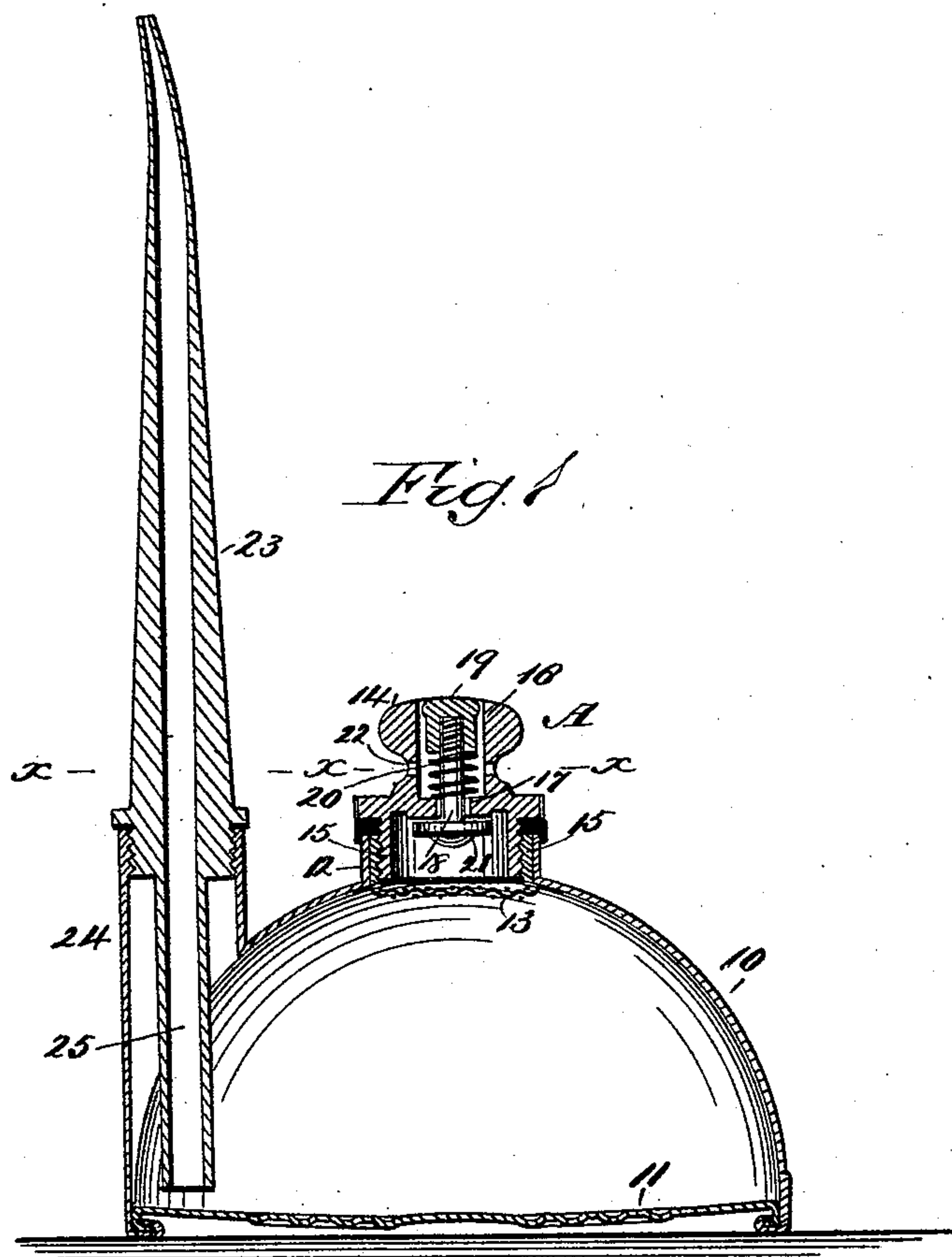


(No Model.)

