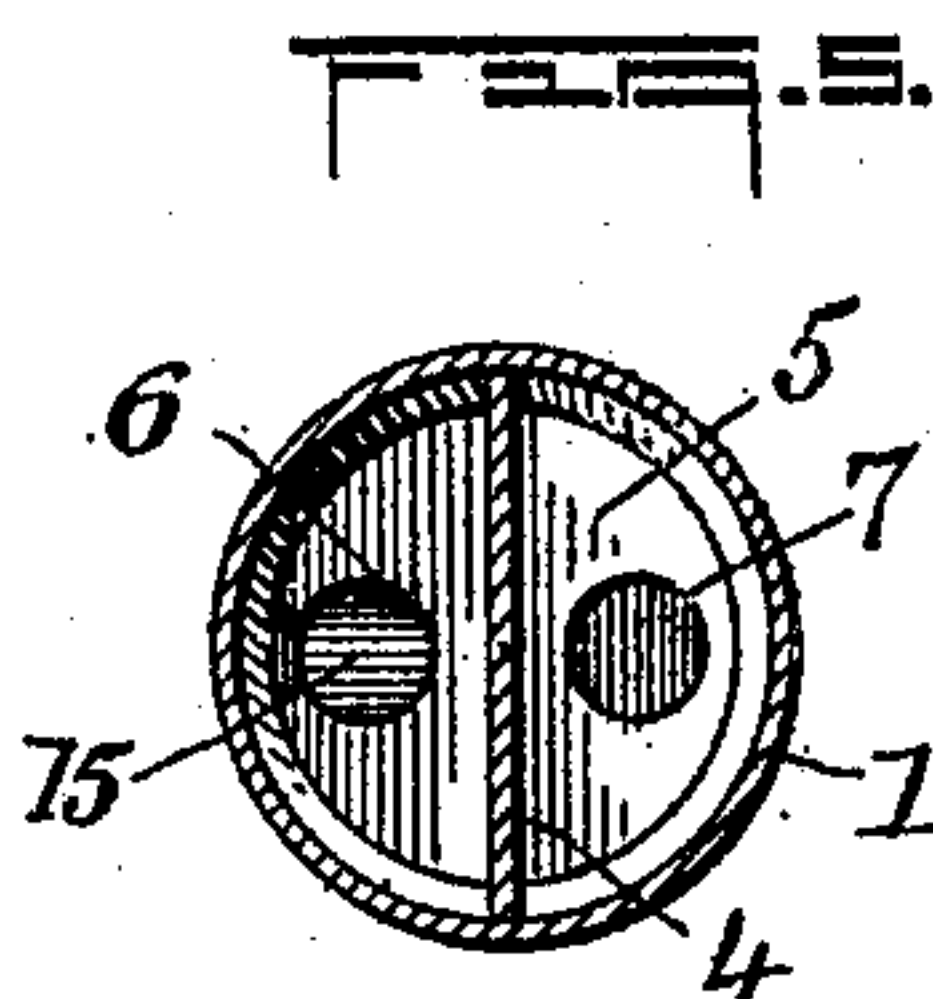
