Nov. 21, 1933. F. C. PEARSON, JR 1,936,522

OIL CAN

Filed April 21, 1932

Fig. 1.

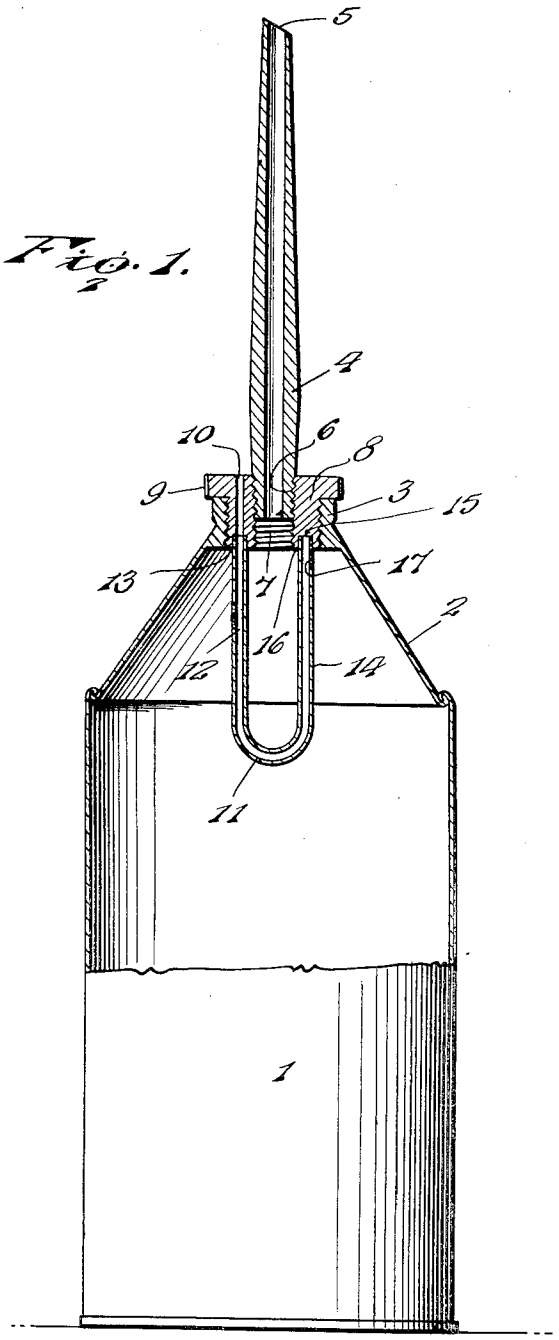
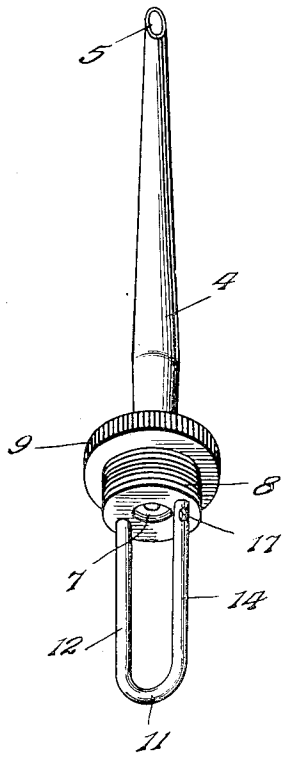


Fig. 2.



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OIL CAN

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Application April 21, 1932. Serial No. 606,683

1 Claim. (Cl. 221—59)

This invention relates to a dispensing receptacle and more particularly to an oil can by means of which oil may be applied to a bearing or other machine element to be lubricated.

One object of the invention is to allow air to enter the can while oil is passing outwardly through its discharge spout and thereby cause the oil to flow freely from the spout.

Another object of the invention is to cause the air to be drawn into the oil can by suction as the oil passes outwardly and thereby cause the can to be very efficient in its operation and prevent the oil from being discharged as a pulsating stream. This prevents danger of waste due to oil being so discharged from the spout that it does not properly pass into a lubricating opening of a bearing or other machine element.

