

(No Model.)

W. D. DOREMUS.

OIL CAN.

No. 300,450.

Patented June 17, 1884.

Fig. 1.

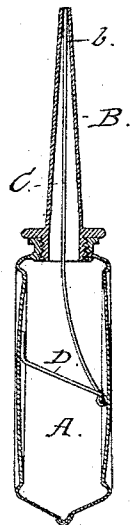


Fig. 3.

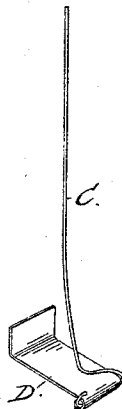


Fig. 2.

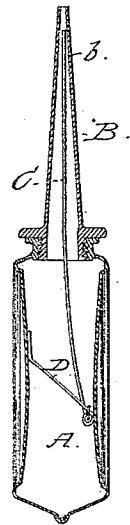


Fig. 4.

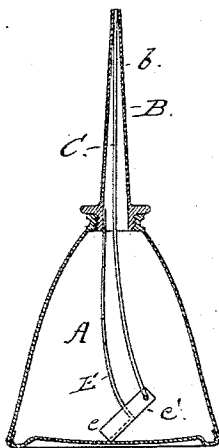


Fig. 6.

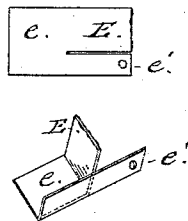
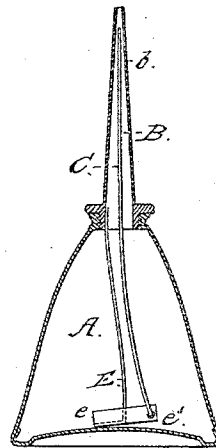


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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W. D. Doremus
By F. H. Hall,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD D. DOREMUS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR
TO HIMSELF, AND SAMUEL R. AND JOHN T. STRATTON, BOTH OF STRAT-
TONVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,450, dated June 17, 1884.

Application filed August 30, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD D. DOREMUS, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to oil-cans; and the object I have in view is to provide the same with an improved device for controlling the flow of the oil therefrom.

With this end in view the invention consists in the arrangement and adaptation of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

The invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figures 1 and 2 represent the device as applied to that class of cans known as "pocket-oilers," and Fig. 3 is a detached view of the device. Figs. 4 and 5 represent the device as applied to that class of cans in which the cup or oil-receptacle is cone-shaped, and Fig. 6 represents certain parts of the device in detail.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the body of the can, and B the nozzle or spout through which the oil is passed for lubricating purposes. The two are removably connected in the ordinary manner and the nozzle made straight and provided with an oil-passage, *b*, the latter tapering gradually to the point of the nozzle.

C designates a plunger working longitudinally in the oil-passage *b*, and having a diameter corresponding to that of the said passage at the point of the nozzle. The lower end of the plunger connects with the free end of a leaf-spring located inside the body of the can, and so arranged with relation to the sides or bottom thereof, this depending on the class of cans used, that pressure exerted upon the outside will cause the free end of the spring to be depressed, and thus withdraw the plunger sufficiently to allow the oil to flow readily from the passage *b*, while releasing the pressure allows the plunger to be actuated by the force of the spring and returned to its normal position, with its upper end fitting into the passage

b at the point of the nozzle, and thus shutting off the flow of the oil. Where the body of the can is of the shape usual with pocket-oilers, the spring for actuating the plunger, as represented in the drawings by letter D, is secured to one side of the body, and, extending across, has its free end in contact with the other side, so that by compressing the flexible sides of the can the spring will be depressed, withdrawing the plunger with it, as shown in Fig. 2, while removing the external pressure allows the plunger to be returned to its normal position by the resiliency of the spring, as shown in Fig. 1.

In applying the device to conical-bodied cans, the spring for actuating the plunger, as represented in the drawings by letter E, is secured to the nozzle, and has its lower end resting against the bottom of the can. In this case the lower end of the spring is bent at an angle to its main part, thereby forming an offset, *e*, and also has a lip or projection, *e'*, on the side opposite the offset, to which the lower end of the plunger is connected. External pressure upon the bottom of the can causes the offset *e* to move inwardly, and at the same time the lip *e'* downwardly, thereby withdrawing the plunger, as shown in Fig. 5, and opening the passage *b* for the exit of the oil. Releasing the pressure, the resiliency of the spring causes the offset *e* to move downward and the lip *e'* upward, thus returning the plunger to its normal position, as shown in Fig. 4, and shutting off the oil-flow at the point of the nozzle.

From the foregoing it will be seen that my device controls the oil-flow at the point of the nozzle, and is automatically operated by the usual manipulations of the can incident to its employment for oiling purposes.

Modifications in details of construction may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of my invention, the essential features of which will readily be understood from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

In combination with an oil-can having a flexible part and a nozzle with a tapering oil-

passage, a spring attached to the can opposite
said flexible part, and a plunger with a diam-
eter corresponding to that of the oil-passage
at the point of the nozzle, arranged in said
5 nozzle and connected with said spring, where-
by the plunger is longitudinally moved by the
movement of the spring, the latter being act-
uated by the flexible part, and the whole oper-
ating to serve as and for the purposes set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 10
27th day of August, 1883.

W. D. DOREMUS.

Witnesses:

C. S. DRURY,
WM. O'BRIEN.