Dec. 10, 1929. F. J. STROWBRIDGE 1,739,266

CONTAINER

Filed Jan. 10, 1928

Fig. 1,

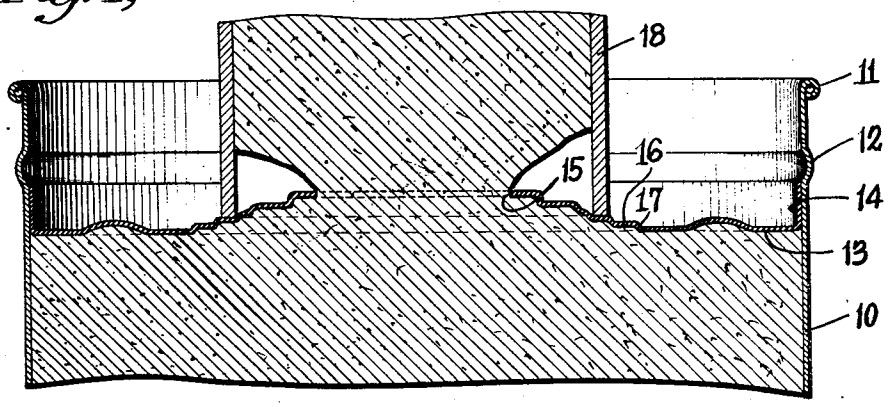
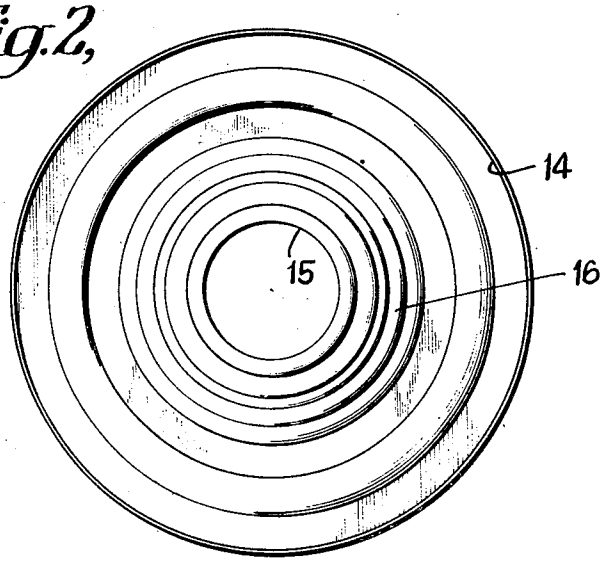


Fig. 2,



Inventor
Frederick J Strowbridge
By his Attorney
R. J. Dearborn

Patented Dec. 10, 1929 1,739,266

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FREDERICK J. STROWBRIDGE, OF PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR TO THE TEXAS COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE

CONTAINER

Application filed January 10, 1928. Serial No. 245,662.

This invention relates to containers and particularly to lubricant containers for use in connection with lubricating compressors or guns.

Automobiles and machines of various kinds are to-day quite generally lubricated by some type of pressure system wherein a compressor or grease gun is used for forcing the lubricant through suitable fittings on the car or machine into the bearings. Some of the compressors are of large capacity and are operated by means of a suitable pressure fluid such as air, but a very large proportion of the compressors are of sufficiently small size to be carried in an automobile and, in fact, are in most instances provided as standard equipment with new cars. These small compressors or guns are manually operated and hold a relatively small amount of grease. The automobile owner who does his own greasing generally purchases grease in small cans and fills his compressor therefrom as occasion may require. The filling of the compressor is frequently a mussy and wasteful task.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a lubricant container or can which may be used to fill a compressor by transferring the lubricant directly to the compressor without exposure to dirt and without waste.

More specifically, an object of the invention is to provide an improved type of lubricant container having as an integral part a circular disk or plunger which is formed with a central hole or opening and a plurality of concentrically arranged steps severally adapted to engage the open end of compressors of various sizes so as to center the compressor over the opening in the disk and prevent slipping of the compressor during the filling operation.

Further objects will appear as the description progresses, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which,

Fig. 1 is a view in vertical section through the upper portion of a lubricant container and an end of a compressor.

Fig. 2 is a plan view, slightly reduced in size, of the disk or plunger shown in section in Fig. 1.

In the example of the invention thus illustrated 10 designates the side wall of a can or container which may be made of tin or of any other suitable sheet metal. The upper end of the side wall 10 is turned outwardly to form a bead 11 and to leave the inner surface of the wall smooth and unobstructed. In close proximity to the bead 11, but spaced slightly therefrom, another outwardly projecting annular bead 12 is formed, and an ordinary removable slip cover (not shown) is adapted to fit on beads 11 and 12 to close the open end of the can.

A follower or plunger consisting of a disk 13 is adapted to form a working fit within the can. The disk is formed with an upstanding peripheral flange 14 and a centrally disposed hole or opening 15, the flange 14 being provided to prevent the disk from tipping when pressure is applied to it.

Between the flange 14 and the hole 15 the disk is formed with a plurality of concentrically disposed spaced annular steps 16, so arranged that the step adjacent the hole 15 is the highest part of the disk. The steps are separated from one another by inclined shoulders 17.

The container is intended to be filled at the factory with lubricating grease, after which the disk 13 is placed on top of the body of grease. During transportation and when not in use the removable cover, heretofore referred to, but not shown, is placed over the open end of the can. When ready to use, the cover is slipped off and the head is removed from the end of the grease gun or compressor 18 to be filled. The open end of the grease gun 18 is then placed over the opening in the disk with the end of the gun resting on some one of the plurality of steps 16, depending upon the diameter of the gun being filled. Thus positioned, the gun is pressed down firmly and the disk or plunger descends, with the result that the grease in the container is forced out through the opening 15 and into the cylinder of the gun until it is completely filled and ready for use.

It will be seen that when the end of the

gun rests on any one of the various steps it is properly centered over the opening 15 and is prevented from slipping out of position by reason of contact with one of the inclined shoulders 17 which will engage the inner peripheral edge of the open end of the gun.

A can of improved form and construction has been illustrated and described for the purpose of showing a way in which this invention may be practiced, but the inventive thought upon which this application is based is broader than the illustrative embodiment thereof and no limitations are intended other than those imposed by the appended claim.

What I claim is:

A lubricant can adapted for dispensing grease to grease guns comprising a can body, a plunger arranged to have a working fit within the can and formed with a centrally disposed opening and a plurality of annular steps disposed between the opening and the edge of the plunger adapted to thereby cooperate with guns of various diameters for the discharge of grease from the can to the gun.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of December, 1927.

FREDERICK J. STROWBRIDGE.