(No Model.)

T. B. WILKINSON & J. L. CUTLER.

OILER.

No. 360,748. Patented Apr. 5, 1887.

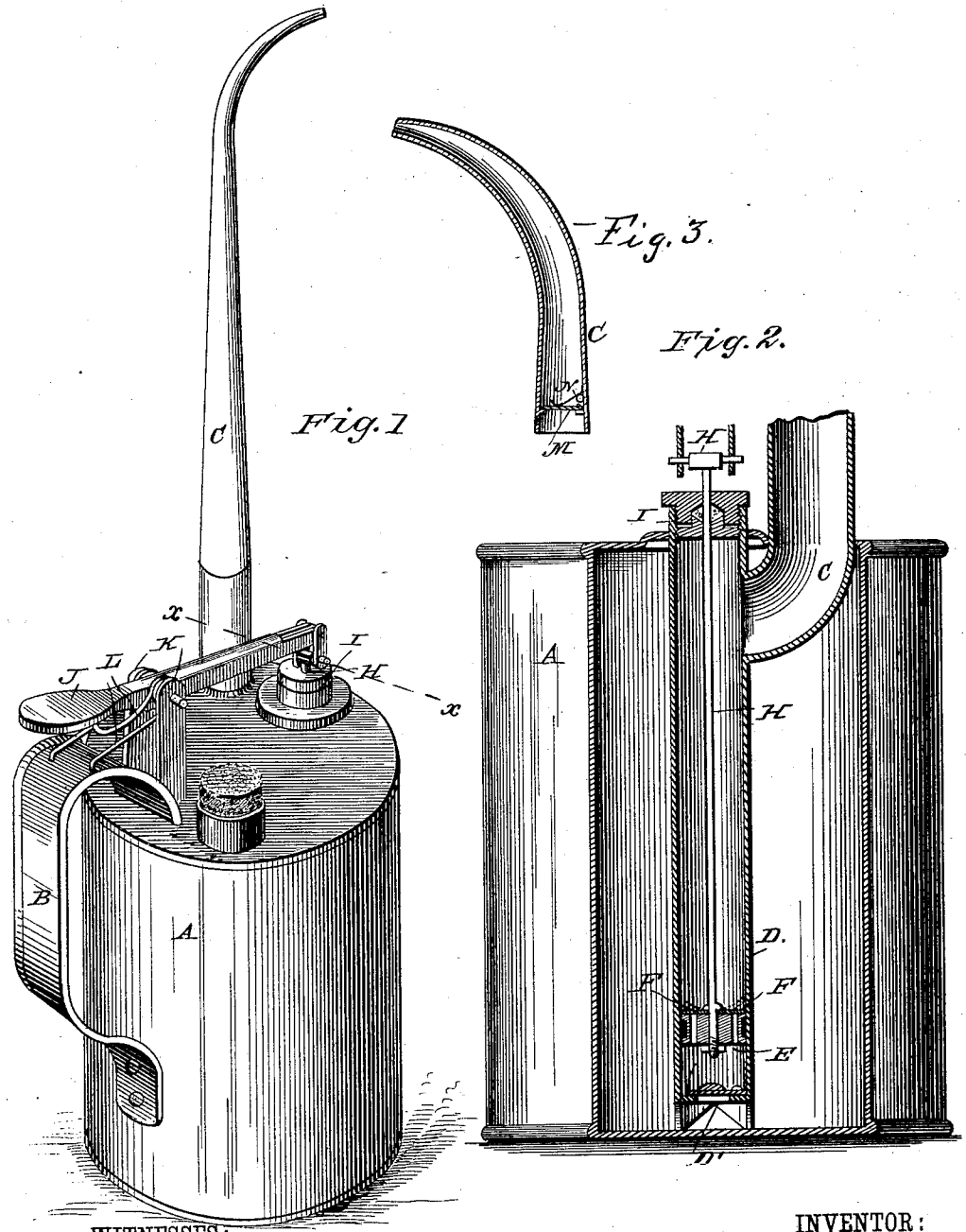


Fig. 1

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

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raised the pressure of the oil opens this valve to allow the oil to be thrown out of the spout, and as soon as this pressure is removed by the piston being lowered the spring N closes the valve M automatically and cuts off further flow of oil.

It will be seen from the foregoing that by one movement of the thumb the oil is forced or thrown from the spout of the can when held in any position, thus enabling the operator to oil machinery overhead, near walls, floors, posts, &c., at any point or place where the spout of the can will reach. The oil can be thus thrown when chilled so that it will not flow from an ordinary can, thus avoiding delay in warming the oil. The oil is delivered only at the will of the operator, thus avoiding the oil being wasted by being spilled in places where it is not needed.

