

No. 721,606.

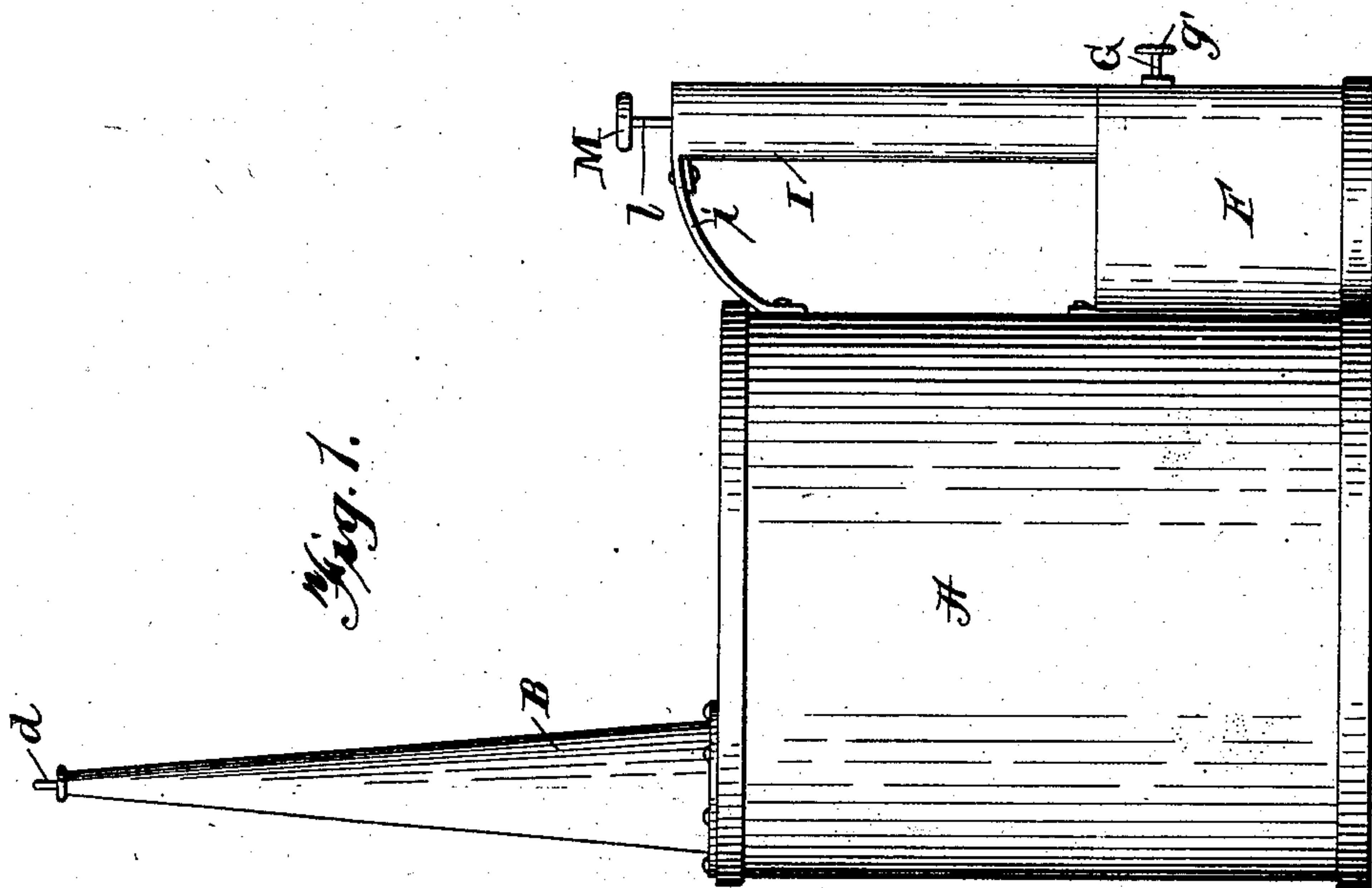
