

No. 696,384

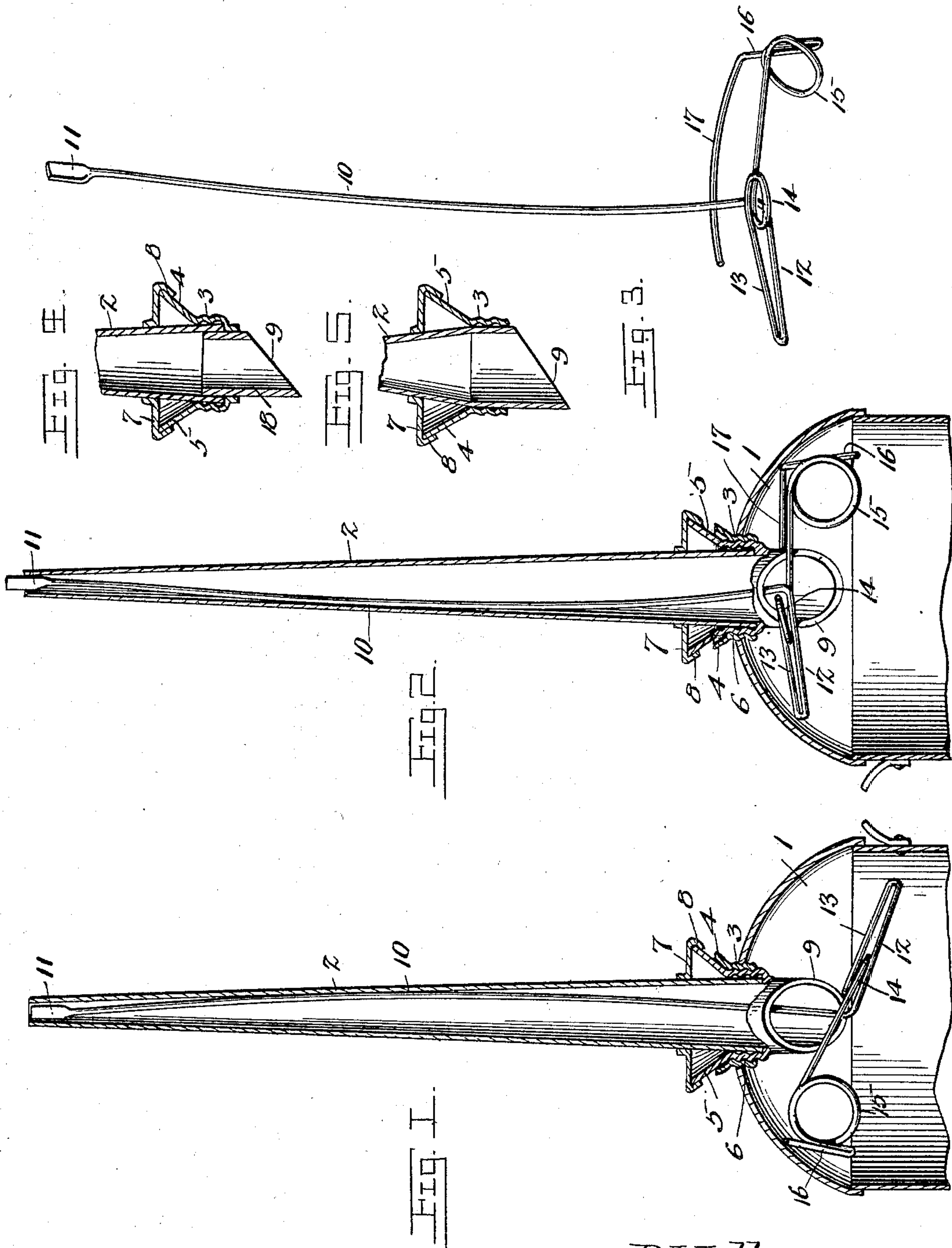
Patented Mar. 25, 1902.

P. WALL & B. W. MOORE.

OIL CAN.

(Application filed June 8, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
F. E. Alden
H. J. Chapard

P. Wall and
B. W. Moore, Inventors
by
C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK WALL AND BRADY W. MOORE, OF ALLEGHENY, PENNSYLVANIA;
SAID MOORE ASSIGNOR TO SAID WALL.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 696,384, dated March 25, 1902.

Application filed June 8, 1901. Serial No. 63,792. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PATRICK WALL and BRADY W. MOORE, citizens of the United States, residing at Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Oil-Can, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to oil-cans, and has for its object to provide for conveniently maintaining the discharge-spout thereof free from obstructions commonly found in heavy oil and also free from foreign matter collected from the oiling-orifices of machinery and other parts to be lubricated.

It is furthermore designed to provide an improved cleaning attachment which may be conveniently applied to any ordinary oil-can having a removable spout without materially altering the same and which may be manipulated to clean the spout without removing the latter from the body of the can.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be herein-after more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a part of an oil-can and the spout thereof having the present invention applied thereto and in its normal position. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the can reversed and with the cleaning device projected outwardly through the discharge end of the spout. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the cleaning device removed from the spout of the can. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail sectional views of the inner end of the spout, showing modifications in the means for manipulating the cleaning device.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the body of any ordinary oil-can, and 2 the spout thereof for the discharge of the oil. In the

