No. 889,491. PATENTED JUNE 2, 1908.

H. A. TELLERSON.

OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1906.

Fig. 1.

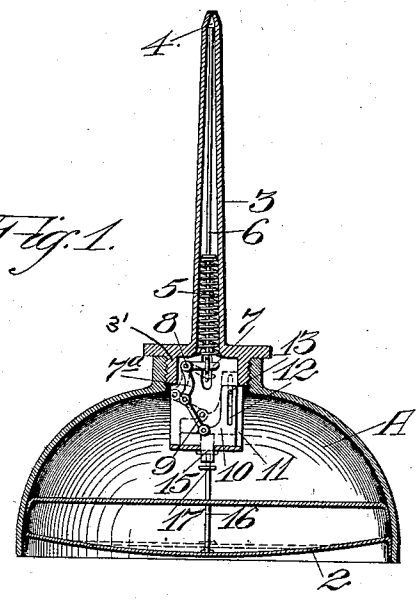
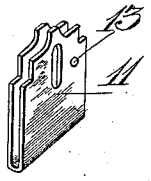


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

T. Eastberg.

J. E. Rourke.

INVENTOR

Henry A. Tellerson.

BY

Geo. H. Strong

ATTORNEY

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY A. TELLERSON, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

OIL-CAN.

No. 889,491. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 2, 1908.

Application filed November 28, 1906. Serial No. 345,547.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. TELLERSON, citizen of United States, residing at Oakland, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans and Valves, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a device for normally closing the outlet spout or passage of oil cans.

It consists in the combination of parts and in details of construction which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the guide frame 11.

It is the object of my invention to provide a means for closing the discharge spouts of oil cans at all times when in use; said device being capable of operation by the compression of the elastic bottom or sides of the can so that the valve may be retracted and the passage opened for the discharge of oil after the can has been inverted or applied to the point to be lubricated.

A is an oil can of any suitable description and it has an elastic or spring bottom 2, or the sides may be made elastic in case this form of can is to be used.

The operation being practically the same in either case, I will first describe the can having the elastic bottom.

The nozzle 3 is made of considerable diameter up to the very tip, and there it has formed in it a valve seat in which fits a valve 4, this valve being normally closed by the action of a spring 5, with a screw-threaded base 3′ which fits an opening in the can as shown. The space around the stem of the valve which extends downwardly through the spring, is sufficient to allow a free flow of oil up to the valve seat. Thus it is not necessary to withdraw the valve to a great extent to allow the oil to flow around it and through the small discharge passage at the end of the nozzle.

The stem 6 of the valve has a loop or suitable attachment at the lower end which connects it with the arm 7 of a bell-crank-lever, which is fulcrumed at 8. This arm of the lever extends transversely with relation to the nozzle, and the other arm 7^a is connected by a link 9 with a plate 10. This plate 10 is slidable within a thin guiding frame 11, and the plate has a slot 12, which is guided and slidable upon a pin 13 fixed in the guiding case. The plate is curved as shown, and its lower end extends across the casing and is guided against the opposite sides of the casing, as shown.

The plate has a small projection 15 extending through the bottom of its casing, and a guided stem 16 has its lower end fastened to the elastic bottom 2 and its upper end 17 adapted to contact with the projection 15 whenever the bottom is pressed inwardly.

The operation will then be as follows: The upward movement of the stem 16 communicated to the projection 15 and plate 10, causes the latter to slip upwardly within its guide and casing. The diagonally disposed arm 9 is thus caused to press the arm 7^a of the bell-crank-lever outwardly, and the lever turning upon its fulcrum point 8, the arm 7 will be drawn downwardly thus compressing the spring 5 and retracting the valve 4 to allow an escape of liquid through the nozzle when the can is inverted. As soon as the pressure upon the bottom is released, the bottom returning to its normal position will relieve the pressure upon the projection 15 and allow the parts to resume their normal position by the pressure upon the spring 5.

The nozzle or spout has a base of sufficient diameter to carry the valve actuating mechanism, and this base is screw-threaded to fit a correspondingly threaded opening in the can. The nozzle and all the connected mechanism may thus be introduced and removed together, no parts being secured to the interior of the can-body. The interior of the spout is of sufficiently larger diameter than the valve-stem, to allow the contents to flow close to the valve-seat, and thus a small movement of the valve will be sufficient to admit the liquid instantly to the small discharge opening.

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

The combination with a can having a screw-threaded opening and an elastic compressible side, of a discharge nozzle having a hollow screw-threaded base fitting the can opening, a valve closable within the nozzle and having a stem extending into the can, parallel double walls attached to the nozzle base, between which the valve stem extends,

a bell-crank lever fulcrumed between the walls and having one arm connected with the valve stem, a guided slidable plate movable between the double walls, a link connecting the second arm of the bell-crank with the slide, and a pusher rod connecting the compressible side of the can with the slide.

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

HENRY A. TELLERSON.

Witnesses:
S. H. NOURSE,
FREDERICK E. MAYNARD.