

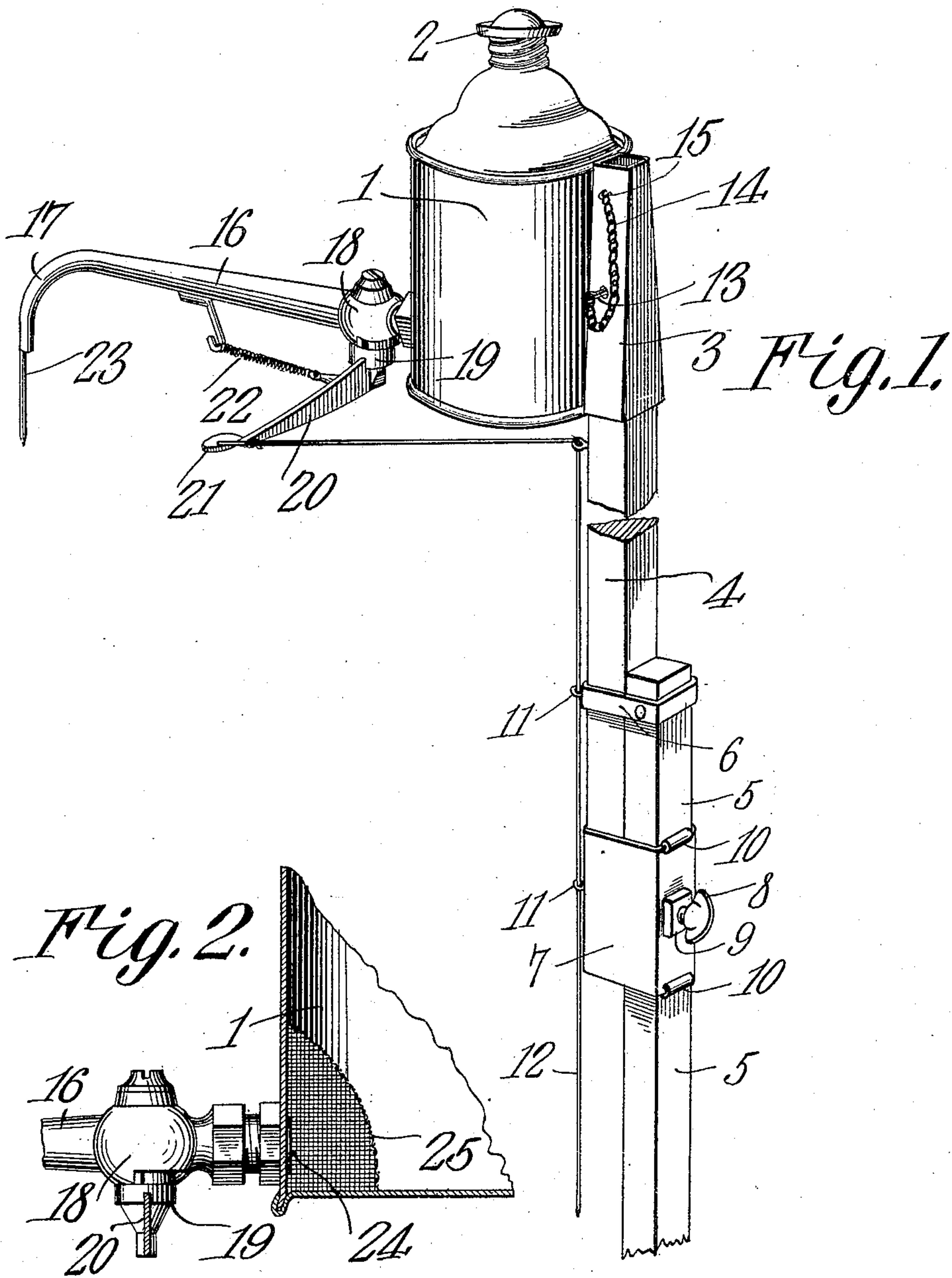
B. V. CHAMBERS.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 19, 1907.

916,998.

Patented Apr. 6, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN V. CHAMBERS, OF ROME, GEORGIA.

OIL-CAN.

No. 916,998.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 6, 1909.

Application filed March 19, 1907. Serial No. 363,194.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN V. CHAMBERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rome, in the county of Floyd and State of Georgia, have invented a new and useful Oil-Can, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that type of oil cans designed particularly for supplying lubricating and other oils to parts inaccessible to the hand oiler; and has for its object to provide means on the can for removably attaching a telescoping rod or handle, the latter carrying guides through which pass an operating cord for turning the valve and controlling the outflow of oil.