center of the top of the can there is provided an opening for the introduction of oil into the can, and this opening is provided with a nipple 3, which projects in opposite directions through the opening and has its inner portion interiorly screw-threaded to receive the correspondingly-screw-threaded portion at the base of the spout, and the outer end portion of the nipple being flared outwardly to form a seat 4 for the reception of an external marginal flange or shoulder 5 upon the spout and having a flared under side to snugly fit the seat, and thereby form a tight joint between the spout and the can to prevent leakage at the joint. The flared marginal shoulder is preferably formed by a separate sleeve snugly embracing the inner end portion of the spout, with its intermediate portion exteriorly screw-threaded, as at 6, to fit the screw-threaded opening in the top of the can, the upper end portion of the sleeve being flared outwardly to form the flared shoulder. A centrally-perforated disk-like cap 7 snugly embraces the spout and is also secured to the upper edge of the flared shoulder portion 5, preferably by an embracing marginal flange 8, thereby bracing the upper end of the flange and closing the space between the latter and the spout to exclude foreign matter therefrom. The inner end of the sleeve is projected beyond the inner end of the spout and terminated at an angle to form a cam end portion 9 for a purpose as will be hereinafter explained. It is designed to form the sleeve in a single casting, so as to be stronger and more durable than the tin spout.

Within the spout there is normally housed a cleaning-rod 10, which is bowed so as to lie against one inner wall of the spout and has its outer terminal flattened, as at 11, and normally lying just within the outer open end of the spout. The opposite end of the rod projects through the inner end of the spout and into the body of the can, where it is bent laterally outward, as at 12, and then rebent, as at 13, across the lower or inner end of the spout to the opposite side of the can, there being an intermediate substantially horizontal coil 14 formed in the part 13 and arranged to lie in frictional engagement with the inner cam edge of the spout. The portion 13 is

then bent into a substantially upright spring-coil 15, from which rises a shank portion 16, which has a lateral extension 17, that is soldered or otherwise secured to the inner side of the top of the can prior to the application of the top to the body.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that the spout may be rotated by reason of its screw-threaded connection with the can, and by partly unscrewing the spout the inner cam end thereof will travel across the spring cross-head formed at the inner end of the cleaning-rod 10, whereby the latter will be moved endwise through the spout, so as to thrust the outer flattened end thereof outwardly through the discharge end of the spout for the purpose of forcing outwardly any accumulations or obstructions which may have collected therein. Also the rotation of the spout about the rod which is in contact with the interior of the spout will scrape any accumulations from the inner side of the spout. Normally the cam portion of the spout is at its inner or downward limit, thereby pressing against the spring cross-head and holding the cleaning-rod within the spout; but when the spout is partly unscrewed the cam travels across the cross-head, which rises under the tension of the spring-coil 15, and thereby thrusts the rod through the discharge end of the spout. The outer end of the rod is flattened, so as to obviate closing the discharge-opening of the spout and to provide a marginal passage for the oil.

As indicated in Fig. 4 of the drawings, the cam portion of the spout may be formed by a separate sleeve 18, or, as in Fig. 5, the spout may be projected through the nipple and cut at an angle to provide an integral cam portion.

What is claimed is—

1. An oil-can having a rotatable spout, and a non-revoluble reciprocating cleaning device lying within the spout and in contact therewith, substantially as described.

2. An oil-can having a screw-threaded opening, a spout having a screw-threaded portion removably fitted to the opening, and further provided with a cam, and a reciprocating cleaning device connected to the body of the can, disposed in said spout and adapted to be moved endwise by said cam, when said spout is unscrewed, substantially as described.

3. An oil-can, having a rotatable spout, provided with an inner cam-terminal, and a cleaning device located within the spout and having a spring connection with the body of the can, and the cam portion of the spout lying in frictional engagement with the spring connection to hold the cleaning device at its inner limit.

4. An oil-can, having a rotatable spout, provided with an inner cam end, and an endwise-movable cleaning device mounted within the

spout and in operative frictional relation to the cam end of the spout, whereby a rotation of the spout will move the cleaning device endwise.

5. An oil-can, having a rotatable spout, provided with an inner cam end, and an endwise-movable cleaning device mounted within the spout with its inner end projected through the inner end of the spout, and provided with a cross-head having a spring connection with the body of the can, said cross-head lying in frictional engagement with the cam end of the rotatable spout.

6. In an oil-can, the combination with a rotatable spout, and an endwise-movable cleaning device mounted within the spout, of means for moving the cleaning device in an endwise direction to project the same through the discharge end of the spout by a rotary movement of the latter.

7. An oil-can, having a rotatable spout, provided with a cam inner end lying within the can, and an endwise-movable cleaning-rod mounted within the spout with its inner end projected into the body of the can, and bent transversely across the cam end of the spout to form a cross-head in frictional engagement with said cam end of the spout, the free end portion of the cross-head portion being bent into a spring-coil, and then formed into a shank which is secured to the body of the can.

8. An oil-can having an axially-revoluble spout, a reciprocating cleaning device in said spout, and connected to said can, and means, operated by said revoluble spout to impart reciprocating movement to said cleaning device, substantially as described.

9. An oil-can having a revoluble spout, and a cleaning-rod, secured against revoluble movement, said cleaning-rod extending through said spout and bearing against one side of the same, to scrape the interior of the spout when the latter is rotated, substantially as described.

10. An oil-can having an opening in the top thereof, an interiorly-screw-threaded nipple fitted in the opening and provided with an outwardly-flared outer end forming a beveled seat, a rotatable spout having a screw-threaded portion to fit the screw-threaded nipple, and also provided with an outwardly and upwardly flared marginal flange to fit the seat, an endwise-movable cleaning device mounted within the spout, and means for moving the cleaning device by a rotary movement of the spout.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

PATRICK WALL.
BRADY W. MOORE.

Witnesses:

J. C. LANGFITT,
JAS. P. WALL.