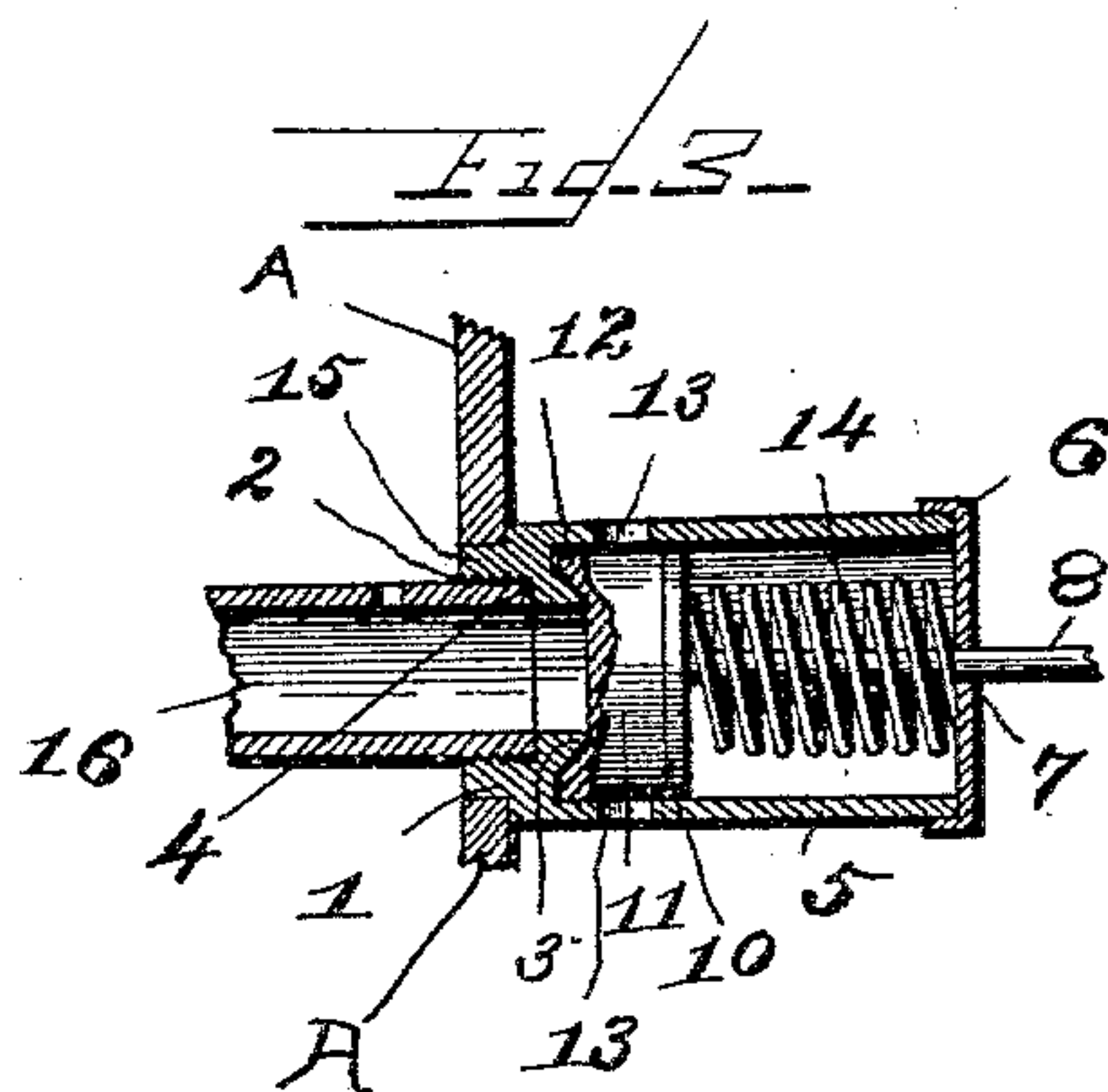