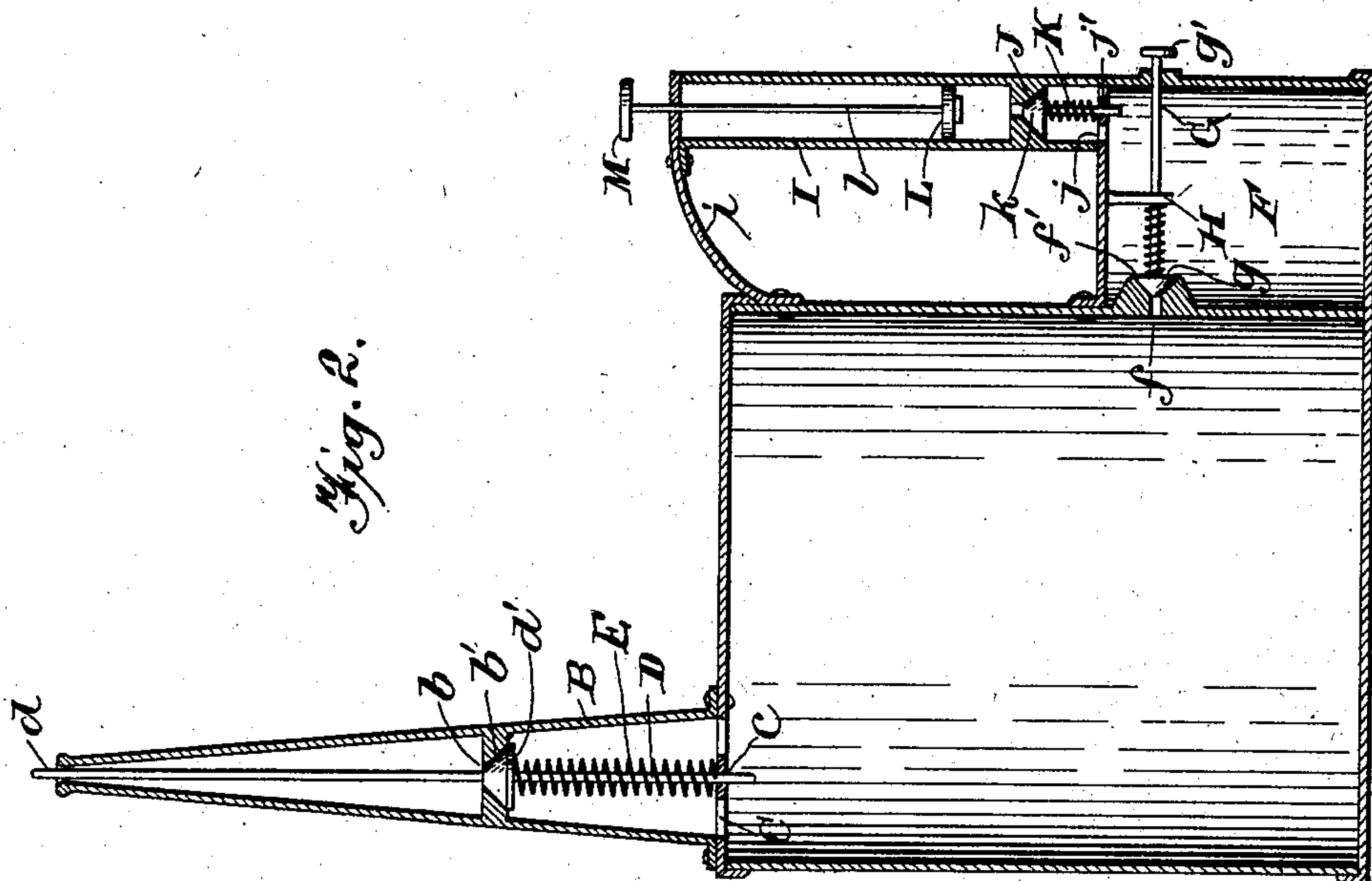
PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

