

(No Model.)

J. LINES.  
OIL CAN.

No. 594,258.

Patented Nov. 23, 1897.

Fig. 1

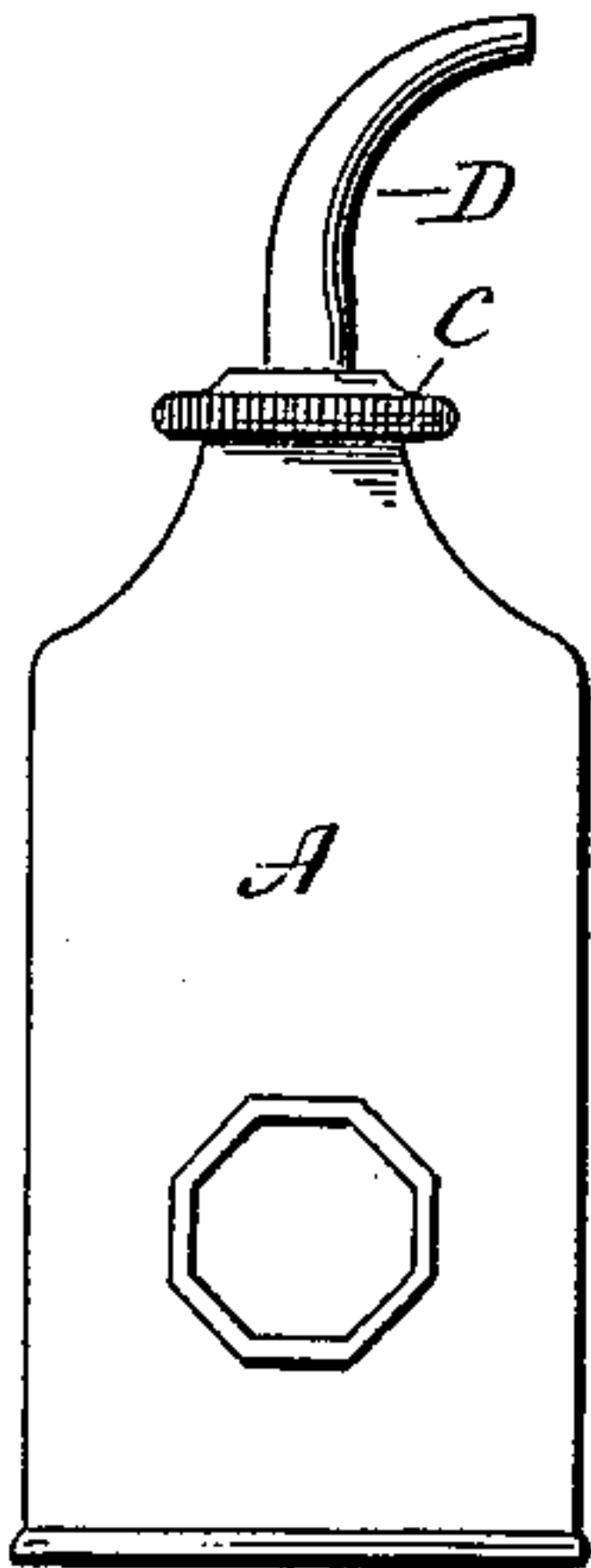


Fig. 2

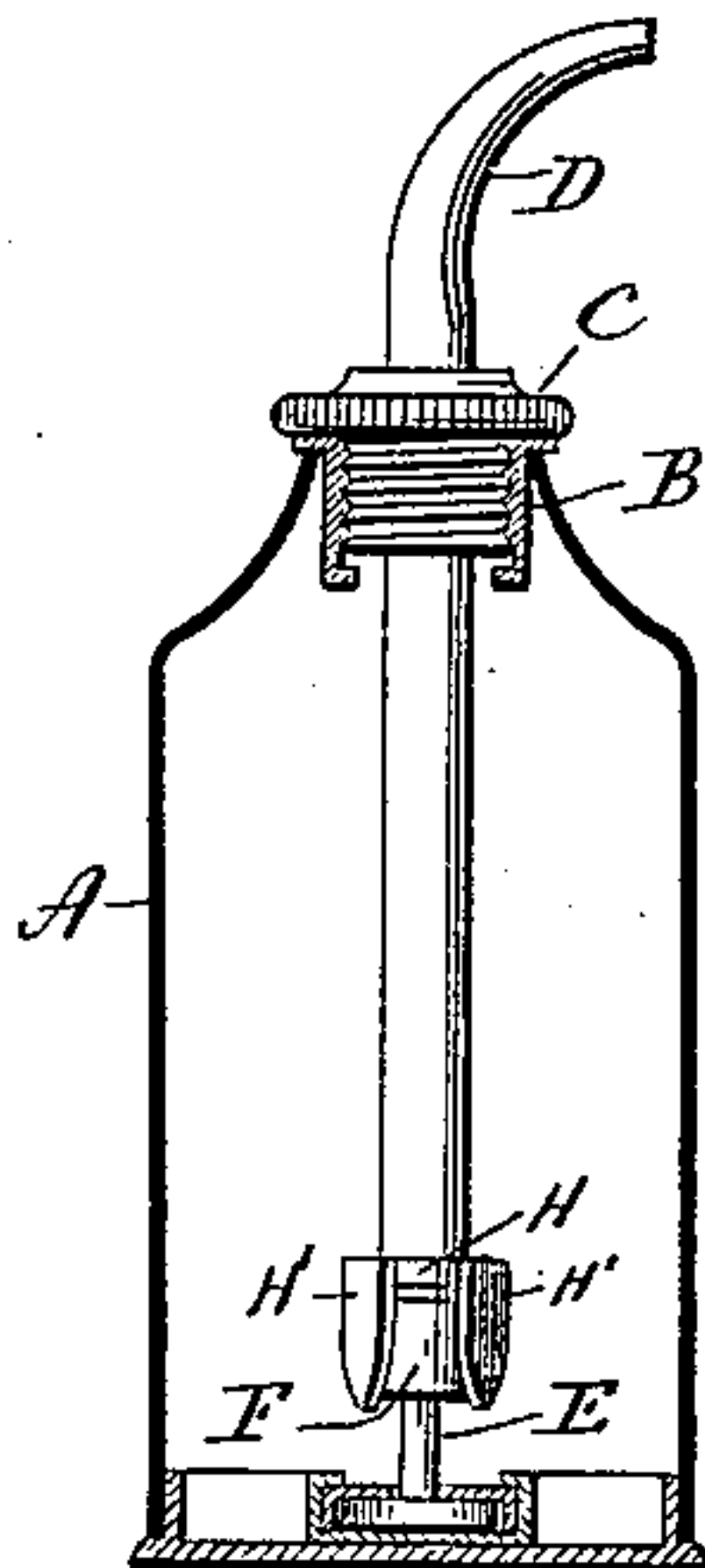


Fig. 3

