

(No Model.)

G. A. RAWHOUSER.
OIL CAN.

No. 522,087.

Patented June 26, 1894.

Fig. 1.

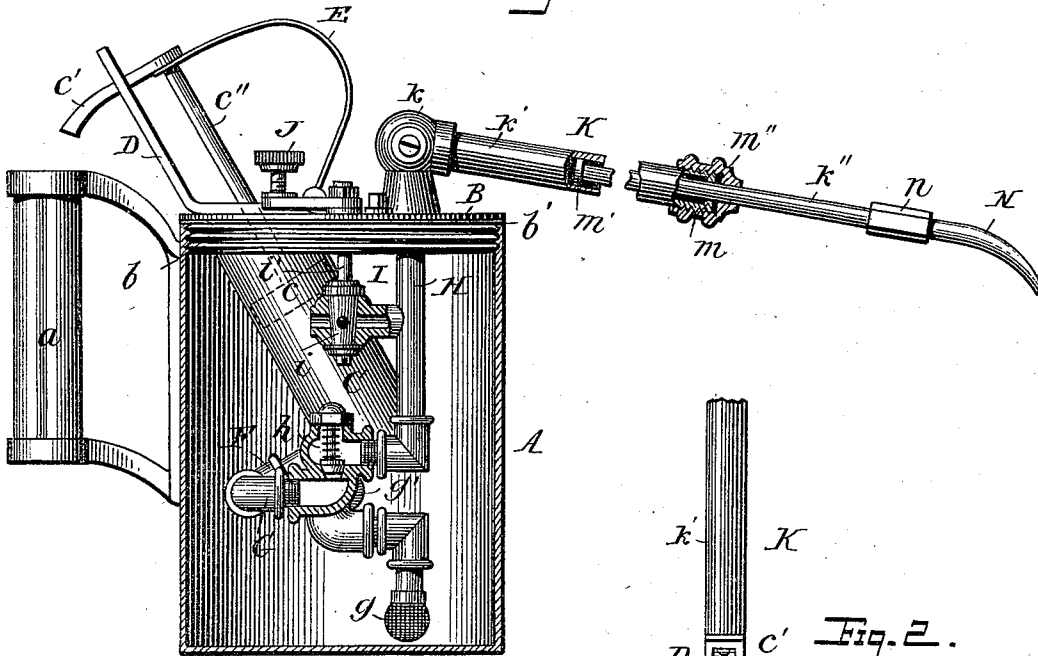


Fig. 2.

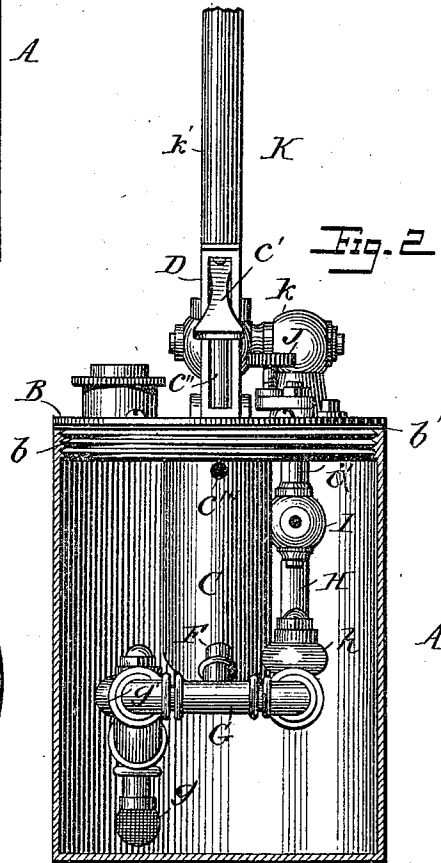
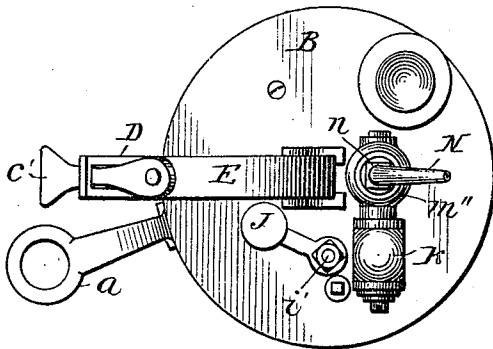


Fig. 3.



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OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 522,087, dated June 26, 1894.

Application filed February 28, 1894. Serial No. 501,809. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE ANDREW RAWHOUSER, a citizen of the United States, residing at York, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil - Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in oil cans for engines and other machinery.

The object of the invention is to produce a can with which the more remote points, and points which are least accessible may be readily reached, and which will deliver the oil positively and in any desired quantity.

Another object is to so construct the can that the various parts are readily accessible and removable for cleaning and repairs.

