W. G. BATEMAN.

ILLUMINATING OIL CAN.

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1,285,553. Patented Nov. 19, 1918.

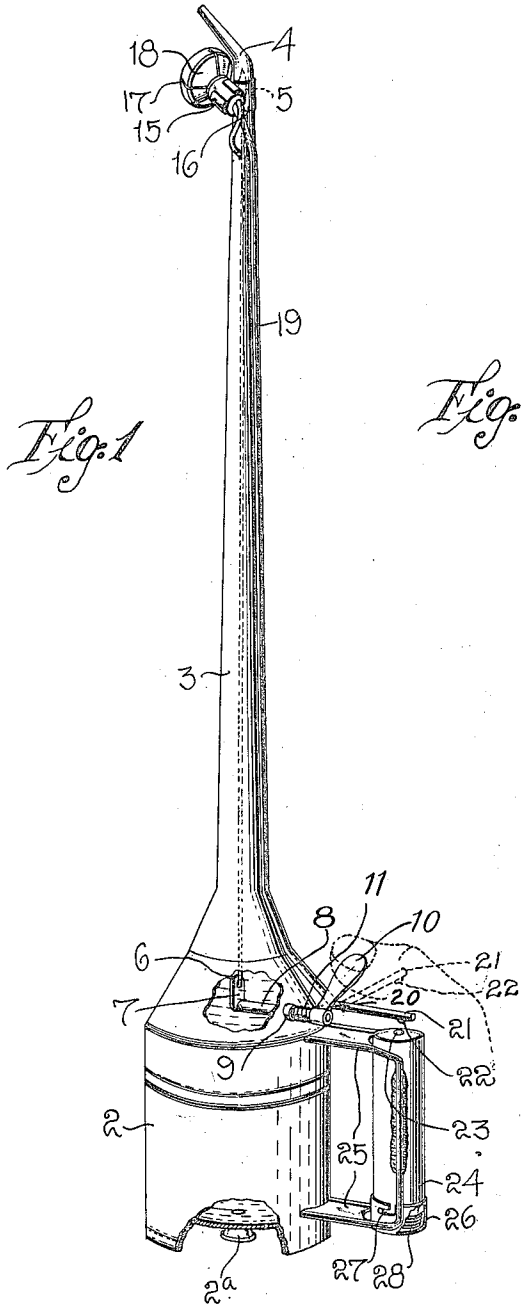



Fig. 1

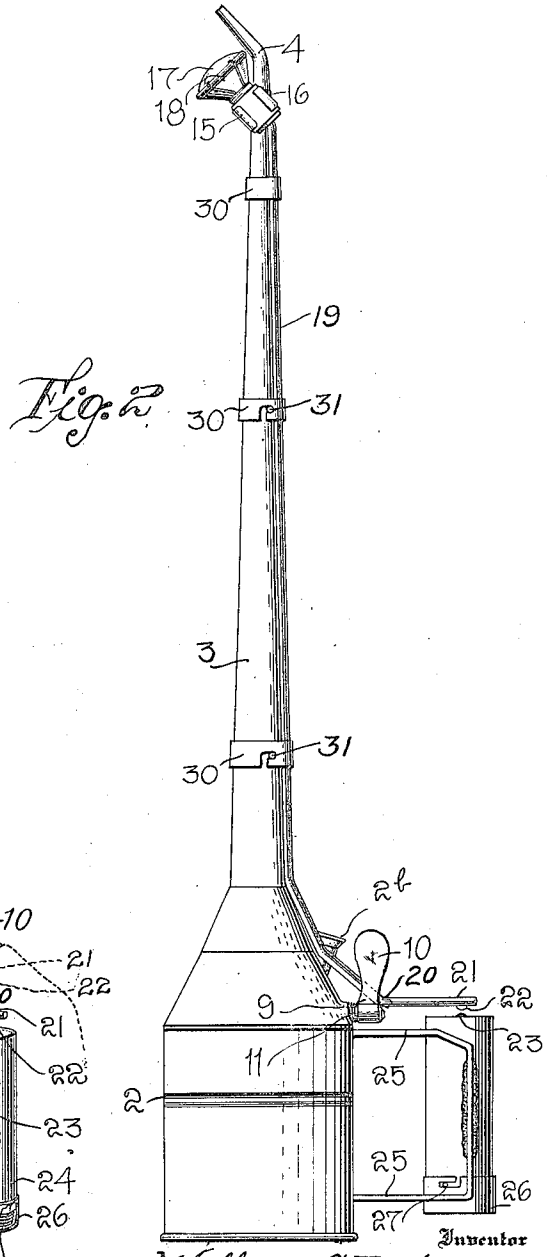



Fig. 2

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ILLUMINATING OIL-CAN.