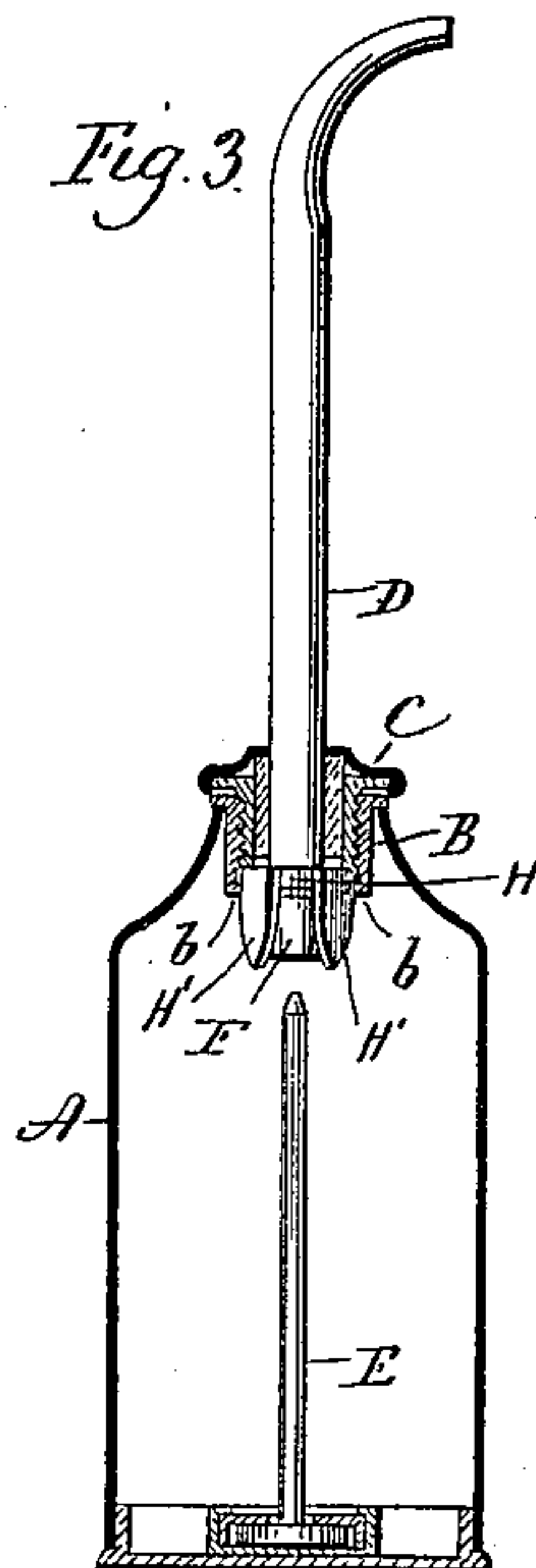


Fig. 4

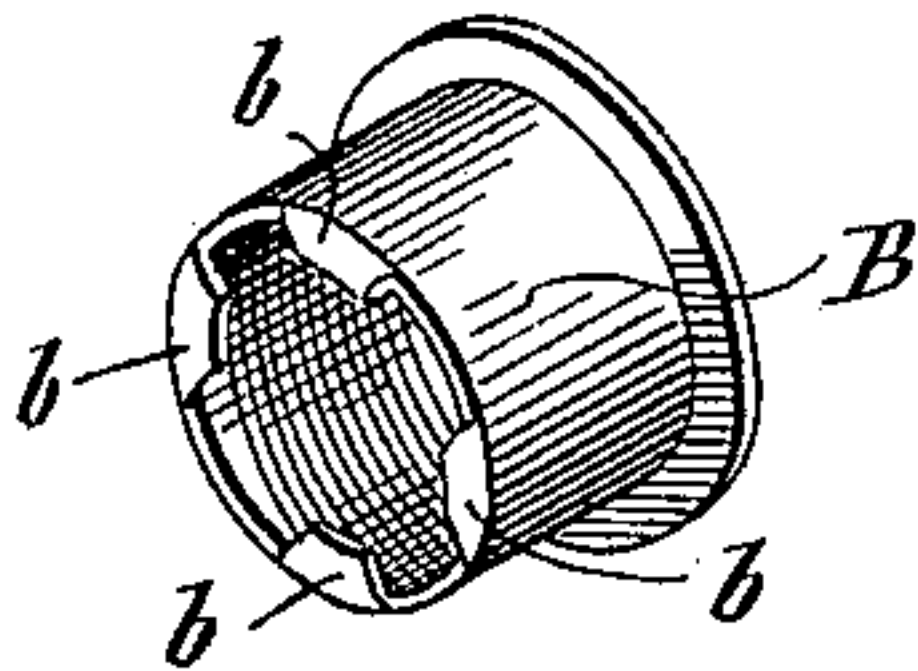


Fig. 6