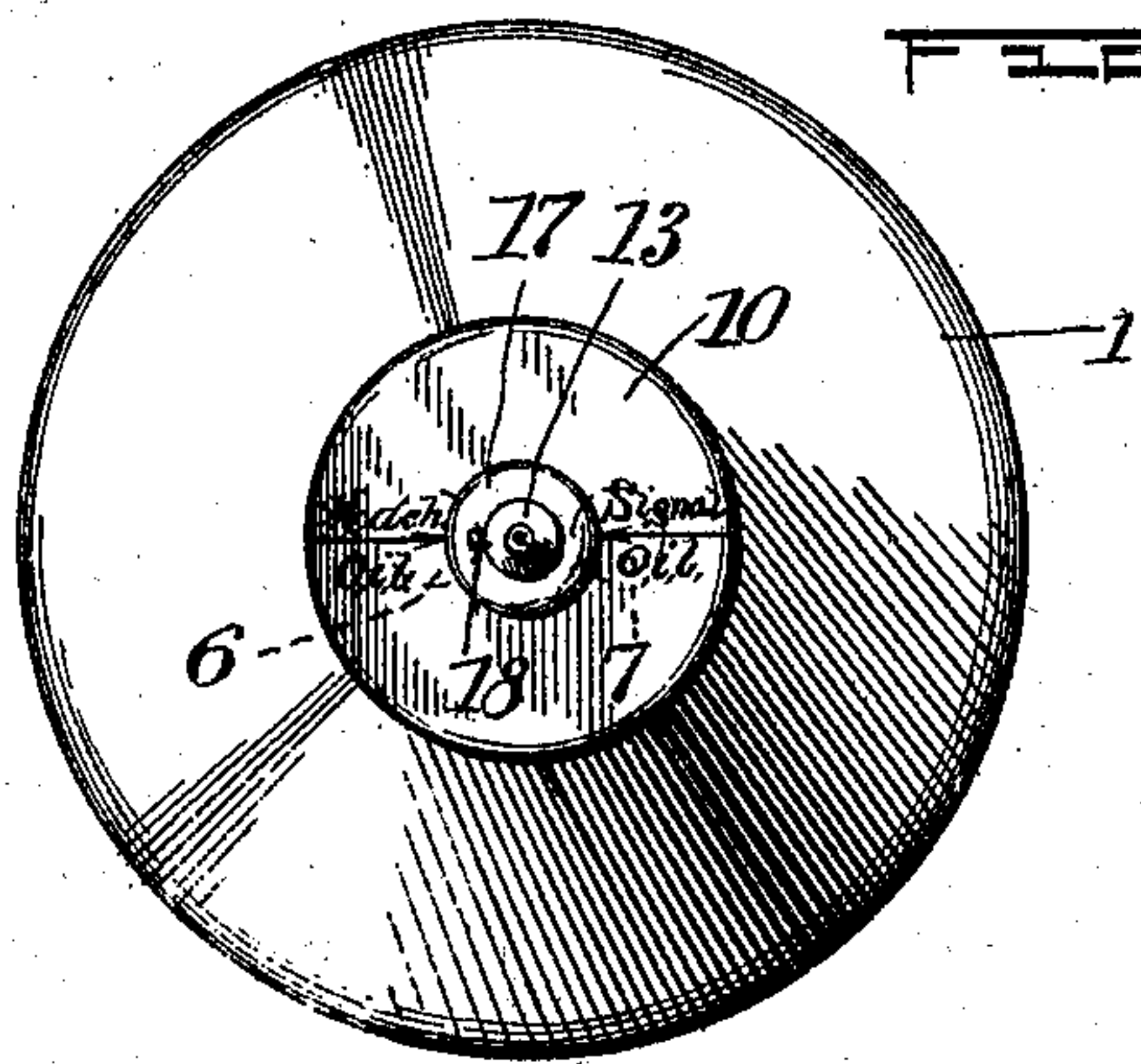
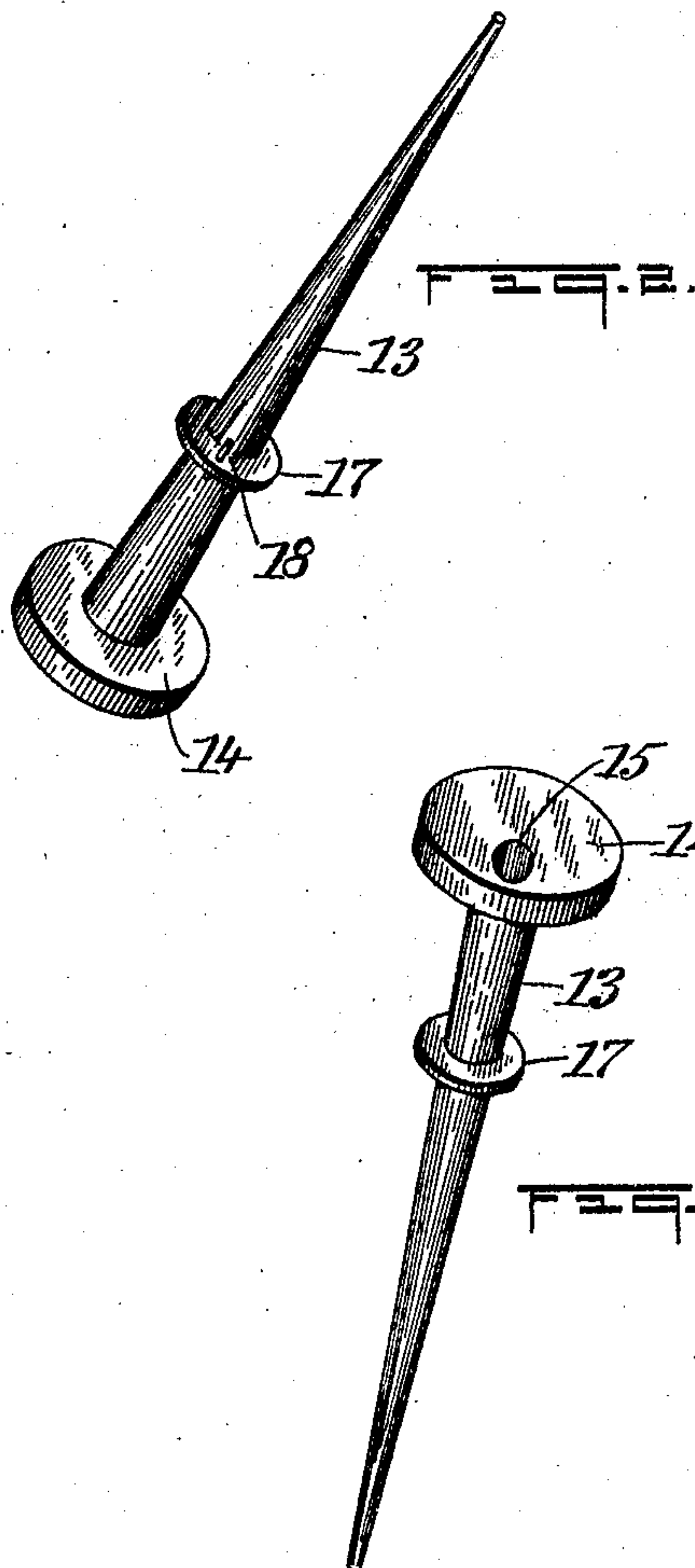
