

(No Model.)

J. S. PETER.
OIL CAN NOZZLE.

No. 396,891.

Patented Jan. 29, 1889.

Fig. 1.

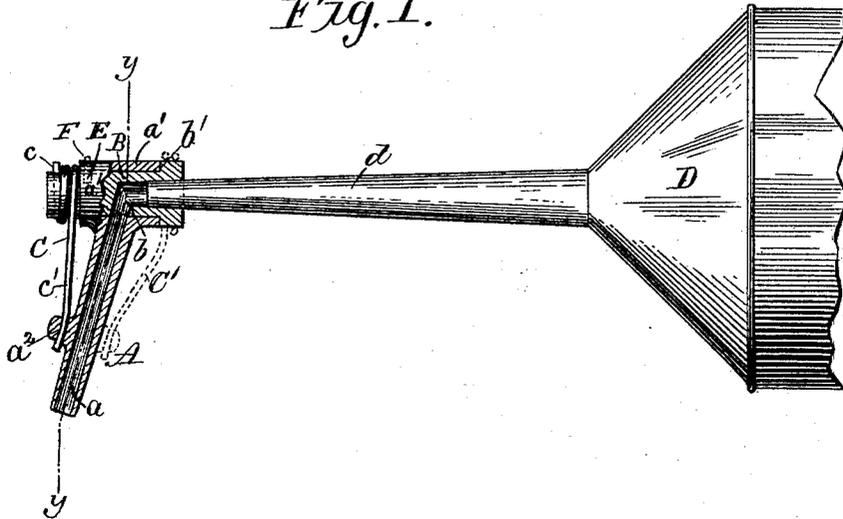


Fig. 2.

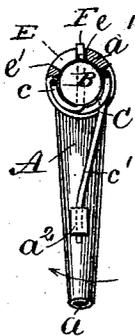


Fig. 3.

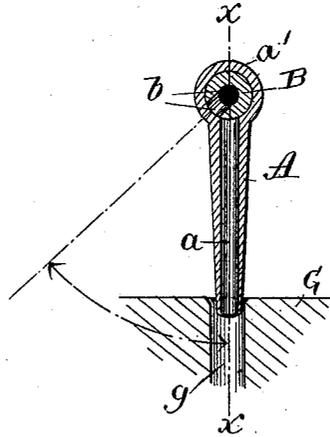
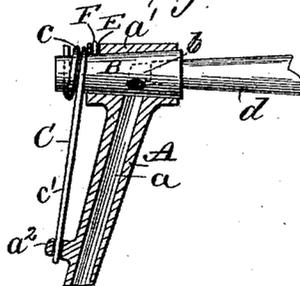


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

J. D. Garfield
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

J. S. Peter
BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. PETER, OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

OIL-CAN NOZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,891, dated January 29, 1889.

Application filed August 16, 1888. Serial No. 282,899. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. PETER, of Lincoln, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and Improved Oil-Can Nozzle, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a nozzle or tip adapted for connection to the spout of any ordinary oil-can, and has for its object to prevent waste of oil, which ordinarily attends the use of an open-spouted oil-can, and also to accomplish this by a simple, inexpensive, and efficient device.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts of the oil-can nozzle, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section on the line xx in Fig. 3, of part of an ordinary oil-can with my improved nozzle or tip applied thereto. Fig. 2 is an end view of the nozzle, partly broken away and in section. Fig. 3 is a section taken through the nozzle and on the line yy in Fig. 1, the nozzle being closed; and Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view showing a slightly-modified form of the nozzle.

My improved oil-can nozzle or tip consists, mainly, of three parts—a tube, A, having an interior lengthwise passage or bore, a , for discharge of the oil, a head-piece, B, which is fitted for rotation or partial rotation within the back part or hub of the tube A, and to which the oil-can spout is fastened, and a spring, C, which is held to the head-piece B and engages the tube A to normally turn it so as to carry its bore a out of line with the annular passage or bore b of the head-piece to cut off the flow of oil from the can D through its spout d , to the extremity of which the head-piece is fixed.

