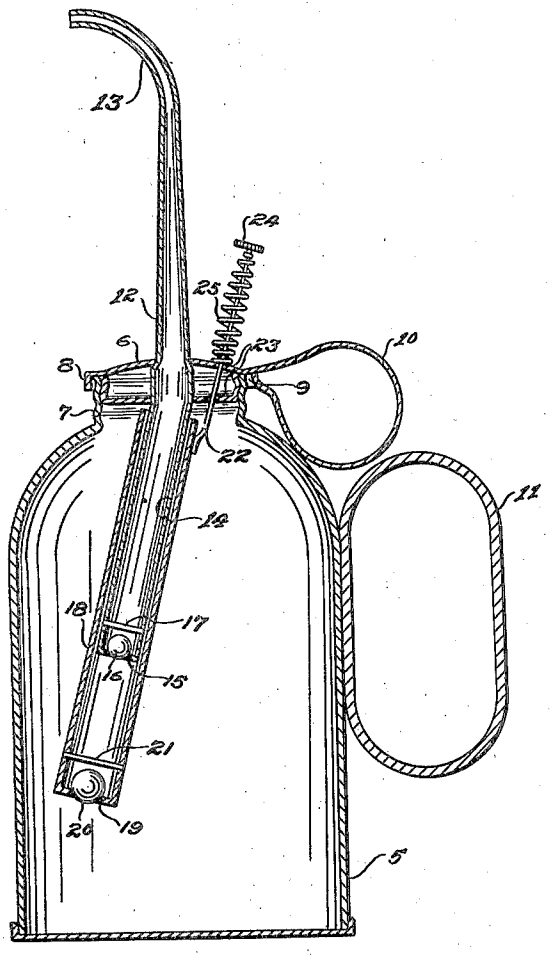
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OIL CAN CONSTRUCTION

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OIL-CAN CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed June 12, 1924. Serial No. 719,551.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALRIK JOHNSON, OLAF PERSSON, and PETE JOHNSON, citizens of the Dominion of Canada and residents of Kelliher, in the county of Humboldt and Province of Saskatchewan, Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in an Oil-Can Construction, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to certain new and useful improvements in an oil can construction and has for its primary object the provision of an oil can from which the contents may be readily discharged a drop at a time or in a stream, as desired.

Another object of the invention resides in an oil can construction of the character stated in which a movable cylinder is resiliently retained in its uppermost position on the hollow piston carrying a discharging tube and valve means for the cylinder and the hollow piston, whereby operation of the cylinder on the piston will serve to raise the oil in the piston and force the oil from the discharge tube on each upward or return movement of the cylinder, after the downward movement of the same, by means controlled from the exterior of the can.

The invention has for a further object the provision of an oil can construction of the character stated in which the entire discharging mechanism is carried by the removable can cover and operated from the exterior of the can.

The invention has for a further object the provision of an oil can construction of the character stated in which all of the parts are of simple and inexpensive construction and operation and arranged in compact form with the cylinder and hollow piston directed toward the lower corner of the oil can, so as to assure efficient operation of the discharging mechanism until the can is completely exhausted of its contents.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of co-operating elements as hereinafter more specifically set forth, claimed and shown in the accompanying drawings forming a part of the present application, in which:

The improved can construction is shown in longitudinal section with the operative parts in normal position.

Referring more in detail to the drawings in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, it is to be noted that the oil can structure includes an oil can body 5 of conventional form and having a removable cover 6 which is adapted to screw into the upstanding annular flange 7 provided at the reduced top of the body 5. The cover 6 has an annular depending flange 8 which extends over the upstanding annular flange 7 on the can body 5, thereby providing a channel 9 which receives the upstanding annular flange 7 to present an oil tight connection between the top 6 and body 5 and prevent leaking of the contents of the can at this point. It may also be stated at this time that an upper handle member 10 is extended radially from the cover 6, in addition to the main handle 11 provided on the can body 5.

The discharge spout 12 of the discharging mechanism is extended through the cover 6 with the free discharge end 13 turned at an angle. It is also to be noted that the discharge spout 12 is tapered toward its free end, throughout its entire length. The hollow piston 14 is provided by extending the discharge spout 12 at an angle from the lower or inner side of the cover 6, as shown clearly in the drawings. It will also be noted from the drawings that the hollow piston 14 is of uniform diameter throughout its length and is directed from the centre of the cover 6 in such a manner as to extend toward the lower corner or edge of the can body 5 when the cover 6 is secured in position on the can body 5. The hollow piston 14 has an inturned annular flange at its lower end to form a valve seat 15 on which the ball valve 16 operates, within the lower end of the hollow piston 14. Upward movement or unseating of the ball valve 16 is limited by the stop pin 17 extended transversely through the lower portion of the hollow piston 14.

