

P. W. RIECK.
 OIL CAN.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1919.

1,403,197.

Patented Jan. 10, 1922.

FIG. 1.

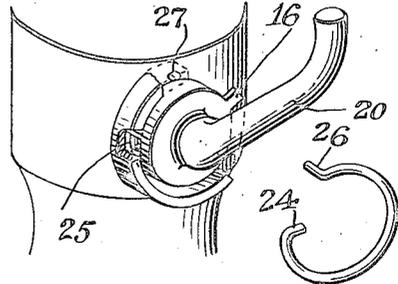
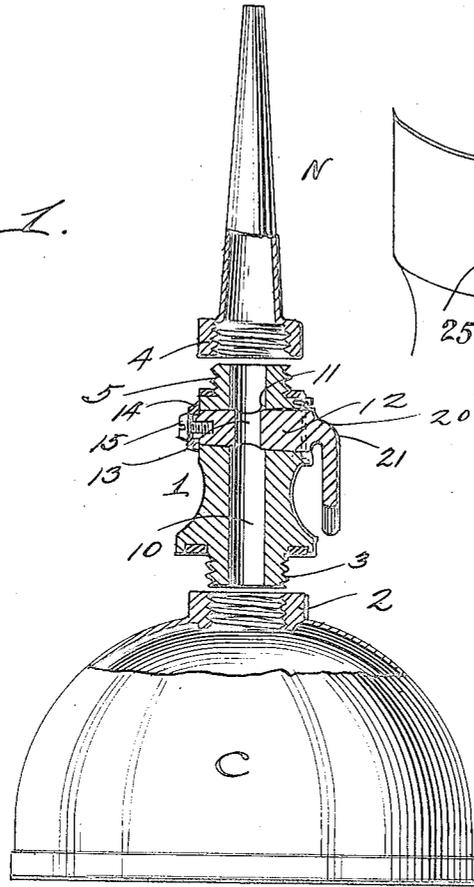


FIG. 3.

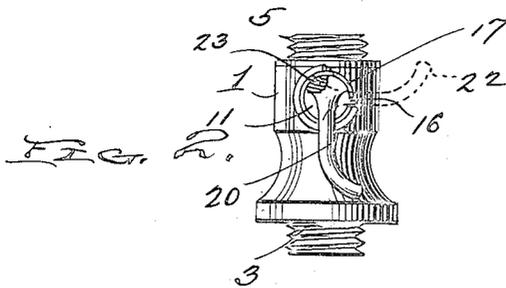


FIG. 2.

Inventor
 Philip W. Rieck

Witnesses
 G. W. ...
 M. J. ...

By *[Signature]*

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP W. RIECK, OF LITTLE FERRY, NEW JERSEY.

OIL CAN.

1,403,197.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 10, 1922.

Application filed December 11, 1919. Serial No. 344,137.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP W. RIECK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Little Ferry, in the county of Bergen, State of New Jersey, 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 dispensing, and more especially to hand oilers; and the object of the same is to produce an oil can having a feed control in its spout.

The invention is susceptible of application to oil cans and even to other devices for dispensing liquid, of a large variety of constructions, but I will describe it in the following specification and show it in the accompanying drawings as applied to an ordinary hand oiler such as used by carpenters, machinists, and the like. Referring to such drawings;

Figure 1 is a side elevation partly in section, showing an oil can equipped with this invention, its several parts being slightly separated from each other.

Figure 2 is an elevation of the intermediate part or member taken from the right of its position as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view showing a portion of the valve attachment and showing as disengaged therefrom the spring that holds the valve normally and yieldably closed.

The ordinary oil can comprises a container in the form of a tank, usually having a resilient bottom, and a spout leading therefrom and terminating in a nozzle. In Figure 1 the letter C designates the container, and the spout is made up of two members whereof the letter N designates the nozzle. This member could have any shape or length, and the container might be a bulb or might in fact have means for ejecting its contents by a plunger or other movable element. No novelty is claimed for the parts thus far mentioned.

