June 24, 1952 R. A. RAGUSA 2,601,557

OILING DEVICE

Filed April 20, 1949

FIG. 1

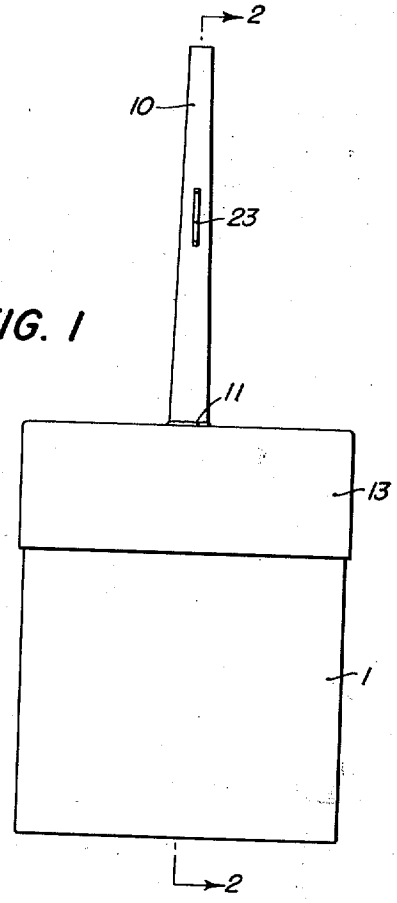


FIG. 2

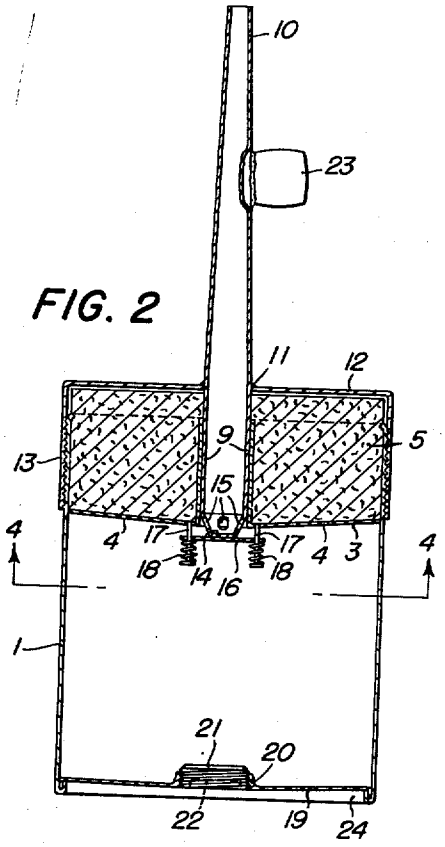


FIG. 4

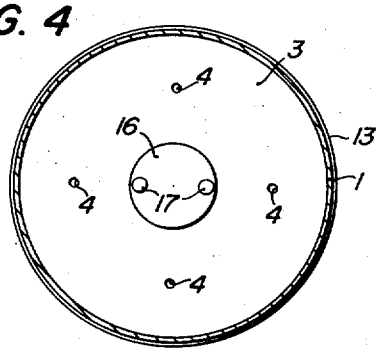
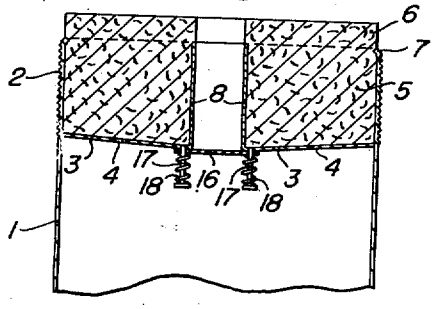


FIG. 3



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OILING DEVICE

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5 Claims. (Cl. 103—130.1)

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My present invention relates to a device which is useful in the oiling of machinery and is also useful in the oiling of various tools, such as saws, chisels, and the like. Among the objects of this invention are the provision of an oil can which is especially useful to carpenters and other mechanics because of the fact that it may be used as an ordinary oil can or may be used for the application of oil to the surfaces of tools which are to be put away and might get rusty before being again used. It is well known that tools, such as saws and chisels, when put away and not used for a time, are subject to deterioration because of rust and, therefore, should be oiled before being stored. It is my purpose to provide an oil can having an oil-spreading agent to which oil may be fed from the can to the agent by means of which the oil can be spread thinly and evenly on the surface of each tool. It is also desired to provide such a can with a spout by means of which oil can be fed to moving parts for the purpose of reducing friction and keeping machinery parts from undue wear. My invention further resides in such further objects, advantages, and capabilities as will hereafter appear and as are inherent in the structure disclosed and claimed herein.

In the drawings annexed hereto and forming a part hereof,

Fig. 1 represents a side elevation of an oil can constructed in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal, substantially central section of the structure shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 represents a fragmentary, central, longitudinal section, similar to that of Fig. 2 but with the cap and spout removed; and

Fig. 4 represents a transverse section substantially along the plane indicated by the line 4—4, Fig. 2.

Reference will now be made in greater detail to the annexed drawings for a more complete description of this invention. The body of the oil can is indicated at 1 and this has one end open, this end being externally threaded, as shown at 2. Spaced inwardly from the upper extremity of the can body is a partition 3 which exceeds slightly in diameter the internal diameter of the can 1. This provides a slight downward convexity, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. This partition 3 is provided with a plurality of small perforations 4 which permit oil to seep from the interior of the can into the fibrous material 5, protruding from one end of the can, as shown at 6, to serve as an applicator for spreading oil on objects which are to be coated therewith. This applicator may

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be used for spreading the oil thinly and evenly over the surfaces of tools which are to be fortified against rust. As shown at 7, the upper extremity of the can is pressed inwardly somewhat, after the fibrous material 5 has been put in place, the purpose being to hold the applicator in position in the can body.

