

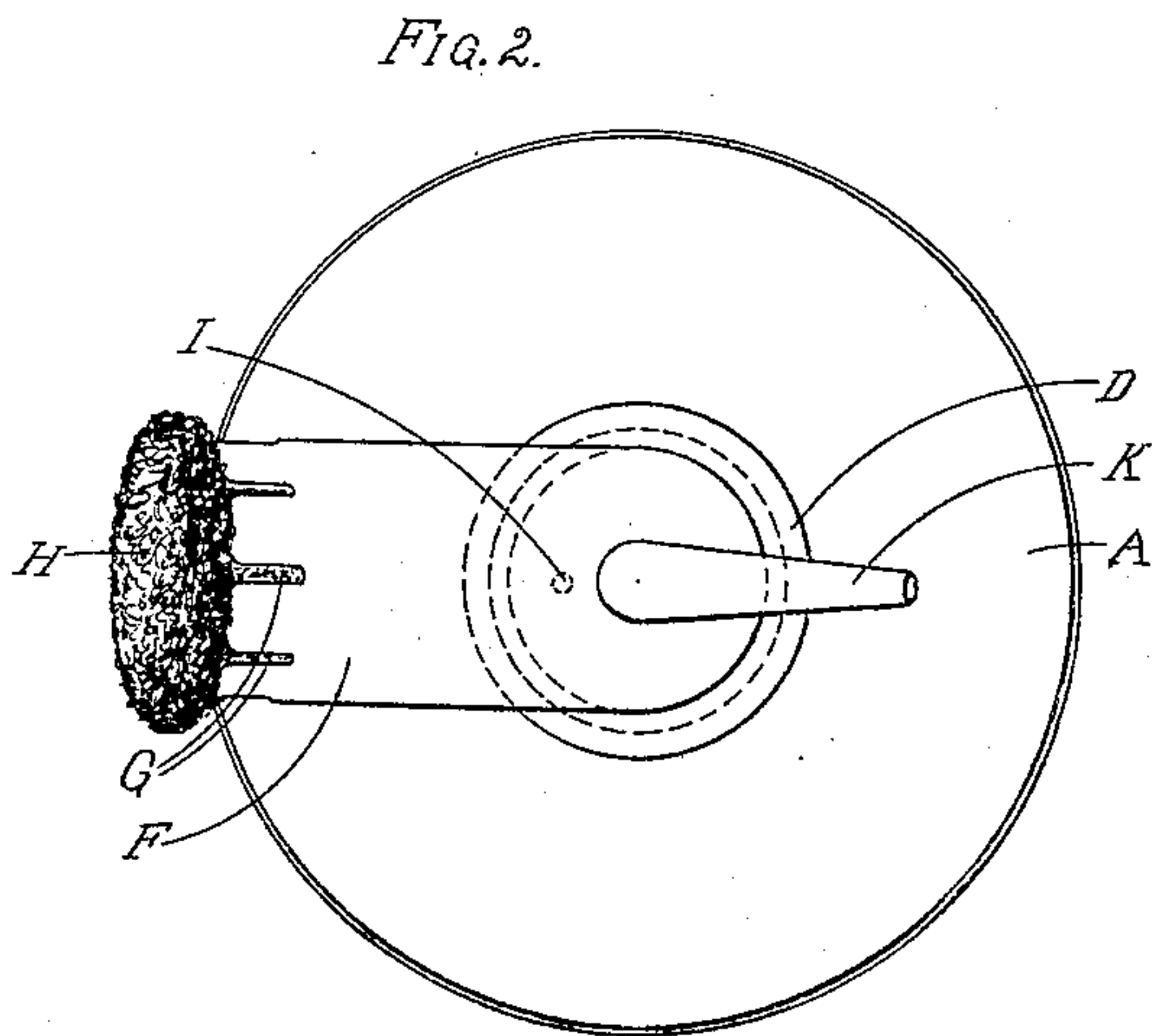
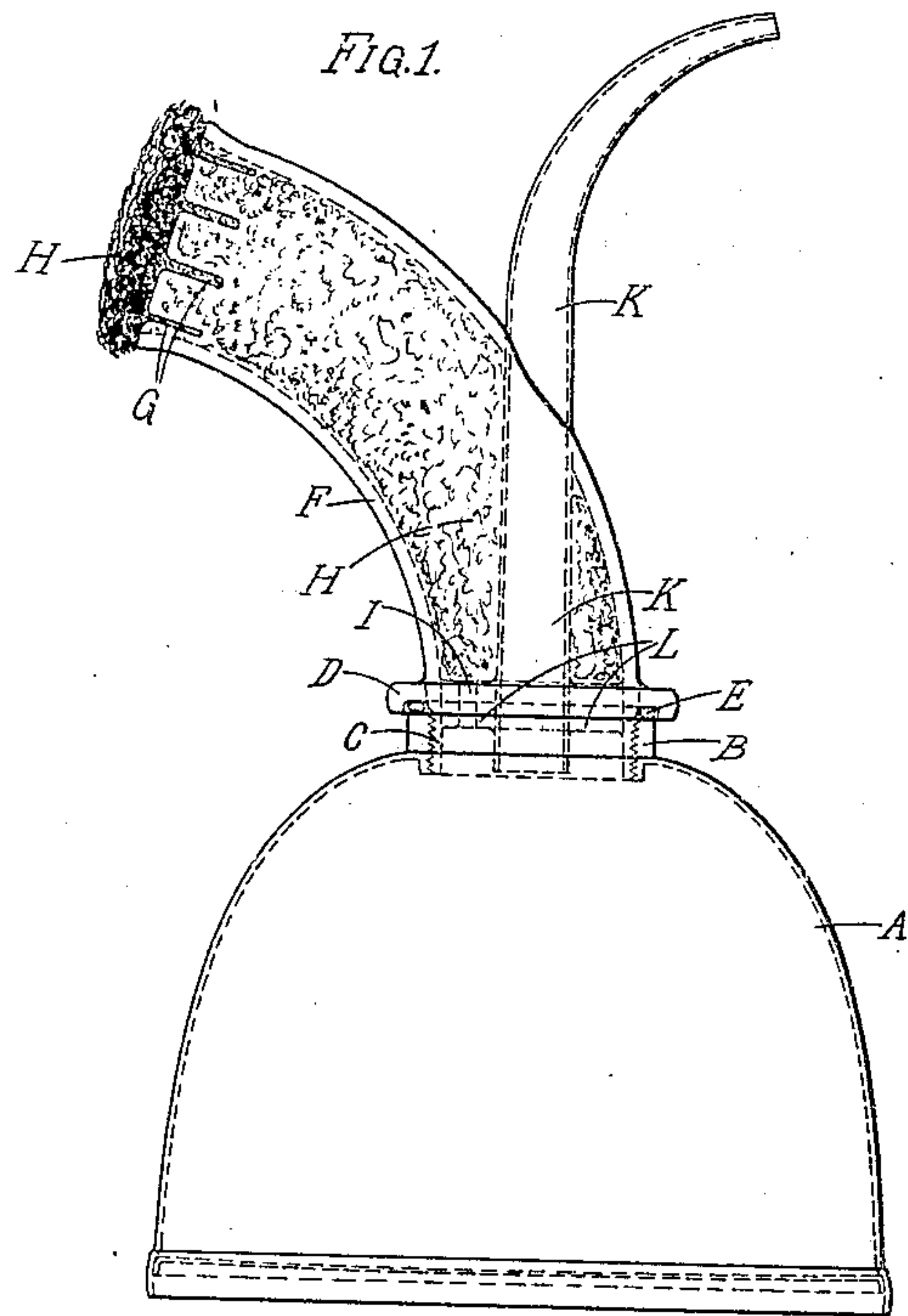
W. V. EVANS & H. C. GORDON.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 21, 1907. RENEWED MAR. 30, 1910.