W. A. REINECKE.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 17, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Inventor

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Witnesses

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By



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. REINECKE, OF HEIZER, KANSAS.

## OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,606, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed May 17, 1902. Serial No. 107,840. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. REINECKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Heizer, in the county of Barton and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in oil-cans, and pertains more particularly to that class in which air-pressure is used to force the oil therefrom.

The object of my invention is to provide an oil-can in which oil is automatically cut off or allowed to flow with a steady stream.

Another object of my invention is to provide a can in which the oil is forced therefrom by air-pressure and one in which the desired pressure is kept within the can proper.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and more effective device to accomplish the above results.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my oil-can. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of Fig. 1.

Referring now to the drawings, A represents the body of a can, which may be made of any desired curvature, but is preferably made round and of the form shown. The upper portion of the said body is provided with the conical-shaped spout B, which is preferably elongated, which allows it to be inserted in the oil-cups or other place for which a can of this character is adapted to be used. Intermediate the ends of said spout is a valve-seat *b*, which has its seat proper, *b'*, on the side adjacent the can. The lower end of said spout is provided with a transverse bar C, having an opening *c* therein. Passing through said opening is a rod D, which has its outer end *d* passing out through the contracted end of the spout and extending therebeyond a short distance. The said rod carries a valve *d'*, which is adapted to fit within the valve-seat *b'* and to close the opening, so that the oil cannot flow therefrom. The normal position of the said valve is resting firmly against the seat, and this is accomplished by having a coil-spring E surrounding the rod D between the valve *d'* and the transverse bar C, whereby when the outer end *d'* of the rod D is forced in it unseats the valve and allows the oil to flow from the can. When the pressure on

said rod D is released, the spring will immediately seat the valve, and thus close the opening and cut off the flow of oil.

In order to insure a steady flow of oil when the valve is unseated, I provide a means for forcing air into the can. This construction consists of a separate tank or compartment adjacent the lower portion of the can. The receptacle can be made within the can; but I prefer the form shown in the drawings, and in this form I provide a separate receptacle or compartment F on the opposite side of the can proper and near the lower edge thereof. The said compartment is preferably below the handle, for a purpose hereinafter more fully described. The said compartment F has an opening *f*, communicating with the can proper, and is provided with a valve-seat *f'*, and passing transverse the said receptacle or tank is a valve-stem G, which is screw-threaded and passes through the lug H, carried by the top of the receptacle F, and carries a valve *g*, which is adapted to close the opening *f*. The opposite end of the valve-stem passes through the side of the receptacle or air-chamber and has a knob or handle *g'*, by means of which the valve is seated or unseated. Extending from and in communication with the upper portion of said air-chamber is a longitudinally-extending cylinder I, forming an air-pump. Connecting the upper portion of said cylinder or pump to the body of the can is a bar *i*, by means of which the can is handled. The lower end of the cylinder I is provided with a valve-seat J, and below said seat and extending transverse thereof is a bar *j*, having an opening *j'*. Passing through said opening is a valve-stem K, which carries at its upper end the valve *k*, and surrounding said stem, between the bar and the valve, is a coil-spring normally upwardly holding the valve in its seat. Within the cylinder or pump is a piston L, having the upwardly-extending piston-rod *l*, which carries an operating-handle M, by means of which the piston is reciprocated.

The operation of my device is as follows: The pump is reciprocated, thus compressing the air within the chamber or tank F, and the spout is then placed upon the device or article to be oiled, at the same time forcing the rod D inward and unseating the valve. At



the same time the valve-stem G is turned, allowing the air from the chamber to pass in the can, and the can being in an inverted position the air will fill the lower portion of the  
5 can, and thus cause the oil to flow therefrom through the spout.

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

10 1. An oiler comprising a receptacle, an air-tank in communication with the lower end of said receptacle, a spring-pressed valve normally closing said communication, means for releasing said valve, an upwardly-extending  
15 pump carried by the upper end of said tank, a valve-seat within the pump above the tank, a valve having a stem projecting within the tank, a spring surrounding said stem between the valve and the tank, and a bar connecting

the upper end of said pump with the receptacle, substantially as described. 20

2. An oiler comprising a receptacle, a tank in communication with the lower end of the receptacle, a spring-pressed valve controlling  
said communication, a rod carried by said  
25 valve and extending through the side of the tank and carrying an operating-knob, a pump in communication with the said receptacle, and a valve controlling the communication  
between the pump and the tank and operated  
30 by the pump, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM A. REINECKE.

Witnesses:

JACOB HOLMAN,  
E. W. STERLING.