

No. 670,509.

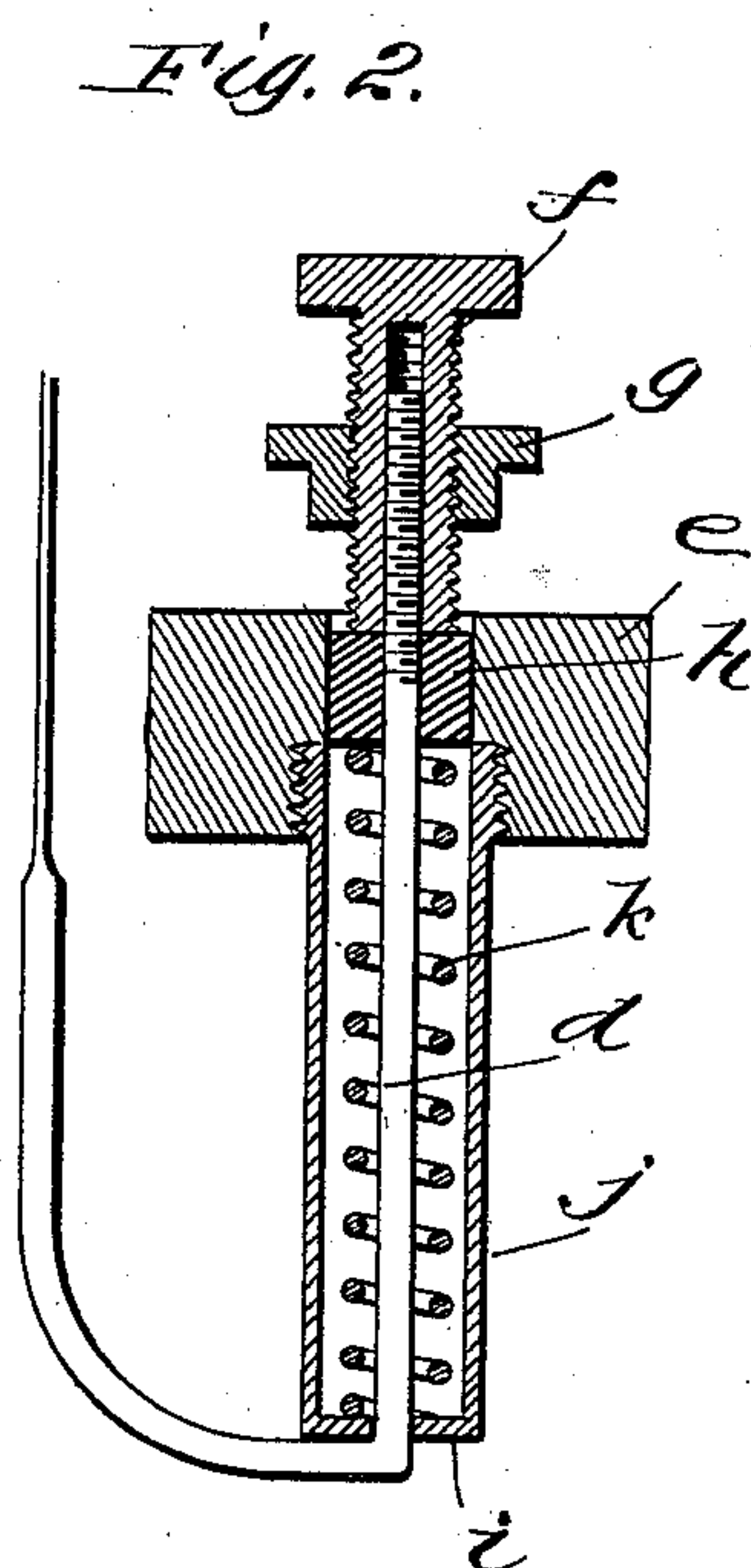
