

(No Model.)

E. E. MILLER.

OIL CAN.

No. 344,975.

Patented July 6, 1886.

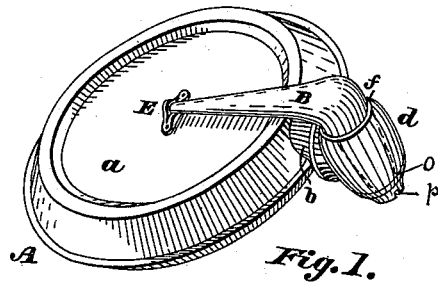


Fig. 1.

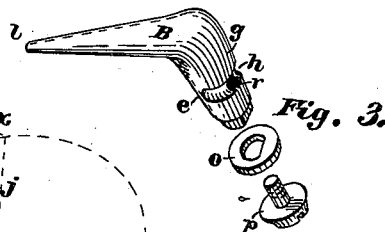


Fig. 3.

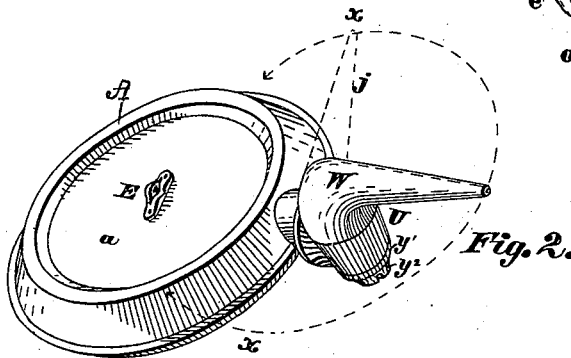


Fig. 2.



Fig. 6.

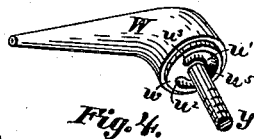


Fig. 4.

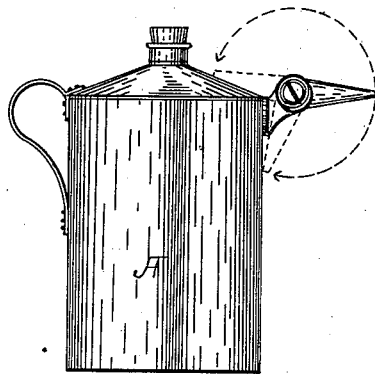


Fig. 7.

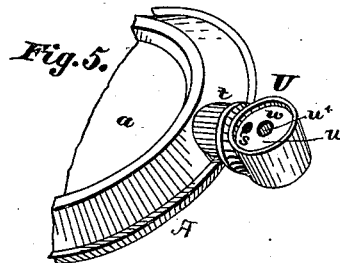


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR E. MILLER, OF CANTON, OHIO.

## OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,975, dated July 6, 1886.

Application filed January 11, 1886. Serial No. 188,216. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDGAR E. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Canton, county of Stark, State of Ohio, have  
5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

10 My invention relates to improvements in oil-cans, and particularly relates to that class of oil-cans adapted to carry about the person in a pocket or game-bag or other suitable receptacle; and it consists in providing a nose-  
15 piece or spout that may be revolved in its connection with the can, and through which oil may be discharged at different points in the circle described in its revolution, excepting the inner quarter of said circle, and that may  
20 be turned back to a point of rest by the side of the can, and thereby reduce the space occupied by the can, and means for securing the nose in a position of rest and preventing oil from dripping from the nose when so turned  
25 back and secured.

My invention also relates to the details and combination of parts as described and set forth in the claims.

In Figure 1, letter A represents the oil-can,  
30 which may be made of hard rubber or any suitable light metal, stamped into any of the well-known and approved flat oval forms, having spring or elastic sides *a*, or having a coiled-wire spring placed in the can between the  
35 sides, to force them apart after being pressed together to eject oil, or may be of any of the usual forms of oil-cans, as shown in Fig. 7. The neck *b* of the can terminates in a head, *d*, which forms a gland, *f*, for the tapering turn-  
40 plug *g*. Through the neck *b* there is an open aperture extending from the inside of the can to the inside of the gland *f*. The spout B is bent to a line at a right angle with a line drawn longitudinally through the center of the  
45 turn-plug and tapers down to a small point or nose. On the turn-plug is formed a groove, as shown by letter *h*, Fig. 3. This groove extends over about three-fourths of the circumference of the turn-plug, and is in such posi-  
50 tion as to correspond with the aperture in the