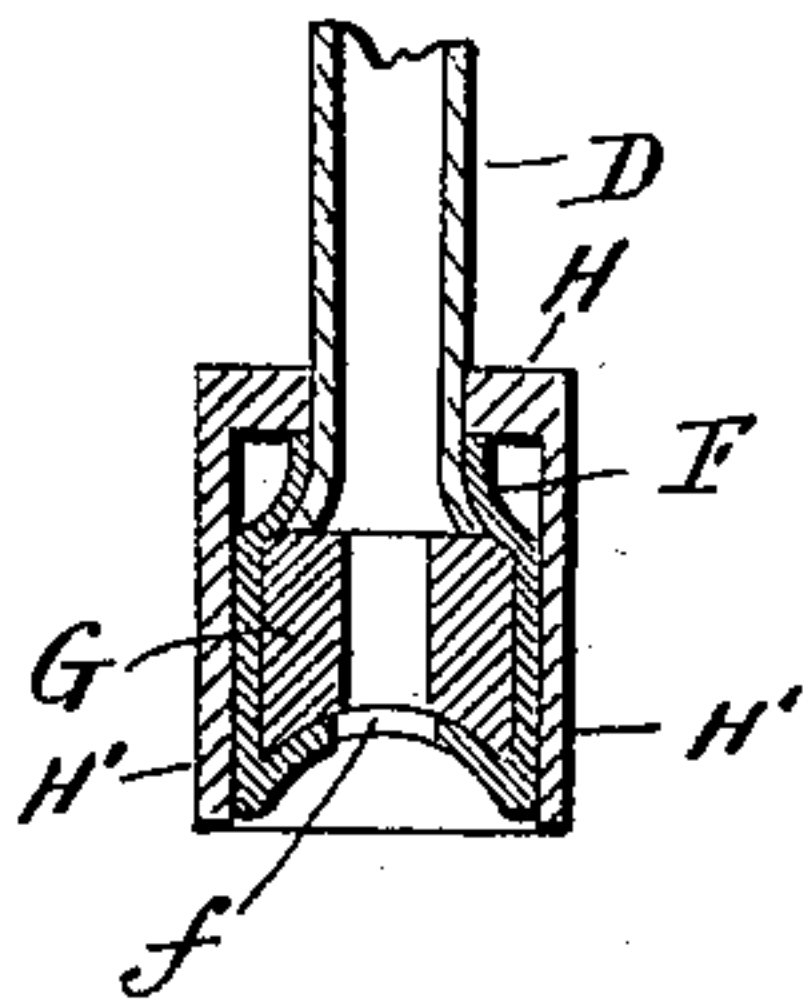


Fig. 5

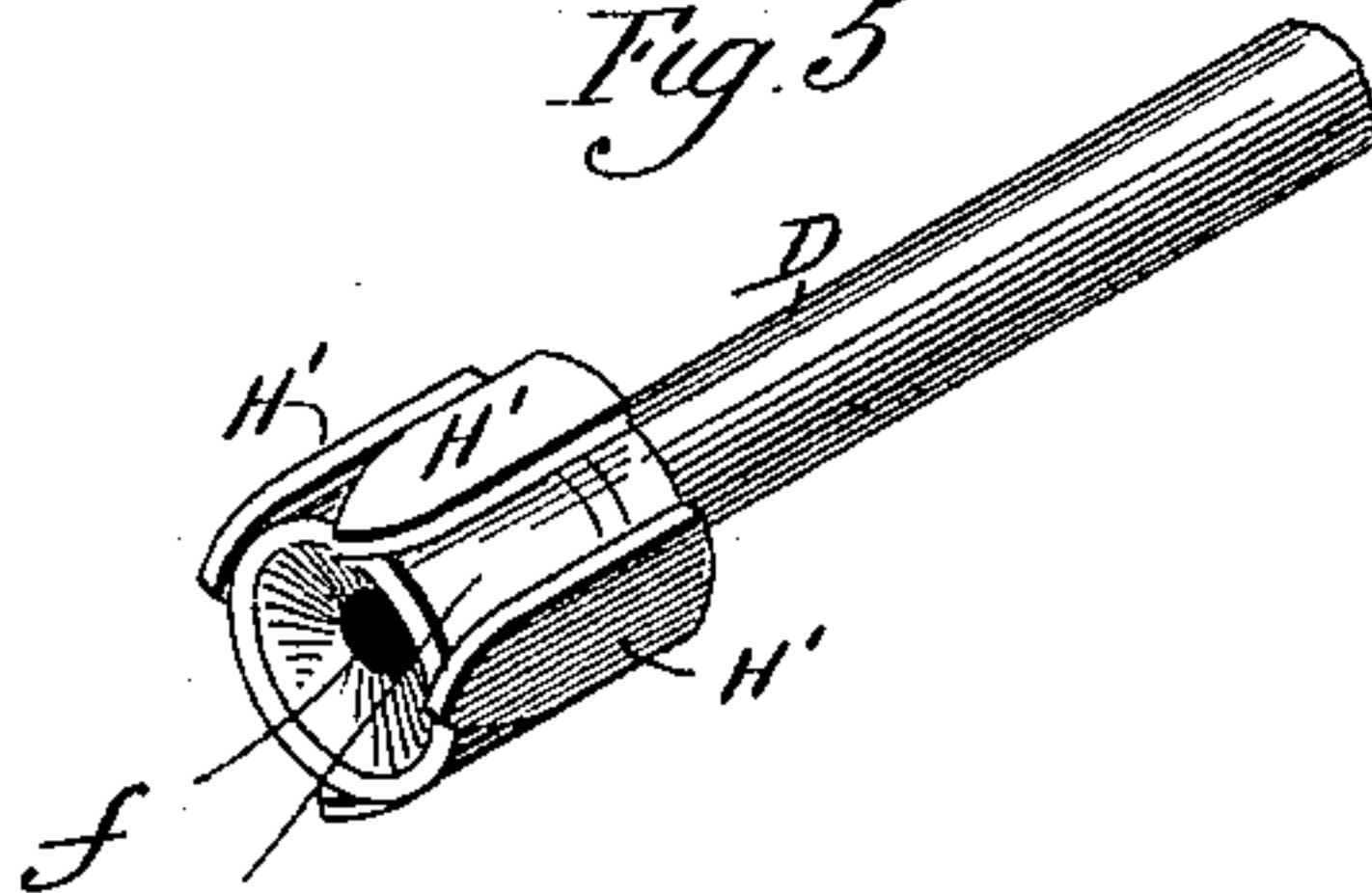


