

E. B. ROSE.
OIL CAN.
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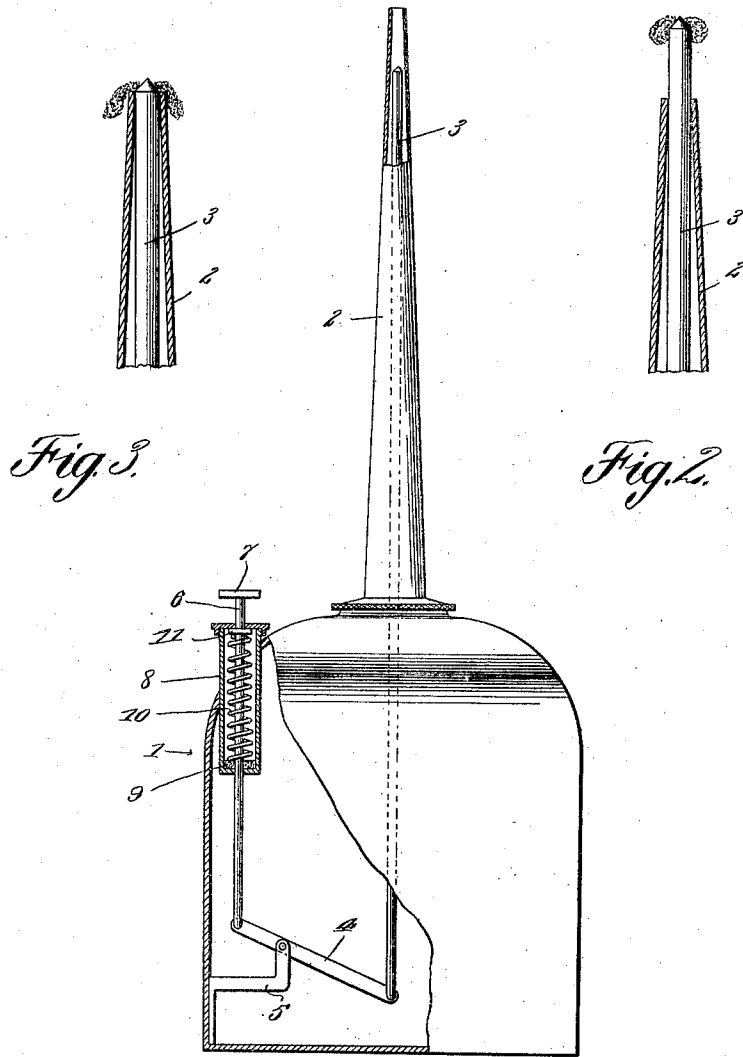


Fig. 1.

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ELIAS B. ROSE, OF BOZEMAN, MONTANA.

OIL-CAN.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIAS B. ROSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bozeman, in the county of Gallatin and State of Montana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to oil cans and the primary object of the invention is to provide an oil or lubricating can having a tapering nozzle with a stem of a thickness equaling the reduced opening of the nozzle and adapted to be projected therethrough to provide means for cleaning out the ducts in shaft casings, journal boxes and the like, which become clogged with dust, to admit of the free passage of oil through the ducts from the nozzle of the can, the passage of the oil through the nozzle being prevented by the tight fitting stem when the latter is projected.

A further object of the invention is to utilize the reduced end of the nozzle as a means for wiping the accumulated dust or dirt from the projecting portion of the stem so that the said stem will be returned to its normal position within the nozzle without danger of polluting the lubricant within the can.

With the above, and other objects in view, which will appear as the description progresses, the invention resides in the novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings there has been illustrated a simple and preferred embodiment of the improvement, and in which drawings,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a device constructed in accordance with the present invention, parts being broken away and other parts being shown in section to more clearly illustrate the details of construction. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the upper portion of the nozzle, showing the stem partially projected and also showing the point of the stem provided with an accumulation of dust which it has received from the oil hole of a journal. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the accumulation of dust being removed by the end of the nozzle when the stem is returned to its position within the nozzle.

In the accompanying drawings the numeral 1 designates a can or receptacle of any desired or preferred construction, the same

being provided with a rounded top having a central, preferably threaded opening. This opening is adapted for the reception of the lower threaded portion of a nozzle 2. The nozzle 2 is of a tapering form, being reduced at its outer end and enlarged at its point of connection with the can or receptacle 1.

The nozzle 2 is preferably cylindrical in cross section, and adapted to be reciprocated within the said nozzle is a stem 3. This stem 3 is also preferably cylindrical in cross section and is of a thickness equaling the reduced opening or mouth of the nozzle 2. The lower end of the stem 3 is connected with a link 4, the said link being pivoted upon a suitable bearing 5 provided upon the interior of the can or receptacle 1. The end of the link opposite to its connection with the stem 3 is provided with a loosely connected rod 6. This rod 6 is adapted to project through the top of the can or the receptacle 1 and has its terminal provided with a head 7. The numeral 8 designates, what may be termed a packing box. This box 8 may be secured to the top of the can or receptacle 1 in any desired manner, and the said box has its top and bottom provided with alining openings through which the rod 6 extends. Positioned upon the lower wall of the box 8 is a packing 9 and encircling the rod above this packing is a helical spring 10. The rod 6 is provided with a pin or offset 11 which engages the opposite convolution of the spring 10 so that the said spring exerting pressure between the spring and the packing 9 tends to normally force the rod 6 upwardly so as to incline the link 4 to bring the stem 3 within the nozzle 2 to allow for the free passage of the oil or lubricant through the said nozzle 2.

The can is primarily intended for use as an ordinary lubricator and when employed for this purpose the stem is retained in the position illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. It is well known to engineers that the oil holes in journal boxes, shaft casings and the like rapidly become clogged with dust. In such cases the oil cannot be properly delivered to the shaft carried by the journal, and it is necessary for the engineer to employ some sharp instrument for removing the dust. This requires quite an amount of time and annoyance. When my improved can is employed, it is merely necessary for the engineer to press the rod 6 when the stem 3 will be partly forced through the

opening in the reduced end of the nozzle and the said projecting portion may be readily employed as a device for cleaning the ducts of the accumulation, the flow of the oil, in 5 the meantime being effectively prevented through the medium of the said stem tightly engaging the wall of the nozzle adjacent its end. As previously set forth the accumulation of dust adhering to the stem will be 10 readily wiped therefrom by the end of the nozzle so as to prevent the said accumulation entering the can and mixing with the lubricant contained therein.

60 Having thus fully described the invention, 15 what I claim as new is:—

In combination with an oil can having a tapering nozzle, a stuffing box secured to the

can, a packing within the stuffing box, a rod projecting through the stuffing box, a spring 20 within the stuffing box and engaging the rod, a link pivotally connected with the interior of the can, and engaging the rod, a stem connected with the free terminal of the link, and said stem being of a thickness 25 equal to the interior diameter of the open mouth of the nozzle, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

ELIAS B. ROSE.

Witnesses:

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