

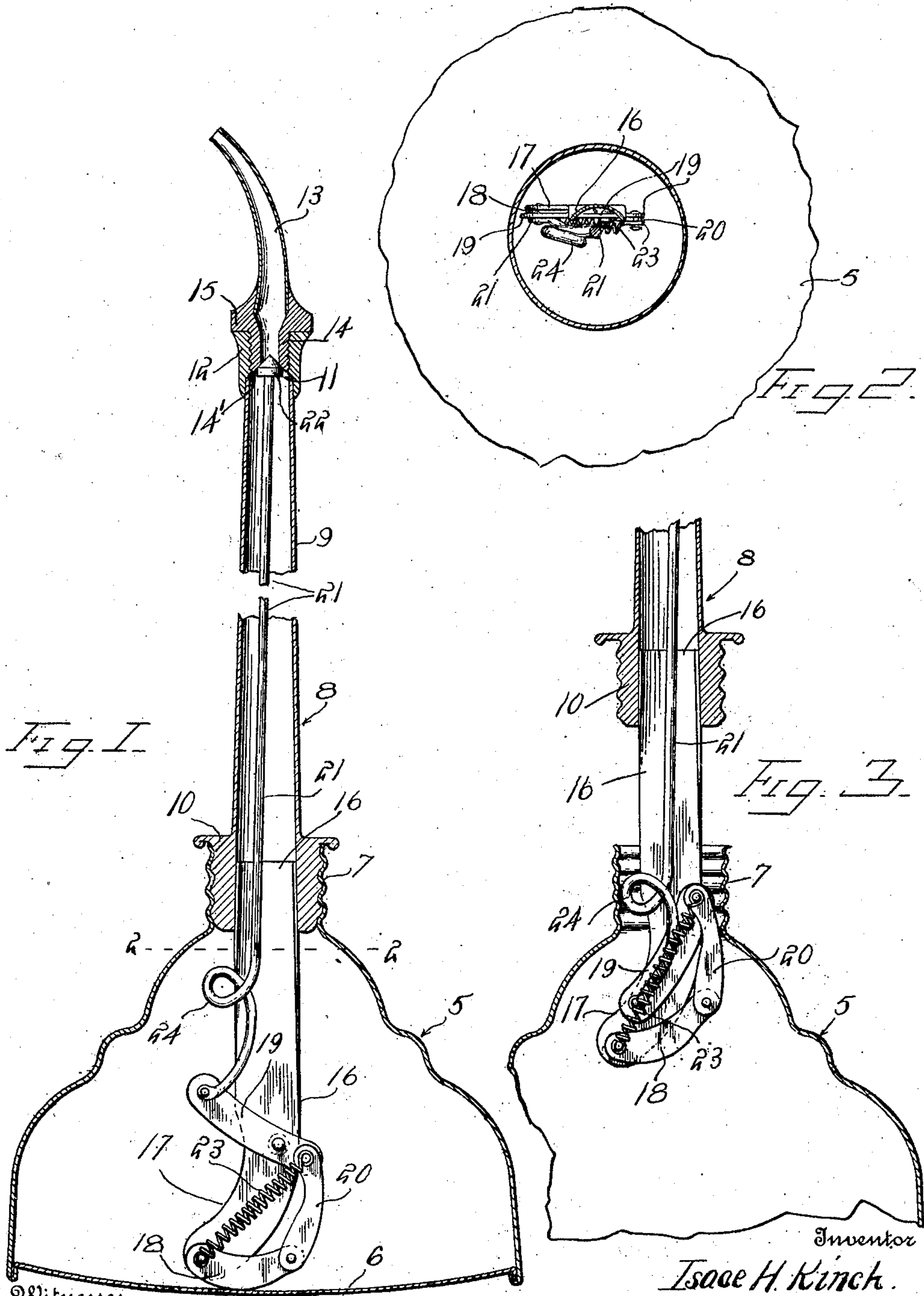
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OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 15, 1909.

986,722.

Patented Mar. 14, 1911.



Witnesses

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OIL-CAN.

986,722.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 14, 1911.

Application filed September 15, 1909. Serial No. 517,892.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC H. KINCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baker City, in the county of Baker, State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans; and I do hereby 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 oilers and more particularly to the type known as hand-oilers.

One object is the provision of an attachment preferably used with a hand-oiler having a spring bottom and so constructed that when the said spring bottom is pressed for the purpose of expelling oil through the nozzle of the can a valve located in the nozzle, and which normally seals the outlet of the latter, will be retracted in order to permit the oil to flow from the nozzle.

Another object is the provision of a novel form of nozzle interiorly provided with a valve seat.

With these and other objects in view as will more fully hereinafter appear, the present invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims; it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of the device may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of the specification:—Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of the device and showing its application to the body of an ordinary oiler. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing the position of the parts when the spout is being detached from the body.

Similar numerals of reference are em-

ployed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

The body in the present instance is designated by the numeral 5 and is shown provided at its base with a well known form of spring bottom 6. The opposite end of the body is provided with the usual threaded nipple 7, which receives the end of the spout. Since the body 5 and bottom 6 are of well known construction a detailed description of the same need not be given.

The spout is designated in general by the numeral 8 and what will subsequently be termed the inner section of the spout is designated by the numeral 9. This member is provided at its base with the usual threaded base 10, which engages with the threads on the nipple 7. The opposite or outer end of the inner section 9 is open as shown at 11. The inner section 9 is provided with the usual bore which tapers in conformity with the shape of the spout. An interiorly threaded sleeve 12 surrounds the outer end portion of the inner section 9. This sleeve extends a trifle in advance of the terminal of the said inner section 9 and is formed integral or otherwise secured with the said section.

