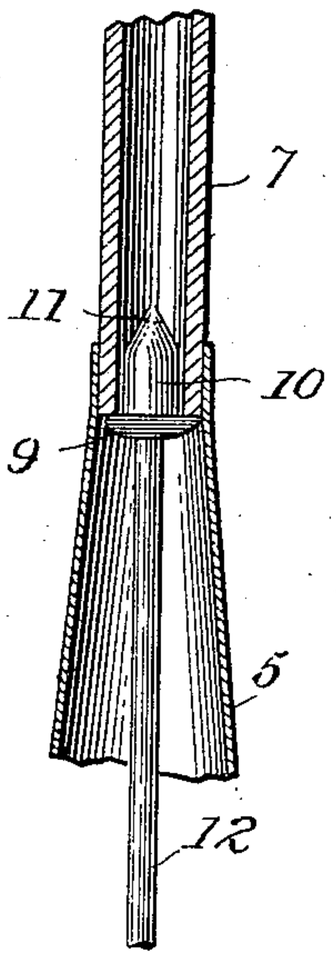
(No Model.)

B. A. GASKINS & A. H. BROWN.

LUBRICATING OIL CAN.

No. 576,841. Patented Feb. 9, 1897.

Fig. 2.



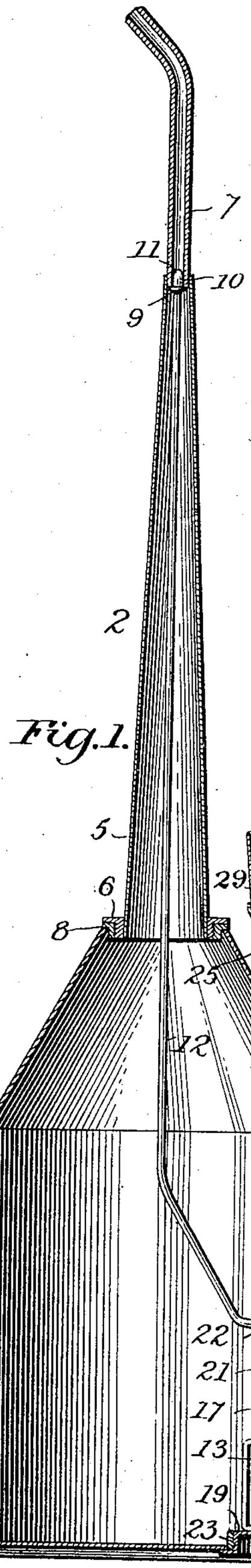
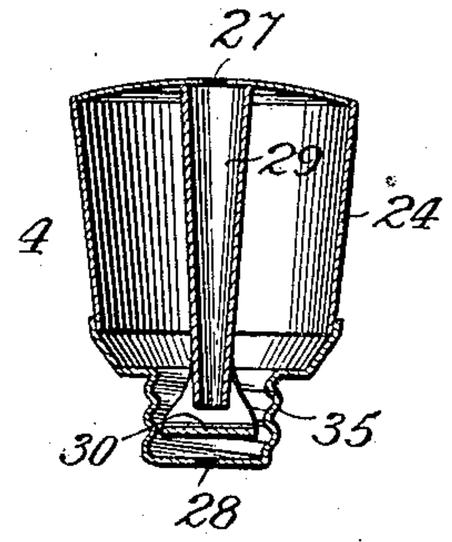


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3



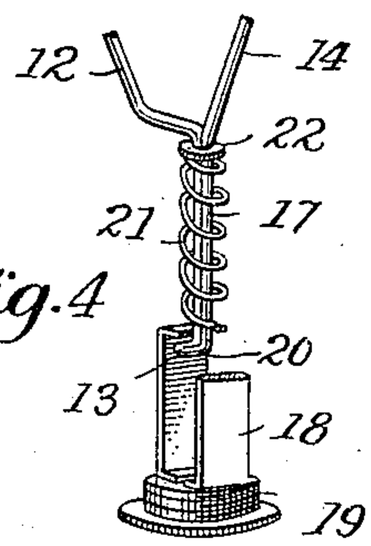


Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN A. GASKINS AND ARTHUR H. BROWN, OF SUNBURY, PENNSYLVANIA.

LUBRICATING-OIL CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 576,841, dated February 9, 1897.

Application filed March 20, 1896. Serial No. 584,110. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that we, BENJAMIN A. GASKINS and ARTHUR H. BROWN, citizens of the United States, residing at Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lubricating-Oil Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved lubricating-oil can.

The object of the invention is to provide a can which shall be light, strong, cheap, and durable, and which will be economical in operation.

