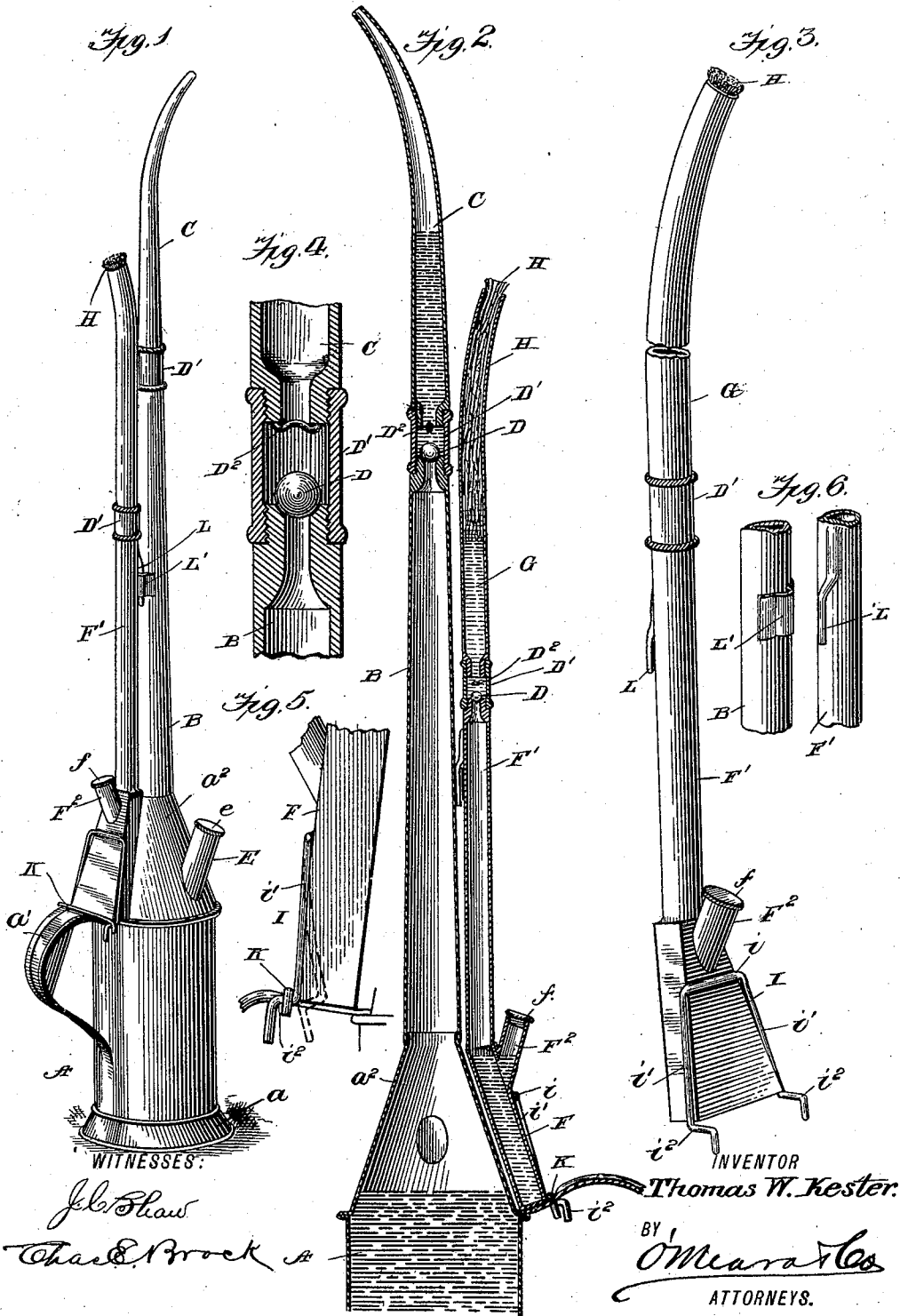


(No Model.)

T. W. KESTER.
COMBINED OIL CAN AND TORCH.

No. 574,335.

Patented Dec. 29, 1896.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. KESTER, OF TREICHLER, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO A. L. LENTZ, OF SAME PLACE.

COMBINED OIL-CAN AND TORCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,335, dated December 29, 1896.

Application filed March 4, 1896. Serial No. 581,775. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. KESTER, residing in Treichler, in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a Combined Oil-Can and Torch, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to oil-cans, and particularly to an improved oil-can and torch adapted for use in oiling locomotives, heavy machinery, and the like.

The object of the invention is to provide a combined oil-can and torch, so that the operator will always have sufficient light handy to see exactly where to oil.

In oiling locomotives the operator has usually carried the usual form of grease-torch in one hand and the oil-can in the other, the torch being held in the most convenient position possible to light up the parts to be oiled, but in a great many cases it is impossible for the operator to place the torch sufficiently far inward to be of any service, and he must therefore trust to luck in placing the nozzle of the oil-can.

My invention avoids all of such objections by providing a torch which will take very little additional space and will be arranged close to the discharge-spout of the oil-can, so that wherever said spout can be introduced the torch can be also.

Another object of the invention is to make the torch detachable upon the oil-can, so that its use can be dispensed with in the day.

Another object is to construct the spout of the oil-can with an automatic valve, whereby a definite quantity of oil can be held within the discharge-nozzle of the can, so that the oil can be quickly discharged therefrom and it will not be necessary to lead the oil from the reservoir at each operation of oiling.

Another object is to provide a similar valve in the tube of the torch, whereby a limited quantity of oil can always be held adjacent to the wick, while the main portion of the oil will be separated therefrom, thus economizing in the use of oil and preventing any possible waste.

