

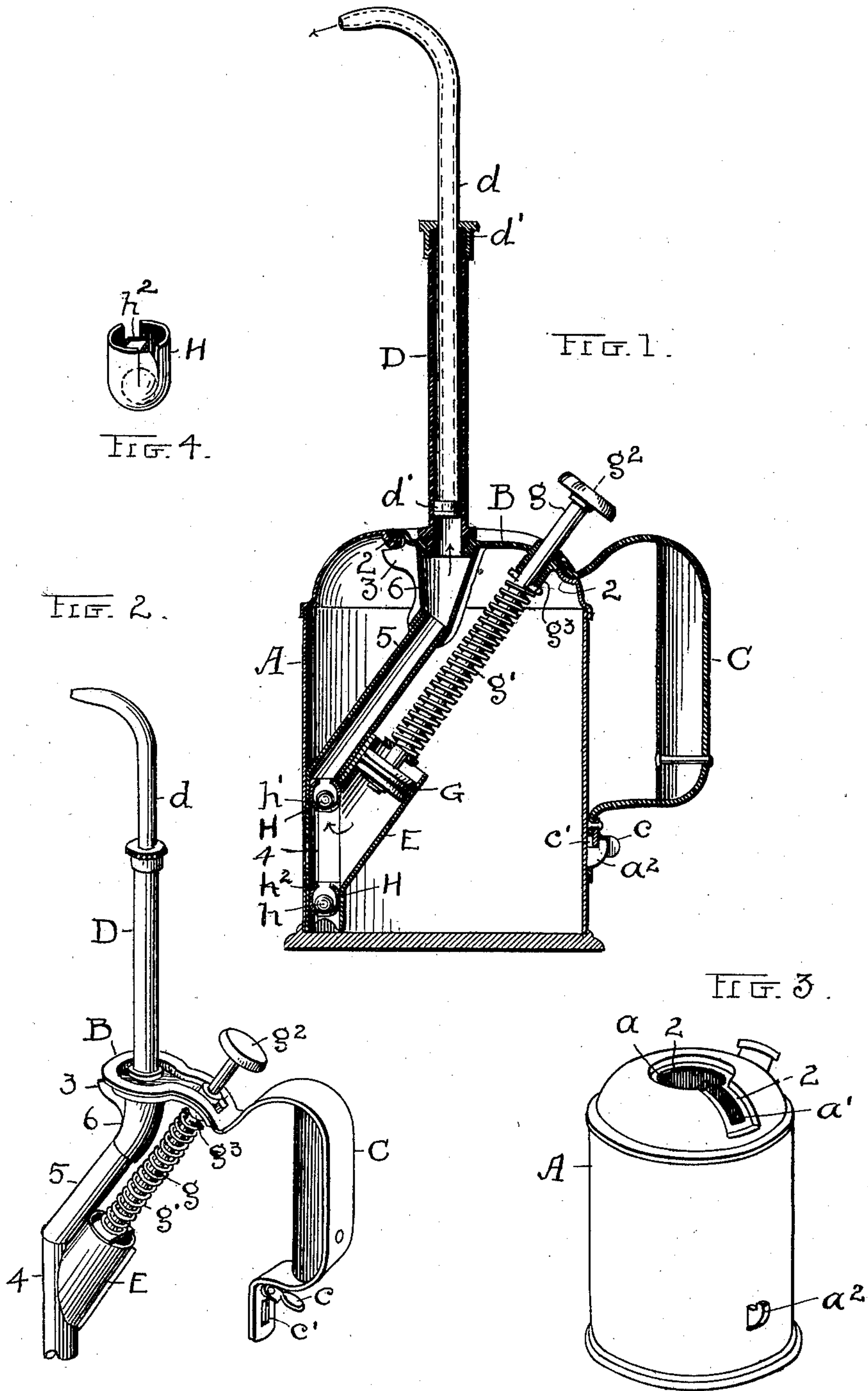
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Patented Oct. 14, 1902.

