No. 775,324. PATENTED NOV. 22, 1904.

J. E. ALBERS.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 25, 1904.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

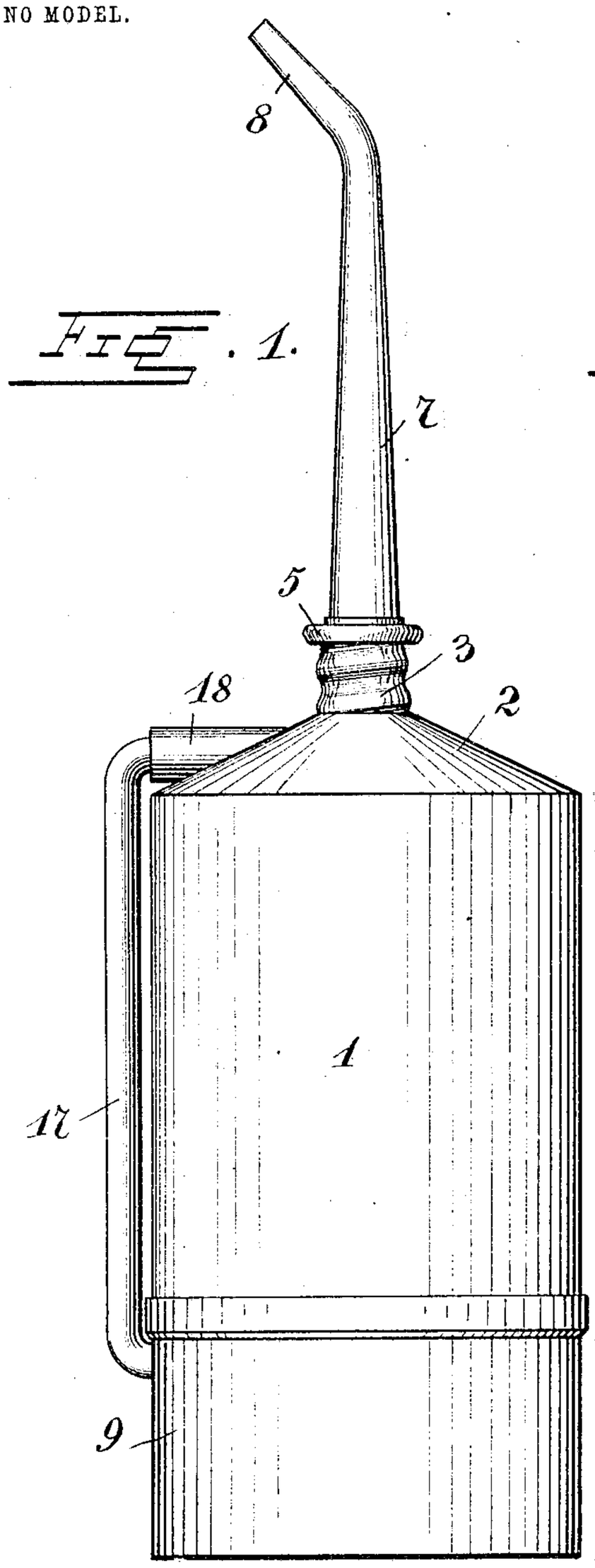
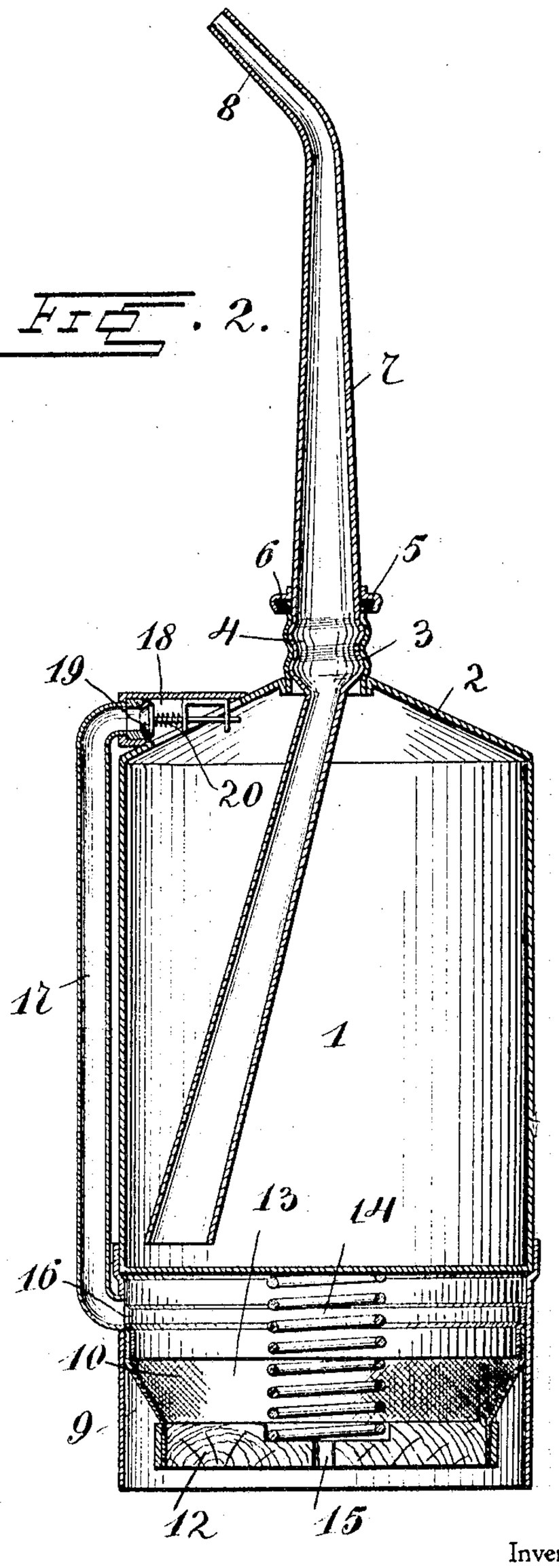