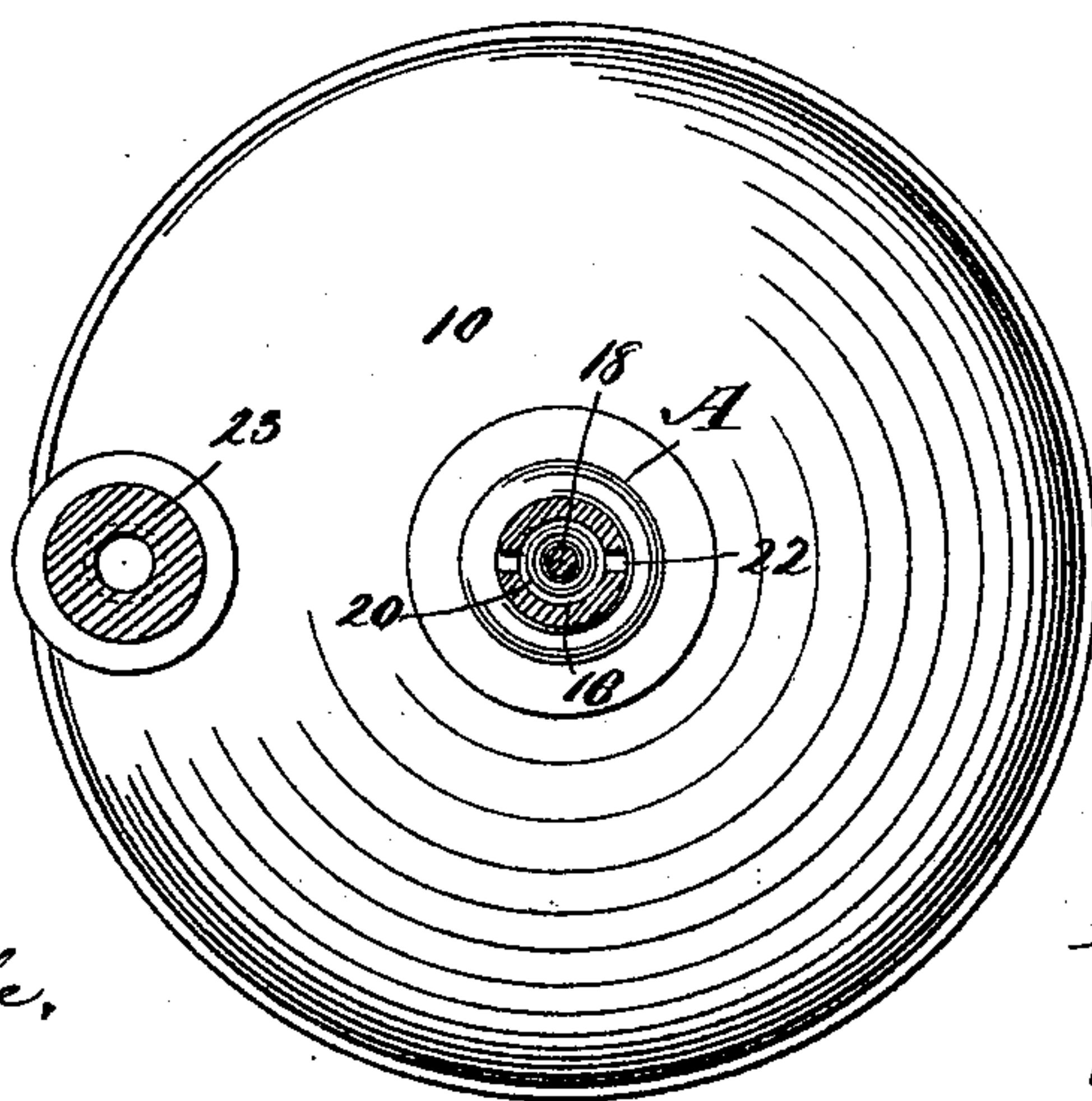
C. B. UNDERHILL.  
OIL CAN.

No. 459,320.

Patented Sept. 8, 1891.



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES:

*P. M. Chadler,*  
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BY *Munn & Co*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. UNDERHILL, OF LANCASTER, NEW YORK.

## OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,320, dated September 8, 1891.

Application filed October 31, 1890. Serial No. 369,974. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. UNDERHILL, of Lancaster, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and  
5 useful Improvement in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to oil-cans, and has for its object to provide such cans with means whereby when the can is comparatively empty  
10 a small quantity of oil from that left therein may be forced out with equal facility and power as when the oil nearly fills the can, and whereby, also, the moment the spring-bottom of the can is released the air-inlet will  
15 be automatically opened, which inlet has no connection with the nozzle, and at the same time produce a can which may be used in any position.

A further object of the invention is to simplify the construction set forth in the patent for oil-can nozzles granted to myself August  
20 27, 1889, No. 409,811.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several  
25 parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

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

Figure 1 is a central vertical section through the improved can, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

35 The body 10 of the can may be of any suitable contour and is provided with the usual spring-bottom 11 and an interiorly-threaded neck 12, surrounding an opening formed in its upper end, through which opening the oil  
40 is introduced into the body. At the bottom of the opening surrounded by the neck 12 a strainer 13 is located, whereby the oil is filtered before entering the body of the can.

The upper opening of the can is closed by  
45 a cap A, which cap virtually comprises an upper knob-section 14 and a lower annular exteriorly-threaded flange-section 15, the latter being screwed into the threaded surface of the neck 12, as shown in Fig. 1. The knob-  
50 section 14 of the cap has a vertical chamber 16 formed therein, which extends through the

upper end of the section, and an aperture 17 connects the chamber 16 with the space within the flange-section of the cap, as is likewise best shown in Fig. 1. 55

A valve is fitted in the cap, consisting of a stem 18, which passes upward through the aperture 17 into the chamber 16 and has attached to its upper end a plug 19, which plug is preferably screwed upon the stem, and is  
60 of a diameter approximating the diameter of the chamber and of the disk 21, secured to the lower end of the stem and adapted to close the aperture 17, below which it is located. Between the base wall of the cham-  
65 ber and the under surface of the plug a spring 20 surrounds the stem, which spring normally forces the stem upward and causes the disk 21 to normally close the aperture 17. When the bottom 11 is pressed, it forces out more or  
70 less oil, and when the bottom goes back there is a vacuum produced in the can, which causes the valve to open and admit air. Air is admitted into the chamber 16 through side  
75 vents 22, and when the valve is in its normal position the air passes downward through the aperture 17 into the body of the can. The moment, however, that the necessary air has passed into the can the disk 21 is forced upward and closes the aperture 17. 80

The nozzle 23 is located at one side of the can, and to that end a vertical tube 24 is formed integral with the side of the body and interiorly threaded at its upper end, and the nozzle 23 is screwed into the said tube. The  
85 nozzle 23 is provided with a tubular extension 25 at its lower end of considerably less diameter than the diameter of the tube 24 of the body into which it projects, the tubular extension 25 being of such length that when the  
90 nozzle is screwed to place the lower end of the said extension will be but a short distance removed from the spring-bottom of the can, as is clearly shown in Fig. 1. As the nozzle is located at one extreme side of the can-body  
95 and extends downward to within such a short distance of its bottom, it is obvious that almost the last drop of oil contained in the can may be forced out through the nozzle and  
100 with the same degree of facility and power as if the can were comparatively full. Thus the oil-can may be more readily manipulated

than if the nozzle were located at the center of the body, and a great economy of oil is obtained.

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

As an improved article of manufacture, an oil-can provided with a spring-bottom, an opening in its upper surface, a tube constituting a portion of one side of the can-body,  
10 a nozzle secured to the tube and extending within the oil-can at its lower end nearly to an engagement with the spring-bottom, a cap

closing the upper opening of the body, containing air-vents, and a spring-controlled  
15 valve located in the cap, whereby when the spring-bottom is pressed inward and released a vacuum is created in the can, which automatically opens the valve, and whereby also practically all the oil in the can may be forced  
20 out through the nozzle by the manipulation of the spring-bottom, as set forth.

CHARLES B. UNDERHILL.

Witnesses:

PHILIP GUETTICH,  
M. M. SCHWARTZ.