G. J. KRAUSHAAR.
MACHINE OR ENGINE OILER.

(Application filed Feb. 14, 1902.)

(No Model.)



ATTEST

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MACHINE OR ENGINE OILER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 711,114, dated October 14, 1902.

Application filed February 14, 1902. Serial No. 94,043. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE J. KRAUSHAAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machine or Engine Oilers; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in machine and engine oilers; and the invention comprises an oiler or oil-can provided with a removable pump, an oil-delivery channel and spout, and other parts combined, all substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional elevation of a can with my improved attachments in working position therein. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the detachable or removable internal parts, showing them as they appear when out of the can. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the can alone, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the ball-valve pockets.

As thus shown, A represents the oil-can, which may be of any convenient size and style and as made up and shown in Fig. 3 constitutes an article of manufacture and sale. Said can has a preferably dome-shaped top, with circular opening *a* in its center and a slot *a'* leading from an opening *a* some distance down to the rear across said dome, and a depressed inwardly - projecting flange 2 about said opening and slot serves as a seat or rest for a top or cover, as will be seen. The can A also has a notched lug *a*² down toward its bottom in line with slot *a* for attaching the handle, as will be seen. To the can thus formed I bring the mechanism seen in Fig. 2, which constitutes a combined structure in itself and is bodily removable and attachable in the form shown. This mechanism comprises, first, the part or portion B, which practically carries all the other parts and serves as a cap or closure for the can. This cap seats onto flange 2 through a suitable interposed gasket or packing to make the seat oil-tight and is locked in position on the can by lug 3 at the top and front engaging beneath flange 2, Fig. 1, and by the lower

portion of handle C engaging through its slot *c'* over lug *a*², whereon it is locked by a turn-latch *c*, fixed to handle C. This practically clamps the cap B and handle C firmly down in the can, so that no leakage of oil can occur about their seats, but still leaving the said parts free to be detached by simply turning latch *c* to one side and lifting the parts out, as seen in Fig. 2. As here shown, parts B and C are in one piece, as they preferably are; but they might be in two or more pieces fixed together. The spout proper goes with part B and comprises a tube D, threaded or otherwise rigidly and closely fixed in said part B to prevent leakage, and gooseneck extension *d*, telescoped or slidably supported in said tube and packed at *d'* to prevent possible leakage at that point. Said extension *d* may be drawn out as far as wanted and has all the conveniences of other like spouts in use. In this construction and arrangement of parts I have sought to produce a device which has the convenience of use by a single hand and which always leaves the other hand free. In this single-handed use the thumb is adapted to operate the pump, and while the pump is designed to be used generally I can do oiling without by filling the can as usual; but I can also do oiling by holding the can upright, and by means of the pump I can govern the quantity of oil delivered or cut it off, as I please, and all with one hand and at will. To these ends I employ a short pump-cylinder E, which is set at inclination to the sides of the can toward its bottom and front, where it is supported by tubular leg 4 of the oil-delivery channel resting down on the bottom of the can. From this tubular leg, to which the cylinder E is permanently fixed, there is a pipe connection 5 to the tapered joint 6, soldered or otherwise attached to the bottom of cover B.

Practically all the parts 4, 5, and 6 of the oil-delivery channel from the pump to the tube D are one and are a continuation of the "spout," so called, but are designated as different members for convenience of description, and they may be differently constructed from what is shown and serve the same purpose.

The pump further comprises piston G, a straight rod *g*, a spring *g'* to raise the piston after each depression, and a thumb-engaging

head g^2 on the piston-rod just outside the can and close to the top of handle C. This position and inclined relation of thumb-head g^2 makes it especially convenient to hold onto the handle while the thumb is doing the pumping, and both go together. If necessary, the stem g can be packed about its guide or bearing g^3 . Finally, I employ two ball-valves h and h' , respectively, one at the entrance of the oil to the pump and the other at the exit therefrom and in the top and bottom, respectively, of tube 4, and these valves are held in separate pockets H (seen enlarged in Fig. 4) and adapted to be inserted in tube 4 after the balls are placed therein. After the balls are inserted in these pockets or holders they are confined by turning inward the cut-away portions h^2 , as shown. Both pockets have valve-seats in their bottoms.

