

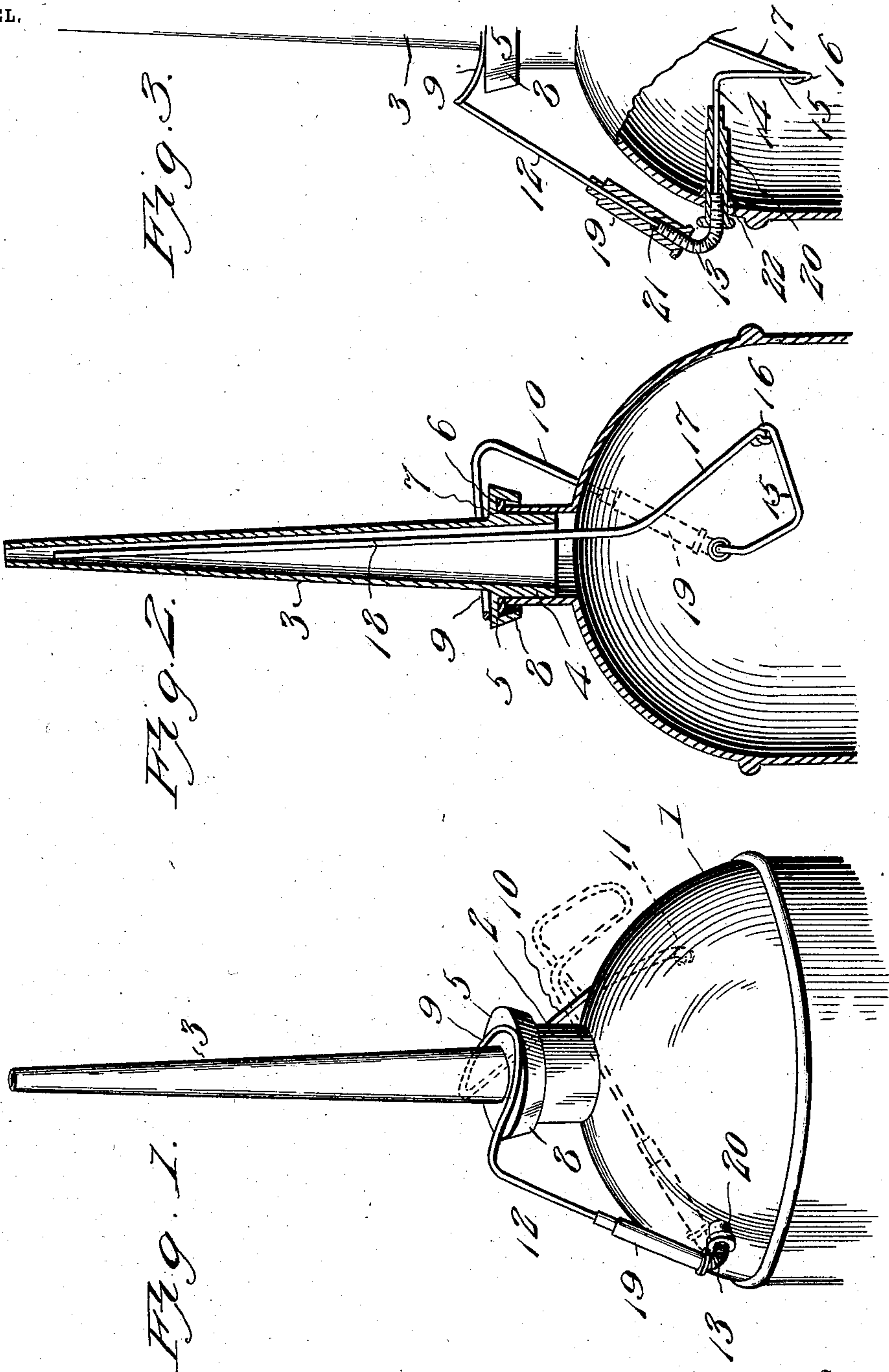
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R. P. HARDY.
OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 8, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

Wm. Koertge.
Chas. S. Hoyer.

By

Victor J. Evans

Attorney.

Inventor
Ralph P. Hardy,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RALPH P. HARDY, OF OELWEIN, IOWA.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,424, dated February 10, 1903.

Application filed November 8, 1902. Serial No. 130,603. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RALPH P. HARDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oelwein, in the county of Fayette and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, 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 in reliable connection with the body of the can without the use of screw-threads, and thereby reduce the cost of manufacture of this class of devices, and also to embody in the organization means for clearing the spout of sediment and adhering deposits from the oil passing therethrough.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of part of an oil-can, showing the improved attachment applied thereto and its operation indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the part of the oil-can shown by Fig. 1 and showing the interior arrangement of the attachment. Fig. 3 is an elevation of a part of an oil-can with the attachment thereon and broken away to show the details of construction of the latter.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates the body of an oil-can of any suitable proportions and dimensions and provided with an upper neck 2, which is smooth and unbroken by screw-threads or other structural features. A spout 3 of usual tapered form is employed in connection with the body 1 and has a lower extremity 4 of less diameter than the neck 2 to snugly fit in the latter, and a circumferential flange 5 of angular form to provide a seat 6, in which a rubber or other ring gasket 7 is pressed and held against accidental disengagement by the inwardly-extending depending angular member 8 of said flange 5. When the spout 3 is applied through the neck, the upper edge of the latter bears closely against the gasket 7, and as the lower extremity 4 of

said spout has snug frictional engagement with the neck an oil-tight joint is produced.