960,008.

Patented May 31, 1910.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM V. EVANS AND HENRY C. GORDON, OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

OIL-CAN.

960,008.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed June 21, 1907, Serial No. 380,185. Renewed March 30, 1910. Serial No. 552,412.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM V. EVANS and HENRY C. GORDON, citizens of the United States, residing at San Diego, in the county of San Diego, State of California, (whose post-office address is San Diego, California,) have invented a new and useful Oil-Can, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in oil cans in which a discharge stem is made in two separate parts, connected together, the one being larger in size, and arranged so as to be supplied with a wick, fabric or sponge extending from the oil in the can, or from the top of the oil can to the point of delivery; the same is intended to be used as a distributor or spreader of the oil, and by this means the oil can be evenly applied on any surface. The smaller discharge part of the oil can is so arranged as to act as a spout for inserting the oil into bearings or oil-cups. By applying the two discharges to the can it forms a combination which renders a great saving in oil when lubricating a large surface, such as saws, plates, planes, piston-rods, cross-head guides, et cetera. We attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,—

Figure 1 is a vertical and sectional elevation of an oil can, showing the method of its construction. Fig. 2 is a top elevation of an oil can.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In Fig. 1, and Fig. 2, A is the oil can. B is the threaded connection of the top of oil can A, to which the lower end of the spout C is connected. D is the collar or rim of the lower part of the spout. E is a gasket which is clamped between the top of the threaded band B of the top of the oil can A, and the collar D so as to prevent the leakage of oil at the joint. F is the large discharge of the oil can spout, which contains the wick, fabric or sponge, shown by letter H. G are slotted grooves in the end of spout F, which are intended to act as springs on

the wick, fabric or sponge, and at the same time can, if desired, be spread and formed into a bell-shaped holder thus allowing the wick, fabric or sponge to spread into a larger surface. I is the hole through which the oil is admitted to the wick H. K is the small spout which passes through the large spout F at the center of the bend and curves in the opposite direction from spout F, so as to prevent it from interfering with the use of the latter, and is made fast at the part of the shell of the spout F to prevent it from leaking.

We claim,—

1. An oil can consisting of a body, a curved spout secured at its inner end to said body, a similar spout passing through said first spout, being secured to the latter and having its inner end communicating with said can body, and a wick arranged in said first spout and surrounding said smaller spout.

2. An oil can composed of a body, a spout secured to said body, and a second spout of less diameter than said first spout having its inner end projected through one of the walls of the first spout so as to communicate with the interior of said body, and a wick in the first spout which surrounds the inner end of the second spout.

3. An oil can composed of a body having an oil opening, a spout having a wick therein communicating with said opening, and a second spout having one end arranged in the first spout and communicating with said opening, said opening providing an oil passage for each of the spouts.

4. An oil can composed of a body having an oil opening, a spout having its inner end communicating with said opening, a second spout having its inner end passed through said first spout to project in said oil opening and being secured to said first spout, the free ends of each of the spouts being curved in opposite directions.

WILLIAM V. EVANS.
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Witnesses:

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