

W. H. COOK.
LUBRICANT DISPENSING CONTAINER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1917.

1,387,356.

Patented Aug. 9, 1921.

Fig. 1.

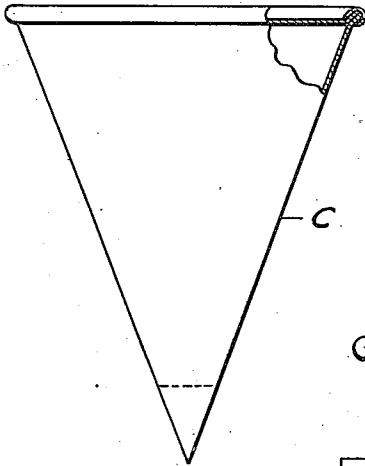


Fig. 2.

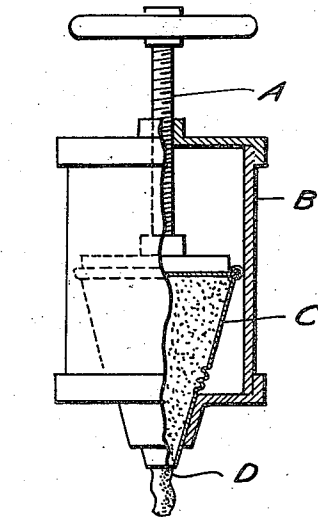
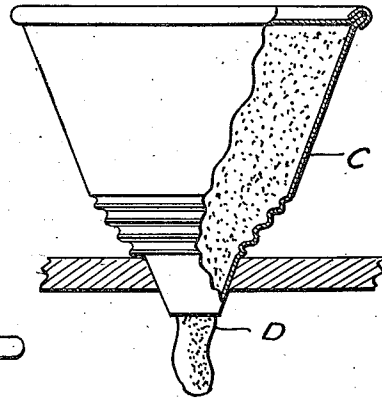


Fig. 5.

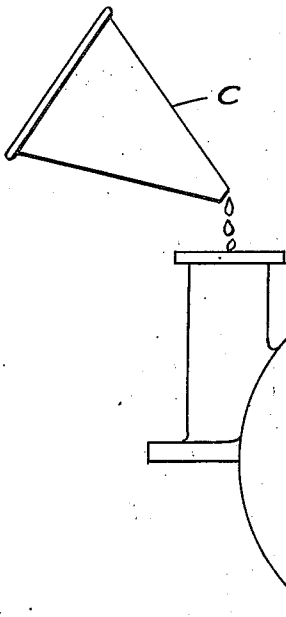
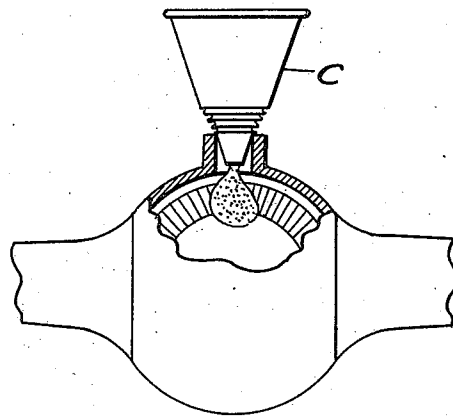


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. COOK, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

LUBRICANT-DISPENSING CONTAINER.

1,387,356.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 9, 1921.

Application filed April 4, 1917. Serial No. 160,304.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. COOK, a citizen of the United States, residing in Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and the State of California, have invented a new and useful Lubricant-Dispensing Container, in accordance with the specification which follows.

My invention relates to an improved method for putting oils and greases into oiling devices, grease cups, gear boxes and the like and the device is designed to serve as a container for the storage and for the convenience of the vender of oils and greases. I am aware that something of like design has been known and possibly has been used for this purpose but none have had incorporated in them some of the advantages which I claim for my device and which I am about to describe.

