

No. 775,281.

PATENTED NOV. 15, 1904.

N. NILSON & A. HAGEMEISTER.
OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1903. RENEWED MAR. 23, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

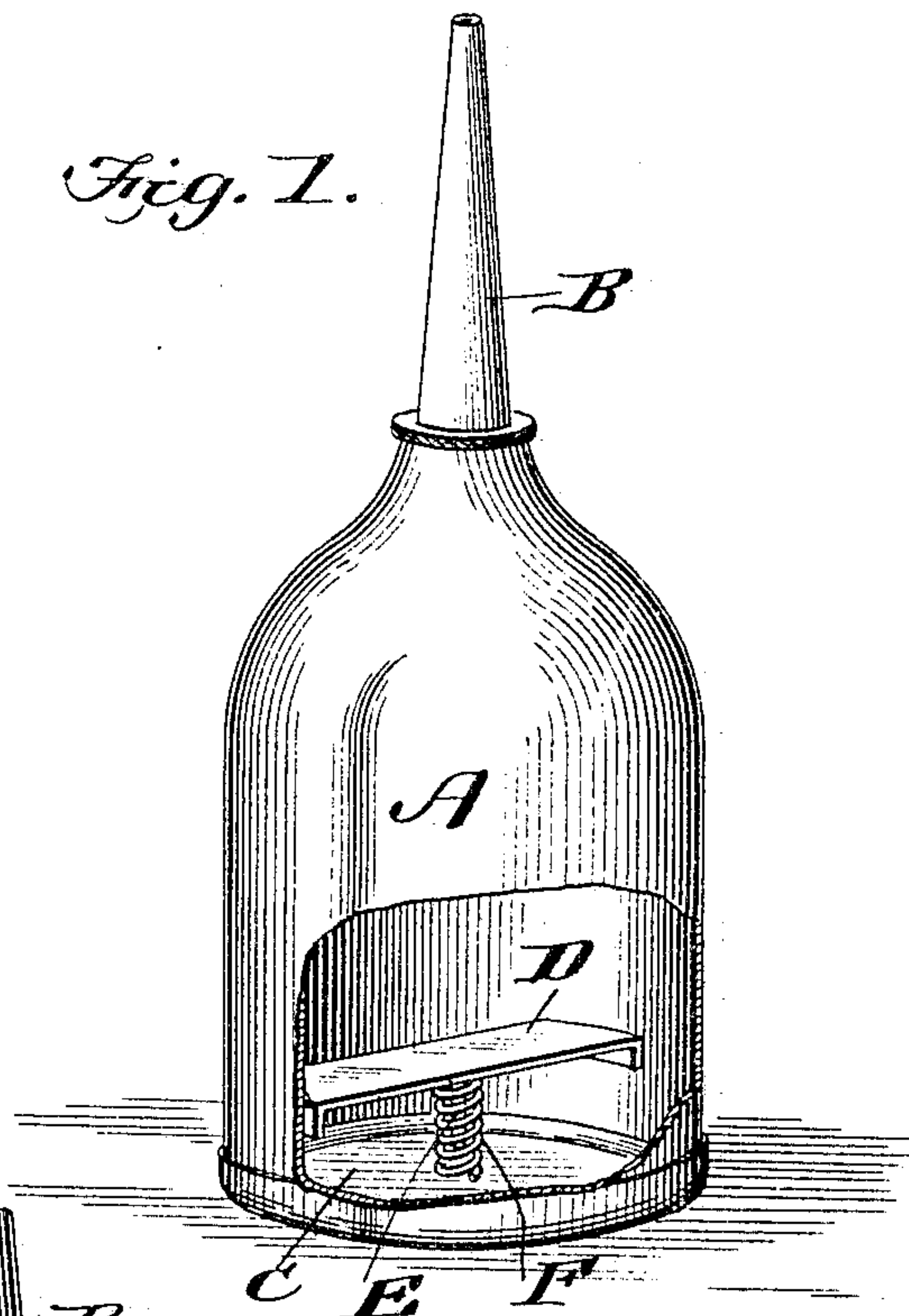
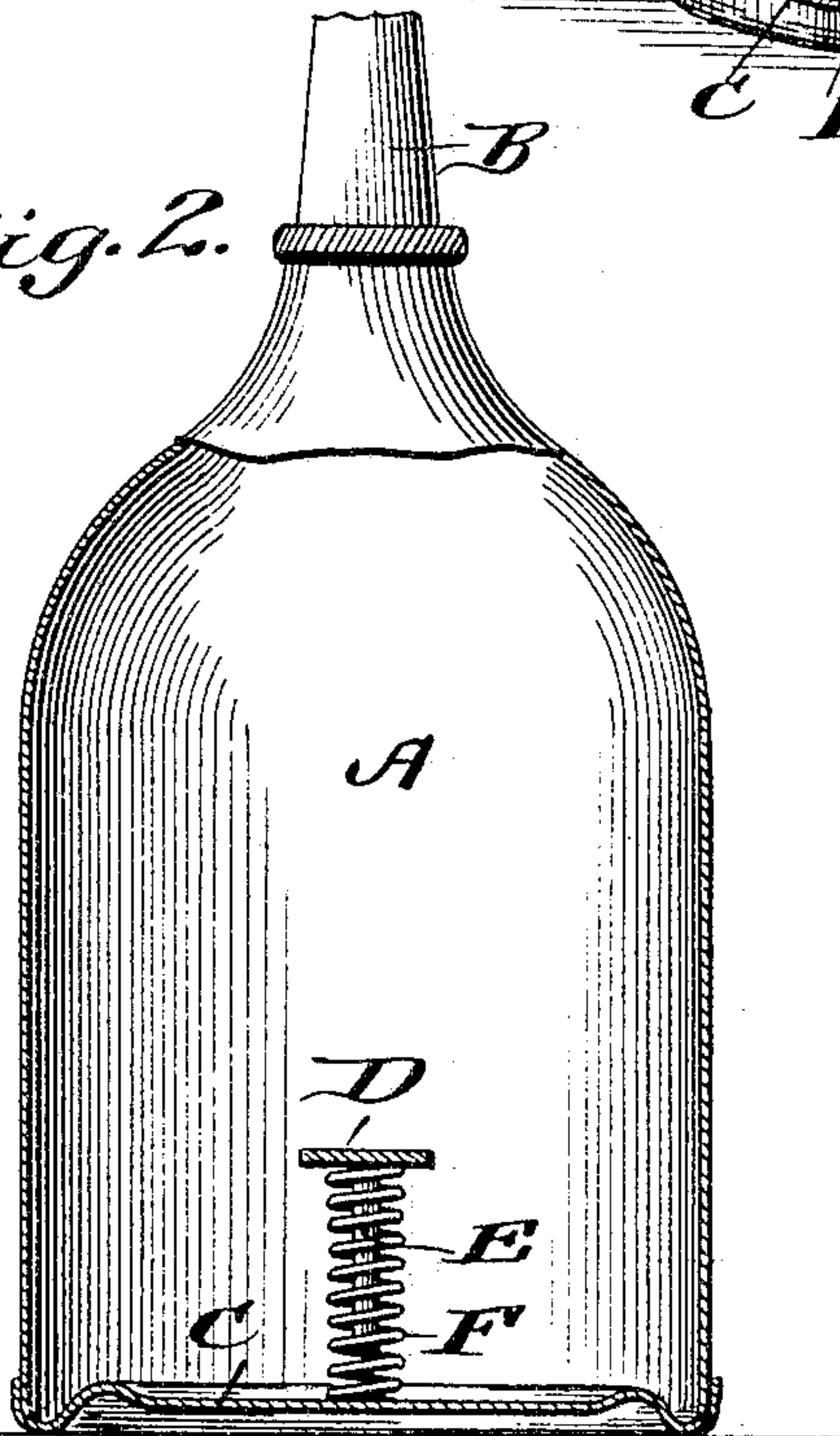