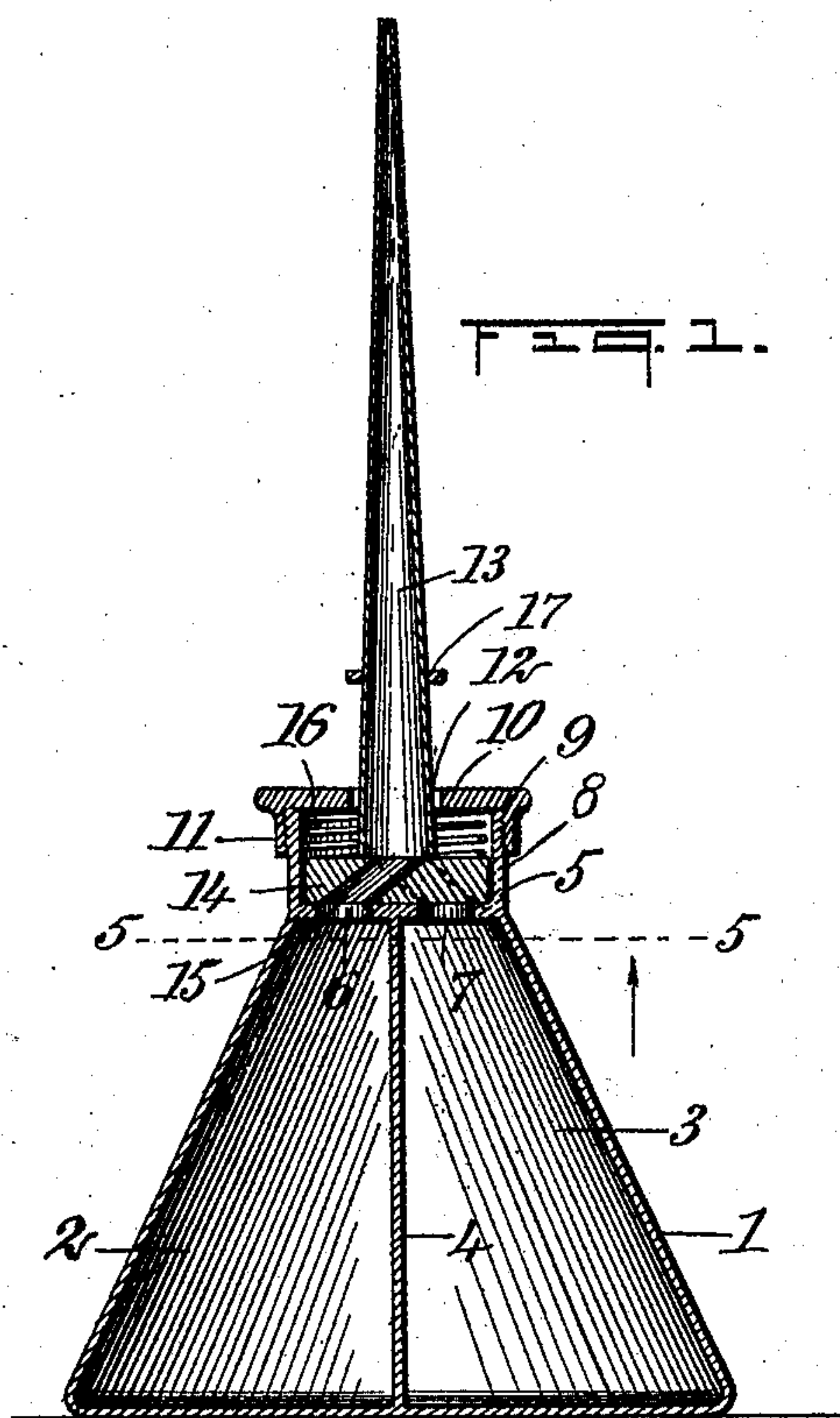