A tubular member 8 extends substantially centrally through the fibrous material and is connected to the partition 3 around the edge of the hole formed centrally therein. This tubular member 8 receives the inner end 9 of the spout 10 which passes through and is secured to the edge, as indicated at 11, of a central hole through the cap 12 provided with a deep flange 13. The end 9 of the spout 10 is inserted into the tubular member 8 and passes therethrough as the cap 12 is screwed downwardly on the threaded end 2 of the can 1.

The inner extremity of the spout or nozzle 10 is tapered, as shown at 14, and is provided with a plurality of openings 15 for the passage of oil from the can into the spout. A plate 16 fits against the partition 3 to close the central opening therein, as shown in Fig. 3, when the spout 10 is removed. However, when the spout 10 and cap 12 are in place, as shown in Fig. 2, the plate 16 is pushed inwardly away from the opening in the partition, being held in place by pins 17 and springs 18 which normally force the plate 16 against the partition 3 when the spout is removed. When the plate 16 is removed from contact with the partition 3, oil in the can is given access to the openings 15 and flows from these through the spout 10.

In order to force oil out of the can 1, it is provided with an outwardly convexed bottom 19 which, as is customary, springs outwardly to its outermost position, ready for the next application of force, springing it inwardly to cause more feeding of oil. This can bottom 19 is provided with an opening around which is a flange 20, extending inwardly. This flange is provided with screw-threading for the reception of a similarly threaded plug 21. At its inner end, this flange is spun inwardly, slightly, to serve as a stop for the plug, which may be provided with a slot in its outer face, as indicated at 22, for the reception of a key 23 secured to the spout 10. This opening is provided as a filling opening for putting oil into the can 1, and the plug 21 serves to retain the oil in the can. The bottom 19 is inset, as shown at 24, to accommodate the outward bulge of the bottom 19 and the outer end of the plug 21, in event that extends beyond the

outer surface of the bottom. A fin projecting outwardly from the outer surface of the plug **21** may be used as a substitute for the slot **22** and key **23**, although the previously disclosed construction is believed preferable.

It is of course understood that the specific description of structure set forth above may be departed from without departing from the spirit of this invention as disclosed in this specification and as defined by the appended claims.

Having now described my invention, I claim:

1. An oiling device comprising a body member closed at its lower end and open at its upper end with a partition between its ends and secured peripherally to the body member, said partition having a substantially central opening for the reception of a tubular member, a tubular member in alignment with the opening in said partition, a spout having its end portions tapered in opposite directions and its intermediate portion cylindrical, a cap fitting the open end of the body member and provided with a central opening through which said spout passes and to the edge of which said spout is secured, the cap being threadedly connected to the body member, pins projecting inwardly from the inner face of the partition, a plate slidably mounted on said pins and fitting tightly against the partion to close the opening therethrough when the spout is removed from the body member, and springs on said pins and pressing against said plate to force the same against the partition when the spout is removed.

2. In an oil can, the combination of an oil can body having an internal partition spaced from the bottom of the body and provided with an opening, a tubular member affixed at its inner end to said partition about said opening and extending toward the open end of the body, a spring-pressed plate closing the inner end of the tubular member, a cap detachably secured to the open end of the body of the can, and a spout affixed to said cap and having an inwardly extending part fitting snugly in said tubular member, the inner end of said part being apertured and engageable with said plate and serving thereby as means for separating the spring-pressed plate from the end of the tubular member, the apertured inner end of said spout serving, when said cap is attached to the body of said can, to open said spring-presssed plate and receive oil from the body of the can.

3. A dual purpose oil can adapted to serve optionally as an oil applicator and as a spout oiler, said oil can comprising an oil can body having an intermediate perforate partition provided with an approximately central opening, said partition being adapted to divide said oil can body into an upper pad-receiving compartment and a lower oil-containing compartment, a valve closure movably carried by said partition at the side of said opening adjacent said oil compartment and movable into said oil compartment to provide for a flow of oil from said oil compartment through the central opening in said partition, resilient means biasing said valve closure to move into a position closing said opening, an oil-retaining pad in said upper compartment and adapted to receive oil from said oil compartment through the perforations in said partition, said pad having an opening in line with the opening in said partition, a cover removably attachable to the outer end of said oil can body and closing said pad-receiving compartment, a spout member carried by said removable cover and constructed and arranged to extend at its inner end portion through both of said openings and into said oil compartment an extent sufficient to open said valve closure when said cover is secured in position on said can body, enclosing said oil-retaining pad, and passage means adjacent the inner end of said spout providing for a flow of oil from said inner compartment into said spout, detaching said cover and said spout, serving automatically to cause said valve closure to close against said partition opening.

4. An oil can comprising a can body having a partition adjacent one end provided with an opening and an inwardly opening valve biased to close said opening, a tubular member secured at its inner end to said partition about said opening, and a cover removably attachable to said one end of said can body and carrying a spout having an inwardly extending section adapted to open said valve when said cover is attached to said one end of the can body, the inner portion of said spout, inwardly of said cover, being adapted to fit snugly in said tubular member.

5. A container comprising a body having a partition dividing the interior of said container into two compartments, one closed by the bottom of the container and the other open, said partition having an opening therethrough, a valve member at the inner side of said partition and normally biased to close said opening, and a cover adapted to close the open end of said other compartment and carrying an open ended tubular member affixed at an intermediate portion to said cover, the inner end of said tubular member having such axial length as to engage and hold said valve member open when said cover is applied to close said one compartment, whereby said tubular member provides for communication between the interior of said other compartment and the space outside of said container.

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