neck *b* when the plug is placed in the gland in which it may be revolved, that part, *e*, of the face of the plug which is under the spout passing over the aperture before mentioned. When the spout is turned back on the side of  
55 the can, communication is cut off between the can and the spout, and no oil can pass from the can into the spout; but when turned to a point shown by the dotted lines *j*, Fig. 2, the groove *h* will be brought over the aperture in  
60 the neck *b*, and oil may pass out of the can and through the spout, and at any desired point or angle to the neck of the can in the circle from *x* to *x*, (see Fig. 2,) the oil flowing  
65 through the neck of the can into the groove *h* and out through aperture *r* into the spout B; but when the spout is turned back on the side of the can, as shown in Fig. 1, the face *e* of the  
70 plug *g* will rest against the wall of the gland *f* and over the aperture in the neck *b*, shutting off the flow of oil from the can. To secure the spout in this folded position, a rest, E, Fig. 6, is provided, which is formed substantially as  
75 shown, having on its front side an offset and inclines, *i i*, from the ends upward and inward, and a center depression, *k*, in which the nose  
or free end *l* of the spout may rest, and an upward projection, *m*, having on its front face an  
inlay, *n*, of rubber or other plastic material, which rests against the nose of the spout, closing  
80 it, so as to prevent oil that may be in the spout when turned to that position from escaping. This rest E may be so attached to the can that the flexibility of the can will hold the rubber  
85 stopper *n* tight against the nose of the spout. After the spout is placed in position the washer *o* may be placed over the end of the turn-plug and the screw *p* turned in, the flange resting on the rim of the gland, and by this means  
90 the turn-plug kept tight in the gland.

The can A shown in Fig. 2 is the same as that shown in Fig. 1, and hereinbefore described, except in the construction of the head U and the adaptation of the spout W thereto. In this case there is formed in the head U a  
95 valve-seat, *u*, as shown in Fig. 5. From this valve-seat there extends an open way, *s*, through the neck *t* to the can. The spout W, Fig. 4, is provided with a valve, *w*, in the face of which there is a groove, *u'*, circling around in the  
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face of the valve from  $u^2$  to  $u^3$ , and a perforation,  $w^5$ , extending from the groove into and out through the spout W. The stem  $y$  is passed through the center perforation,  $u^4$ , in the head U, and the parts are secured in their proper working relations by the washer  $y'$  and nut  $y^2$ , and when so secured the valve  $w$ , with the spout W, may be rotated on the valve-seat  $u$ , and when the spout is turned back over the side or top of the can the solid face of the valve  $w$  will rest over the aperture  $s$ , cutting off the flow of oil from the can; but when it is turned as shown by the dotted lines  $j$ , Fig. 2, bringing the groove  $u'$  over the aperture  $s$ , oil may pass from the can into the groove, thence through aperture  $u^5$ , and out through the spout W at any point desired in the circle from  $x$  to  $x$ . The nose of the spout is held in position when folded or turned back over the side of the can by the device shown by Fig. 6, and hereinbefore described. When used on the ordinary can, as shown in Fig. 7, the spout may be folded and secured either to the side or top of the can, and when so constructed and arranged produces an article of manufacture of great value.

Having thus fully described the nature and object of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of an oil-can having a head secured thereto, the latter provided with an aperture or passage for the oil, a movable spout secured to said head, and having a groove adapted to register with the oil-aperture in the head, and an aperture connecting the groove with the interior of the spout, and devices for securing the spout to the head.

2. As an article of manufacture, an oil-can having a head, U, provided with a valve-seat,  $u$ , having an aperture,  $s$ , for the oil to pass through, a center perforation,  $u^4$ , spout W, having a center pin,  $v$ , adapted to the perforation  $u^4$ , in which it may be rotated, and a valve,  $w$ , adapted to cover and close aperture  $s$ , a groove,  $u'$ , in the face of the valve, and an aperture,  $u^5$ , extending from the groove  $u'$  into the spout, these parts operating jointly for the purpose of opening and closing a passage-way from the inside of the can out through the spout, and for changing the direction of the same, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with an oil-can having a movable spout, of a stop adapted when the spout is turned to an inoperative position to engage the same and close the end thereof, for the purpose of preventing any oil that may be in the spout from escaping, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with an oil-can having a movable spout, of the stop having inclines  $i$  and upward projection,  $m$ , the latter adapted to close the end of the spout when the latter is turned to an inoperative position, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of January, A. D. 1886.

EDGAR E. MILLER.

Witnesses:

W. K. MILLER,  
CHAS. R. MILLER.