D. J. REINHARDT.

OIL CAN.

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1,234,089. Patented July 17, 1917.

Fig. 1.

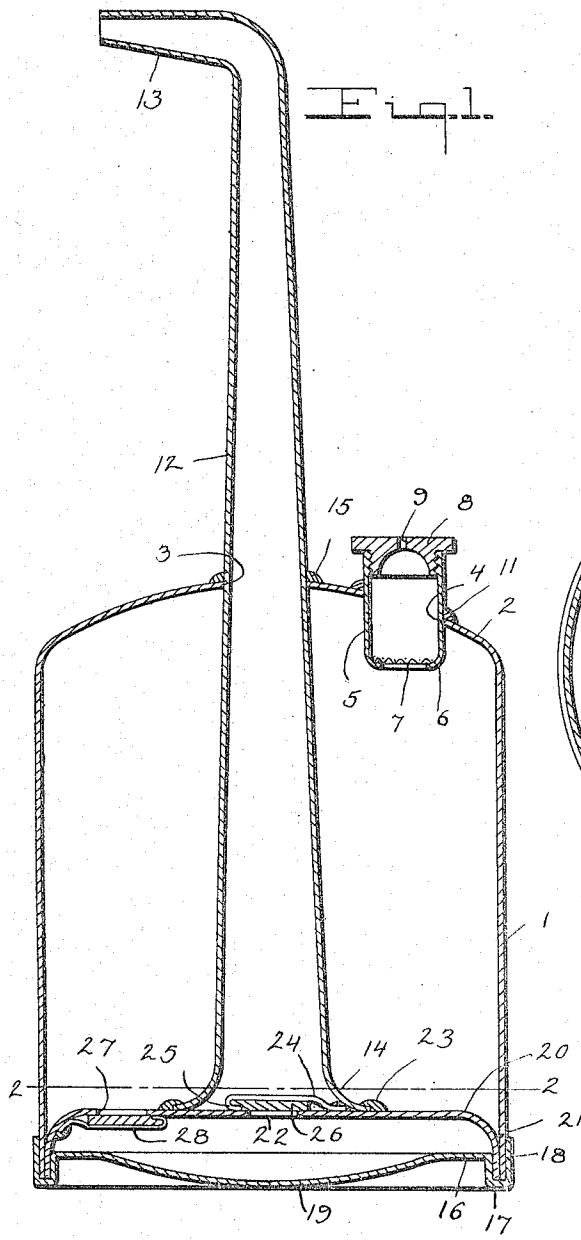
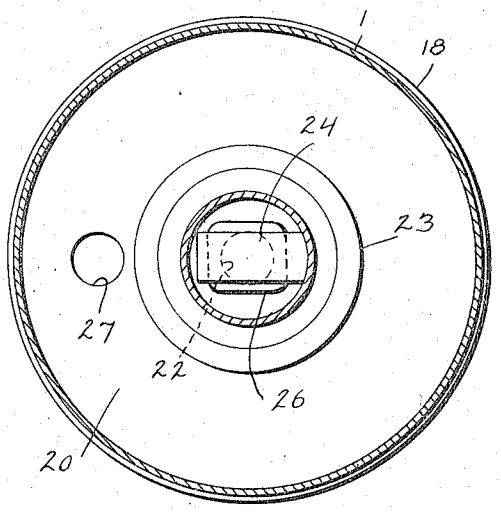


Fig. 2.



Witness

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OIL-CAN.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DOMINIC J. REINHARDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Smithton, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in oil cans and the principal object of the invention is to provide a simple and positive oiler which may be easily and cheaply constructed of sheet metal or the like.

Another object of the invention is to provide an oil can having a chamber in the bottom thereof forming a pressure chamber from which the oil is expelled into the spout when pressure is applied to the bottom of the can.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a can provided with the chamber previously referred to having suitable valve openings for admitting the oil from the main body of the can thereinto and then allowing the said oil to pass into the stem.

Still another object of the invention is to provide an oil can having a stem which extends substantially the entire length of the can so that the same will be reinforced and much of the danger of loosening the joint of the stem and can will be eliminated.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel combination and arrangement of parts which will be fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through an oil can constructed in accordance with this invention, and

Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing the numeral 1 designates the shell of the can consisting of a cylindrical body provided at one end with the dome shaped closure 2. This closure 2 is formed with a central opening 3 for the reception of the outlet spout and a suitable opening 4 is arranged at one side of the central opening and receives the filling spout 5 the lower end of which is inturned as at 6 to support the filtering screen 7. The upper end of the spout 5 is internally screw threaded to receive the threaded plug 8 having a central vent 9 formed therein. The spout is held in the opening 4 by a suitable solder or any other means 11.