No. 805,893.

PATENTED NOV. 28, 1905.

G. H. THOMAS.  
HAND OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 22, 1905.



WITNESSES:

*W. B. Smith*  
*E. E. Ellis*

INVENTOR

*George H. Thomas*

BY

*Mumford*  
ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, OF ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

## HAND OIL-CAN.

No. 805,893.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 28, 1905.

Application filed June 22, 1905. Serial No. 266,531.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. THOMAS, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and a resident of Elmira, in the county of Chemung and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Hand Oil-Can, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to oil-cans; and it consists substantially in the details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more particularly described, and pointed out in the claims.

The invention has reference more especially to oil-cans (commonly known as "squirt-cans") of the type ordinarily employed by mechanics and others for applying oil to the working parts of machinery to lubricate the same; and one of the principal objects of the invention is to provide a structure of this kind of an embodiment overcoming numerous disadvantages and objections frequently encountered in the use of other structures hitherto devised for similar purposes.

A further object is to provide an oil-can of the character referred to which is simple in construction and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture, besides being effective and reliable in use and possessing the capacity for long and repeated service.

The above and additional objects are attained by means substantially such as are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of an oil-can embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the discharge-nozzle for the can to illustrate more fully the exterior construction thereof. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the structure. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the discharge-nozzle for the can, showing the same in inverted position to show the inner terminal of the passage extending diagonally through the base member of the nozzle; and Fig. 5 is a sectional bottom plan view taken on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1.

Before proceeding with a more detailed description it may be stated that in the form of my improvements herein shown I employ an oil-can comprising a plurality of compartments in which oils of different kinds may be contained, special means being employed for bringing either one of said compartments into communication with the discharge-nozzle of the can at will while closing communi-

cation of the other compartment therewith, thus to enable either of the oils within the can to be ejected or squirted through the discharge-nozzle in the ordinary way, as by flexing the bottom of the can inwardly with the thumb or finger of the hand. The discharge-nozzle I employ is of special construction to adapt it for the purposes of my invention, and while I have herein represented my improvements in a certain preferred embodiment it will be understood, of course, that I am not limited thereto in precise detail, since immaterial changes therein may be resorted to coming within the scope of my invention.

Reference being had to the drawings by the designating characters thereon, 1 represents the body of the can, preferably of the usual conical form upwardly and divided interiorly into compartments 2 and 3 by means of a vertically-extending partition 4. (See Fig. 1.) The upper end of the can is closed by a top 5, having therein an opening 6, having communication with the compartment 2, and another opening 7, having communication with the compartment 3 of the can. As will be understood, the can may be variously constructed in practice; but, as herein shown, I prefer to surround the outer edge of the top 5 therefor with an annular upstanding flange 8, which is threaded exteriorly at 9 and which is fitted with a cap 10, having the annular flange 11 thereof internally threaded, as shown, to engage with the corresponding threads of the said flange 8. The said cap 10 is provided centrally with an opening 12, through which extends the discharge-nozzle 13 for the can, said nozzle being herein shown as provided with a base member 14, having therethrough a diagonally-extending passage 15, the upper terminal of which is in communication with the interior of the said discharge-nozzle, as shown in Fig. 1. The base member 14 of the discharge-nozzle 13 is rotatable within the annular flange 8 of the top 5 of the can, and in order to maintain the bottom thereof in close frictional contact with the upper surface of the said top 5 I employ any simple form of pressure device (herein shown as a spring 16) surrounding the lower part of the discharge-nozzle 13 within the flange 8 and cap 9 therefor, said spring exerting its tension between the under side of the said cap and the upper side of the said base member 14, it being apparent that this tension may be regulated by screwing the cap 10 more or less tightly upon the said flange 8, thus to enable both the dis



