(No Model.)

C. B. UNDERHILL.

OIL CAN NOZZLE.

No. 409,811. Patented Aug. 27, 1889.

Fig. 1.

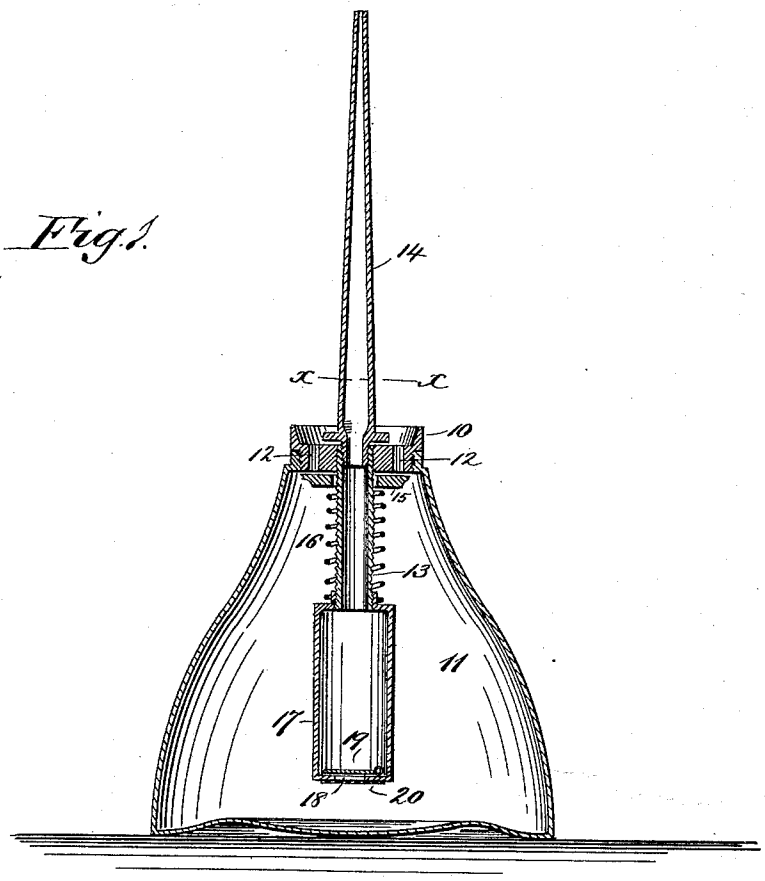
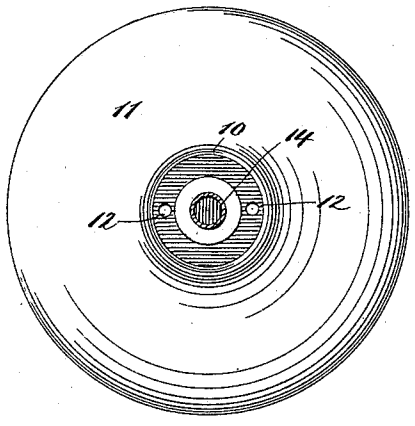


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

F. M. Ardle.

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR

C. B. Underhill

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEY

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. UNDERHILL, OF LANCASTER, NEW YORK.

OIL-CAN NOZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 409,811, dated August 27, 1889.

Application filed January 18, 1889. Serial No. 296,729. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. UNDERHILL, of Lancaster, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Can Nozzles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in oil-can nozzles, and has for its object to provide a nozzle adapted for application to any form of oil-can, whereby oil may be forced from the can when the latter is in any position, and wherein, further, the nozzle will be so constructed that the passage will be comparatively free at all times.

A further object of the invention is to provide a nozzle of simple and durable construction which may be conveniently and expeditiously attached to the body of a can and readily removed therefrom and disjointed for cleaning.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a central vertical section through a can and attached nozzle, and Fig. 2 is a transverse section on line x x of Fig. 1.

A cap 10, adapted to be screwed in the mouth of the oil-can 11, is made cup shape upon the upper surface, and is provided at each side of the center with a vertical bore 12. The cap 10 is further provided with a central interiorly-threaded aperture, in which one end of an exteriorly-threaded tube 13 is introduced, and the tapering delivery-tube 14, usually employed in connection with oil-cans, is screwed into the upper end of the tube 13, which latter is interiorly threaded at that end for the purpose. Instead of screwing the delivery-tube into the tube-section 13, the said tube-section may be made to extend a distance above the cap and the delivery-tube screwed thereon, a small leather washer being introduced to make a tight joint. A valve 15 is held to slide upon the tube 13, and is held normally in contact with the under face of the cap 10, closing the bores 12, which are adapted to act in the capacity of air-vents by a spring 16, coiled around the said tube 13 and having a bearing at the upper end against the under surface of the valve and at the lower end upon a cylinder-section 17, of greater diameter than the tube 13, which cylinder-section is screwed or otherwise attached to the lower extremity of the said tube, as best illustrated in Fig. 1. In the lower end of the bottom of the cylinder-section 17 an aperture 18 is formed, covered by an inwardly-opening valve 19, hinged to the bottom of the cylinder within the same, and a strainer 20 is secured to the outer face of the said bottom.

In operation, when the bottom of the can is pressed in the valve 15 will be seated against the cap 10 and will close the air-vents 12. At the same time the oil, forced in contact with the strainer 20, will be filtered and made to lift the valve 19 and gain an entrance into the interior of the cylinder 17, from whence it will be ejected from the outer extremity of the nozzle in the usual manner. When the bottom of the can is permitted to resume its normal position—that is, when the pressure is removed therefrom—the valve 15 will also be relieved from pressure and will drop down sufficiently to permit air to pass from the outside through the vents 12 into the can, whereupon, when the bottom is again pressed inward, the oil will be forced again, as aforesaid, into the nozzle and the valve will be seated.

It is evident that the tube-section 13 may be made of sufficient length to be screwed either up or down in the cap or upper part of section 17, as may be required, to bring the base of the bottom of the cylinder or enlarged section 17 a proper distance above the bottom of the can when the nozzle is fitted to cans of varied sizes.

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

1. In a nozzle for oil-cans, the combination, with a centrally-apertured cap provided with an air-vent, of a reservoir extending downward from the cap and provided with a valved aperture in its lower end, and a spring-actuated valve controlling the vent-aperture in the cap, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a nozzle for oil-cans, the combination, with a centrally-apertured cap provided with air-vents, of a reservoir screwed into the cap-aperture from below, provided with an opening in the lower end and a valve controlling said opening, a valve held to slide upon the reservoir adapted for contact with the under face of the cap, and a delivery-nozzle screwed to the outer extremity of the said reservoir, substantially as shown and described.

3. In an oil-can nozzle, the combination, with a centrally-apertured and exteriorly-threaded cap cup-shaped upon the upper face and provided with air-vents at each side of the central aperture, a tube screwed from the under side of the cap into the said central aperture, which tube is of greatest diameter at the lower end and provided at said lower end with a screened opening and an inwardly-opening valve covering the said opening, of a spring-supported valve held to slide upon the said tube and adapted to be seated against the under face of the cap, and a delivery-nozzle screwed to the upper end of the tube, all combined for operation substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES B. UNDERHILL.

Witnesses:
PHILIP GEUTLICH,
JOSEPH KNAUBER.