Another object of the invention is to provide the outlet end of the oil spout with a fixed support by means of which the mouth of the spout is kept from contact with any part or object being supplied with oil, thereby preventing the said mouth or outlet from becoming choked with dirt and other material.

A further object of the invention is to provide a screen within the oil can and around the inlet end of the spout to strain the oil before passing out of the can, by this means only thoroughly strained oil will be allowed to pass into the spout.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and definitely claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device complete. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view to illustrate one means of applying the screen to strain the oil before it passes to the outlet pipe.

Similar numerals of reference indicate the same part in all the figures.

The can 1 is of a well known form supplied at its top with a screw cap 2 by the removal of which the can is filled. Fastened vertically to one side of the can 1 is a tapering socket 3 larger at the bottom than at the top. The socket 3 may be made with parallel sides but it is preferred to make it tapering as shown. Within the socket 3 is fitted one end of a rod 4 by means of which the oil can may be raised above a person's head or moved in any other direction beyond his reach when it is desired to apply oil to any part. To increase the range of use of the oil can the rod 4 may be made in telescopic form by the application thereto of the lower section 5 on the upper end of which is fastened

a strap 6 through which the rod 4 passes; while on the lower end of the latter rod the socket 7 is secured, through which the lower rod 5 may slide carrying with it the strap 6, which in turn slides on the rod 4. Any suitable means may be employed to fasten the rods together, in the drawing a thumb screw 8 is shown threaded in a stud 9 projecting outwardly from the sleeve 7 on the side next the lower rod 5. By turning this thumb screw 8 to the right or left, its inner end presses against a plate 10 between the socket 7 and the rod 5, causing the plate to bear on the rod 5 and clamp it firmly to the rod 4. Suitably disposed on the two rods, the sleeve 6 and the clamp 7, are guides 11 in the form of eyes, through which an operating cord 12 passes from the valve stem to the end of the rod. Unless some suitable means is employed for holding the oil can on the rod it is liable to fall off or be pulled off, so to prevent any such accident, registering holes are made in the socket 3 and the upper end of the rod 4, through which a split pin 13 is passed, the latter being secured on the end of a chain 14 hung from a staple 15 on the socket.

Extending preferably in a horizontal direction from the bottom, or near the bottom of the receptacle 1 and on the side opposite the socket 3, is a long spout 16, the outer end or mouth of which is bent downwardly in a curved form as at 17 the opening in the spout being directed downwardly. A valve 18 of some well known kind is placed in the spout 16 near the receptacle 1 and has attached to its plug 19 an arm 20 having an eye 21 at its outer end to which the cord 12 is fastened, which, on being pulled, opens the valve and permits oil to flow out of the receptacle and through the spout 16. A spring 22 attached at one end to the arm 20 and at the other end to the spout 16 closes the valve when tension is removed from the cord 12. The uppermost guide 11, or the one nearest to the arm 20, is substantially in the same plane in which said arm swings, by reason of which a straight pull on the arm is had, and it will turn the plug without the latter binding.

Securely attached to the downwardly turned end or mouth 17 of the outlet spout, is a foot piece 23, of such length as to keep the mouth of the spout above and away from the object being oiled. The foot piece extends in a straight line with the outlet end

of the spout and on one side thereof; it may, however, be deflected in a greater or less degree from a straight line if such change is found necessary in the operation of the device. By means of this foot piece when a shaft bearing or other object beyond reach is to be oiled, the oil can will be conveyed thereto by means of the rod 4 and before pulling on the cord 12 the foot piece 23 will be allowed to rest on the object to be oiled, thus steadying the oil can and at the same time keeping the mouth above dust and dirt which collects rapidly in shops, especially in places which are practically inaccessible or out of reach. Another use for the foot piece 23 is to clean out the oil holes in shaft and other bearings, which often become clogged with flying dust, so that oil may reach and lubricate the parts requiring it. The foot piece may also be applied to the spouts of hand oilers of all kinds for the same purposes as described above.

Within the oil receptacle 1 and over the outlet 24 of the spout 16 a screen 25 made of perforated metal, woven wire or other suitable material is placed to strain the oil before it passes into the spout, thereby in-

surings great cleanliness of the oil which passes through the spout.

The operation of the invention is obvious from the above description and a detailed recital thereof is considered unnecessary.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:—

The combination with an oil can and its outlet spout, and a handle on which the can is mounted; of a turning plug in the spout, an arm connected to said plug on the outside of the spout, and projecting radially from the plug, a closing spring connected to the spout and to one side of the arm, flexible operating means connected to the other side of the arm, and a guide on the handle through which the operating means passes, said guide being located in the same plane in which the arm swings.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN V. CHAMBERS.

Witnesses:

D. W. SIMMONS,

C. A. THORNWELL.