The invention therefore consists in a can having various novel features, all of which will be fully described in the following specification, and in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my improved oil can, the lid and operating parts being shown in side elevation, and the body of the can in cross-section. Fig. 2 is a similar view looking from the left in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a top plan view.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates the body or oil receptacle of the can, and B indicates the lid which is preferably united to the can by a screw-thread *b*, an intermediate washer *b'* being used as packing to make the joint tight. The lid B forms a base upon which all of the operating parts of the can are mounted. Beneath the lid and attached thereto in any suitable manner, as by screws, is a pump cylinder C in which operates a piston *c*, the rod of which extends upward through the lid and is surmounted by a thumb-piece *c'*. The thumb-piece *c'* works in a guide plate D, which keeps it from turning and in proper relation to the handle *a* of the can. The piston is normally kept, at the upper end of its travel by means of a suitable spring, which, as shown, is a plate spring E.

To the lower end of the cylinder is connected a pipe F which has a branch G extending to a point near the bottom of the can where it is provided with a screen *g*, and a second branch H extending upward through

the cover and connecting with the spout of the can. The branch G is provided with a check-valve *g'*; and a similar check valve *h* is placed in the upper branch H. It will be apparent that when the piston is operated the oil will be drawn in through the screen *g* and pipe G to the cylinder, and thence forced upward through the pipe H to the spout, the check valves preventing it from returning through either pipe.

Below the cover, upon the pipe H, is connected a small escape pipe provided with a suitable valve *i*. As shown, this is a turning-plug valve, having a stem *i'* extending up through the cover and provided above the cover with a small operating lever J. Upon the upper end of the pipe H just above the cover, the spout K is connected by a swinging joint *k* in such a manner that it may be placed at any angle with the top of the can. The spout consists, as shown, of two sections, *k'* and *k''*, the outward section *k''* being smaller in diameter and sliding within the section *k'* telescopically. The outer end of the section *k'* is provided with a bushing *m*, and the inner end of the section *k''* is provided with a collar *m'* which engages with the bushing *m* and prevents the sections from being pulled apart. In order to prevent any leakage, I place a packing nut *m''* upon the outward end of the section *k*.

For cans for some particular purposes, such as oiling shafting and other machinery for which step ladders now have to be used, I propose to use long spouts composed of several sections, but to illustrate my invention, the two sections shown in the drawings will be sufficient. Upon the end of the outer section is a sleeve *n* by means of which the nozzle N is detachably connected to the spout. I find it advantageous to have a detachable nozzle, for the reason that this piece is very much exposed and liable to become bent or to be collapsed or broken. By the construction shown the old one may be quickly removed and a new one replaced without disturbing the remainder of the can.

In the upper part of the pump cylinder C are one or more perforations *c'''* which permit any oil that leaks past the piston to escape from the upper side back into the res-

ervoir. The perforations *c'* also serve as an inlet for air from the hole *c''* through which the piston rod passes, this hole being purposely made larger than the piston rod to serve as a vent.

In using an oil can with a pump it is important that the can should be kept in a vertical position at all times so that the pump valves will not become disarranged and for the further reason that the inlet or suction pipe is always at the bottom of the can and it is necessary to keep it covered with oil in order to have the pump operate satisfactorily. By the use of my jointed spout which may be thrown into a horizontal or inclined position while the can is vertical, I am enabled to reach all parts of the machinery without tipping the can. When the can is being used the valve *i* in the escape pipe should generally be closed. By leaving this valve more or less open the amount of oil discharged by a stroke of the piston may be regulated, as the excess will be returned through the drainage or regulating valve to the can. If, however, it is desired to shorten the spout, this is done by placing a finger on the nozzle, and then pushing the sections together, the escape valve *i* first being opened so that the excess of oil in the spout may be forced back into the can. Again, when the can is out of use, the escape valve should be opened so that the oil will all drain back into the can.

By the use of my improved can I have found it practicable to deliver oil to bearings in any position in the quantities desired, and without any waste. The discharge is positive and the amount is easily regulated by the distance the piston is pressed down.

It will be evident that various minor changes in location and construction of parts may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention. Thus, for instance,

the pump cylinder might be placed upon the outside of the can, and the pipes and valves upon the inside, the bottom of the pump being simply connected to the inside by a single pipe, or the pump and the pipes leading to and from it may be placed outside of the can, the lower part of the suction pipe being connected with the bottom of the can, and the drainage pipe being connected with the upper part of the can. I prefer, however, the construction and arrangement shown in the drawings, although I do not care to limit my claims to such construction and arrangement precisely as shown and described.

What I claim is—

1. In an oil can the combination with the spout having a sliding extension, of a drainage valve and means for opening and closing the same, whereby the spout may be shortened and the expelled oil delivered to the can, substantially as described.

2. In an oil can the combination with the body having a handle, and with the spout, of a pump for supplying oil to the spout, the piston rod of said pump extending upward and having a thumb-piece at its upper end extending toward the handle, and a guide engaging the thumb-piece to prevent it from turning, substantially as described.

3. In an oil can the combination with the body, the pump, and the spout, of a drainage and discharge regulating valve at the base of the spout, said valve being within the can and having a valve stem extending outside the can and provided with an operating handle, substantially as described.

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

GEORGE ANDREW RAWHOUSER.

Witnesses:

JOHN PLUNKETT,

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