

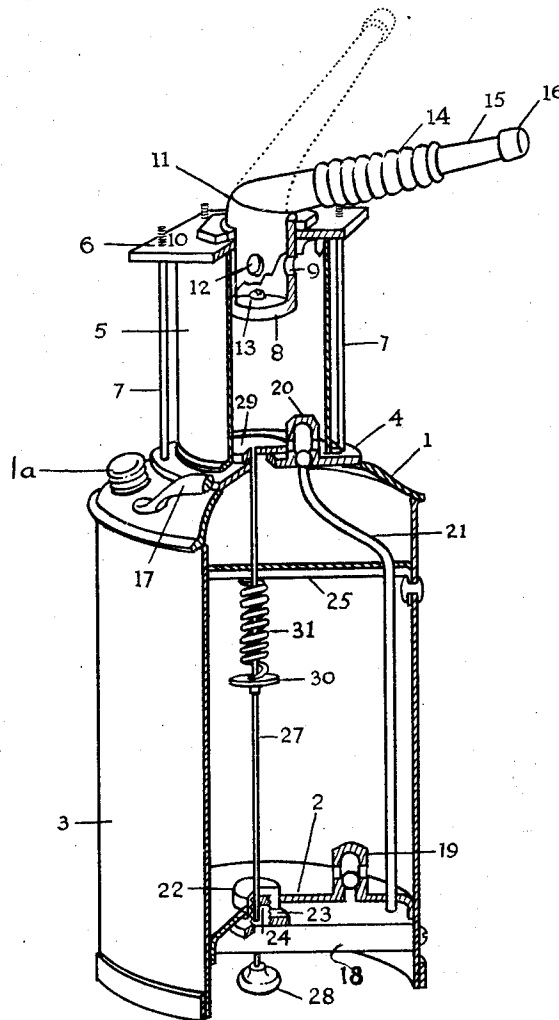
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OIL CAN LIQUID MEASURE

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OIL-CAN LIQUID MEASURE

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Our invention relates to measuring and dispensing receptacles, more particularly to those used in handling oil.

Our object is to provide a device of this class embodying means and facilities whereby the oil may be measured and dispensed without the aid of another receptacle. Other objects will appear as the description progresses.

The figure represents a perspective view of the device partly broken away.

Although we show the preferred embodiment of our invention, we do not thereby limit ourselves to the precise form shown, but wish it understood that within the scope of what hereinafter is claimed, various changes in the details of construction may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The can proper comprises a top 1, a bottom 2 having a central aperture, and a shell 3. A circular plate 4, provided with a central aperture, is mounted on the top 1 and supports a cylindrical glass measuring reservoir 5. A square top plate 6, provided with a central aperture, is disposed on the reservoir 5 and held in place by bolts 7. A thimble 8, provided with apertures 9, is mounted in the central aperture in the plate 6 and held in position by a nut 10. An L conduit 11, having apertures 12, only one of which is visible in the drawing, is rotatably mounted in the thimble 8 and is held therein by a bolt 13. A flexible connection 14 is connected to the L conduit 11 and to a nozzle 15 which normally carries a removable cap 16.

A top handle 17 is secured to the top 1 and a bottom handle 18, to the shell 3. An intake 1^a is located in the top 1 and is normally closed by a screw cap.

A ball check valve 19 is mounted on the bottom 2 within the can and a ball check valve 20, on the plate 4 within the reservoir 5. A vent tube 21 communicates with the valve 20 and extends through the bottom 2.

A packing nut 22 and a stud 23 are mounted in the bottom 2 and are provided with packing 24. A bar 25 is secured to the shell 3 to provide a guide for a push rod 27 which extends through the can and into the reservoir

5. A knob 28 is mounted on the lower end of said push rod and a disc valve 29 on the upper end. A collar 30 is mounted on the push rod 27 and an open spring 31, disposed on said rod between said bar 25 and collar 30.