The opening a of the can is of a size large enough to introduce the pump and other interior parts seen in Fig. 2 together when the piston in the stem rests in the lower portion of slot a' , and said slot is there for the purpose of taking in said stem, which the dome shape of the top of the can facilitates.

By setting the pump and its associated parts at an angle, as shown, with the pump in the front and bottom of the can, I am enabled to use a straight piston-rod, with its end well to one side of the top of the can instead of being directly over it, as it must necessarily be if the pump were upright, which brings the thumb-head g^2 next to the handle to be operated, as already described. Then, again, by this location of the pump and by tilting the can I am enabled to pump the can practically dry.

I have described and claimed a machine-oiler or oil-can; but if the can be found useful for other purposes it may be so used and be under the protection of my claims.

If the top of the can were made highest at the center with inclined sides instead of a rounded dome shape, it would be the equivalent of the dome herein shown and claimed.

In the use of the term "oil-can" I have reference to cans used for oiling purposes and not to oil-storage cans or vessels.

It will have been observed that the real support for the pump both in the can and out of it is the oil-delivering tubing 4, 5, and 6, connecting the pump-cylinder rigidly with the cover B.

What I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, an oiling-can having an opening in its top and a slot at its side entering said opening and having a depressed seat about said slot and opening constructed to receive a cover, and a projection on its outer and lower portion in line with said slot constructed to be engaged by a handle, substantially as described.

2. An oiling-can having an opening in its top, in combination with a combined pump and delivery-spout and handle for the can rigid with each other and removably support-

ed in said can, the said handle being secured to the outside of the can, substantially as described.

3. The can having an opening in its top, in combination with a cover for said opening and a pump and oil-delivery tubing fixed to said cover and removable therewith, a handle rigid with said cover and a lug on the body of the can to which the lower end of the handle is engaged, substantially as described.

4. An oiling-can having an opening and a lateral slot therefrom in its top, a pump set at an inclination in said can, and a cover for the can attached thereto, the piston-rod of the pump projecting through said slot and said cover and a handle for the can rigid with said cover and engaged upon the side of the can, substantially as described.

5. The can, in combination with the cover therefor, a pump set in said can at an inclination to its sides and oil-delivery tubes rigidly connecting said pump with said cover, a projection on said cover engaged beneath the top of the can and a can-handle rigid therewith and removably secured to the side of the can, substantially as described.

6. An oiling-can having a pump set at an angle to the axis of the can at its front and bottom, a handle for said can, and a pump piston-rod having its extremity outside the can at the front and top of said handle, in combination with a cover rigid with said pump and the handle therefor, substantially as described.

7. An oiling-can and a pump therein to force out the oil, a delivery-spout rigid with said pump and a cover rigid with said spout, in combination with a handle for the can and the piston-rod of the pump having its upper end extending through said cover directly in front of said handle and provided with a thumb-engaging top, and a spring inside the can to raise said piston-rod after each depression, substantially as described.

8. The can having an open top, a cover for said top, a delivery-spout for the oil, a pump, and a handle for the can rigid with said spout and cover, and the said cover and handle detachably locked to the can, substantially as described.

9. In equipments for oiling-cans, a pump and a piston and piston-rod therefor, a delivery-spout rigid with said pump and a cover through which said spout projects having a bearing for said piston-rod, and a handle for a can rigid with said cover at its upper portion and constructed at its lower portion to be detachably connected with a can, whereby all said rigidly-connected parts can be bodily placed in a can and removed therefrom, substantially as described.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 4th day of February, 1902.

GEORGE J. KRAUSHAAR.

Witnesses:

R. B. MOSER,

T. M. MADDEN.