

(No Model.)

B. H. CHAMEROY.
OIL CAN.

No. 524,245.

Patented Aug. 7, 1894.

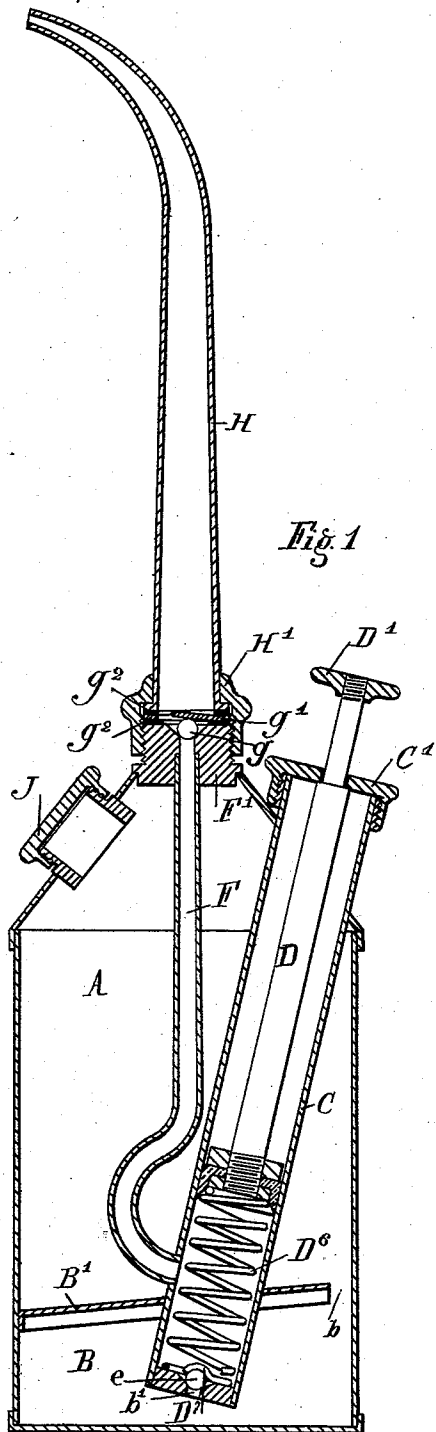


Fig. 4

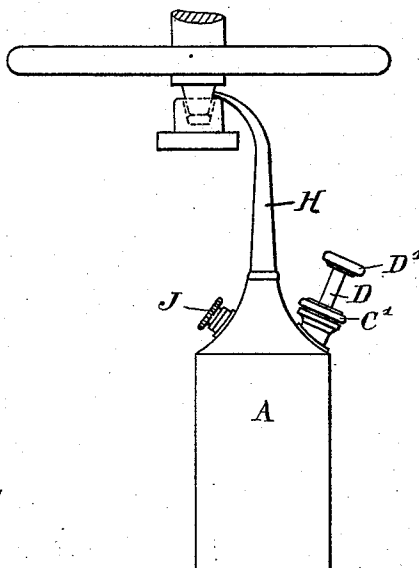


Fig. 2

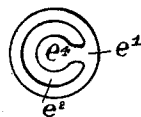


Fig. 3



Witnesses:-
George Barry.
O. Sundgren

Inventor-
Bernard Hippolyte Chameroy
by attorneys
Brown & Seward

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNARD HIPPOLYTE CHAMEROY, OF VESINET, FRANCE.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,245, dated August 7, 1894.

Application filed May 31, 1894. Serial No. 512,949. (No model.) Patented in France March 2, 1893, No. 228,329; in Belgium June 17, 1893, No. 105,112, and in Germany June 19, 1893, No. 74,800.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERNARD HIPPOLYTE CHAMEROY, a resident of Vesinet, in the Republic of France, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans, (for which I have obtained patents in France, No. 228,329, dated March 2, 1893; in Germany, No. 74,800, dated June 19, 1893, and in Belgium, No. 105,112, dated June 17, 1893,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to what are known as squirt oil cans.