Fig. 8

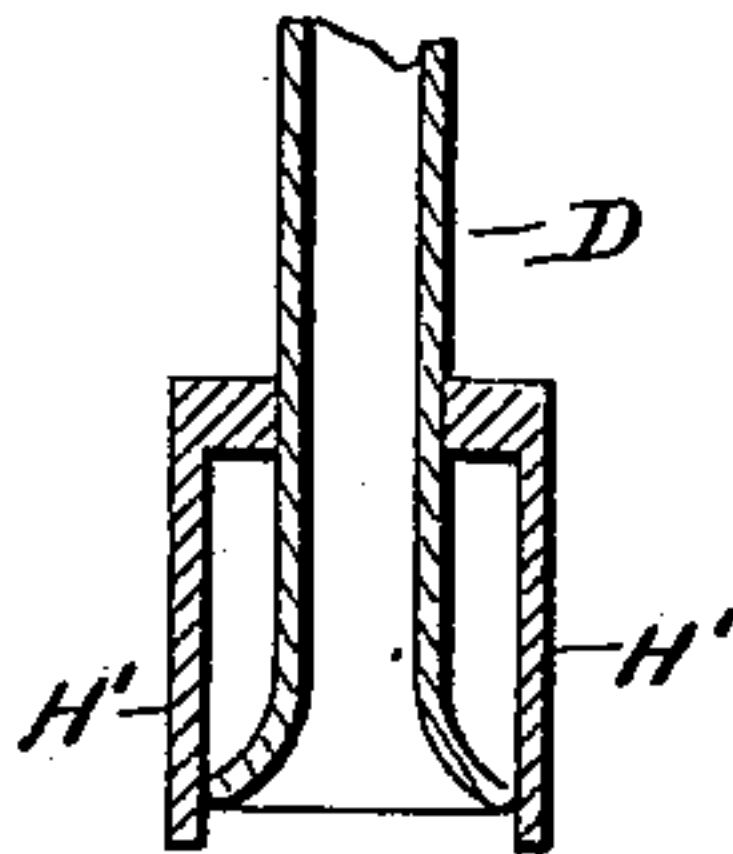
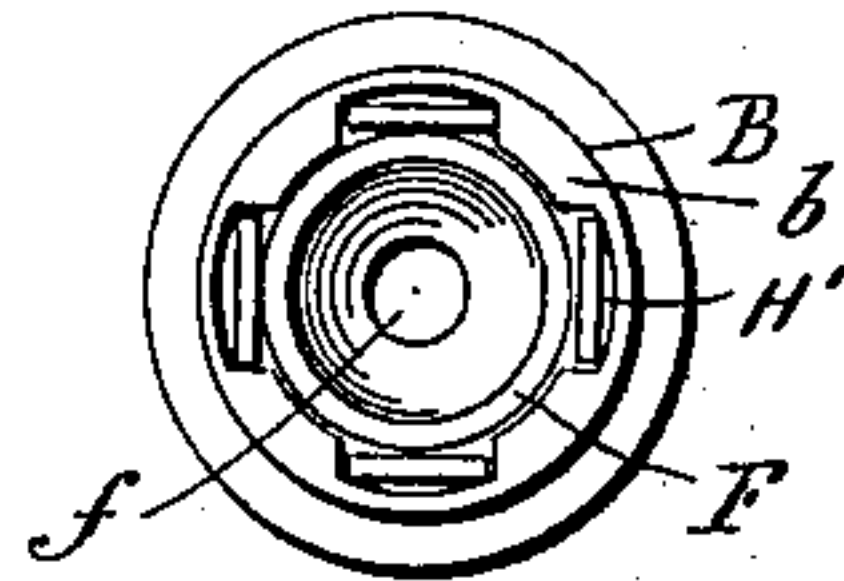


