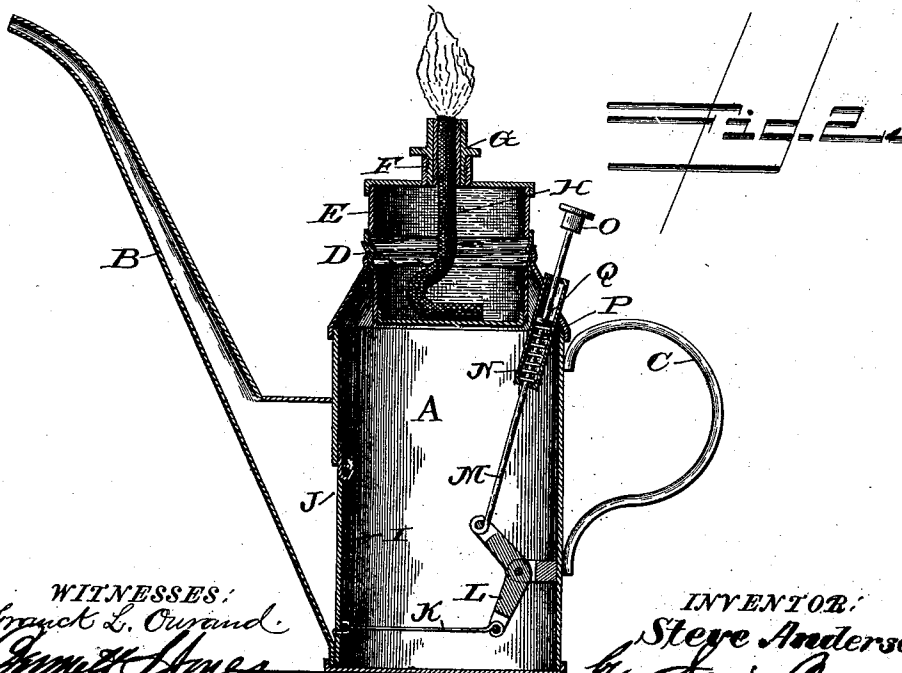
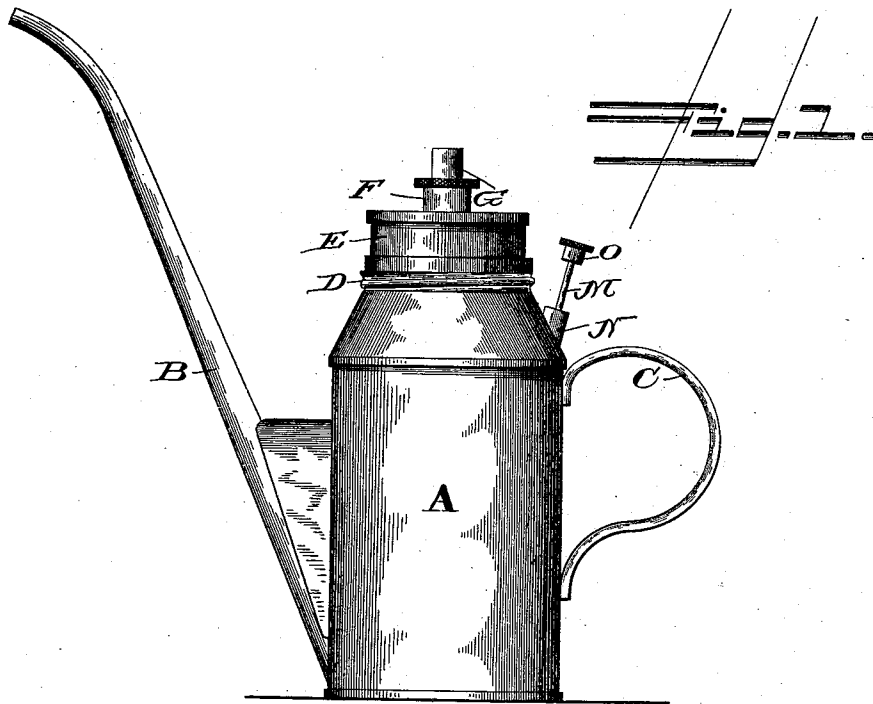


(No Model.)

S. ANDERSON.
OILING CAN.

No. 506,763.

Patented Oct. 17, 1893.



WITNESSES:
Frank L. Curand
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEVE ANDERSON, OF COLEHOUR, ILLINOIS.

OILING-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,763, dated October 17, 1893.

Application filed December 9, 1892. Serial No. 454,625. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEVE ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Colehour, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oiling-Cans; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved oiling can; and Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same on a vertical plane through the middle.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in both the figures.

This invention relates to oiling cans adapted for the use of night-oilers on railroads, or oilers or "greasers" in dark engine rooms, as, for example, in the engine rooms of steamships, and consists in the improved combination oiling-can and lamp which will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, the letter A designates the body of the can, which may be of any suitable size and shape according to requirements, the spout being shown at B and the handle at C.

The open top of the can is screw-threaded interiorly to receive the screw-threaded rim or flange D of the removable cover E, which is in the nature of a cylindrical box or reservoir, having an interiorly screw-threaded neck F, into which is screwed a removable flanged wick-tube G. The reservoir E is filled with oil, and, with the wick-tube G and wick H, forms a lamp which, forming the cover or closure of the can, is always carried with it and held in such position that its flame will always be sufficiently near to the outer end of the spout to enable the oiler to see the journals or other parts he is to oil or lubricate, as well as to see and regulate the flow of lubricant to a given part or at a given place.

In order to enable the oiler to regulate the flow of oil or lubricant in a simple and effective manner, I provide the inside of the

can with a hinged valve I, adapted to close the inlet J to the spout. The lower free end of this valve is connected by a rod, K, to the lower arm of an elbow-lever or bell-crank L, the other arm of which is articulated to a rod M, which passes up through a small cylindrical box, N, near the top of the can, from the upper end of which it projects outside the can, where it is provided with a button or thumb-piece O. Within the box N is located a coiled spring, P, the lower end of which bears against the closed bottom of the box, while its upper end bears against a small button, Q, soldered upon the rod, so that the tension of the spring, by its pressure against this button, will operate to push rod M in an upward direction and thereby, through the instrumentality of the bell-crank L and connecting rod K, seat or press valve I against the mouth J of the spout and thus close it. But by pressing on the projecting button O, which is within convenient reach of the handle so that the operator may reach it with his thumb, the valve is instantly opened for the flow of oil through the spout. But the moment the oiler removes his thumb from the button, the valve will close again automatically and remain closed through the action of the spring P.

With my improved oiling can as hereinbefore described, there is no need of the oiler carrying a lamp in his other hand, as is now customary when engaged in night work on railroads or in the yards of railway stations, to enable him to see what he is doing. The lamp is always with the can, as it forms an indispensable part (viz: the cover) of the same, and the flame from the wick is always in the exact position relative to the spout where it will be of the greatest service. There is no waste of oil, even by the upsetting of the can, as the spout is always closed from the inside, except when the can is in the hands of the operator and oil is to be used, and the whole device, it will be seen, is simple in construction, and therefore strong and durable, as well as easy of manipulation.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

The combination with the oiling can A, having an interiorly screw threaded top, of the annular flange D, having corresponding screw threads engaging therewith, the cover
5 E to which said flange is secured having a screw threaded neck F, and the removable wick tube G, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

STEVE ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

OSCAR BERG,
AUGUST PETERSON.