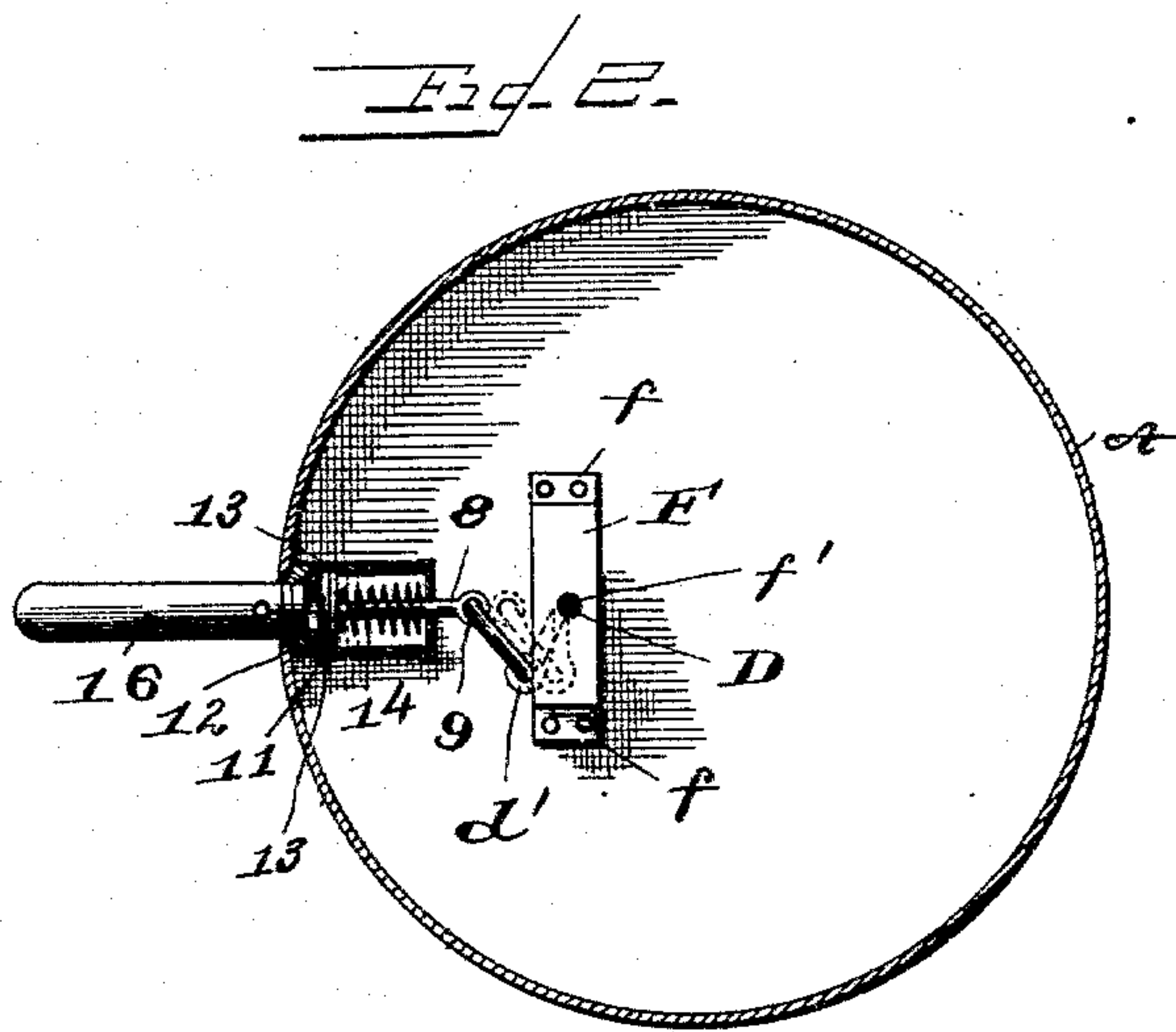