The can proper is filled through the intake 1^a. When it is desired to measure oil, the device is inverted and the rod 27 pushed so as to open communication between the can proper and the reservoir 5. When the reservoir 5 is filled, pressure on the rod 27 is released and the spring 31 seats the valve 29 which cuts off communication and prevents back flow of the oil. In dispensing the oil from the reservoir 5, the cap 16 is removed and the L conduit 11 turned to the dotted position shown in the drawing so that the apertures 12 in the L 11 register with the apertures 9 in the thimble 8. This opens communication between the L 11 and the reservoir 5. Vent is afforded to the reservoir 5 through the check valve 20 and tube 21 while the device is inverted so that the ball in said valve drops beyond the transverse ports, but when the device is upright, the ball drops back and cuts off communication with the outside air. Vent is afforded in a similar manner to the can proper via the check valve 19.

What we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A device of the class described comprising an oil can; a reservoir base plate mounted on said can and having a central aperture; a measuring reservoir mounted on said base plate; a reservoir top plate, having a central aperture, mounted on said reservoir; a blind thimble, having apertures in the side, mounted in said top plate; an L conduit, having apertures in the side, rotatably mounted in said thimble so that the apertures in said L normally register with the apertures in said thimble; a push rod extending longitudinally through said can into said reservoir; a disc valve mounted on said rod within said reservoir and normally closing the central aperture in said base plate.

2. A device of the class described comprising an oil can; a reservoir base plate, having a central aperture, mounted on said can;

a measuring reservoir mounted on said base plate; a top plate, having a central aperture, mounted on said reservoir; a blind thimble, having apertures in the side, mounted in said top plate; an L conduit, having apertures in the side, rotatably mounted in said thimble so that the apertures in said L normally register with the apertures in said thimble; a push rod extending longitudinally through said can into said reservoir; a disc valve mounted on said rod and normally closing the central aperture in said base plate; a check valve mounted in said reservoir; a vent tube communicating with said check valve; a check valve mounted in said can and communicating with the outside.

3. A device of the class described comprising an oil can; a reservoir base plate, having a central aperture, mounted on said can; a measuring reservoir mounted on said base plate; a top plate mounted on said reservoir; a blind thimble, having apertures in the side, mounted in said top plate; an L conduit, having apertures in the side, rotatably mounted in said thimble so that the apertures in said L conduit normally register with the apertures in said thimble; a push rod extending through said can into said reservoir; a disc valve mounted on said rod and normally closing said central aperture in said base plate; a check valve mounted in said reservoir; a vent tube communicating with said check valve; a check valve mounted in said can and communicating with the outside; a transversely disposed bar mounted in said can; a collar mounted on said push rod; and an open spring mounted on said rod between said bar and said collar.

4. A device of the class described comprising an oil can; a reservoir base plate, having a central aperture, mounted on said can; a measuring reservoir mounted on said base plate; a top plate, having a central aperture, mounted on said reservoir; a blind thimble, having apertures in the side, mounted in said top plate; an L conduit, having apertures in the side, rotatably mounted in said thimble so that the apertures in the L normally register with the apertures in the thimble; a push rod extending through said can into said reservoir; a disc valve mounted on said rod within said reservoir and normally closing the central aperture in said base plate; a check valve mounted in said reservoir; a vent tube communicating with said check valve; a check valve mounted in said can and communicating with the outside; a transversely disposed bar mounted in said can; a collar mounted on said push rod; an open spring mounted on said push rod between said bar and said collar; and a packing means for said rod; a top and a bottom handle for said can.

5. A device of the class described comprising an oil can; a reservoir base plate, hav-

ing a central aperture, mounted on said can; a measuring reservoir mounted on said base plate; a top plate, having a central aperture, mounted on said reservoir; a blind thimble, having apertures in the side, mounted in said top plate; an L conduit, having apertures in the side, mounted in said thimble so that the apertures in said L normally register with the apertures in said thimble; a flexible conduit connected to said L conduit; a nozzle connected with said flexible conduit; a check valve mounted in said reservoir; a vent tube communicating with said check valve; a check valve mounted in said can and communicating with the outside; a push rod, carrying a collar, mounted in said can and extending through the central aperture in said base plate; a disc valve mounted on said rod and normally closing the central aperture in said base plate; a transversely disposed bar mounted in said can; an open spring mounted on said rod between said bar and said collar; packing means for said rod; an upper and a lower handle mounted on said can.

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