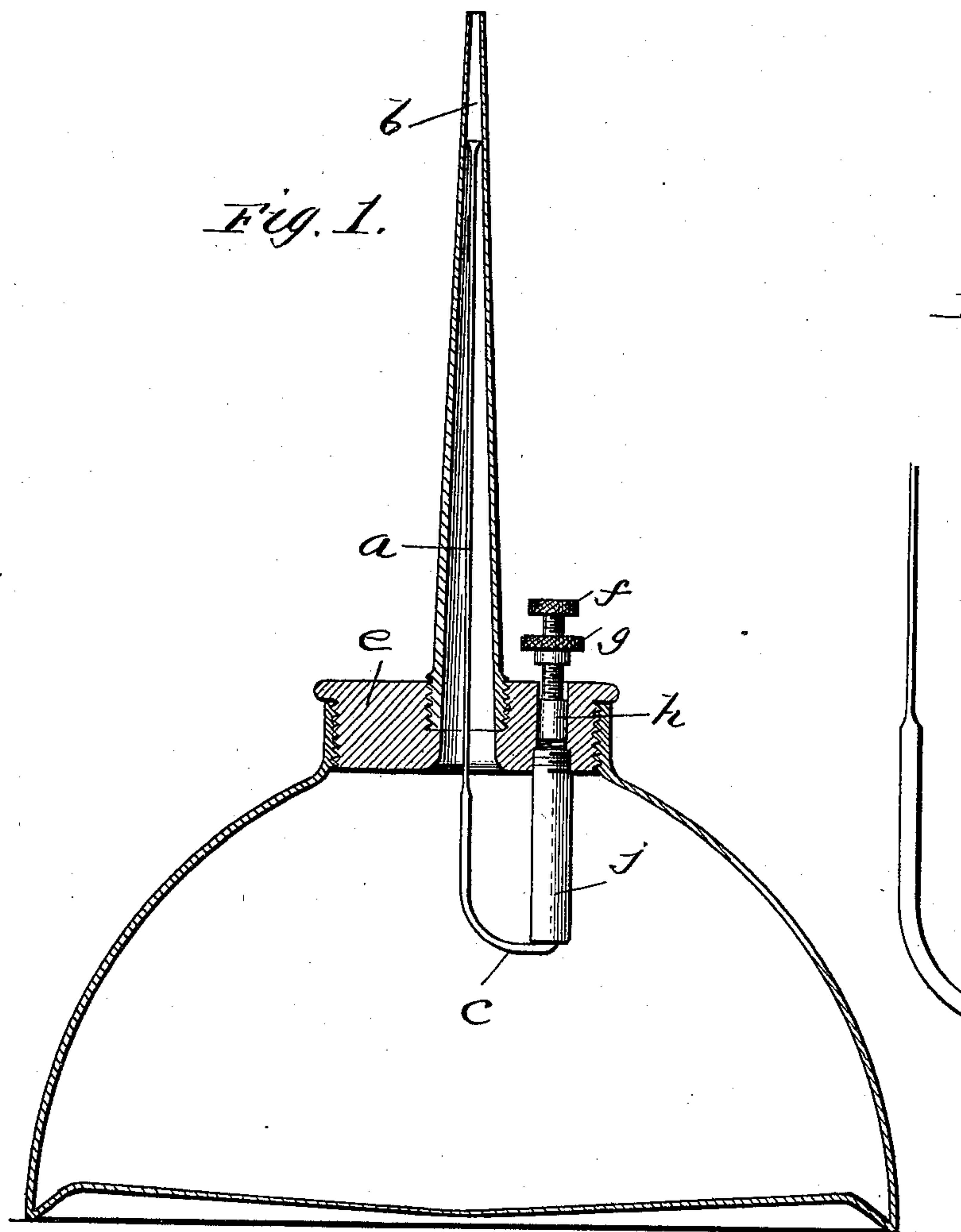
Patented Mar. 26, 1901.