By the use of our improved oiler a considerable saving in both oil and time employed is effected, as no oil is wasted, and time is saved, as the operator does not have to adjust his can or person to the peculiar positions required in oiling intricate machinery with a common oil-can where the oil runs by gravity. The oiler can thus be used with great convenience.

Our improved oiler is simple, strong, and cheap in construction, and exceedingly efficient in its operation.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The improved oiler consisting of the body having the spout, the upwardly-opening spring-actuated valve arranged as described within the said spout, the cylinder secured within the said body, having the inwardly-opening valve at its lower end and communicating near its upper end with the said spout, the piston, the piston-rod, and the spring-actuated centrally-pivoted lever arranged as described, all constructed and arranged to operate in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. The improved oiler consisting of the body having the spout, the cylinder arranged within the said body and having the inwardly-opening valve at its lower end and communicating near its upper end with the said spout, the piston, the piston-rod, and the spring-actuated centrally-pivoted lever arranged as described, all constructed and arranged to operate in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

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THOMAS BERTRAND WILKINSON AND JAMES LYMAN CUTLER, OF ARCADIA, KANSAS.

OILER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,748, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed August 27, 1886. Serial No. 212,017. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS BERTRAND WILKINSON and JAMES LYMAN CUTLER, of Arcadia, in the county of Crawford and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oilers, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists in an improved oiler, which possesses superior advantages in the points of efficiency in operation, economy in time and oil employed, and convenience in use, and which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved oiler, and Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, taken on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the outer end of the spout.

The same letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring to the several parts by letter, A represents the body of the oil-can, which is of the usual form, being provided with the handle B and the spout C, the exterior part of which is of the usual construction.

Within the body A is secured, at that side of the can opposite to the handle B, the pump-barrel or vertical cylinder D, the lower open end of which extends down within close proximity to the bottom of the can, which insures the working of the oiler as long as there is any oil within the can. The lower end of the spout C communicates below the top of the can with the upper part of this cylinder D, as shown in the sectional view, Fig. 2, of the drawings. Within this pump barrel or cylinder D works the piston E, which is formed with the upwardly-opening valves F, which admit the oil within the cylinder D as the piston moves downward and which close on the upstroke of the piston, the lower end of the pump-barrel being provided with the usual inwardly-opening valve D′, which works reversely to the valve in the piston, opening on the upstroke of the piston to admit oil into the cylinder, and closing as the piston descends to prevent the oil drawn into the cylinder on the upstroke of the piston from flowing out on the downstroke of the same, thus serving to keep the cylinder full at all times.

H indicates the piston-rod or connecting-rod, which connects the piston with the operating thumb-lever J, the piston-rod extending up through the top of the cylinder and through a stuffing-box, I, on the top of the can-body, as shown. The upper end of this rod is then pivoted to the forward end of the thumb-lever J, which is centrally pivoted on the top of the can-body in bearings K, and has its rear end flattened to form a convenient bearing for the thumb of the operator. A spring, L, is arranged, as shown, beneath the free end of this lever, and serves to normally hold the forward end of the lever, which is pivoted to the upper end of the piston-rod, in its lowermost position. The lever J is so arranged on the top of the can that its free end is within convenient reach of the thumb of the operator when that hand is grasping the handle of the can.

In operation, in order to discharge the oil from the oiler at that part of the machinery at which the nozzle of the spout is being held, the operator presses down the free end of the lever J with the thumb of the hand which is grasping the handle of the oiler, thereby raising the piston in the cylinder within the can-body, and thus discharging the oil at that moment contained in the cylinder D up and out through the spout C, which, as shown, communicates with the upper part of the cylinder D. The moment the pressure of the thumb is removed from the free end of the lever J the spring L raises the said free end, thereby forcing down the other end of the lever, and through the connecting or piston rod lowering the piston in the cylinder D, the valves of the piston opening up as it is thus lowered and closing when the piston reaches the lower end of the cylinder.

When the oil is very warm some small quantity of it might escape from the nozzle when the can is held nearly upside down, as is sometimes necessary. In order to obviate this objection we place within the spout, about four inches from the nozzle, just where the crook in the spout begins, an upwardly-opening valve, M, which is normally held closed by the spring N, of suitable form, thus effectually preventing any oil from escaping from the spout by gravity, and as soon as the piston is