The improvement consists in the combinations hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings represents a central section of an oil can constructed according to my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 represent in plan, details of the valves. Fig. 4 is a side view illustrating how, with an oil can embodying my invention, parts of machinery at a great height or accessible only from below may be oiled in an upright position.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A designates the reservoir of the can which may have any form whatever.

B is the lower compartment which communicates on the one part with the reservoir by a contracted orifice *b* of such size and so arranged as only to permit a slow flow of the liquid contained in B when the can is inverted, and on the other part with a pump C by an orifice *b'* in the bottom of the latter.

The barrel of the pump C is constituted by a cylinder arranged obliquely within the reservoir A. It is affixed at its lower part to the false bottom B' which constitutes the partition between the lower compartment B and the upper compartment or reservoir A. The said cylinder projects through the upper part of the can outside of which it is fitted with a cap C' which has in it a central hole large enough for the passage of the piston-rod D.

This rod is terminated at its upper extremity by a button D' at a certain distance from which it is enlarged to form a shoulder which limits the upward movement of the piston by coming in contact with the interior of the cap C'. The coil spring D⁶ which bears at one end against the bottom of the pump and at

the other against the piston tends to force the latter upward as far as permitted by the shoulder on the rod D.

The suction valve is represented as consisting of a ball *e* kept closed to its seat around the orifice *b'* by a light spring, a very simple mode of construction consisting in using as this spring a suitably curved prolongation D⁷ of the return spring D⁶ of the piston. Although this arrangement may be preferable, the closing spring of the valve may be constituted by a tongue *e'* (Fig. 2) formed by cutting an annular slit in a thin metal disk *e'*; it will be seen that this tongue is only connected by a narrow neck to the outer rim of the disk which gives it sufficient elasticity; this disk is affixed at its margin above the valve seat. The valve *e* might, however, be replaced by a flap valve cut from the disk of leather as shown in Fig. 3. This valve might be kept to its flat seat by means of a light spring such as that shown in Fig. 2.

From the pump barrel C above the partition or false bottom B' a discharge pipe F leads to a socket F' which constitutes the head of the can which is centrally bored. The upper face of this socket serves as the seat of the discharge valve *g* which may be like the suction valve *e*. The drawings represent a ball valve held to its seat by a spring *g'* analogous to that shown in Fig. 2. The socket F' is screw-threaded to receive the union coupling H' which serves to attach the discharge spout H, and leather rings *g*² assure the staunchness of the joints at this point. Arrangement must be made to permit the entrance of air to the can and this may be obtained by screwing up the cap J of the filling opening tight enough to form a sufficiently staunch joint which will prevent the escape of oil but not tight enough to prevent the entrance of air.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In an oil can, the combination with a principal compartment or reservoir furnished with a spout, a lower compartment communicating with said principal compartment through a contracted orifice, a pump barrel having an opening to the said lower compartment and in which is a piston and a spring for forcing said piston outward, a suction

valve arranged within said pump barrel at said opening and constituted by a ball held to its seat by a prolongation of the said spring, and a discharge valve situated at the base of the discharge spout and arranged to be always closed when the pump is not in operation and to be more or less opened according as the pump piston is pressed inward more or less forcibly, substantially as herein described.

2. In an oil can, the combination with a principal compartment or reservoir furnished with a spout, a lower compartment communicating with said principal compartment through a contracted orifice, a pump barrel having an opening to the said lower compart-

ment and in which is a piston and a spring for forcing the said piston outward, of a suction valve arranged within said pump barrel at said opening, a discharge valve situated at the base of the discharge spout and constituted by a ball, and a closing spring for said valve consisting of a metal ring with an elastic tongue, substantially as herein set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BERNARD HIPPOLYTE CHAMEROY.

Witnesses:

LOUIS GENÈS,
ALCIDE FABE.