

(No Model.)

J. H. HULINGS.
OIL CAN.

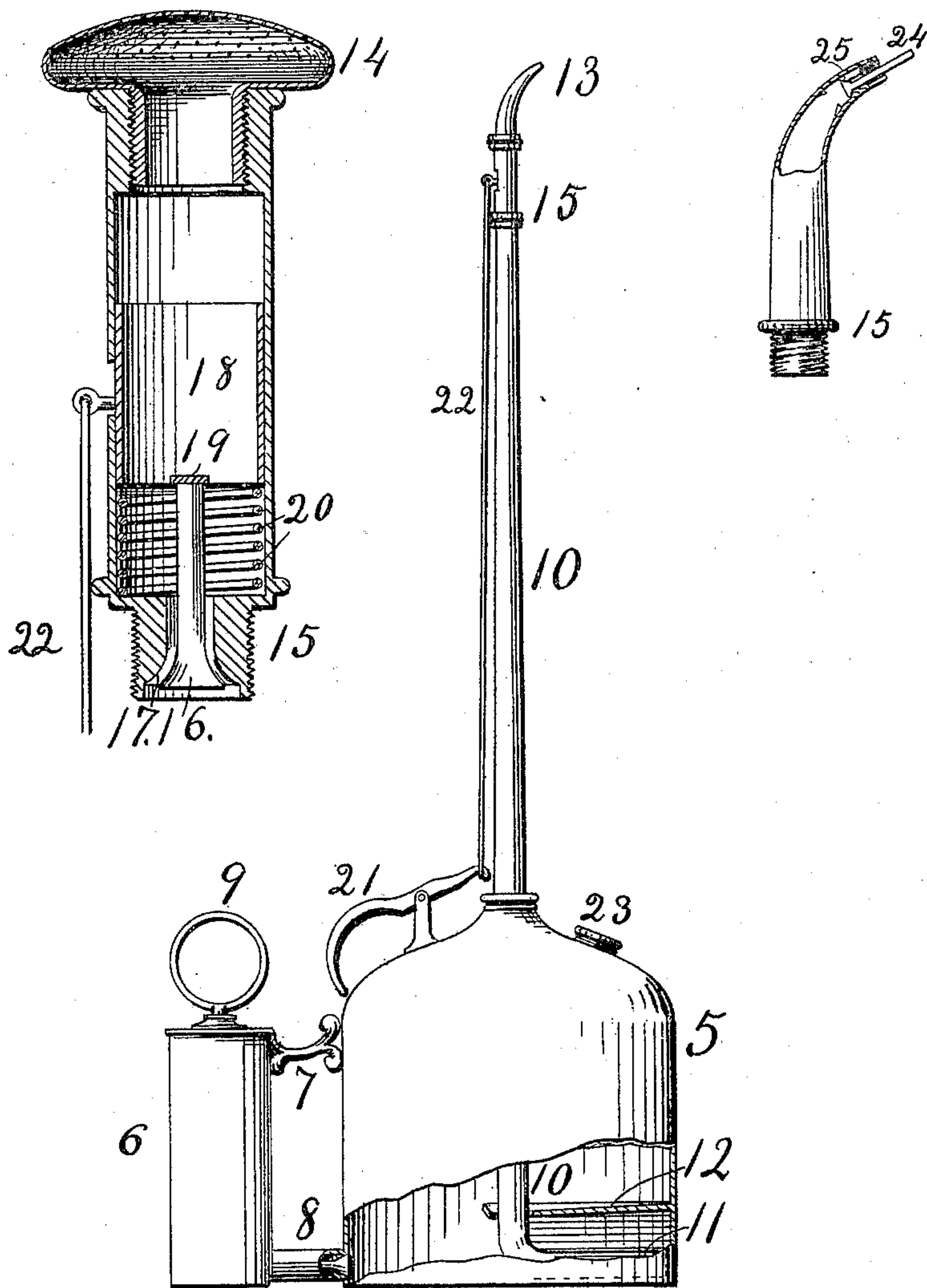
No. 584,359.

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Fig II.

Fig I.