The outer section of the nozzle or spout is designated by the numeral 13. This outer section 13 is tapered and is provided with a similarly shaped bore. The inner end portion of the outer section 13 is reduced as shown at 14 and this reduced portion is exteriorly screw threaded to engage with the threads on the sleeve 12. With this construction an annular shoulder 15 is formed which, when the outer section is threaded into the sleeve 12 bears on the edge of the latter and forms a tight joint through which oil will be prevented from leaking. The inner end of the reduced portion 14 is concaved, whereby a valve seat 14' is provided.

A hanger or bracket is designated by the numeral 16. One end portion of this hanger or bracket is concaved and is suitably secured to the edge of the inner end portion of the inner section 9. The hanger or bracket 16 is preferably of metal and in

width corresponds approximately to the diameter of the inner end portion of the inner section 9 and in thickness to the thickness of the metal of which the spout or nozzle 8 is formed.

The concavity of the bracket or hanger 16 extends to a point adjacent the middle thereof and the remainder of the hanger or bracket is preferably flat with its free end extending to a point adjacent the inner face of the bendable bottom 6. The free end portion of the hanger or bracket is slightly off-set as shown at 17 and pivoted to the extremity of this off-set portion is one end of a lever 18, the free end of which extends to a point in alinement with one side of the hanger or bracket. The lower side of this lever 18 bears on the inner face of the bendable bottom 6. Pivoted to the bracket or hanger 16 and at a point adjacent the off-set 17 is a lever 19. The pivotal points of the levers 18 and 19 lie in an inclined plane with respect to the vertical plane of the body 5. One end portion of the lever 19 projects beyond one side of the bracket or hanger 16 and connection between this projecting end of the lever 19 and free end of the lower lever 18 is established by means of a link 20, the opposite ends of which are pivoted to the levers. It might here be stated that the side of the lever 18 bearing on the bendable bottom 6 is convexed so that when the said bottom 6 is pressed inwardly the lever 18 will be rocked toward the opposite end of the body 5. This movement of the lever 18 will impart to the connecting link 20, and the corresponding end of the lever 19 a similar movement. The opposite or free end of the lever 19 projects beyond the opposite side of the bracket or hanger 16 and pivoted to this last-named end of the lever 19 is the inner end of a valve stem 21. The valve stem 21 extends through the inner section 9 of the spout or nozzle and its outer or free end terminates in a conical valve 22, which enters the valve seat 14' at the inner end of the outer section 13.

In the normal position of the parts the lower or inner-most lever 18 will extend in a horizontal plane while the upper or outer-most lever 19 will incline upwardly from its point of connection with the link 20. Thus it can be seen when the lever 18 is rocked and that end of the lever 19 connected with the link 20 moved in a direction similar to the link 18, as before stated, that the outer or free end of the lever 19 will move in an opposite direction or away from the nipple 7. This movement of the lever 19 will carry with it the valve stem 21, whereby the valve 22 will be retracted from the valve seat 14' and the oil permitted to

issue into the outer section 13 of the spout or nozzle.

After the pressure on the spring bottom 6 has been removed and in order to restore the parts to their normal position a retractile spring 23 is employed, one terminal of which is secured to the point of connection between the link and lever 19 and the opposite end to the point of connection between the bracket or hanger 16 and lever 18.

It is evident from the foregoing that some means must be provided for holding the links substantially parallel with the bracket or hanger 16 when it is desired to remove the spout or nozzle from the body 5. In order to carry out this construction it will be observed by referring to Fig. 1 that a portion of the valve stem adjacent its connection with the lever 19 is curved upon itself so as to provide a loop 24. This loop 24 projects considerably beyond the side of the bracket or hanger 16 and lies in a plane with that end of the lever to which the valve stem is connected. The loop is positioned from the threaded base 10 at the base end of the inner section 9 for a distance corresponding approximately to the length of the said threaded base 10, so that when the nozzle is unscrewed from the body 5 and the threads of the base 10 leave those on the nipple 7 the projecting side of the loop 24 will engage with the base of the nipple 7; as the spout or nozzle 8 is now pulled outwardly the needle valve will be retracted and by virtue of the engagement between the loop and body 5 and the connection between the levers 18 and 19, the latter will be moved to a position substantially parallel with the bracket or hanger 16, and this will be their positions until the bracket has been pulled through the nipple 7.

From the foregoing it can be seen that I have provided a device which is exceedingly simple in structure and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture, embodying few parts and these so arranged that the danger of derangement will be reduced to a minimum.

What is claimed as new, is:—

1. An oiler comprising a body having a resilient bottom, a spout on said body, a hanger in said spout projecting into said body, a transverse lever on said hanger, a valve in said spout, a connection between said valve and lever operating to open and close said valve upon actuating of the lever, a jointed link connection bearing upon the bottom and actuating said transverse lever when the bottom is actuated and tension means automatically holding the jointed link in operative position.

2. An oiler comprising a body having a resilient bottom, a spout secured to said

body, a hanger carried by said spout and projecting into said body, a lever on said hanger within said body, a valve arranged in said spout and having a stem secured to
5 one end of said lever, a jointed link connected to said hanger below said lever and to the opposite end of said lever, a portion of said link bearing against the bottom and
10 operating to rock said lever when the bottom is actuated whereby to open said valve,

and a tension means secured to said hanger and said link and operating to return the link to its initial position upon release of the bottom whereby to close said valve.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

ISAAC H. KINCH.

Witnesses:

CHARLES EVERT BASHAW,
GEO. F. INGALL.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