The movable cylinder 18 is slidably mounted on the hollow piston 14 and is of a greater length than the latter. The inturned annular flange is also provided at the lower end of the movable cylinder 18 to serve as a valve seat 19 for the ball valve 20 within the lower end of the movable

cylinder 18. Upward movement or unseating of the ball valve 20 is limited by the stop pin 21 extended transversely through the lower portion of the movable cylinder 18.

The push rod 22 for forcing downwardly the movable cylinder 18 has its lower end connected to the latter adjacent the upper end thereof. It will be seen from the drawings that the push rod 22 is extended upwardly in a plane substantially parallel with the axis of the movable cylinder 18 and the hollow piston 14 and works through the opening 23 provided for this purpose in the cover 6. An appropriate head 24 is provided on the upper extremity of the push rod 22. The spring 23 is provided around the upper portion of the push rod 22 with one end bearing against the under face of the head 24 and the other end of the spring 25 bearing on the upper face of the cover 6, to resiliently retain the movable cylinder 18 in its uppermost normal or unoperated position on the hollow piston 14.

It is believed the complete construction and operation of the oil can may now be apparent from the foregoing paragraphs taken in connection with the accompanying drawings without further detailed description. It may be briefly stated, however, that the movable cylinder 18 is normally in its uppermost or unoperated position and the ball valves 16 and 20 are seated on their respective valve seats 15 and 19. When it is desired to discharge oil from the can, the push rod 22 is forced downwardly against the influence of the spring 25, thereby compressing the latter and forcing the movable cylinder 18 downwardly on the hollow piston 14. During this operation, the ball valve 20 is unseated to permit oil to enter the movable cylinder 18 at the lower end thereof. As soon as the push rod 22 is relieved of pressure, the spring 25 acts to return the push rod 22 and movable cylinder 18 to its uppermost or normal positions, the ball valve 20 automatically reseating itself to prevent escape of the oil from the movable cylinder 18. This results in unseating of the ball valve 16 and entrance of the oil from the movable cylinder 18 to the hollow piston 14. As the operation of the movable cylinder 18 on the hollow piston is repeated, the oil is taken into the movable cylinder 18 and forced upwardly through the hollow piston 14 and the discharge spout 12. The oil is discharged on each upward or return movement of the movable cylinder 18 on the hollow piston 14, under action of the spring 23. It is apparent that the discharging mechanism may be operated to discharge the oil a drop or more at each operation or in the form of a stream, as desired. This discharging of the oil in varied quantities may be accomplished without different adjustment of the discharging mechanism. As all of the parts of the discharging mechanism are carried by the cover 6, the complete discharging mechanism is withdrawn from the can body 5 whenever the cover 6 is removed.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been disclosed, it is to be understood that minor changes in the details of construction, combination and arrangement of co-operating elements may be resorted to within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What we claim as new is:

1. An oil can construction including a body; a cover for said body; a discharge mechanism carried by said cover and including a discharge spout and a hollow piston connected with and forming a continuation of the discharge spout; a movable cylinder working on said hollow piston, within said can body; valve means for said hollow piston and said movable cylinder; operating means for said movable cylnder, working through said cover whereby the contents of the can body will be discharged on each upward movement of said movable cylinder; and means on said operating means exteriorly of the can and cover to return said movable cylinder to its uppermost position and after each downward movement thereof and resiliently retain said movable cylinder in its uppermost position.

2. An oil can construction including a body; a cover for said body; a hollow piston extended at an angle from one face of said cover; a discharge tube extended from the other face of said cover and having communication with said hollow piston; a valve for said hollow piston; a movable cylinder operable on said hollow piston; a valve for said movable cylinder; an operating rod connected with said movable cylinder and operable through said cover to force downwardly said movable cylinder on said hollow piston; said valve for said movable cylinder being adapted to open and admit contents of the can to said movable cylinder as the latter is forced downwardly; and means mounted on said operating rod exteriorly of the can body and cover to return said operating rod to normal position and raise said movable cylinder on said hollow piston for discharging the contents of the movable cylinder through said hollow piston and said discharge spout.

3. A can construction including a body; a removable cover for said body; a discharge spout extended from said cover; a hollow piston projecting at an angle from the opposite face of said cover and communicating with said discharge spout; a movable cylinder operable on said hollow pis-

ton; normally closed valves for said hollow piston and said movable cylinder; an operating rod connected with said movable cylinder and working through said cover; said operating rod being adapted to be pressed downwardly to force the movable cylinder downwardly on said hollow piston and thereby cause opening of the valve therein and filling of said movable cylinder in said body; and a spring mounted on said operating rod exteriorly of the body and cover to resiliently return said movable cylinder to its uppermost position and discharge the contents thereof through said hollow piston and said discharge spout; the discharging of the contents being controlled by the length of the strokes of said operating rod and the said movable cylinder.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures.

ALRIK JOHNSON.
OLAF PERSSON.
PETE JOHNSON.