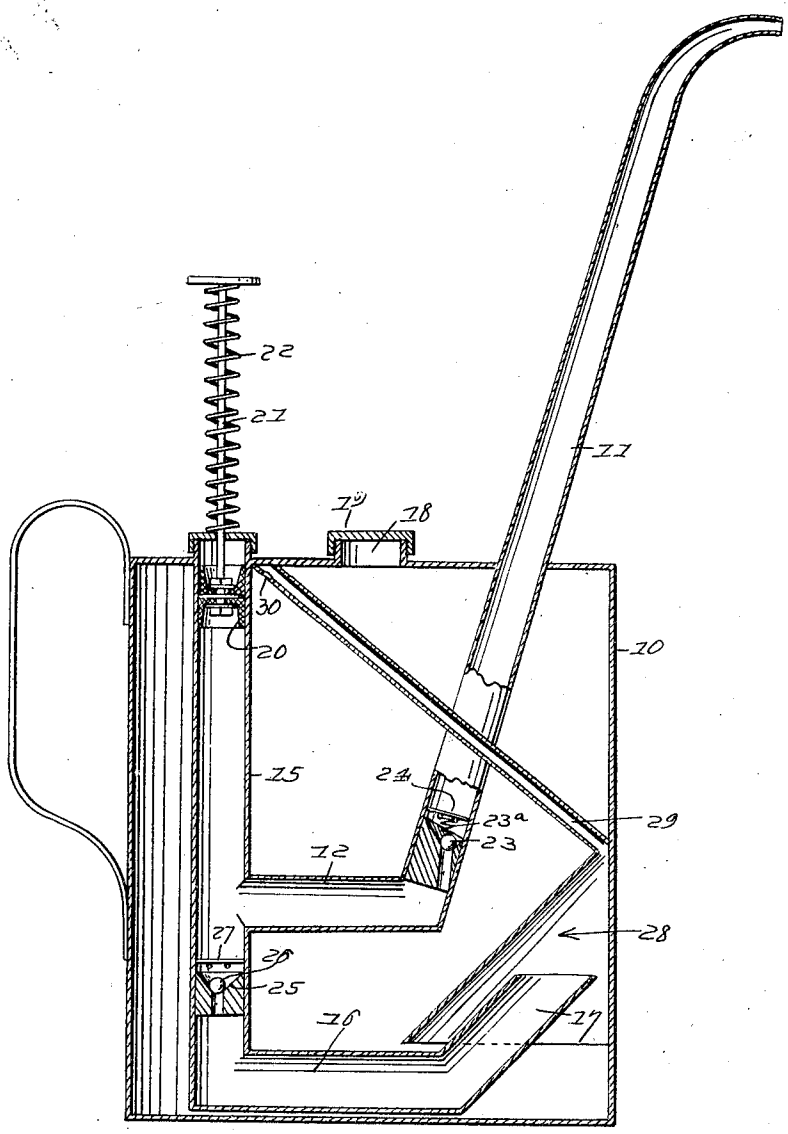
June 17, 1924. 1,498,100

E. L. HOYLE ET AL

OIL CAN

Filed July 18, 1922



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARL L. HOYLE AND FRED D. KIES, OF HURLEY, SOUTH DAKOTA.

OIL CAN.

Application filed July 18, 1922. Serial No. 575,850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that EARL L. HOYLE and FRED D. KIES, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Hurley, in the county of Turner and State of South Dakota, have invented new and useful Improvements in Oil Cans, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide an oil can of the forcible feed or discharge type wherein the efficient operation of the discharge pump is not dependent upon a normal or upright position of the can but wherein the pump is adapted to function with the can either in a tilted or inverted position; and with this object in view the invention consists in a construction and combination of parts of which a preferred embodiment is shown in the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

The figure represents a vertical sectional view of an oil can constructed in accordance with the invention.

The can 10 which may be of any suitable or preferred shape and dimensions adapted for the purpose for which it is designed is provided with a spout 11 preferably elongated to correspond with those ordinarily used by engineers, and at its inner end the spout communicates by means of an elbow 12 with a pump cylinder 15 disposed longitudinally of the can or in a position substantially perpendicular to the top and bottom thereof and extending substantially from the former to the latter with its lower end fitted with a transverse inlet arm 16 terminating in an upturned receiving nozzle 17. The can is provided with the usual filling opening 18 having a removable cap or closure 19 and fitted in the pump cylinder is a piston 20 having an operating rod 21 upon which is coiled a spring 22 serving to yieldingly hold the piston or plunger in an elevated position or in the position at the limit of the outward or suction stroke.

The spout is fitted at its inner end preferably adjacent to the plane of the elbow 12 with an inwardly seating ball valve 23 held against displacement to any material distance from its seat by a guard 24, and the pump cylinder is provided below the point of communication of the elbow with the cylinder or between said spout elbow and the inlet elbow 16 with a ported seat 25 for a ball valve 26 held against displacement by a guard 27.

The inlet terminal or nozzle 17 of the pump cylinder is arranged within a conical chamber 28 to constitute a hood over said nozzle which is adapted for the reception of oil from the body of the can when the latter is tilted forwardly or inverted, to the end that the extremity of the nozzle may in the tilted or inverted position remain submerged in the oil or liquid contents of the can and therefore subject to the flow of oil under the influence of the pumping mechanism, to the end that regardless of the position of the can oil may be inducted through the elbow 16 and passed the inlet valve 26 into the piston chamber of the cylinder 15 for subsequent expulsion by an inward movement of the piston to force the outlet valve 23 from its seat and thereby permit outflow through the spout.

Extending from the apex of the conical concentrating chamber 28 in which the inlet nozzle 17 is located, as above indicated, there is a vent tube 29 which is provided with an outlet 30 near the top of the can. This tube permits the escape of air from the chamber 28 when the can is tilted to cause the oil to flow thereinto and prevent the formation of an air pocket.

In order that the ball valve 23 may be prevented from dropping from its seat when the can is inverted, an expansion spring 23^a is interposed between the ball and a guard 24. This spring also prevents the pump from drawing oil back from the spout through the valve 23, as would be the case were the spring not present.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new and useful is:—

1. An oil can having an outlet spout, a pumping mechanism having its cylinder in communication with the inner end of said spout and provided with an inlet elbow extended in substantially parallel relation with the can bottom and terminating in an upwardly deflected inlet nozzle, inlet and outlet valves located respectively in the pump cylinder and the spout, and a hood overhanging the said inlet nozzle and forming a chamber at the front or nozzle side of the can into which said nozzle upwardly projects, a vent tube being extended from the upper end of said chamber to a point near the top of the can.

2. An oil can having an outlet spout, a pumping mechanism having its cylinder in communication with the inner end of said

spout and provided with an inlet elbow extended in substantially parallel relation with the can bottom and terminating in an upwardly deflected inlet nozzle, inlet and outlet valves located respectively in the pump cylinder and the spout, a hood overhanging the said inlet nozzle and forming a chamber at the front or nozzle side of the can, said nozzle projecting upwardly into said chamber, and a vent tube extending diagonally of the can and communicating at one end with the upper end of said chamber, said vent tube terminating at the top of the can adjacent said pump cylinder.

In testimony whereof they affix their signatures.

EARL L. HOYLE.
FRED D. KIES.