FIG. 2.



Inventor

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No. 775,324. Patented November 22, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ERWIN ALBERS, OF WISNER, NEBRASKA.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 775,324, dated November 22, 1904.

Application filed January 25, 1904. Serial No. 190,606. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ERWIN ALBERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wisner, in the county of Cuming and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in oil-cans.

The object of the invention is to provide an oil-can from which the oil may be forcibly discharged in such quantities as may be desired by the user.

A further object is to provide a can of this character which will be simple, strong, and durable in construction and reliable and efficient in operation.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an oil-can embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 denotes the body or oil-chamber of the can, having a conical-shaped upper end 2, provided with a filling-opening which is surrounded by a fixed annular threaded flange 3, adapted to receive a hollow threaded plug 4, having on its upper end a cap 5, in which are carried by and form part of a gasket 6, which is adapted to engage the upper edge of the flange 3 and form an air-tight connection with the same.

Through the plug 4 and cap 5 is arranged a discharge-tube 7, which extends into the body or oil-chamber 1 of the can to near the bottom of the same and also projects upwardly above the upper end of the can to form a spout 8, the upper end of which may be curved, as shown.

The discharge-tube and spout taper gradually from the lower inner end of the tube to the upper outer end of the spout.

On the lower end of the body of the can is secured an annular flange or extension 9, and within the space formed by said flange is arranged a bellows 10, formed by a circular plate 12, which is connected by flexible sides 13, of leather or other suitable material, to the bottom of the can. A coiled spring 14 is arranged between the bottom of the can and the plate 12, whereby said plate is normally forced away from said bottom. In the plate 12 is formed an opening 15, through which air enters the bellows.

In the flange or extension 9 and the flexible side of the bellows is formed an air-discharge opening 16, which communicates with the lower end of an air-tube 17, secured to the outside of the can. The upper end of the tube is in communication with a valve-chamber 18, in which is arranged a check-valve 19, which is engaged by a spring 20, which normally holds the same in position to close the opening between the air-tube 17 and the valve-chamber.

When it is desired to discharge oil from the can, the thumb is placed over the opening 15 in the plate 12, and said plate is then pushed inwardly, forcing the air in the bellows through the opening 16 and up the tube 17, forcing open the valve 19 and passing through the valve-chamber into the oil-chamber or body of the can, where its pressure is exerted on the oil in said chamber to force said oil up the discharge-tube and out of the end of the spout. After forcing the plate 12 inwardly the thumb is removed from the opening 15 and the spring 14 allowed to force the plate outwardly again, which will draw more air into the bellows and at the same time permit the spring 20 to close the check-valve 19, which will prevent the air or oil contained in the body of the can from escaping through the opening in the valve-chamber.

While the bellows 10 is shown and described as located beneath the can and the discharge-spout located at the upper end, it is obvious that these parts may be arranged on the side of the can and the shape and arrangement of

the can otherwise varied without departing from the spirit of the invention.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

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

1. In an oil-can, the combination with a body portion forming an oil-chamber having a filling-opening, of an oil-discharge tube passing through said opening and extending to near the bottom of said oil-chamber, a discharge-spout forming an upward extension of said tube, an annular flange secured to the lower end of said body portion, a bellows arranged within said flange, an air-conducting pipe connecting said bellows with the upper end of said oil-chamber, and a check-valve arranged in said pipe through which the air may be forced into the oil-chamber by said bellows but which will prevent the escape of the air from said chamber.

2. An oil-can having a discharge-tube extending into the same and extended outwardly to form a spout, bellows connected to the lower end of said can, said bellows being formed by a plate connected to the bottom of said can by flexible sides, a spring adapted to force said plate outwardly, an air-inlet opening formed in said plate and a discharge-opening formed in said flexible side, an air-conducting pipe communicating at its lower end with said discharge-opening and at its upper end with a valve-chamber opening into the upper end of said can, and a check-valve arranged in said valve-chamber, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

JOHN ERWIN ALBERS

Witnesses:

HENRY KINZEL,

ALMA KOCH.