With these various objects in view my invention consists, broadly, in the employment of a torch in close and convenient combination with the spout of an oil-can.

My invention consists also in the employment of a detachable torch, together with means for readily attaching and detaching the torch to and from the oil-can.

My invention consists also in the peculiar construction of the various parts and in their novel combination or arrangement, all of which are shown in the drawings, fully set forth in the description, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my combined oil-can and torch. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the torch attached. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of the valve and adjacent parts. Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views showing manner of connecting the torch to the can.

In the practical embodiment of my invention I employ an oil-can reservoir A, having a flat bottom *a*, a handle *a'*, and conical top *a*², from which extends the spout B, and screwed upon the upper end of said spout is a discharge-nozzle C, the upper end of the spout B and the lower end of the nozzle C being contracted, as shown at *b* and *c*, respectively, the upper and lower ends of such contracted portions providing seats for the ball-valve D, held between said spout and nozzle, as most clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 4, and while I have shown a separate sleeve D' between such spout and nozzle it is clear that it can be dispensed with and the nozzle and spout connected directly with each other by means of the usual form of screw-joint.

The top of the oil-can is provided with the suitable feed-tube E, having a screw-cap or closure *e*.

In operation the oil-can is filled through the tube E, as usual, and when it is desired to oil any portion of a machine or other article the nozzle is turned down to the point to be oiled, as usual. In so doing the oil passes through the spout and nozzle, but when the oil-can is turned to an upright or normal position the ball-valve seats upon the top of the spout and thereby cuts off the return of the oil held within the nozzle, but permitting the oil within the spout to flow back into the oil-can, and in order to prevent the ball-valve

closing the end of the nozzle I arrange a cross-bar D² at the lower end of said nozzle, thereby holding said valve away from said end and permitting the oil to pass there-
 5 through. By such a construction and arrangement it is obvious that a limited quantity of oil is normally held within the nozzle, so that the oil can be quickly discharged from the can, inasmuch as said oil being held
 10 within the nozzle it is not necessary for the operator to wait until the oil has flowed from the reservoir through the spout and nozzle, as is ordinarily the case with oil-cans now in use, and by means of my improved construction a great deal of time can be saved in oil-
 15 ing a large or complicated piece of machinery.

The oil-can as thus far described is adapted for use in the daytime upon machinery where there is sufficient light, but for oiling a loco-
 20 motive at night or for oiling a complicated piece of machinery where there is not sufficient light I provide my improved torch, which comprises a reservoir F, tube F', leading therefrom, and the wick-tube G, attached
 25 to the tube F' in a manner substantially the same as the nozzle is attached to the spout of the oil-can. The reservoir F is provided with a suitable tube F² and screw f, the same as the oil-can. Between the end of the tube F'
 30 and the wick-tube G, I arrange a valve D, the same as in the oil-can, and also a cross-bar D², to prevent said valve closing the lower end of said wick-tube. A wick H is arranged in the upper end of the wick-tube and projects
 35 slightly beyond the end for the purpose of lighting.

A spring-bail I is rigidly attached to the reservoir F upon the outer side thereof, the upper member i only of said bail being con-
 40 nected to the reservoir, the side members i' extending parallel with the sides of said reservoir and at their lower ends are bent as shown at i² to provide spring-hooks adapted to be sprung beneath the ends of the locking-
 45 bar K, rigidly attached to the handle near the end. The tube F' is also provided with a finger L, which engages a guide L' upon the side of the spout B, thus completing the connection between the oil-can and torch.

50 When it is desired to connect said torch, the finger L is slipped into the guide L' and the spring-hooks i² pressed beneath the locking-bar K, and the connection is complete.

Now in oiling the can is turned down, as
 55 usual, and the oil in the reservoir F flows through the tube F' into the wick-tube G and

supplies the necessary oil to the wick H, but when said can is turned to an upright position the valve D in the wick-tube acts exactly like the valve D in the oil-spout and cuts off
 60 the return of the oil from the tube G, thus maintaining only a small quantity of oil in the wick-tube and permitting the balance to flow back into the reservoir, thus economiz-
 65 ing in the use of the oil and also rendering the device safer by separating the oil in the wick-tube from the reservoir. By means of the spring-bail, lock-bar, finger, and guide it will be seen that the torch can be quickly and easily attached to and detached from the oil-
 70 can proper, and in fact can be quickly and easily attached to any of the oil-cans now in use by simply providing the necessary guide and lock-bar.

The end of the wick-tube is preferably
 75 curved slightly upward or away from the nozzle in order to elevate the light a sufficient distance to prevent the end of the nozzle resting in a shadow.

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

1. The combination with the oil-can spout and nozzle, of the transverse locking-bar K, attached to the handle of oil-can, the detach-
 85 able reservoir-spout and wick-tube, and the locking-bail I, having its upper member i', rigidly attached to the reservoir, and its ends i², bent to engage the bars K, all arranged substantially as shown and described. 90

2. In an oil-can of the kind described, the combination with the can and lock-bar, of the handle of the detachable torch having a spring-bail adapted to engage said lock-bar, the finger of said torch and the guide-sleeve
 95 upon the oil-can adapted to receive said finger, substantially as shown and described.

3. An improved detachable torch adapted to be attached to oil-cans of the kind described, said torch comprising a reservoir, spout, tube,
 100 and the wick-tube detachably connected to said spout-tube, the spring-bail rigidly connected at its upper end to said reservoir, the free ends of said bail being bent as shown and adapted for engagement with the lock-bar
 105 on the handle of the oil-can, substantially as shown and described.

THOMAS W. KESTER.

Witnesses:

J. F. ANTHONY,
 OSCAR W. LENTZ.