Fig. 7



Witness:  
J. H. Thompson  
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John Lines.  
Inventor.  
By atty Earle K. Kymour

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LINES, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 594,258, dated November 23, 1897.

Application filed April 24, 1897. Serial No. 633,725. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN LINES, of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of the oil-can embodying my invention with the spout in the closed position; Fig. 2, a vertical section of the same; Fig. 3, a vertical section with the spout in the open position; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the nipple detached; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the lower end of the spout; Fig. 6, a sectional view of the same; Fig. 7, an inner end view of the spout and nipple in position shown in full lines, Fig. 3; Fig. 8, a sectional view illustrating the interlocking arms applied to the lower end of a spout of ordinary construction.

This invention relates to an improvement in oil-cans of that class in which the spout is longitudinally movable within the body, and particularly to that class in which a guide-pin is arranged in the body over which the end of the spout extends and which forms a plug for the spout—such, for instance, as the oiler shown in the application filed by me March 1, 1897, Serial No. 625,536.

In the usual construction of oilers, and as shown in my previous application, the guide pin or plug is adapted in size to closely fit the interior of the spout; but in some cases the pin becomes slightly bent and so as to bind within the spout and thus render the insertion of the spout into the can difficult. Again, in cans of this character it is desirable to provide the outer end of the spout with a curved end, but owing to the fact that the spout is not longitudinally held in the body it is liable to rotate and thus misdirect the flow of the oil.

The object of this invention is to provide a packing between the guide-pin and spout, whereby a pin of smaller diameter than the interior of the spout may be employed to pro-

vide means for locking the spout against rotation when in its withdrawn position, and in certain details of construction that will be hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

The body A of the oil-can may be of any desired form and construction provided with an interiorly-threaded nipple B at its upper end, which is closed by a cap C, surrounding the spout D in the usual manner.

Within the body and resting on the bottom thereof is a guide-pin E, which may be held in a vertical position in any desired manner, the said pin preferably being of smaller diameter than the internal diameter of the lower end of the spout D.

To provide a packing between the pin and the spout, I attach to the lower end of the spout a cup F, in the bottom of which is an opening *f*, slightly larger than the diameter of the pin, and within this cup I locate a packing-washer G, which washer closely fits upon the pin E as the spout D is depressed.