1,285,553. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 19, 1918.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. BATEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Illuminating Oil-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an engineer's oil can, and more particularly to means for illuminating the area to which the oil from the can is to be applied. It is an object of the present invention to provide a simple, practicable, substantial, and inexpensive combined oil can and illuminating device whereby an engineer, mechanic or other person desiring to apply oil to a piece of machinery which may be insufficiently lighted, as for instance, when locomotive parts are to be oiled at night. It is an object of the invention to provide for the illumination of the surface to which or adjacent to which a quantity of oil is to be discharged in advance of the actual discharge of the oil, and it is also an object of the invention to provide means controlled by the operation of a valve mechanism for initially closing an electric circuit before the opening of the valve which permits the flow of oil from the oil can.

With the above and other objects in view, as will be rendered manifest to those skilled in the art, the invention consists in the construction, the combination, and in details and arrangements of parts as more particularly described in the following specification and relative to an embodiment of the invention, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the oil can which is partly broken away;

Fig. 2 shows a side elevation of a modification in which the electric attachment is capable of being readily disconnected from the oil can.

The oil can 2 may obviously be of any suitable shape, design, construction, and size, and is shown as provided with a main body part which has an upwardly contracting spout 3 terminating in a discharge tip or nozzle 4, there being located within the neck or spout 3 a suitable valve 5 connected to a stem 6 here shown as mounted on the end of a crank 7 attached to the end of a rock shaft 8 rotatably mounted in a bearing 9, one end of which projects outwardly through the body of the can and is provided with an operating handle or lever 10. The valve 5 is automatically closed through the action of a spring 11 here shown as secured at one end to a stationary part and at its other end to an adjacent portion of the rock shaft 8 so that after pressure is released from the operating lever 10 the spring will throw the valve closed.

In Fig. 1 there is shown as secured near the discharge end of the spout a socket member 15 movably connected to a support 16 fast on the spout 3 and in this socket member there is appropriately mounted the receiver of an electric light bulb which is provided with a lens 17 carried by a protector or guard 18 which incloses the electric light bulb. One terminal of the light circuit is grounded to the oil can spout 3 and the other is continued in the form of a wire through a duct or guard 19 extending down along and secured to one side of the spout 3. The lower end of this duct is bent outwardly and is provided with a hinged joint 20 beyond which is an arm 21 carrying a terminal 22 electrically connected to the insulated wire running down the duct 19 from the lamp on the end of the spout. Preferably the duct in which the wire is embedded is a flexible material and passes beneath the adjacent swinging lever 10 so that when the latter is pressed down it depresses or operates the end carrying the circuit closing arm 21 on which the terminal 22 is mounted and the latter is adapted then to be pressed into contact to close the circuit by engagement with one of the poles 23 of an electric battery in a hollow handle 24 which is connected to the body of the can 2 as by brackets 25 and through which the grounded pole of the battery completes a circuit with the grounded terminal of the lamp when the contact closer is in engagement with the pole 23 of the battery. The battery is adapted to be inserted upwardly into the bottom end of the hollow handle 24 and removably secured therein by means of a cup 26 having a bayonet lock 27 with the sleeve 24. Preferably the battery is pushed upwardly in the handle 24 by means of a spring shown in dotted lines at 28 fastened to the bottom of the cup 26. In this form of the invention if it is desired to use the device for oiling purposes during day

time or in places where there is sufficient light, the circuit closing arm 21 may be turned about its pivot or hinge 20 so as to be carried out of engaging position with the battery terminal or pole 23 and therefore when the valve lever 10 is manipulated the lamp is not energized. But for use of the instrument in places where there is insufficient light, the terminal arm 21 is thrown to position to be pressed down by the lever 10 and secure the contact of the terminal 22 with the pole 23.

