No. 681,272. Patented Aug. 27, 1901.

C. E. SIDES.

OIL CAN.

(Application filed Apr. 29, 1901.)

(No Model.)

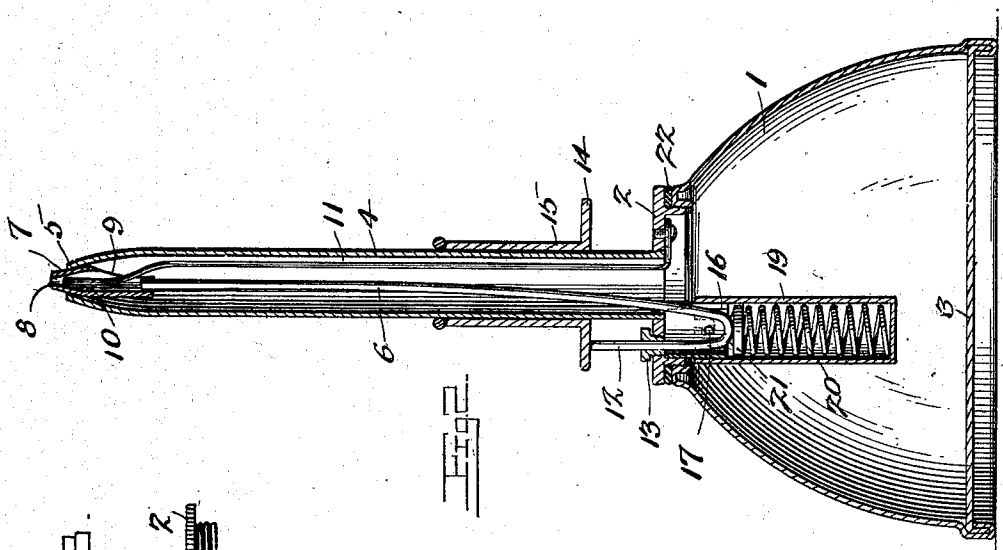


Fig. 2.

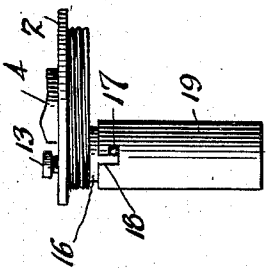


Fig. 3.

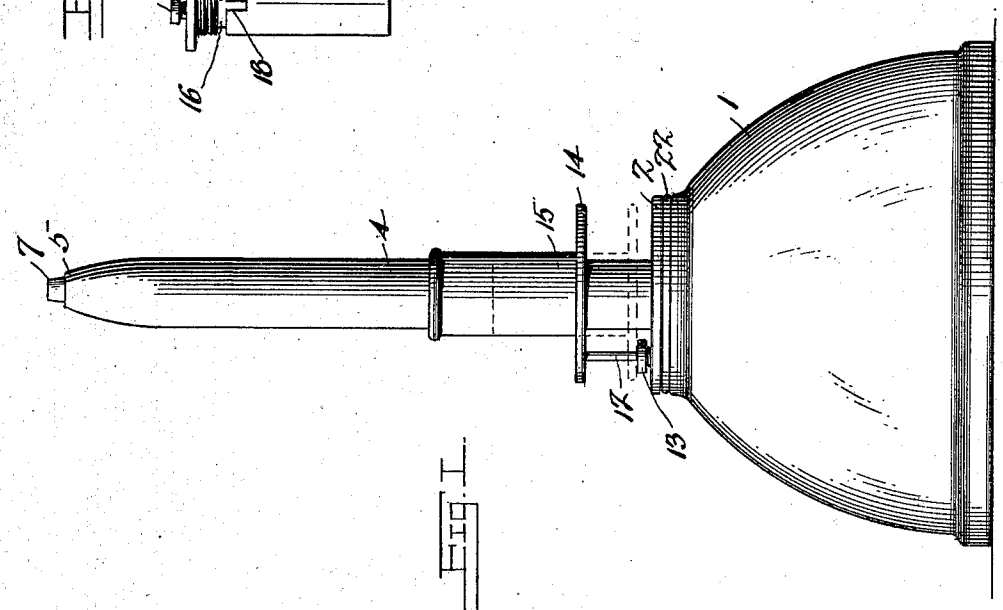


Fig. 1.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES EUGENE SIDES, OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 681,272, dated August 27, 1901.

