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OIL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1920. RENEWED AUG. 11, 1921.

1,401,180. Patented Dec. 27, 1921.

FIG. 1.

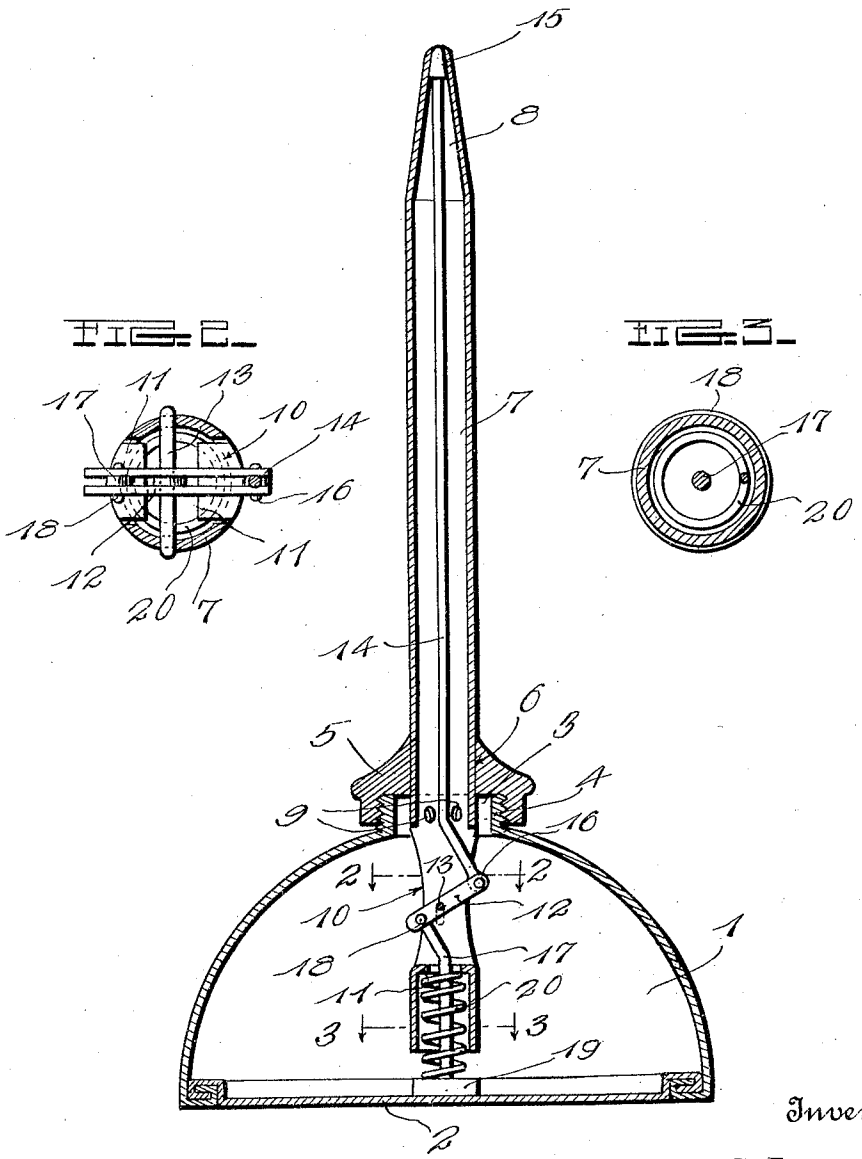


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

Witness

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OIL-CAN.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT R. NELSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sheridan, in the county of Sheridan and State of Wyoming, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans; and I do 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 oil cans or oilers, and has for its principal object, the provision of a valve arranged in the spout and operated by pressing upon the bottom of the can so as to prevent the discharge of oil from the spout in case the can is accidentally upset, and to control the oil discharge.

Another object of the invention is to generally improve upon devices of this class by the provision of an extremly simple, strong, durable and inexpensive construction, one which will be efficient and reliable in operation, and well adapted for the purpose for which it is designed.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of the novel details of construction and the combination and arrangement of parts as are hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings in which similar reference characters designate like parts throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is a central vertical sectional view through an oil can constructed in accordance with this invention.

Figs. 2 and 3 are transverse sectional views of portions of the can taken substantially on the lines 2—2 and 3—3 respectively of Fig. 1.

The preferred form of the invention consists of a container 1 which may be of any suitable shape or configuration, and which has a resilient bottom 2 capable of being depressed, and an opening 3 at its upper end formed by an annular flange 4, the exterior surface of which is screw-threaded. Disposed upon the exteriorly threaded flange 4 is a screw cap 5 having a central aperture 6 therein.

Extending through the aperture 6 in the cap 5 and secured to the latter in any suitable manner, preferably by soldering, is a spout 7. The spout 7 may be of any desired length and shape, but for the purpose of illustration it is shown as being of straight tubular form having its upper end 8 contracted to form a valve seat at its discharge. The lower end of the spout 7 extends into the interior of the receptacle 1 and terminates a short distance from the bottom 2 of the receptacle. Formed in the spout 7 adjacent the lower side of the cap 5 are apertures 9, and below these are diametrically opposite openings 10 which are substantially oval shaped and have their long axes extending longitudinally with respect to the spout 7. As clearly shown in the drawings portions of the material which are cut away to form the openings 10 are bent inwardly to form lugs 11.