In the form of the invention shown in Fig. 2 the construction is somewhat similar to that shown in Fig. 1 except that the electrical attachment to the nozzle may be readily applied or removed by virtue of its being provided with a plurality of sleeves 30 adapted to fit the nozzle 3 of the oil can. These sleeves are adapted to be locked in position by a bayonet slot and pin 31 or other form of device as preferred. In this form of the invention the duct or tube 19 in which the terminal wire from the lamp is inclosed is attached to the sleeves 30 so that the sleeves and the duct may be removed bodily if desired from the can.

In Fig. 1 the can may be provided with a filling aperture and cap at the bottom thereof as indicated at $2^a$ or the can may be filled in some cases through a filling tube $2^b$ having a cap at the upper part of the can, as in Fig. 2.

By providing the circuit closing arm 21 it is possible to close the circuit by pressing on the arm independently of the operation of the valve lever 10, as for instance would be desirable in the event it would be necessary to make examinations of concealed parts or surfaces where there was insufficient light and where it would not be desired to supply oil.

Preferably, the connection of the valve to the lever is such that the latter may be operated sufficiently to first close the electric circuit before the valve is opened to permit the discharge of oil from the spout.

What is claimed is:

1. The combination with an oil can having a valved spout and means for operating the valve; of an electric lamp located at the discharge end of the spout and an electric circuit for the lamp controlled by the valve operating means, and means for rendering the circuit closing device inoperative by the valve actuating means.

2. The combination with an oil can having a spout, a valve therein, and an exterior manual control means for the valve; of an electric lamp at the discharge end of the valve, a circuit closer operative by the manual control means, and electric connections between the lamp and the switch.

3. The combination with an oil can having a spout, a valve therein, and an exterior manual control means for the valve; of an electric lamp at the discharge end of the valve, a circuit closer operative by the manual control means, and electric connections between the lamp and the switch, the said means first operating to close the circuit and then upon further movement to open the valve.

4. The combination with an engineer's oil can having a spout, and means including a valve for controlling the issue of oil from the spout; of an electric lamp mounted adjacent the end of the spout, a battery grounded to the can in common with the lamp and a resilient duct or guard inclosing a conductor from the other terminal of the lamp, said duct being disposed with relation to the valve lever to be operated thereby when the valve is open and complete a circuit with the battery.

5. The combination with an engineer's oil can having a spout, and means including a valve for controlling the issue of oil from the spout; of an electric lamp mounted adjacent the end of the spout, a battery grounded to the can in common with the lamp and a resilient duct or guard inclosing a conductor from the other terminal of the lamp, said duct being disposed with relation to the valve lever to be operated thereby when the valve is open and complete a circuit with the battery, said duct having a terminal movably connected thereto to engage the battery and which is adapted to be moved to a position to prevent engagement with the battery when the duct is engaged by the valve operating means.

6. An engineer's oil can comprising a containing part and a discharge spout attached thereto; a hollow handle structure connected to one side of the containing part; a battery removably mounted in the hollow handle; an electric light lamp mounted at the discharge end of the spout and having one of its terminals grounded thereto; a valve in the spout and a lever exterior to the can for operating the valve, and a conductor having a terminal at one end engageable with the pole of a battery inserted in the hollow handle, and means engageable by the valve lever to complete the circuit between the lamp conductor and the battery pole.

7. An engineer's oil can comprising a containing part and a discharge spout attached thereto; a hollow handle structure connected to one side of the containing part; a battery removably mounted in the hollow handle; an electric light lamp mounted at the discharge end of the spout and having one of its terminals grounded thereto; a valve in the spout and a lever exterior to the can for operating the valve, and a conductor having a terminal at one end engageable with the pole of a battery inserted in the hollow handle, and means engageable by the valve lever to

complete the circuit between the lamp conductor and the battery pole, said means including an element movably connected to the can and carrying the terminal whereby the latter may be rendered inoperative with respect to the lever.

8. The combination with an oil can having a valved spout and means for operating the valve; of an electric lamp located at the discharge end of the spout and an electric circuit for the lamp controlled by the valve operating means.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM G. BATEMAN.