

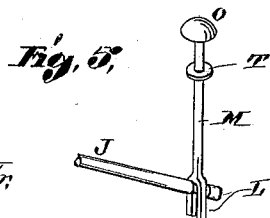
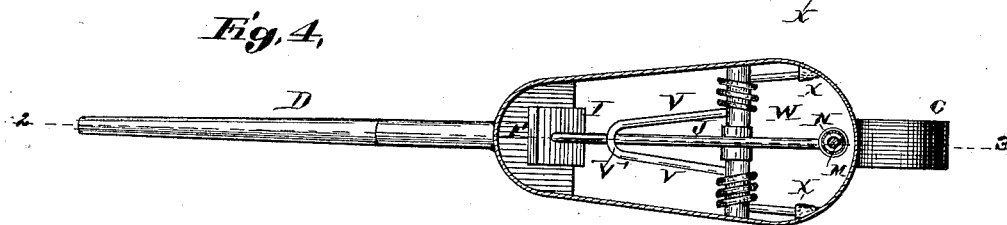
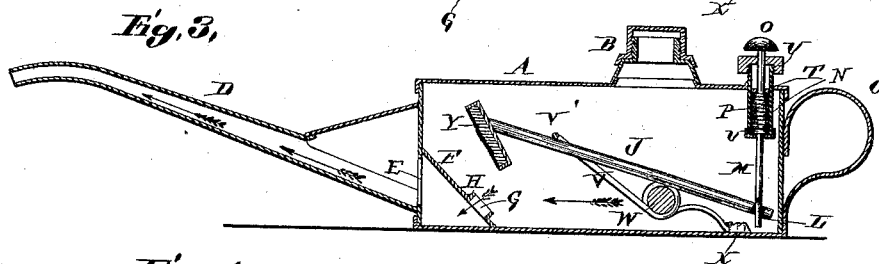
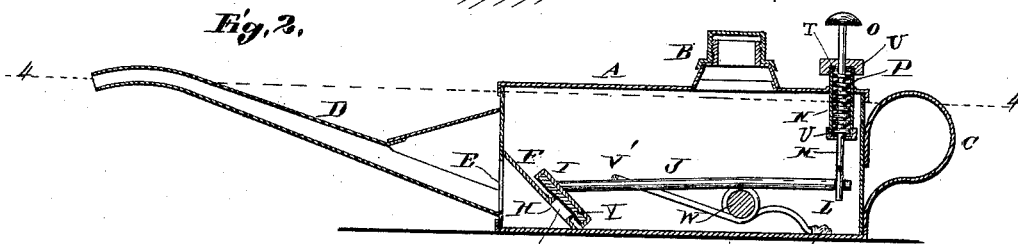
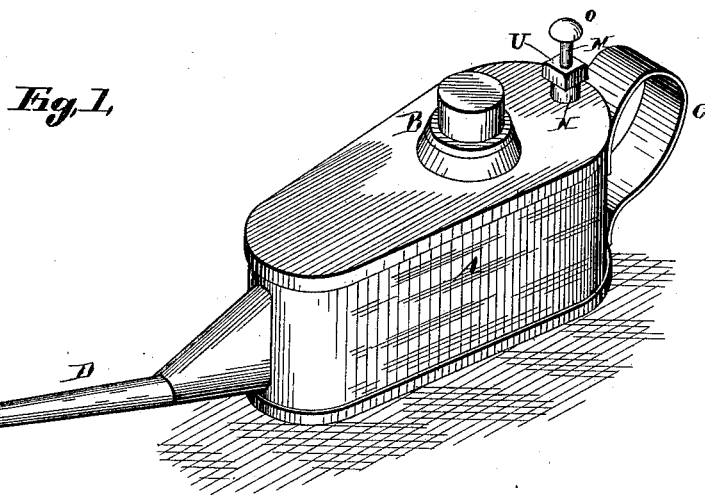
(No Model.)

J. RAU.

OIL CAN.

No. 383,370.

Patented May 22, 1888.



Witnesses,

G. M. Hinchman Jr.

H. S. Knight.

Inventor,

J. RAU.

By his Attorneys

Knight Bros.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RAU, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,370, dated May 22, 1888.