In the form of the device shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the hub a' of the nozzle-tube A is provided with a central bore having like diameter throughout, and in which is fitted for rotation the longer forward portion of the head-piece B, which is enlarged behind the tube-hub to form a collar providing a shoulder,

b' , against which the back end of the tube-hub a' has a bearing to prevent backward motion of the tube. Any suitable spring may be employed to automatically turn the nozzle to cut off the flow of oil therefrom. The spring C shown has a coil, c , secured to and wound around the projecting end of the head-piece B, and also has a limb or arm, c' , which engages a projection or lip-bearing, a^2 , on the tube A, and acts normally to throw this tube around until a shoulder, e , on it, which is one end wall of a segmental slot, E, formed at the outer part of the tube-hub, strikes a stop-pin, F, which is passed through this slot into the head-piece B, and which, while limiting the rotation of the tube A on the head-piece, also prevents the tube A from slipping off forward from the head-piece, which will be fixed to the oil-can spout d by soldering or in any other approved way.

Instead of boring the tube-hub a' of like diameter it may be provided with an outwardly-tapering bore, and the head-piece B will be fitted to this tapering-bore, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, which construction of itself prevents backward movement of the tube A, and makes a shoulder, as b' , on the head-piece unnecessary. The spring C may also be fitted to the rear end of the head-piece and engage a lug or lip-bearing at the rear side of the nozzle-tube, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and in this case a forward prolongation of the head-piece to accommodate the spring would be dispensed with.

In using an oil-can provided with this improved nozzle or tip the tube A, while it is held by the spring C in normal position, (shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings,) or with its bore a out of line with the head-piece bore b , will be placed into an oiling-hole, g , in a bearing, G, for a shaft or other moving part, and the body of the oil-can, and consequently its spout d and the attached nozzle head-piece B, will then be turned by the operator until the other shoulder or end wall, e' , of the tube-slot E strikes the head-piece pin F, which movement will have brought the bores a b of the tube and head-piece to coincide to let oil flow from the nozzle and can, and when the proper quantity of oil has been discharged the tube A will simply be lifted from the oil-

hole *g*, and the spring C will instantly throw the tube back again to move the bore *a* out of register with the bore *b*, and consequently cut off flow of oil from the nozzle. In oiling flat surfaces it is only necessary to press the nozzle tube A onto the surface, and thereby turn it sufficiently to bring the bores *a b* into register, and the oil will flow from the nozzle, and its flow will be cut off by the throwing around of the tube A by the spring C the instant the tube is removed from the surface.

It is obvious that by the aid of this nozzle any ordinary oil-can to which it is fitted may be used to conveniently oil not-easily-accessible parts of locomotive-engines or other-machines, and without waste of oil, which almost necessarily follows when using an open-spouted oil-can or one not provided with a device of this character.

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

1. The combination, with a can-nozzle, of a rotatable discharge-tube fitted thereto and projecting laterally and a spring automatically holding the tube in position to normally cut off the flow of oil or other fluid from the nozzle, substantially as herein set forth.

2. The combination, in a can-nozzle, of a head-piece adapted for attachment to an oil or fluid can or vessel and having an angular or curved interior passage or bore, a rotatable laterally-projecting discharge-tube fitted to the head-piece and having a passage adapted to register with the head-piece passage, and a spring automatically holding the discharge-tube in position to cut off the oil or fluid flow from the nozzle, substantially as herein set forth.

3. The combination, in a can-nozzle, of a tube, A, having a passage, *a*, a head-piece, B, provided with an angular or curved passage, *b*, and fitted to the tube so as to prevent backward movement thereof, said tube projecting laterally from the head-piece, a spring connected to the head-piece and normally throwing the passages *a b* out of line, and a stop device on the head-piece and tube, substantially as described, for the purposes set forth.

JOHN S. PETER.

Witnesses:

JOHN SULLIVAN,
E. F. ESTES.