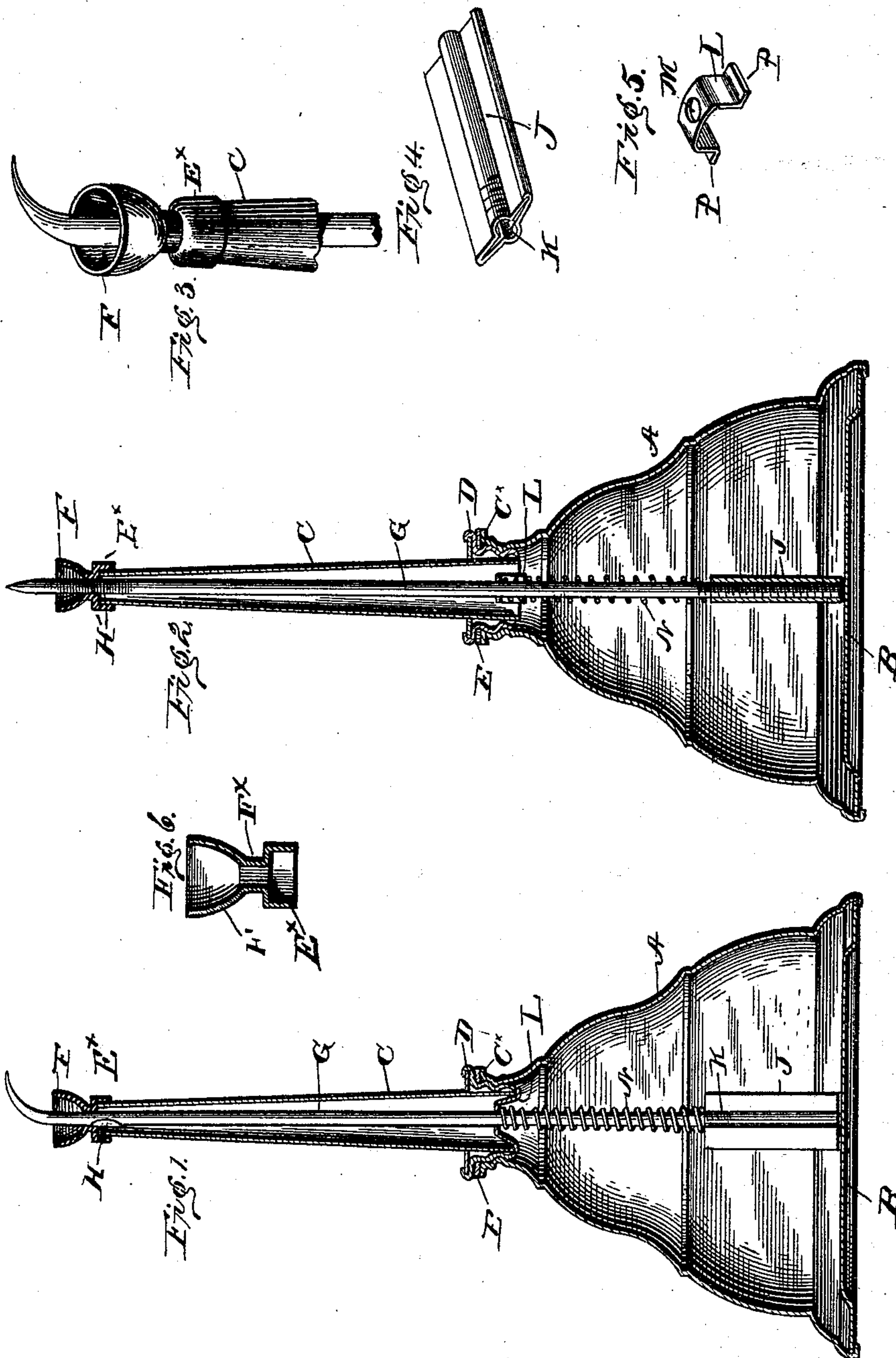


(No Model.)

J. A. CAMPBELL.
OIL CAN.

No. 496,246.

Patented Apr. 25, 1893.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN M. LOCKHART, OF SAME PLACE.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,246, dated April 25, 1893.

Application filed August 8, 1892. Serial No. 442,522. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. CAMPBELL, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and Improved Oil-Can, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical, central section of an oil-can embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a vertical, central section of the can at right angles to that shown in Fig. 1. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 represent perspective views of detail portions of the device, and Fig. 6, a central vertical section of the nozzle mouth-piece.

The object of my invention is to provide an oil can, simple in construction, economical in manufacture and durable in character; and in which the discharge valve will normally remain closed when the bottom of the can is not pressed.

It also has for its object means for regulating the flow of oil therefrom and other means to prevent the waste of any drip that may remain on the wire, outside of the nozzle, after the oiling has been accomplished.