Fig. 2.

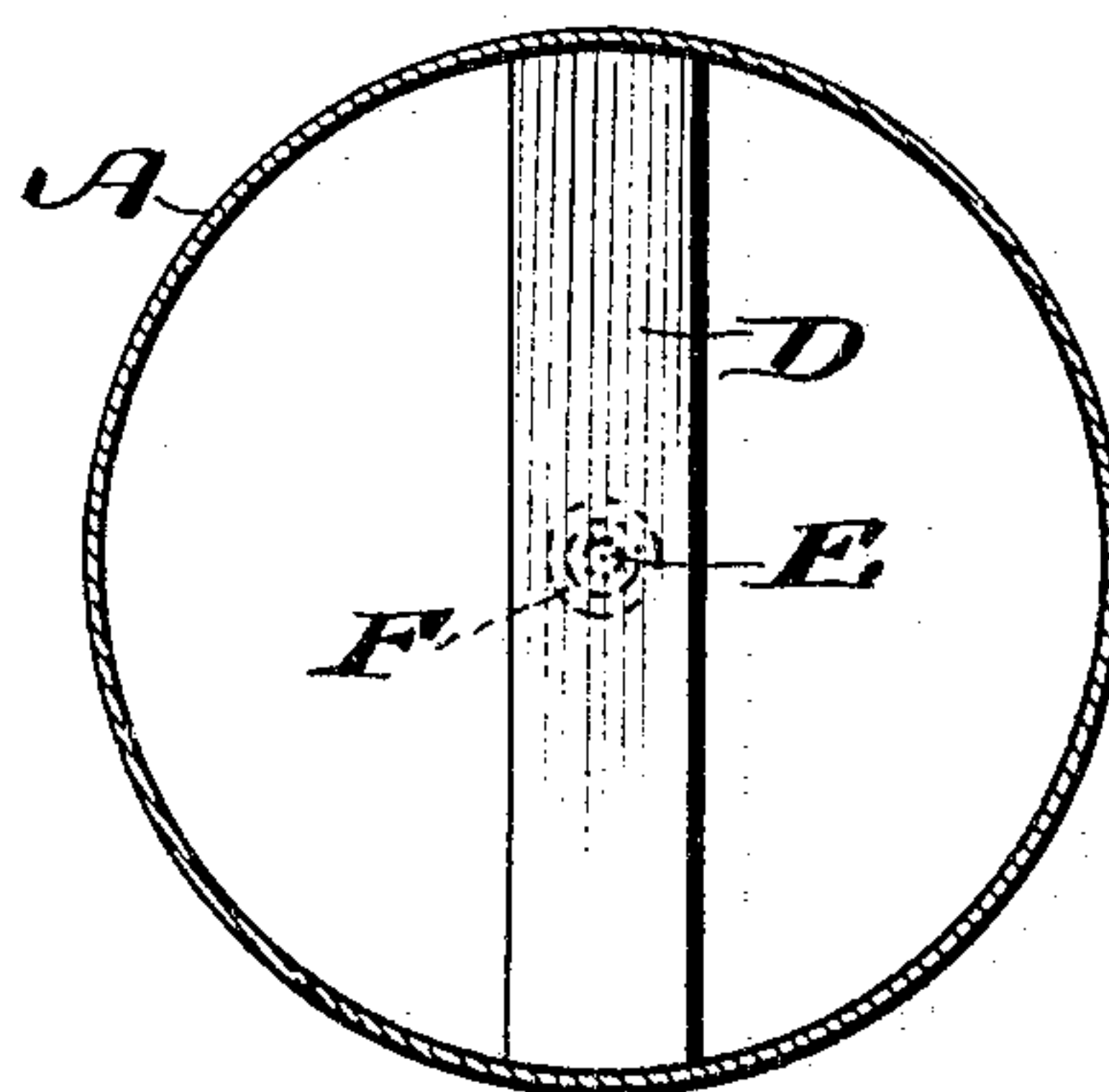


Witnesses

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By

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NILS NILSON AND AMOS HAGEMEISTER, OF ABSARAKA, NORTH DAKOTA,
ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO H. H. WALTERS, OF CASSELTON, NORTH
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OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 775,281, dated November 15, 1904.

Application filed April 4, 1903. Renewed March 23, 1904. Serial No. 199,628. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, NILS NILSON and AMOS HAGEMEISTER, citizens of the United States, residing at Absaraka, in the county of Cass and State of North Dakota, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention is an improved construction of oil-can, the object being to provide a simple and efficient device which can be used in connection with any of the oil-cans now in use and by means of which the spring-bottom of the can will be quickly forced outwardly the moment pressure is released therefrom.

With this object in view the invention consists, essentially, in providing the body of the oil-can with a cross-bar having a guide-post depending therefrom, said guide-post having a helical spring arranged about the same, the upper end of said spring pressing upon the cross-bar, while the lower end is adapted to press upon the center of the spring-bottom of the oil-can.

The invention consists also in certain details hereinafter fully explained, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an oil-can constructed in accordance with our invention, one side thereof being broken away to illustrate the interior of the can, which constitutes the essential feature of our invention. Fig. 2 is a broken vertical sectional view, and Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view.

In the drawings, A indicates the body of the oil-can, which may be constructed of any suitable material and made any suitable size or shape. The spout B is preferably made detachable, and this likewise may be any length desired. The bottom C is connected to the body of the oil-can in any suitable manner, and this bottom is usually constructed of suitable spring metal, so that by pressing inwardly upon the central portion of the bottom the oil will be forced from the can through the spout in the usual manner.

In oil-cans as ordinarily constructed the bottom is slow to return to its normal or outward position, and it is with the idea of remedying this defect that we have devised our present construction and which consists in providing a horizontal bar D within the body of the can, adjacent the bottom thereof, said horizontal cross-bar being rigidly connected to the sides of the body portion, and this horizontal cross-bar carries a depending guide-post E, around which is arranged a helical spring F, the upper end of said spring bearing upon the lower side of the cross-bar, while the lower end of said spring bears upon the central portion of the spring-bottom, and it is obvious that the moment pressure is released from the said spring-bottom the spring will immediately force the same outwardly, thereby enabling the user of the can to repeatedly operate the spring-bottom for the purpose of feeding the oil from the can.

It will thus be seen that we provide an exceedingly cheap, simple, and efficient construction of oil-can which will avoid the defects and annoyances of the oil-can now in common use.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

An oil-can having a spring-bottom, a horizontal cross-bar arranged adjacent the bottom and rigidly connected to the sides of the can, a guide-post depending from the cross-bar above the center of the bottom of the can, and a coiled spring arranged vertically and centrally in the can and bearing at its lower end on the bottom of the can and at the upper end against the transverse bar, the upper portion of the spring encircling the guide-post.

NILS NILSON.
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Witnesses:

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