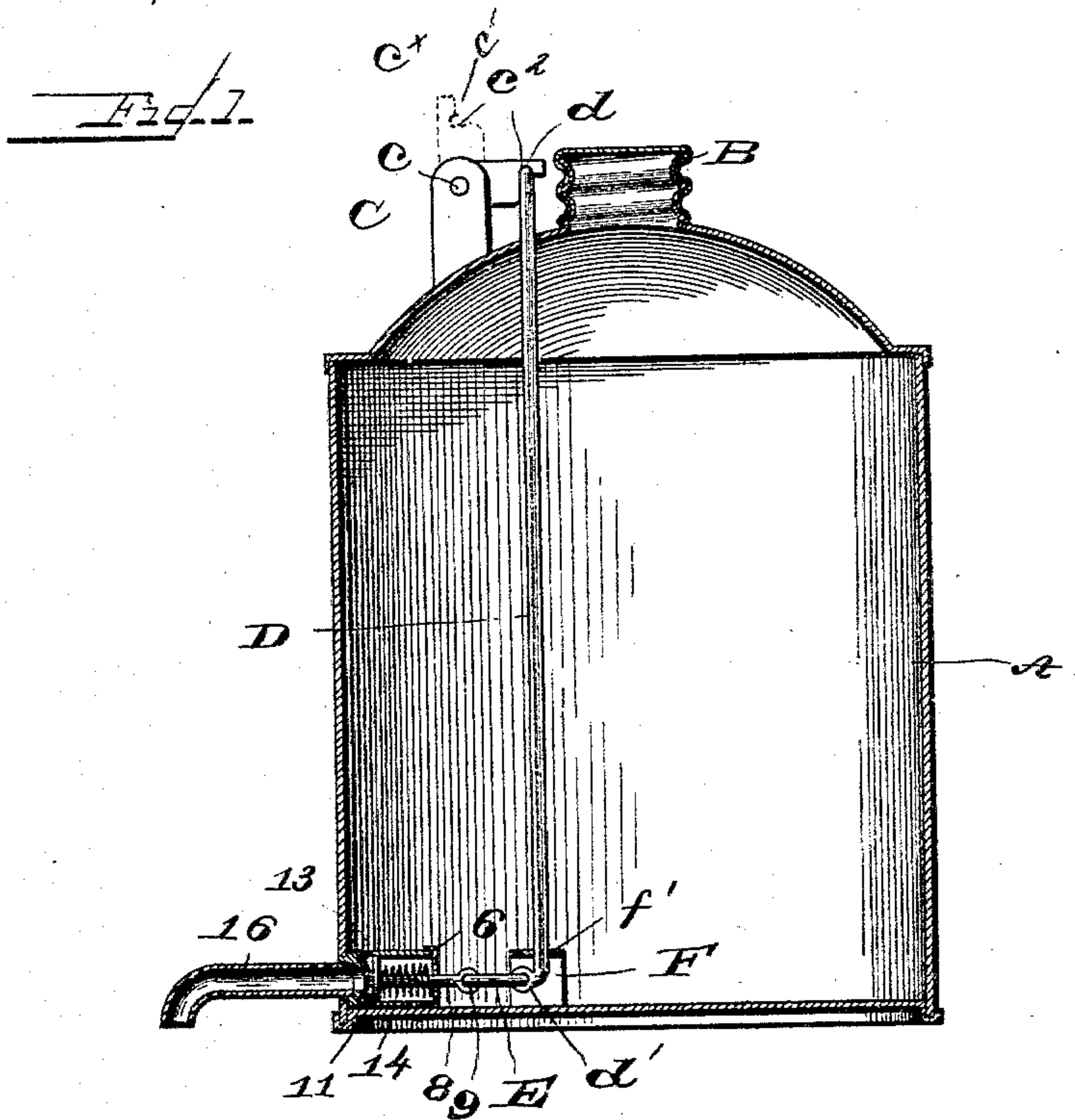