Fig III.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,359, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed January 10, 1896. Renewed November 18, 1896. Serial No. 612,650. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. HULINGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Parsons, in the county of Tucker and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I represents in side elevation an oil-can according to my invention, a portion being broken away to expose interior parts. Fig. II is an enlarged view of the delivery-valve in longitudinal section on a larger scale, and Fig. III represents a modification of the delivery-valve.

This invention relates to that class of oil-cans which are adapted to be used by hand in oiling machinery, &c.; and its object is to provide means whereby the oil in the can may be put under pressure at any convenient time and then be permitted to discharge at the will of the operator.

To this end my invention consists in the construction and combination of parts forming an oil-can, hereinafter described and claimed with reference to the drawings, in which—

5 represents the body of an oil-can of suitable size to be carried in one hand.

6 represents the handle of the can, and in the present instance this handle is utilized as the tubular body of an air-pump, which is connected with the can by a stiff arm 7 and by a communicating tube 8.

9 represents the handle of the air-pump, whose interior arrangement may be of any form usual to air-pumps with valves, so that working the pump-handle will press air through the tube 8 into the can 5 and prevent the return of air therefrom, thus accumulating air-pressure in the can, if the can be otherwise closed.

10 represents the delivery-tube of the can, and in order that it may discharge all the oil from the can its inlet end 11 is located in the lower corner of the can opposite the handle, and a raised floor or partition 12 is secured air-tight to the inner face of the can to extend a little more than half-way across its interior, so that when there is but little oil

in the can it will be retained under that partition at the inlet to the delivery-tube.

13 represents a pointed nozzle such as is commonly used for oiling machinery, and 14 is a spraying-nozzle, which may be attached at 15 to the delivery-tube 10 in place of the nozzle 13.

16 is a valve fitted in each nozzle to a curved conical seat 17 and connected with a tubular telescoping gate 18 by means of a cross-bar 19.

20 is a spring acting against the cross-bar, keeping the valve normally closed upon its seat.

21 is a finger-lever pivotally hung upon the can and connected with the gate 18 by means of a wire 22.

When the can is required for use, two or three strokes of the air-pump 9 will create pneumatic pressure within the can. Then after directing the nozzle to the point where oil is required a pull upon the lever 21 will slide the gate 18, open the valve 16, and permit oil to be discharged by the pneumatic pressure, and the instant the lever 21 is liberated the spring 20 will close the valve and restore all movable connections to their normal position.

There will be no leakage because the valve is near the delivery end, and there is no free air behind the oil to take the place of an escaping drop.

Should so much oil be required, the whole can may be emptied by the air-pressure, which may be generated by a few strokes of the pump, and if it should be desired to remove the air-pressure at any time it is only necessary to start the cap 23 a little loose, when the air will rush out. This cap covers the inlet for filling the can.

The modification illustrated in Fig. III shows a common pin-valve 24 in a nozzle similar to nozzle 13. It is evident that air-pressure from within would tend to close such a valve against its seat 25 and in order to use it endwise pressure is necessary. Therefore the delivery-tube 10 and body 5 become connections between the handle and that pin-valve, whereby it may be operated at will when the air-pressure is in the can.

It is evident that this can might be used for other purposes than oiling machinery—as,

for example, its spraying-nozzle adapts it as a water-pot for sprinkling flowers, windows, and floors, or by applying the pointed nozzle water may be thrown some distance by accumulating pressure in the can with the air-pump.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I believe to be new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 The combination of an oil-can body having a handle and provided with a partition extending from the side opposite to the handle part way across the interior of the body; a nozzle for the can and a delivery-tube extending from the nozzle to a point near the bot-
15 tom and beneath the said partition; an air-

pump connected with the can; a valve-seat within the nozzle near its point; a tubular gate fitted to slide telescopically within the nozzle and a wire having connection with the gate through the side of the nozzle; a lever 20 located near the handle and connected with the said wire, and a valve having a stem passing through the aforesaid valve-seat and connected with the said gate by a cross-bar, substantially as described. 25

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

JAMES H. HULINGS.

Witnesses:

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