Application filed August 25, 1886. Serial No. 211,843. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN RAU, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain 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, forming part of this specification, and in which—

10 Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved can. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section taken on line 2 3, Fig. 4, showing the valve closed. Fig. 3 is a section taken on the same line, showing the valve open. Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an end view of the valve-stem and an elevation of the push-stem for operating the valve.

15 My invention relates to an improvement in oil-cans; and my invention consists in features of novelty hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the body of the can, provided with a filling-cap, B, a handle, C, and a spout, D.

25 E is the opening through which the oil passes from the body of the can to the spout, and back of this opening is located a diaphragm, F, with an opening or perforation, G, through which the oil passes, and surrounding this opening is an upturned flange, H, forming the seat of a valve, I, which is secured to one end of a stem, J, the other end of which is straddled by the bifurcated lower end, L, of the push-stem M, that extends up through a sleeve, N, and protrudes from the top of the can, where it is provided with a pressing-cap, O.

30 A spring, P, surrounds the stem M within the sleeve N, and acts to lift the stem when the pressure is removed, the spring bearing between the bottom of the sleeve and a collar or washer, T, on the stem. The opposite ends of the sleeve may be provided with screw-caps U, which, if desired, may be packed to prevent the escape of oil around the stem. When the stem is forced down from the position shown in Fig. 2 to that shown in Fig. 3, the valve I is lifted from the seat H, as shown in Fig. 2, and the oil can pass out, as indicated by the 50 arrows. Then when the pressure is removed

from the stem M a spring, V, bearing at V' against the valve-stem, closes the valve. The spring is coiled around a rod or bar, W, to which the valve-stem J is secured, and the back end of the spring is secured at X to the 55 bottom of the can.

The connection between the lower end of the stem M and the rear end of the valve-stem J is shown in Fig. 5, and is made by simply notching the valve-stem to receive the forks 60 of the stem M, allowing the stem M to move upon the valve-stem as the latter moves on a circle of which the rod or bar W is the center.

In using the can the nozzle is first placed 65 upon or near the part to be oiled, and then by pressing upon the stem M, as described, the oil will flow from the can; but the oil will not flow until the stem M is depressed, which opens the valve. Then as soon as the pressure is re- 70 moved from the stem the valve automatically closes under the influence of the spring V.

This can is particularly useful where parts of machinery have to be oiled that are difficult to get at, and which cannot be gotten at 75 without placing the can more or less in a vertical position with the mouth of the nozzle presented downward, for it will be understood that though the can be held with the nozzle directly down the oil cannot flow from the can 80 until the valve is open, and when a sufficient amount of oil has escaped from the can, the valve being closed before the can is attempted to be removed from its position, the flow of oil ceases, so that it is not wasted as the can is re- 85 moved from the part being oiled.

Another advantage of the can is, that the spout D may be kept filled with oil at all times, which of course is prevented from escaping by the atmospheric pressure on the outside. 90 The result is, that as soon as the valve is opened the flow of oil immediately commences from the nozzle, and the party using the can does not have to wait for the passage of the oil from the body of the can to the end 95 of the nozzle.

This improvement can be used on various forms of oil-cans, and is not confined to lubricating-oil, but can be used for coal-oil and other kinds. 100

The face of the valve I is preferably provided with some soft material, Y, which the oil will not affect.

I claim as my invention—

5 1. The combination of the body having a perforated valve-seat and a nozzle, the bar, the valve-stem fulcrumed on the bar and having a valve, a push-stem connected to the valve-stem having a collar, a sleeve surrounding the push-stem having inner and outer  
10 heads, and a spring located within the sleeve between the inner head and the collar, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the body having a  
15 nozzle and a perforated valve-seat, the bar, the valve-stem fulcrumed on the bar and having a valve, a spring surrounding the bar and bearing on the valve-stem, a push-stem connected to the valve-stem, and a sleeve sur-

rounding the push-stem, substantially as described.

3. In an oil-can, in combination with the valve and perforated seat, the valve controlling communication between the body and nozzle of the can, the stem secured to the valve-  
25 bar upon which said stem is fulcrumed, spring surrounding the bar and bearing upon the valve-stem, push-stem forked at its lower end to enter grooves in the valve-stem, sleeve  
30 through which the push-stem passes, spring surrounding the stem within the sleeve, and knob upon the upper end of the stem, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN RAU.

In presence of—

EDW. S. KNIGHT,  
J. WAHLE.