No. 635,855. Patented Oct. 31, 1899.

L. HIRSCH.

OIL CAN.

(Application filed Jan. 26, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig: 1

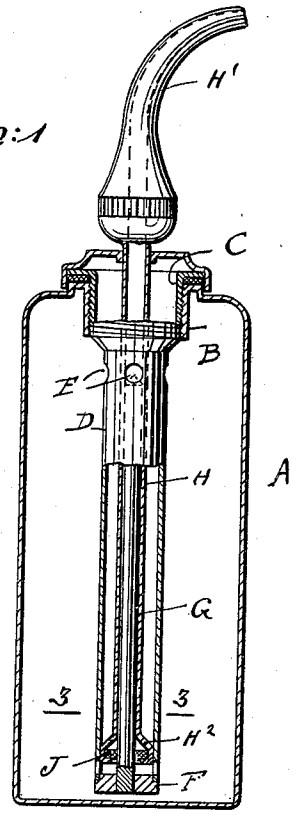
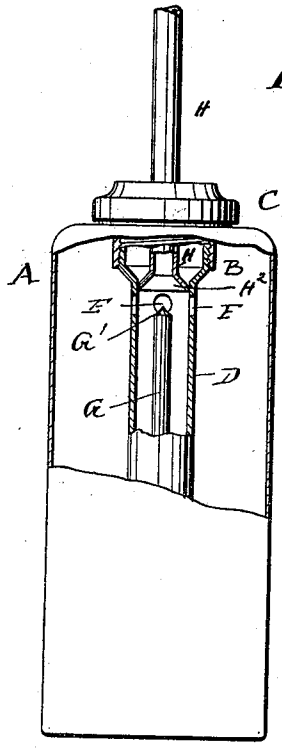


Fig: 2.



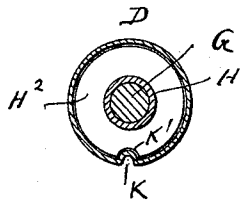


Fig: 3.

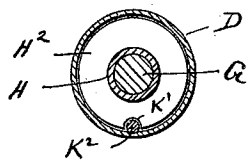


Fig: 4.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUDWIG HIRSCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 635,855, dated October 31, 1899.

Application filed January 26, 1898. Serial No. 668,028. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUDWIG HIRSCH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in oil-cans and like devices, and especially to that class of such oil-cans or like devices that are provided with a nozzle or spout that can be pulled out of the can for use and can be pushed back into the same when not required.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved oil-can which is simple in construction, strong, durable, not liable to leak nor apt to get out of order, and the spout of which can readily be pulled out for use or pushed back after use.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like letters of reference indicate like parts in all the views, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved oil-can, part being broken away and others shown in section, the spout or nozzle being pushed into the can. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the spout and its guide, the spout being shown pulled out for use. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing a slight modification.

The can A, of any desired shape, is provided with the conventional screw-neck B, into which the screw-stopper C is screwed in the well-known manner. A tube D is attached at its upper end to the bottom of the stopper C, extends downward from the same into the can A a greater or less distance, and is provided at or near its upper and lower ends with one or more holes E, through which the oil can pass from the can into said tube. From bottom F of the tube D a guide pin or rod G extends upward centrally in the tube D and its upper end G′ is preferably tapered, said tapered upper end of the rod or pin being a short distance below the upper hole or holes E.

The nozzle or spout H, in the form of a straight tube, with an upper outlet end H′, which may be curved or straight, is guided to slide longitudinally in the stopper C and is suitably packed in the same well-known manner, so as to prevent leakage. The inner diameter of the nozzle-tube H is of such dimensions that the said nozzle fits quite snugly, but can slide quite freely on the pin or rod G, and the lower open end of the nozzle-tube is flared in such a manner that the edges of the flared part rest against the inner sides of the tube, as at H^2, and said nozzle-tube is thus guided by the outer tube D, as well as by the pin or rod G. If desired, said flared lower open end H^2 of the nozzle-tube H may be shaped to hold a packing ring or rings J, fitting snugly on the pin or rod G.

To prevent the nozzle-tube from turning axially, a longitudinal ridge K is formed in the tube D by pressing in part of the metal of the tube, as shown in Fig. 3, said ridge K passing through a notch K′ in the flared end H^2 of the nozzle-tube, or said ridge may be formed of a wire K^2, secured longitudinally within the tube D, as shown in Fig. 4.

When the nozzle-tube H is withdrawn for use, as shown in Fig. 2, the oil passes through the hole E into the tube D and from the same into the lower open flared end H^2 of the nozzle-tube, as said end is above the upper end G′ of the pin or rod G. When the nozzle-tube is pushed back into the tube D, it slides on the pin or rod G, which passes into it, and the flared open lower end G^2 of the nozzle-tube seats on the lower closed end of the tube D. As the nozzle-tube H fits snugly on the rod or pin G, and the lower end of the nozzle-tube fits snugly on the lower closed end of the tube D, no leakage of oil is possible. The packing-rings J, when used, also assist materially in preventing such leakage.

Watering-pots, spouts, or perfumery-bottle stoppers may be constructed in the same manner without departing from my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an oiler, the combination with a stopper for closing an oil-can, of a tube extending downward from the same and having a hole for the passage of the oil, a rod extending upward from the bottom of said tube, within the same and a nozzle-tube guided in the stopper to slide within the tube extending downward from the plug and to slide over the said rod the lower end of the nozzle-tube being enlarged to be in contact with, and slide on the

inner surface of the tube extending downward from the stopper, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. In an oiler, the combination with a stopper for closing an oil-can, of a tube extending downward from the same and having a hole for the passage of the oil, a pin extending upward from the bottom of the tube a nozzle mounted to slide within the stopper and tube and having its under end enlarged to be in contact and to slide on the inner surface of the tube extending downward from the stopper and having a notch in this enlargement, a longitudinal rib within the tube extending downward from the stopper, which rib engages the notch in the enlarged inner end of the sliding tube to prevent axial movement of the latter, substantially as herein shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 19th day of January, 1898.

LUDWIG HIRSCH.

Witnesses:
N. M. FLANNERY,
OSCAR F. GUNZ.