To these ends our invention consists in various improvements in the construction of oil-cans, which improvements are described in the following specification and are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central sectional view of the can, showing the valve and valve-operating devices and also showing our improved vent in section. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view showing the valve in the spout. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the vent, taken on the line *x* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the guide for the valve-rod and the closure for the bottom of the can.

Referring to the drawings, Fig. 1 illustrates a can consisting of a body 1, a spout 2, a handle 3, and a combined stopper and vent 4. The spout preferably consists of a conical sheet-metal tube 5, which has an external screw-threaded fitting 6 at its larger end and a nozzle 7, consisting of a heavier tube, fitting within its smaller end. The spouts of lubricating-cans are liable to become bent or dented in use, and for that reason we place the fitting 6 upon the outside, so that a conical mandrel can be driven into the interior to straighten out the tube. The fitting 6 screws into a threaded collar 8 upon the can. The lower end of the nozzle 7 forms a seat for a valve 9, which valve is also constructed with a cylindrical portion 10, fitting within the pipe 7, and a tapered point 11, which serves as a guide to direct the valve into the nozzle. The valve is carried upon a rod 12, which is preferably stiff steel wire. This rod extends down nearly to the bottom of the can, where it is bent double at 13, and a branch 14, forming a push-rod, is carried up through a stuffing-box 15, near the handle, where its end is provided with a suitable button 16, the button being preferably attached by a screw-thread, so as to be removable for a purpose to be hereinafter mentioned. For some distance above the bend the two branches of the valve-rod are parallel. This parallel portion 17 passes through and is guided by a perforation in a guide-frame 18, which is attached to a removable plug or closure 19 in the bottom of the can. The lower end of the double portion 17 of the wire is bent at right angles, forming a foot 20, which prevents the wire from being accidentally pressed out of the frame 18 by the spring 21 when the spout is removed. The spring 21 bears against the frame 18 and a collar 22 at the upper end of the doubled wire 17. The plug 19 is in the form of an ordinary screw-stopper, and it fits in the threaded socket 23 in the bottom of the can.

The vent consists in a casing 24, having a spiral crease or thread 25 at its lower end, which fits in the filling-tube 26 of the can. At the upper and lower ends of the casing are small vent-openings 27 28. From the opening a tube 29 extends downward nearly to the lower opening, and across the lower end of this tube extends a cover or cap 30, which, as shown, is attached to the tube.

The cover 30 prevents oil from dripping through the opening 28 into the tube when the can is inverted.

Our improved valve forms a double closure for the spout. Should any dirt lodge on the seat of the valve 9 and prevent it from closing, the cylindrical valve 10 will operate to practically close the nozzle and prevent leakage. This will operate to temporarily close the can and the succeeding discharges of oil will serve to clean the dirt from the valve-seat.

Our valve-rod is very simple and inexpensive in construction and also very light, it being formed of a single continuous piece of wire. When it is desired to repair any part of the valve-operating devices, the button 16 is removed from the push-rod 14, and the plug 23 is unscrewed from the bottom of the can. By slightly springing the wire the valve-rod and valve, as well as the spring 21 and the

guide-frame 18, may be drawn out through the opening in the bottom of the can. After being repaired the parts may be inserted through this opening and the plug 19 and bottom 16 screwed into their places, rendering the can ready for use.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a lubricating-oil can, the combination with the spout having a valve-seat, of a valve, and a valve-rod and push-rod consisting of a single piece of wire, the said wire being bent double, a guide having a perforation through which the doubled portion of the wire passes, and a spiral spring surrounding the doubled portion and constructed to hold the valve normally closed, substantially as described.

2. In a lubricating-oil can, the combination with the spout having a valve-seat and the valve fitting said seat, of the valve-stem and push-rod consisting of a single piece of wire, said wire having a doubled portion 17, and a foot 20, a frame 18 in which the doubled portion 17 is guided, a collar 22 at the upper end of said portion and a spring interposed between said guide-frame and collar, substantially as described.

3. In a lubricating-oil can, the bottom having an opening, the removable plug fitting said opening and provided with a guide-frame, the valve-rod arranged to be guided in said frame and the spring for normally keeping the valve closed, said valve-rod and spring being detachable and adapted to be removed through the opening in the bottom, substantially as described.

4. In an oil-can, the vent consisting of a chamber having a perforation in each end, a tube within the casing extending downward from the upper perforation and a cap extending across the lower end of said tube to prevent oil from dripping therein from the lower perforation, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN A. GASKINS.
ARTHUR H. BROWN.

Witnesses:
W. W. FISHER,
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