Coming now to the details of the present invention, the intermediate member 1 herein shown as interposed between the container and the nozzle, is illustrated as detachably connected with each. The neck 2 of the container is internally threaded and the member 1 has a threaded boss 3 for engaging such neck. The inner or larger end of the nozzle

is also internally threaded at 4 and a boss 5 at the outer end of the member 1 engages the same. These details are not necessary but are illustrated in the drawings and may well be followed in the construction of the device. I prefer in this invention that the intermediate member shall be separate from both the container and the nozzle so that it may be manufactured and sold as an attachment for ordinary oil cans. In fact, for such cans as have a male thread at the inner end of the nozzle engaging a female thread in the mouth of the container, the intermediate member may have corresponding male and female threads at the inner and outer ends so that it can be inserted between the ordinary members at any time by disconnecting them. It will therefore be obvious that the precise means for connecting the intermediate member with the other members may be left entirely to the manufacturer, and if my improvement is to be applied to an oil can at the time it is made the spout might be all in one piece although it would be detachable from the container in order that the latter might be filled.

As seen in Figure 1, the member 1 is a casting bored axially to provide a passage or duct for the flow of oil, and transversely through this casting is bored a slightly conical or tapering opening 11 intersecting the duct 10 and constituting a valve seat. Within the opening 11 is mounted a plug 12 having a transverse port 13, this plug constituting a rotary valve. A washer 14 is held against the small end of the plug by a screw 15 so that the plug is retained within the valve seat. At its larger end the plug has a stud 16 moving in a quadrant notch 17 within the valve casing which is the member 1, so that when the stud lies against one end of the notch the port 13 aligns with the duct 10 and the valve is open, but when the stud lies against the other end of the notch the valve is closed.

Extending axially from the larger end of the plug is a handle 20 which makes a right angle 21 adjacent the plug so that the body of the handle lies alongside the member 1, and this handle is so disposed in parallelism with the port 13 that in this position of parts the valve is open. By preference the end 22 of the handle is deflected to one side a little as seen. A spring 23 connects the plug with the member 1, or in other words connects the valve with its casing, to nor-

mally close the valve. As herein shown this spring is coiled around the plug with one end 24 turned inwardly and engaged in a recess 25 therein and the other end 26 turned rearwardly and engaged in a recess 27 in the valve casing, and its tendency is to rotate the plug within the opening 11 so that the stud 16 shall be held normally against that end of the quadrant 17 which causes the handle 20 and therefore the port 13 to stand across the member 1 or at right angles to the length of the duct 10, with the valve closed.

With this construction of parts, the operator picking up the oil can for use, puts his thumb on the bottom of container C and his first and second fingers astride of the spout near its juncture with the container, which in this instance would place his fingers astride the member 1. The tip of one finger is now passed over the handle 20 just inside its upturned end 22, and when he bears thereon in the ordinary operation of compressing the soft bottom of the container, his finger will move the handle and turn the valve to a position where the latter is open, and oil will flow from the container through the spout and out of the tip of its nozzle. On restoring the oil can to its position on the bench or in his tool kit, or in fact on releasing the pressure of his finger, the valve automatically and instantly closes, and no oil can escape, even if the oil can should be tipped over.

Carpenters and other mechanics must carry oil with their tools and in a way in which it is instantly available. It is most disagreeable to have oil spilled in the tool kit, for instance, over chalk and chalk lines. This oiler meets a definite need, and could

also be used in other spheres as in bicycle and automobile industries. A saving of oil is also a considerable advantage afforded by this article. It is operated quickly and always sure to be "spill-proof."

What is claimed as new is:

1. The combination with an oil can comprising a compressible container and a spout extending therefrom, the can to be held with the spout between the fingers and the bottom of the container against the thumb of the operator, of a cut-off valve for the spout having an operating handle projecting, when the valve is closed, from the spout in the path of movement of a finger of the operator along the spout when the can is held with the spout between the fingers of the operator and the bottom against the thumb of the operator, and means for holding the valve yieldably in closed position.

2. In an oil can, the combination with a container, a nozzle, and a tubular member detachably connecting the same; of a rotary plug valve within said member and having a port adapted to aline with the duct through such member, such plug tapering and the valve seat being shaped to correspond, means at the smaller end of the plug for holding it in its seat, a spring connecting the plug and member for turning the plug to normally close the valve, and a handle projecting from the larger end of the plug and bent at right angles alongside the member, for the purpose set forth.

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

PHILIP W. RIECK.

Witnesses:

ERNST BRUNO,
ALFRED CLAUSEN.