The attachment is mainly constructed of resilient wire of suitable gage and comprises an upper securing-loop 9, which is slightly dipped or downwardly inclined to bear on the upper surface of the flange 5, and to have the opposite members thereof movably extend past diametrically opposite portions of the spout 3, adjacent to the flange 5, and permit a clearance of the said loop from the flange it is open at one extremity, as clearly shown. Depending from the terminal of one member of the loop 9 is a securing-arm 10, which is attached to a loop or eye 11, fastened to the body of the can at a suitable point below the neck 2. From the extremity of the other member of the loop 9 a connecting-arm 12 angularly depends and has a longitudinal screw-threaded enlargement 13, bent into substantially U-shaped form to provide an elbow, and from the lower end of this elbow the connecting-arm 12 continues in a horizontal plane into the body 1 of the can, as at 14, and terminates in a depending crank extension 15, having an eye 16, to which the lower deflected extremity 17 of a cleaning-rod 18 is movably attached. The cleaning-rod 18 projects upwardly through the spout 3 to near the outlet end of the latter and, as will be hereinafter explained, is vertically reciprocated to relieve the interior of the spout of accumulations of sediment or other matter from the oil which passes therethrough. Disposed over the connecting-wire 12, on that portion thereof depending from the loop 9 and that part which extends horizontally into the can-body, as at 14, are sleeves 19 and 20, having screw-threaded sockets 21 and 22 to engage the screw-threaded elbow 13, as clearly shown by Fig. 3. The sleeves 19 and 20 strengthen and reinforce the parts of the wire 12 over which they extend, and the sleeve 20 is secured to and projects through the body 1 of the can to provide a support as well as a bearing for a portion of the said wire or arm 12. The sleeve 20 also insures the formation of an oil-tight joint at the point where the arm or wire 12 passes through the body of the can, and the threaded elbow 13 prevents breakage of the wire at a point which would otherwise be

weak and liable to fracture when the attachment is operated to reciprocate the cleaning-rod 18 or to release the loop 9 from the flange 5 of the spout 3. Moreover, a positive fulcrum is produced by the formation of the screw-threaded elbow and the use therewith of the sleeves 19 and 20.

When it is desired to fill the body 1 with oil, the depending arm 12 is pushed over to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 to clear the loop 9 from the flange 5, and while holding the attachment in this position the spout 3 may be withdrawn from the neck 2 and oil poured into the body 1. After the spout 3 is again placed in operative connection with the neck 2 the attachment is released and the loop 9 resumes its normal position and engages the flange 5 with sufficient force to prevent accidental disconnection of the spout from the neck 2 when the can is inverted to pursue the oiling operation or to use the oil therein contained. While the can is standing upright the spout 3 may be cleaned by successively moving the exterior portion of the attachment to reciprocate the rod 18.

The improved attachment is comparatively inexpensive in the cost of manufacture and will add comparatively little to the expense of producing an oil-can, particularly in view of the absence of screw-threads or analogous fastening means between the lower extremity of the spout 3 and the neck 2, with the additional advantage that means are always present in the oil-can for quickly cleaning the spout thereof.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In an oil-can, the combination of a body having an upper neck with a smooth inner engaging surface, a spout having a lower ex-

tremity fitted in the said neck and provided with a circumferential exterior projection, and a yielding attachment having a part thereof loosely bearing on the said projection to prevent accidental separation of the spout from the can-body and also provided with a member projecting into the latter and upwardly through the spout and movable simultaneously with the movement of the exterior portion of the attachment.

2. The combination with an oil-can having a body and a spout, of an attachment provided with a loop to engage a portion of the spout and also projected into the interior of the body, and a cleaning device extending upwardly through the spout and secured to the portion of the attachment within the body.

3. The combination with an oil-can having a body and a spout detachably connected to the latter, of an attachment comprising a wire bent into shape to have a portion thereof removably engage the spout, and provided with a diametrically-enlarged screw-threaded elbow, a part of the wire projecting into the body, sleeves having screw-threaded sockets engaging the extremities of the said elbow, the sleeves reinforcing the portions of the wire on which they are mounted and one of the same secured in the can-body to form an oil-tight joint, and a bearing for that part of the wire which extends into the can-body, and a cleaning rod or wire extending upwardly through the spout and connected at its lower end to the wire within the can-body.

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

RALPH P. HARDY.

Witnesses:

R. B. JAMISON,

J. U. KNIGHT.