To prevent the spout turning when in its withdrawn position, I form the lower edge of the nipple B with inwardly-turned lugs *b*, and to the lower end of the spout I apply a ring H, from which depend arms H', corresponding to the length of the nipple. If used in connection with the packing-cup G, previously described, these arms surround the said cup and slightly project beyond the bottom thereof; or in case the cup is not employed, as shown in Fig. 8, these arms project slightly below the lower end of the spout. As the spout is drawn outward the arms H' pass between the lugs *b*, and being positively secured to the spout hold that spout against rotation. When the cap C is removed, the spout is free to be entirely withdrawn from the body. As the length of the arms equals or exceeds the length of the nipple, it follows that the ends of the arms must be inserted between the lugs *b* before the threads on the cap engage with the threads on the nipple, and thus the danger of the points of the arms striking the lugs and forcing them inward is avoided. If it is desired to turn the point of the spout in another direction, it is only necessary to force the spout into the can to free the arms from



the nipple, turn it to the desired point, and again draw it out to interlock the arms with the nipple.

In oil-cans of this character in which the spout passes through the cap this cap must be placed in position upon the spout before its end is bent; but to avoid this I reduce the outer end of the spout, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, which reduction permits the application or withdrawal of the cap over the outer end of the spout.

With the construction thus described it will be seen that a close packing is provided between the guide-pin and spout, and so that the said pin might be bent or be of slightly-irregular diameter without impairing the perfect working of the oiler, and also that the spout may be locked in its withdrawn position against rotation.

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

1. In an oil-can, the combination with the fount thereof, of a nipple located in the neck of the said fount, a removable cap located in the nipple, a longitudinally-movable spout mounted in the said cap, a guide-pin connected with the bottom of the fount and entering the spout when the same is pushed inward into the fount, and means located at the inner end of the spout and coacting with the nipple for locking the spout against rotation when in its fully-projected position, the said spout and its locking means being adapted to be withdrawn through the nipple after the removal of the cap therefrom.

2. In an oil-can, the combination with the fount thereof, of a nipple located in the neck of the fount and formed at its inner end with locking-lugs having spaces between them, a removable cap located in the said nipple, a longitudinally-movable spout mounted in the said cap, a guide-pin connected with the bottom of the fount and entering the spout when the same is pushed inward into the fount, and locking-fingers located at the inner end of the spout and passing between the said locking-lugs when the spout is in its fully-projected position, the said nipple and locking-fingers being constructed to permit the withdrawal of the spout through the nipple when the cap is removed therefrom.

3. In an oil-can, the combination with the fount thereof, of a nipple located in the neck of the said fount, and formed at its inner end

with locking-lugs having clearance-spaces between them, a removable cap located in the nipple, a longitudinally-movable spout mounted in the cap, a guide-pin connected with the bottom of the fount and entering the spout when the same is pushed inward into the fount, and a ring applied to the inner end of the spout and formed with inwardly-projecting locking-fingers which will pass through the spaces between the locking-lugs of the nipple and which will lock the spout against rotation when the same is in its fully-projected position.

4. In an oil-can, the combination with the fount thereof, of a nipple located in the neck of the said fount, a removable cap located in the said nipple, a longitudinally-movable spout mounted in the said cap, a guide-pin connected with the bottom of the fount and entering the spout when the same is pushed into the fount, and a packing-cup secured to the inner end of the spout and containing a packing which forms a close fit with the guide-pin when the spout is thrust into the fount.

5. In an oil-can, the combination with the fount thereof, of a nipple located in the neck of the said fount, a removable cap located in the said nipple, a longitudinally-movable spout mounted in the said cap, a guide-pin connected with the bottom of the fount and entering the spout when the same is pushed inward into the fount, a cup applied to the inner end of the spout and containing a packing forming a close fit with the guide-pin when the spout is pushed inward, and locking-lugs also connected with the inner end of the spout and extending over the said cup and coacting with the inner end of the nipple for locking the spout against rotation when in its projected position.

6. In an oiler, the combination with the fount, a vertical guide-pin therein, of the longitudinally-movable spout, the internal diameter of which is greater than the diameter of said pin, a cup applied to the lower end of said spout and containing a packing with which the pin will closely engage, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN LINES.

Witnesses:

M. L. SPERRY,  
T. R. HYDE, Jr.