(No Model.)

W. N. GREEN.
OIL CAN.

No. 545,285.

Patented Aug. 27, 1895.



Witnesses
G. A. Pankersmidt.
Claude Sunsford

Inventor
Walter N. Green
By Edwin S. Clarkson
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER N. GREEN, OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,285, dated August 27, 1895.

Application filed December 27, 1894. Serial No. 533,047. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER N. GREEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to oil-cans, and has for its object to produce a cheap, simple article of the character named to prevent evaporation, and one that is free from projections on its sides, whereby the cans may be more closely packed for shipping.

A further object is to provide a valve controlled from the top of the can and entirely inclosed in said can.

With these objects in view my invention consists of the parts and combination of parts, as will be fully set out in the following description and claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of a can with my invention attached. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same, showing valve open in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the valve, the spout and can being broken away.

A represents an oil-can of suitable pattern; B, the screw-cap thereof.

C is a standard secured to the top of the can.

c^x is a locking-lever pivoted to the standard C by means of the pivot c . The locking-lever is notched or cut away at c' , the corner of such cut-away portion being cut in, as at c^2 .

D is a rod passing through the top of the can to the bottom thereof. The upper end of said rod is bent at right angles to the main body, as at d , while the lower end is similarly bent and formed into an eye d' . On the end d , I secure a suitable knob or handle.

E is a link secured to the eye d' of the rod D.

F is a bearing consisting of a flat piece of metal provided with offsets f .

f' is an opening through the top of the bearing, in which the rod is loosely secured. This bearing also forms a stop to limit the movement of the rod D.

1 is the valve-seat, through which is formed

a screw-threaded opening 2. On the top of the valve-seat is cast (integral with the seat) a projection 3, the top of which is at an angle to the balance of the valve-seat. This projection extends laterally beyond the sides of the opening 2, as at 4.

5 is a cylindrical body integral with and extending from the valve-seat, thereby forming a valve-casing.

6 is a cap secured to one end of the cylindrical body 5, and 7 is an opening in said cap.

8 is the valve-stem, on one end of which is formed an eye 9, which is secured to an eye 6; on the link E.

10 is a brass disk and 11 is a leather disk, both of which are rigidly secured to the valve-stem 8. The disk 11 has a cut-in portion 12 in its center which is adapted to be snugly seated on the projection 3.

13 are openings (four in number) through the valve-casing, which are closed by the sides of the valve when it is seated.

14 is a spring coiled around the valve-stem, said spring bearing on the valve and against the cap 6, said cap being tightly secured to the valve-casing to confine the spring therein.

15 is a rib or projection cast upon the outer end of the valve-casing. This rib is designed to be of a height equal to the thickness of the metal composing the can, so that when secured in place the face of the rib will be flush with the surface of the can, as clearly represented in the drawings.

16 is the spout, which is provided with screw-threads, whereby the spout may be detachably secured in the opening 2.

The parts being properly assembled, the operator throws the locking-lever back, thereby releasing the rod D, which is turned thus through the link E, pulling the valve-stem and valve back against the spring 14, the rod D continuing to turn until the right-angle portion d' strikes against the combined bearing and stop, when the valve and the openings 13 are open, thus permitting the contents of the can to flow out. As soon as the hand is taken off of the portion d of the handle the spring 14 expands, thereby closing the valve and openings 13. When the can is to be shipped the spout is unscrewed, thereby leaving the can free from projections. The valve, its casing-rod, and co-operating members are

entirely within the can, except that portion of the rod D which projects above the top of the can.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is--

In an oil can, the combination with a rod, each end of which is bent at right angles, one of such bent portions being outside on the top of the can, while the other is journaled in a bearing inside and at the bottom of the can, a link connected to the lower bent portion of the said rod, a valve, the valve seat, a screw threaded opening through the same, a projection 3 extending laterally beyond the sides of the opening in the valve seat, the upper surface of said projection being slanted, a cylindrical body 5 integral with and extending from the

valve seat, thus forming a valve casing, openings 13 extending through said casing near the valve seat, a perforated cap for said casing, a valve stem working through said perforated cap, an eye formed on the outer end of said valve stem, said stem being connected to the said rod by means of the link, a coiled spring seated on the valve and confined within the cylinder by means of the cap, as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER N. GREEN.

Witnesses:

HUSTON WYETH,

RUSSELL K. COOPER.