charge-nozzle 13 and its base member 14 to turn more or less easily to bring the inner terminal of the diagonally-extending passage 15 within the said base member into communication with either one of the openings 6 or 7, communicating with the hereinbefore-mentioned compartments 2 and 3 of the can, as will be apparent. It will thus be seen that oils of different kinds may be contained within the compartments 2 and 3 of the can, and whenever it is desired to use or employ either one of these oils for any of the purposes for which the same is ordinarily employed it is simply necessary to turn the discharge-nozzle and its base member to bring the said inner terminal of the diagonally-extending passage 15 into communication with either the opening 6 or 7, whereupon by a proper flexure of the bottom of the can quantities of oil of the particular kind required may be caused to be discharged or ejected from the end of the discharge-nozzle in an obvious manner. Simultaneously with the opening up of communication of the said diagonally-extending passage with one of the openings in the top 5 of the can the other opening therein is closed to communication with the discharge-nozzle, thus absolutely sealing the contents of the compartment belonging thereto against any discharge therefrom of the oil which it contains.

As a means for visually indicating at any time the particular compartment of the can with which the diagonally-extending passage 15 of the base member 14 of the discharge-nozzle 13 may be in communication I preferably place on the upper surface of the cap 10 the name of the particular oil contained within each of the compartments, and surrounding the discharge-nozzle 13 at a suitable point thereof is a flange or ring 17, rigid therewith and provided with a pin 18, extending vertically therethrough and occupying such position relatively to the two compartments 2 and 3 that when the discharge-nozzle and its base member are turned in one direction or the other the pin 18 will indicate that the diagonally-disposed passage member 15 of the base member 14 of the discharge-nozzle is in communication with one or the other of the compartments. The said flange or ring 17 also serves as a hand-grasp for effecting the turning of the discharge-nozzle and its base member in one direction or the other, as already explained and for the purposes specified.

Whenever it is necessary to refill either one or both of the compartments of the can, it is simply necessary to remove the cap 9 and spring 16, together with the discharge-nozzle and its base member; but the full or entire removal thereof is not always necessary for such purposes.

It will be seen that the parts of the can may be separated the one from the other either for the purposes of cleansing or repair and also that the device possesses many advantages in points of simplicity, convenience, and economy.

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

1. An oil-can comprising plural compartments for oils of different kinds, a rotatable discharge-nozzle for the can, means whereby the discharge-nozzle may be brought into communication with either of said compartments and closed to the other, and a pressure device for regulating the turning of said nozzle.

2. An oil-can comprising plural compartments for oils of different kinds, a rotatable discharge-nozzle for the can, means whereby the discharge-nozzle may be brought into communication with either of said compartments and closed to the other, a pressure device for regulating the turning of the nozzle, and means for adjusting the pressure device.

3. An oil-can comprising two compartments, and a top therefor having an opening therein for each compartment, a threaded flange standing upwardly from the edge of the top, a rotatable discharge-nozzle having a base member seating upon said top and provided with a passage extending diagonally therethrough from the interior of the nozzle, a cap screwing upon said flange and a pressure device between the cap and said base member.

4. An oil-can comprising two compartments, and a top therefor having an opening therein for each compartment, a threaded flange standing upwardly from the edge of the top, a rotatable discharge-nozzle having a base member seating upon said top and provided with a passage extending diagonally therethrough from the interior of the nozzle, a cap screwing upon said flange and a spring between the cap and said base member.

5. An oil-can comprising two compartments and a top therefor, having an opening therein for each compartment, a threaded flange standing upwardly from the edge of the top, a rotatable discharge-nozzle having a base member seating upon said top and provided with a diagonally-extending passage therethrough from the interior of the nozzle, a pressure device for said base member and means for regulating the same.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Witnesses:

E. EVERETT ELLIS,  
JNO. M. RITTER.