge of the body and the flange of the screw-coupling D.

My improvement provides a force-feed which is positive and direct in its action on the oil, so that thick or heavy lubricating-oils may be discharged from it with certainty, whereas with the ordinary spring-bottom can the pressure is upon the inclosed air and comes but indirectly upon the oil, and hence has but a limited force. Furthermore, my improved can is applicable in oiling bearings from beneath, as the positive pressure enables the oil to be forced upward to quite a distance beyond the nozzle while the discharge-pipe is in a vertical position, which is impossible with the old form.

I claim as my invention—

1. The described oil-can, having body A, spring-bottom B, and discharge-pipe C, in combination with the false bottom E, with



opening *e*, but otherwise imperforated, and with the vertical tube F, leading therefrom to the discharge-pipe, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the body A, elastic  
5 bottom B, and discharge-pipe C with the false bottom E, opening *e*, vertical tube F, and inlet and outlet valves, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name

to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 31st day of March, 10  
A. D. 1888.

AI B. SHAW.

Witnesses:

A. H. SPENCER,  
ELIHU E. LOOMIS.