Extending in a general transverse direction with respect to the spout 7 through the aforesaid openings 10 and pivotally mounted between its ends to said spout is a lever 12. Various means for pivotally mounting the lever 12 to the spout 7 may be employed. This means preferably consists of a removable pin 13, the ends of which are bent downwardly after passing through the opposite walls of the spout. Whenever the pin is to be removed a screw-driver, knife or other suitable tool may be employed to bend one of the ends of the pin into longitudinal alinement with the main portion thereof.

The numeral 14 designates a stem which is disposed longitudinally in the spout 7 above the lever 12 and has its upper end shaped as at 15 to snugly fit in the valve seat at the upper end of the spout so as to form a valve. The lower end of the stem 14 is bent slightly angularly and is pivotally connected, as by a pin 16, to one end of the lever 12.

Disposed longitudinally in the lower end of the spout 7 below the lever 12 is a rod 17. The upper end of this rod 17 is bent slightly angularly and is pivotally connected as by a pin 18 to the other end of the lever 12. The lower end of the rod 17 has formed thereon a suitable head 19. Surrounding the rod 17 and disposed partly within the lower end of the spout 7, and confined between the inturned lugs 11 of the latter and the head 19 is a coiled spring 20, the pressure of which normally maintains the head 19 in engagement with the bottom 2 of the receptacle 1 and the upper valve-shaped end 15 of the stem 14 tightly seated in the valve seat 8 of the spout 7 so as to maintain the discharge of the spout closed.

Under normal conditions, that is, when no extraneous pressure is applied to the bot-

tom 2 of the container 1, the discharge of the spout 7 will be closed, and in case the can is accidentally upset, none of the contents of the can will issue out of the discharge. However, when it is desired to discharge oil from the can, it is either wholly or partially inverted in the usual manner, and the bottom 2 is depressed. In doing so, the rod 17 will be shifted slightly longitudinally, the lever 12 rocked and the stem 14 shifted slightly longitudinally so as to withdraw the valve shaped end 15 thereof from the valve seat 8. Under these circumstances, the contents of the can is allowed to pass into the spout 7 through the apertures 9 and openings 10 and will flow around the valve shaped end 15 of the stem 14 and pass out of the discharge of the spout.

In case the working parts of the device become clogged and cleaning is necessary, the cap 5 may be removed by unscrewing it from the receptacle body, and the pin 13 moved in the manner above described, and the rod 17, lever 12 and stem 14 withdrawn entirely from the spout 7. All of the parts being disconnected may be easily cleaned.

By reason of the fact that the portion of the spout 7 which is disposed inside the receptacle 1 is provided with diametrically opposite openings, the lever 12 may be considerably longer than the diameter of the spout 7 so as to provide a comparatively wide opening of the valve and its ends may be disposed exteriorly of the spout.

The device above described is very simple, strong and durable in construction, and it is comparatively easy and cheap to manufacture. It may be applied not only to oil cans, the receptacle bodies of which are especially made for it, but it may be also applied to numerous types of cans now in use so long as the cap 5 is threaded to fit upon the upper end of the receptacle body.

While the construction and arrangement of parts herein shown and described are preferably to be employed, yet certain uses to which the device may be employed may demand modifications and it is therefore to be understood that modification may be permitted within the meaning of the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. A device of the class described comprising a container having a resilient bottom, a spout for said container provided with a valve seat in its discharge end and having its other end extending into the exterior of said container, the portion of said spout disposed inside said container having openings in its opposite sides, a lever extending transversely through said spout with its ends projecting through said openings, a stem extending longitudinally through said spout, one end of said stem being connected to one end of said lever, the other end of said stem being seated upon said valve seat, a rod extending longitudinally through the portion of said spout which is disposed inside said container and having one end connected to the other end of said lever, the other end of said rod bearing against the bottom of said container, and resilient means in conjunction with said rod and said spout for normally holding the last mentioned end of said rod in contact with the bottom of said container.

2. A device of the class described comprising a container having a resilient bottom, a spout for said container provided with a valve seat in its discharge end and having its other end extending into the exterior of said container, the portion of said spout disposed inside said container having openings in its opposite sides, a lever extending transversely through said spout with its ends projecting through said openings, a stem extending longitudinally through said spout, one end of said stem being connected to one end of said lever, the other end of said stem being seated upon said valve seat, a rod extending longitudinally through the portion of said spout which is disposed inside said container and having one end connected to the other end of said lever, the other end of said rod bearing against the bottom of said container, lugs extending inwardly from the portion of said spout which is disposed inside said container, and a coiled spring surrounding said rod and confined between said lugs and the last mentioned end of said rod to normally hold the latter in contact with the bottom of said container.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

ALBERT R. NELSON.