Another object of the invention is to prevent the tube through which air passes into the can from being easily displaced or broken loose if the spout should be dropped while filling the can or strike the neck of the can while applying the spout to it.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein

Figure 1 is a view showing an oil can of the improved construction principally in longitudinal section and partially in side elevation, and

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the spout and air inlet tube.

The improved oil can includes a receptacle or body 1 which may be of any size and configuration and is preferably formed with a tapered or conical upper portion 2 terminating in a neck 3 which is internally thickened, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, and formed with internal threads. The discharge spout 4 may be of any length desired and preferably tapers towards its outer end which is cut at an incline to its longitudinal axis, as shown at 5, so that, when the oil can is in use and the outer end of the discharge spout applied to an oil inlet opening of a bearing or other mechanical element to be lubricated, the oil may flow freely from the spout into the oil opening. The inner end portion of the discharge spout is externally threaded, as shown at 6, and this threaded end portion is screwed into a threaded bore 7 formed axially through a base or bushing 8 for the spout. This base is externally threaded, as shown in Fig. 2, so that it may be screwed into the internally threaded neck 3 and has its outer end portion enlarged to provide a collar 9 which bears against the outer end of the neck and has its marginal edge roughened so that it may be easily grasped when it is to be screwed into or out of the neck. It should be noted that the inner end of the discharge spout terminates in spaced relation to the inner end of the threaded bore 7 so that oil may easily enter the bore of the base and flow through the discharge spout.

In order to permit air to pass inwardly through the base or bushing when the can is in use, I have provided an air passage or bore 10 which is formed longitudinally through the base parallel to but spaced from the threaded bore 7. A U-shaped air inlet tube 11 extends longitudinally from the inner end of the base, and this tube has one arm 12 fitted into the inner end portion of the bore 10 which is enlarged to form a socket to receive it and is firmly secured therein by solder, as shown at 13, although an equivalent securing means may be substituted for the solder if desired. The arm 14 of the air inlet tube fits into a socket 15 formed in the inner end of the base at the opposite side of the threaded bore 7 from the air inlet 10 where it is firmly secured by solder or an equivalent securing means 16 and close to the base this arm 14 is formed with an opening 17 through which air may pass from the tube or pipe 11 into the receptacle. Since the spout is to be disposed, when in use with the arm 14 above the arm 12, the air passing inwardly through the opening 10 and air inlet tube will be permitted to easily pass outwardly through the opening 17. As the oil flows outwardly through the discharge spout, a suction will be formed through the tube and opening 10 which will serve to draw air inwardly to take the place of the discharged oil and, therefore, the oil will flow from the can in a steady stream instead of pulsating and it will not be necessary to vibrate the bottom of the can in order to exert a pumping action when the can is in use. Since the two ends of the tube are firmly anchored to the inner end of the base, the tube will be securely held in engagement with the base of the spout and if the spout and its base should be dropped after being removed in order to fill the can or the tube should accidentally strike the walls of the neck 3 when it is inserted while replacing the spout the tube will not be liable to be displaced or broken. In view of the fact that the spout is screwed into its base, it may be easily removed in order to clean it if necessary or a longer or shorter spout may be substituted for the one in use.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

A dispensing can comprising a receptacle having its upper end formed with an internally threaded neck, a detachable bushing screwed into said neck and provided with a threaded bore

extending axially thereof and having spaced sockets formed in its lower face, there being a longitudinally extending air passage spaced from the bore and having its upper end opening through the upper face of the bushing and its lower end communicating with one of said sockets, a spout screwed into the bore of the bushing, and a relatively short U-shaped air tube communicating with the air passage and having its arms fitting within the sockets and firmly secured to the bushing, one of the arms of the air tube having its outer wall provided with an air outlet opening into the receptacle near the bushing, said bushing, spout and air tube being removable from the receptacle as a unit.

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