The oiling stem or spout is designated by the numeral 12 and consists of a tapered tubular member having its upper end bent angularly as at 13 so that it extends in a direction opposite the filling spout 5. The lower end of the spout 12 extends to a point near the bottom of the can and is flared as at 14 for a purpose to be more fully hereinafter described. At the point where the spout passes through the opening 3 the joint is made liquid tight by suitable solder 15 or any other suitable means as will be clearly seen upon reference to Fig. 1.

The bottom of the can designated by the numeral 16 is formed with the annular trough shaped edge 17 which is formed with the flange 18 which engages the body 1 and the central portion of said bottom is bulged out as at 19 as in the ordinary construction of oil cans. A false bottom 20 is provided for the can and spaced upwardly from the bottom 16 for a short distance, and this false bottom is provided with a flange 21 positioned between the body 1 of the oil can and the inner wall of the trough shaped portion 17. It will thus be seen that the bottom and false bottom will be firmly held against accidental movement, and in spaced relation. The false bottom and bottom will form a chamber for the reception of a small quantity of the oil and it will be seen that when pressure is applied to the expanded portion 19 the oil within the chamber will be compressed and forced through the valve and opening into the spout 12.

The false bottom 20 is formed with a suitable opening 22 which communicates with the spout 12 and as shown in Fig. 1 the flange or flared portion 14 of the spout is soldered as at 23 to the false bottom around the opening 22. A suitable leaf spring 24 is secured to the false bottom 20 on the upper side thereof and within the flared portion 14 and this spring is provided with a hooked end 25 which retains the leather or rubber washer 26 in proper position to close the opening 22 when the can is in a position shown in Fig. 1. Upon the inverting of the can and the application of pressure to the portion 19 however, it will be seen that the oil within the cham-

ber will be forced through the opening 22 and against the valve 26 thereby forcing the same from its seat and allowing the oil to enter the spout 12. The filling of the chamber is effected through the opening 27 which is closed by a valve 28 constructed similar to the valve previously described and it will be seen that when the can is in a position shown in Fig. 1 and the oil in the main body of the can the weight of said oil will open the valve 28 and allow a portion thereof to flow into the chamber ready for the discharging into the spout.

It will also be understood that when the pressure is relieved from the exterior of the bottom of the can the same will return to its normal position shown in Fig. 1 thereby creating a vacuum in the chamber formed between the bottom and false bottom thus causing the valve 28 to open and admit the liquid to the chamber. It will thus be seen that even though the can may be held in upright position alternate pressing on the bottom and releasing the same will cause the valves 24 and 28 to operate to fill the spout 12 and it will thus be seen that the device is particularly adapted for use in lubricating overhead mechanisms where it is impossible to use the ordinary type of oil can.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that a positive oiling device is provided which will force oil under pressure into the spout from where it will be directed to the proper point to be lubricated.

While in the foregoing there has been shown and described the preferred embodiment of this invention, it is to be understood that such changes may be made in the combination and arrangement of parts as will fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:—

An oil can including a body, a bottom having an annular trough shaped edge to receive the lower edge of the body, said bottom having its central portion bulged or expanded outwardly, a false bottom located in said can body and spaced from said can bottom, said false bottom provided with a flange positioned between the body and the wall of the trough shaped portion of the bottom, said false bottom provided centrally with an opening, a valve secured to the upper surface of the false bottom and normally arranged over the opening, a spout extending through the top of the body and having its inner end connected to the upper surface of the false bottom and surrounding said opening and valve, said opening establishing a communication between the spout and the space between the bottom and false bottom, said false bottom provided with a second opening located exteriorly of the edge of the spout, a valve secured to the under side of the false bottom normally closing said opening, said bulged portion of the bottom of the body adapted to be flexed inwardly to cause the oil or contents of the can body to be withdrawn into the space between the two bottoms and then be ejected through into the spout as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DOMINIC J. REINHARDT.

Witnesses:
AUGUST W. FRANKE,
DOMINICK KLEIN.