Application filed April 29, 1901. Serial No. 57,979. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EUGENE SIDES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norfolk, in the county of Norfolk and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Oil-Can, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to oil-cans for lubricating journals, bearings, and the like; and the object of the same is to provide a simple and effective device of this class having conveniently-operating means for controlling the flow of oil therefrom to obtain a very thin stream or a heavy one or streams of varying quantity intermediate the minimum and maximum flows, the several parts being strong and durable, easily assembled and detached, and comparatively inexpensive in the cost of manufacture.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an oil-can embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail elevation of a part of the improved device.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates a can-body or oil-receptacle reduced toward its upper open end, which receives a removable cap 2 for convenience in filling the same, the said body having a resilient bottom 3, which is operated by pressure to expel the oil from the body, as will be readily understood, the said bottom returning to normal position after the pressure is released therefrom. Rising centrally from the cap 2 is an elongated spout or nozzle 4 of cylindrical form and reduced at its upper open end 5 to form the maximum outflow means for the can, and extending upwardly through the spout or nozzle is a rod 6, having its upper end secured to the lower extremity of an auxiliary spout or nozzle 7, which is normally projected through the upper open end of the spout or nozzle 4 and adjustable vertically in relation to the latter to vary the flow of oil from the device. The spout or nozzle 7 has a reduced outlet end 8 and has an inlet-opening 9 at the lower portion of its side, the reduced outlet of the spout or nozzle 7 being kept clear and prevented from clogging by means of the upper bent end 10 of a stationary wire 11, located therein, the said wire extending downwardly through the spout or nozzle 4 and secured at its lower end to the cap 2. The lower extremity of the rod 6 is bent into U-shaped form, and the free vertical member 12 is projected upwardly through a stuffing-plug 13 in the cap 2 and secured to a horizontal pressure-flange 14 at the lower end of a sleeve 15, slidingly mounted on the spout or nozzle 4. The lower bent portion of the rod 6 projects into a tubular neck 16, depending from the cap 2, and has opposite diametrically-disposed pins or projections 17 for engagement with bayonet-slots 18, formed at diametrically opposite portions of the upper end of a cushion holding-cylinder 19, containing a spring 20, having its upper end or extremity in contact with a pressure disk or head 21, secured to the lower bend of the rod 6, whereby the latter and the auxiliary spout or nozzle held thereby will always be pushed up into normal position, and the downward movement of the said rod will be against the resistance of the spring 20. Between the cap 2 and the upper reduced end of the can-body a rubber or other gasket 22 will be interposed for obvious reasons.

In using the improved can the body 1 is held in the hand, with the thumb pressing against the bottom 3 and the fingers around the spout or nozzle 4 in engagement with the sleeve 15, the flange 14 serving as a bearing for the fingers. If it is desired to have the minimum flow of oil to pass from the spout 4, the parts are permitted to remain in normal position, and the oil will then run through the auxiliary spout 7 in a fine stream. By varying the drawing pressure on the sleeve 15 and flange 14 the rod 6 will be pulled back against the resistance of the spring 20, and the flow of oil through the reduced end of the spout 4 can be regulated as desired, and if the rod be pulled back its full extent the auxiliary spout 7 will entirely clear the said reduced end of the spout 4, and the maximum outflow of the oil therethrough will result.

The several parts can be detached at will for adjustment or repair and afterward readily assembled, and in view of the small num-

ber of parts used a strong and durable device will result and one wherein the parts are not liable to become loose and thus withstand hard usage.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In an oil-can of the class set forth, the combination of a body having a spout with an upper reduced end to provide the maximum outflow means, a short auxiliary nozzle normally projected through said outflow end of the spout and adjustable longitudinally of the latter, and a spring-actuated rod extending downwardly through spout and secured at its upper end to said auxiliary nozzle.

2. In an oil-can of the class set forth, the combination of a body having a spout with an open outflow end, a spring-actuated auxiliary nozzle movably mounted in the said outflow end of the spout, and a stationary wire having a free end located in the said auxiliary nozzle to clear the same and prevent clogging thereof.

3. In an oil-can of the class set forth, the combination of a body having a spout, a spring-actuated rod extending upwardly through the spout and having a lower portion thereof projecting upwardly through the body and exteriorly exposed, an auxiliary nozzle secured on the upper end of the said rod and normally located in the outflow end of the spout, and exteriorly-located sliding means on the spout engaging the exteriorly-exposed portion of the rod.

4. In an oil-can of the class set forth, the combination of a body having a spout, a spring-actuated rod extending upwardly through the spout and having a lower portion thereof exteriorly exposed, slidable means on the spout for engaging said exteriorly-exposed portion of the rod, an auxiliary nozzle on the upper end of the rod and normally located in the outflow end of the spout, and a stationary wire having a free end located in said nozzle to prevent clogging of the latter.

5. In an oil-can of the class set forth, the combination of a body having a spout, a cylinder having a spring therein, a rod extending upwardly through the spout, the lower portion of the rod being located in the cylinder and provided with a pressure-head bearing on the said spring, an auxiliary nozzle secured on the upper end of the rod and normally located in the outflow end of the spout, and exteriorly-located means on the spout for operating the rod.

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

CHARLES EUGENE SIDES.

Witnesses:
W. R. FENTRUS,
W. K. FENTRUS.