W. H. H. ERWIN.

OIL CAN.

(Application filed Jan. 28, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

RH Bishop
W H Babcock

INVENTOR,

H. H. H. Erwin

BY *Daniel Davis*

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. H. ERWIN, OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 670,509, dated March 26, 1901.

Application filed January 26, 1901. Serial No. 44,849. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. H. ERWIN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of York, county of York, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the can complete; and Fig. 2, a detailed section enlarged, showing the actuating-spring and adjustable stop.

The object of this invention is to provide simple devices for controlling the flow of oil from the can, so that it may be accurately fed in copious or limited amounts, as occasion may require, whereby all wastage of oil is prevented, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

Referring to the drawings, *a* designates a valve-rod extending up through the spout and provided with a conical valve *b* on its upper extremity, which normally seats in the conical end of the spout, and thereby normally shuts off the flow of oil at the extreme end of the spout. The other end of rod *a* is bent laterally at *c* and straight upward at *d*, this upward extension passing up through an opening in the removable screw-plug *c* of the can. The upper end of rod *d* projects above plug *c* and is threaded for the reception of a sleeve *f*, which is in turn externally threaded for the reception of a threaded stop-nut *g*. The lower end of sleeve *f* works in an opening in plug *e*, and between a loose follower *h*, abutting against the lower extremity of said sleeve, and an inward-turned flange *i*, formed on the lower end of a tube *j*, is an actuating-spring *k*, which surrounds rod *d* and is inclosed in said tube *j*. The tube *j* depends from plug *c*, and its lower open end is practically closed by rod *d*, so but little oil can enter said tube when the can is inverted. As will be observed, the spring normally keeps the valve closed by pressure upward upon the lower end of sleeve *f* through the medium of the follower, and the tension of the spring may be increased or decreased by screwing the sleeve downward or upward on rod *d*, as the exigencies may require.

To prevent the valve being forced against its seat at the end of the spout so hard as to

cause it to stick or to spread the spout, the laterally-bent part *c* is arranged to abut against the lower end of tube *j*, and thereby act as a stop to limit the upward movement of the rod.

To feed the oil, the can is inverted and its spring-bottom forced in as usual; but previous to pressing the bottom the operator forces sleeve *f* inward until stop-nut *g* strikes against the screw cap or plug *c*, whereby the amount of oil forced out is accurately controlled. To vary the amount of oil fed, the stop *g* is adjusted upon sleeve *f*, the higher it is adjusted the more copious being the feed. In this manner the feed may be regulated positively and will not depend upon the varying pressure of the operator's finger upon the sleeve *f*, thereby enabling the feed to be positively regulated to a nicety to suit the work and to avoid wastage and scattering of the oil.

It will be observed that the device is so extremely simple in construction as to permit it to be applied to the ordinary hand-oilers now in use without adding materially to the cost of their manufacture.

It will be observed that the valve-rod *a* is thinned between the valve *b* and bend *c*, so as to render it flexible. The object of this is to enable the rod to conform to the curvature of a curved spout where such form of spout is employed.

It will be further observed that a feature of importance lies in the fact that the tube *j* extends into the can and not only affords a casing for the spring, but also a stop for limiting the movement of the valve-rod. A further feature that contributes materially to the utility is that the regulating-stop is accessible from the exterior of the can.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a hand-oiler, a can provided with a spout, a valve-rod extending up into the spout from the interior of the can, a rod connected to said valve-rod inside of the can and extending to the exterior of the can, a tube inclosing said rod and extending into the can, a spring inclosed in said tube, a sleeve threaded on said rod exteriorly of the can and adjustable on the rod to vary the tension of the spring, for the purposes set forth.

2. In a hand-oiler, a can provided with a removable cap or plug carrying a spout, a valve-rod extending up into the spout and connected to an upward-extending rod extending to the exterior of the can, an externally-threaded sleeve threaded on the upper end of said extension, an actuating-spring, and an adjustable stop-nut screwed on said sleeve, for the purpose set forth.
- 10 3. In a hand-oiler, the combination of a can provided with a spout, a valve-rod extending up into the spout, a tube extending into the can and coinciding with an opening therein, a vertically-working rod extending through said tube and the opening in the can and 15 connected to the valve-rod, a sleeve threaded on the upper end of said rod and provided with external screw-threads, an adjustable stop-nut on said sleeve, a follower abutting against the end of said sleeve, and an actuating-spring inclosed in said tube. 20

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 23d day of January, 1901.

W. H. H. ERWIN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES D. DAVIS,
R. W. BISHOP.