For these purposes, my invention consists of an oil-can constructed as hereinafter set forth and pointed out in this specification.

A designates the body of an oil-can, the walls of which are of any suitable shape and material, and the bottom B of flexible material forming a diaphragm.

C designates a nozzle having at its lower end an exterior screw thread fitting on a screw thread on the body A. A flange D on the lower end of the nozzle above the screw thread, serves to limit the downward motion of the nozzle in securing the same to the body A. Between the said flange and the flaring upper portion C^x of the threaded portion of the body is the gasket E, whereby a close joint is made, thus preventing any escape of oil at this place.

The upper end of the nozzle is flaring, as at F, for the purpose hereinafter described, and is formed of a double cup shape piece, as in Fig. 6, having a connecting neck F^x within which the wire G is guided. The lower cup or socket E^x is of such diameter as to receive the upper end of the conical portion of the

nozzle, leaving a space between the latter and the wire G. Within the nozzle and body of the can is the wire G, the upper end of which is bent or curved, and tapering in form and projecting beyond the nozzle. On one side of the upper end of the said wire G is a cutaway or recess portion H, of greater length than the neck F^x of the mouth piece. The wire G is of such thickness that it normally closes the neck F^x above the said recess portion H; but when the wire is raised by means of pressure upon the flexible bottom B, the recess H is brought upward so as to form a passage between the inner wall of the neck and the wall of the recess, whereby, when the can is tilted or inverted, oil may flow therefrom and be guided through said passage, on the curved end of the wire G to the place of deposit. It will be seen that the flaring edge of the upper end of the nozzle reliably guides the drip on the end of the wire G back into the can.

To keep, and also adjust, the wire G in proper position in the can, and to return the flexible body B to its normal position, the following means are employed: Secured to the bottom of the wire G, is an adjusting piece J formed of a piece of metal having a screw threaded socket K therein in which a threaded portion of the wire G is secured. It will be seen that by this threaded connection of the piece and wire, adjustments may be made to compensate for different lengths of wire and for wear of the different parts, so that at all times the position as well as the size of the valve or opening at the mouth of the nozzle may be regulated. A guide piece L, consisting of a strip of metal bent as shown in Fig. 5, is tightly secured in any suitable manner in the lower end of the nozzle; and through an opening M in the cross-bar of the same is guided the wire G in its movements. Encircling the said wire G, and bearing against the under side of the cross bar of the guiding piece, and the upper end of the adjusting piece J, is a coil spring N, whereby, when pressure is removed from the flexible bottom B, the said adjusting piece J with the wire G is forced downward so that the upper edge of the recess H is brought below the top edge of the neck F^x of the nozzle, and the opening through which the oil escapes is thereby closed. The

guiding piece L is preferably formed of a piece of sheet metal bent into form so as to have its sides adapted to bear against the inner faces of the nozzle, and to have the limbs or flanges
 5 P on the lower end of the sides, to abut or be in contact with the lower edge of the nozzle, whereby a firm and reliable connection between the said guiding piece L and the said nozzle is effected without the aid of any soldering whatever. The adjusting piece J may
 10 also readily be formed of a thin piece of sheet-metal doubled so as to form a socket portion in which the wire G may be adjusted.

It will be seen that, as constructed, the parts
 15 are few in number, easily and cheaply made, and not liable readily to get out of repair, and at the same time furnishing a device from which oil can be readily taken when desired, and one in which the drip usually remaining
 20 on the outside and end of the wire, is prevented from escaping to the outer portion of the nozzle, but is safely guided so as to re-enter the can.

I am aware that in a former patent of mine
 25 No. 411,977 of date October 1, 1889, there was shown and described an oil can in some respects similar to the one shown in this application, but in the oil can in said patent the end of the wire was not tapering, neither was
 30 the upper end of the mouth-piece of the nozzle flaring, nor was the guiding piece formed as the one herein described and held by lips against the lower edge of the nozzle, nor was the adjusting piece formed as in this case.

These differences, while apparently small, are 35 of practical importance in the efficient operation of the device as well as in lessening the cost of production.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters 40 Patent, is—

1. In an oil can, the combination of a nozzle and a guide piece formed of a single piece of spring metal having lips at its lower end abutting against the lower edge of the nozzle, 45 and a wire passing through an opening in said guide piece.

2. An oil can having a nozzle with a mouth piece formed of upper and lower cups with connecting neck, said upper cup having flaring 50 sides and said lower cup adapted to embrace the upper end of said nozzle, and a guide wire closely fitting in said neck, said guide wire having a curved tapering end, said parts being combined substantially as described. 55

3. An oil can having a flexible bottom, an adjusting piece formed of a single piece of sheet metal bent into form and having a socket at or near the central line thereof and extending to the lower end thereof, a guide 60 wire adjustable in said socket, and a tapering nozzle with upper flaring end, said guide wire having a tapering upper end, said parts being combined substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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