For oils and materials which run freely my device which reference to the accompanying drawing will show, being conical in design, serves as a funnel to make it convenient to convey the liquid directly into the desired oiling device without the use of funnel or other piece of apparatus. It will also be noted that by cutting off the tip of the device the opening for pouring may be increased or regulated to fit any sized oiler opening which may be met with. This feature of my device I deem worthy of special claim.

For the heavier oils and greases I use my device as a means of arranging pressure to force the materials out through the opening obtained by cutting off the tip of the cone and this pressure may be had by squeezing the cone in the hand as if by the well-known process of milking a cow or by a pressure on the base of the cone in the direction of its apex in which case, by a careful design of the cone it collapses like an accordion and expels the grease or heavy oil through the tip opening. The angle of the cone is of some importance in this feature and is to be noted as one claim.

It is also desired to call attention to another function which the cone is designed to serve, namely, as a ready, cleanly and economical means for loading or charging a grease gun. It is expected that the cones may be adapted to the ordinary types of grease guns but its principal use is with the special type of a gun the specification of which is hereby made a part of this applica-

tion with the belief that it deserves a special claim and serves to the same end as the cone.

It can readily be understood that for the heavier oils and greases an auxiliary means for putting pressure upon the base of the cone operating in the direction of its apex will contribute much to the efficiency of the device. While in some respects this device follows along conventional and well-known lines it is my opinion that in its application to the problem in hand it is unique and deserves a claim. Noteworthy features are: Full opening of top and bottom of the barrel of the device to admit of the loading readily with the cone and to facilitate the removal of the shell of the cone when empty. Also the conical opening at the delivery end of the gun, serving to hold and direct the apex of the cone into its proper relation for discharge. This function may also be extended to the making of a proper and effective connection between the gun and the oil or grease opening by means of a flexible tube which will serve to conduct the materials used into intricate and difficult openings.

In order to accomplish the result of a non-refillable container I construct the cones of a material so cheap as to permit the throwing away of the same when it is once emptied. This the vender of oils and grease will appreciate as it enables him to guarantee the contents to be as represented.

Another advantage which I claim as worthy of mention is in the fact that the shape of the cone permits of a selection of any sized opening one desires. To obtain a larger opening it is necessary only to cut off a greater portion of the apex. It is also called to notice that the opening in the cone can be made with the tool most often present with the average human, the pocket knife.

By reference to the accompanying drawing the following facts may be more readily apparent:

Figure 1 is a drawing representing the cone as it may be manufactured showing a cut away portion to suggest a means for securing the base to the sides and thus sealing the package. I reserve the right however to use any other obvious means for accomplishing this result.

Fig. 2 is a drawing representing the cone in the position it would take when in process of operation as pressure is put upon the base in the direction of the apex.

Fig. 3 is a schematic view showing the cone in emptying light oil into an oiler.

Fig. 4. is a schematic view showing the cone as it may be used in filling a gear box with heavier oil or grease.

Fig. 5. shows a simple form of grease gun for which a claim is made in combination with the cones. A. may represent a screw, rack or other mechanical pressure device to operate the plunger within the barrel. B. represents the barrel of the gun. C. represents the cone container of the grease with part of its contents partly expelled by the actuating screw, A. D. represents the contents of the cone issuing from the apex orifice.

What I claim and hereby ask Letters Patent for is:

As a new article of manufacture, a pack-

age comprising lubricant, and a closed container occupied by the lubricant and including a cone-shaped body of thin and pliable material tapered to a point, and a disk-like head of thin and pliable material hermetically joined to the large end of the body, whereby when the apex end of the body is cut-off, the container is adapted for use as a dropper or funnel, and the discharge of the contents of the container may be accelerated by inward pressure imposed on either the side of the body or the head.

All of which I hereby submit substantially as set forth this thirtieth day of March, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

WILLIAM H. COOK.

Witnesses:

CHARLES P. ROSS,
U. S. FRYE.