(No Model.)

E. T. SUMNER.

OIL CAN.

No. 434,211. Patented Aug. 12, 1890.

Fig. 1.

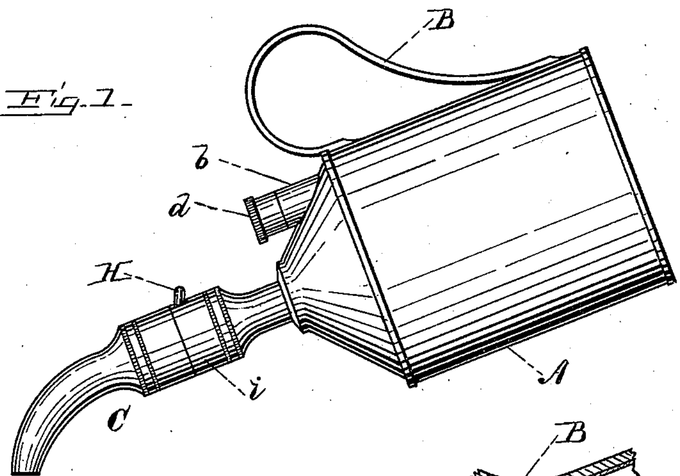


Fig. 2.

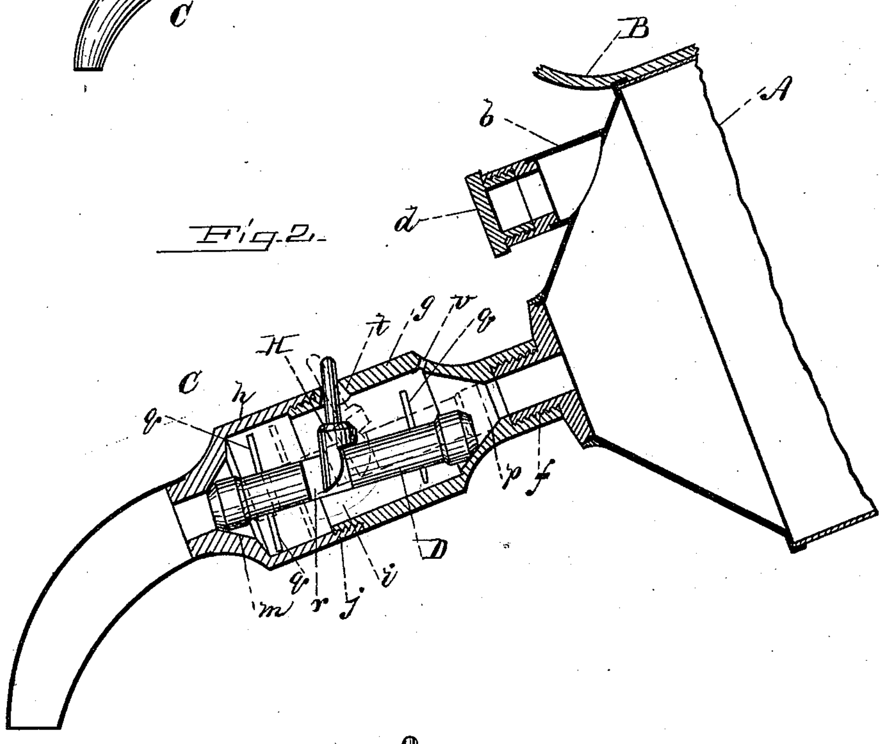
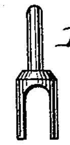


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
[signatures]

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EBEN T. SUMNER, OF CAMBRIDGE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE H. FRAZIER, OF CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 434,211, dated August 12, 1890.

Application filed June 11, 1890. Serial No. 355,055. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EBEN T. SUMNER, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved oil-can; Fig. 2, a vertical longitudinal section of the same, and Fig. 3 an elevation illustrating details of construction.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to an attachment for oil-cans for determining the amount of oil discharged; and it consists in certain novel features hereinafter fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a simpler, cheaper, and more effective device of this character than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents the body of the can, which is of the ordinary form and construction, and is provided with a handle B and supply-opening *b*, closed by a screw-cap *d*.

C represents the nozzle of the can, considered as a whole. The nozzle is tapped at *f*, and turned onto the mouth of the body in the ordinary way. The nozzle is enlarged centrally to form a chamber *i*, of known capacity, and is divided into two sections *g h*, the section *h* being tapped and turned onto the section *g*, threaded to receive it. A valve-seat *m p* is formed in the inner end of each section, respectively, to receive the ends of a loose valve D, disposed within said chamber. The valve-body is provided with laterally-projecting guards *q*, and is reduced or rabbeted centrally at *r*. A forked lever H is disposed loosely astride said reduced portion and projects through an opening *t* in the wall of said chamber. A vent or air-opening *v* opens into the chamber *i* near the can-mouth.

In oiling locomotives and similar machinery the oil-cups are frequently overflowed and large quantities of oil wasted through the inability of the operator to accurately judge the amount which is discharged from the can, or which is sufficient to thoroughly lubricate the parts.

In the use of my improvement, when the can is tilted to discharge the oil, the valve D falls against the seat *m*, closing the nose. The chamber *i* immediately fills with oil. By forcing the projecting arm of the lever H downward the valve is thrown against the seat *p*, checking the discharge of oil from the can, and at the same time opening the nose for the discharge of oil from the chamber *i*. The opening *v* admits sufficient air to permit the oil to flow freely. Only a determined quantity of oil, the capacity of the chamber being fixed, can thus be discharged at each tilting of the can.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. In an oil-can, a spout or nozzle enlarged to form a chamber, a valve therein for closing the discharge of said chamber when the can is tilted, and a lever projecting through the chamber-wall for moving said valve to close the chamber-inlet, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In an oil-can, the combination of a body, a spout or nozzle having a portion enlarged to form a chamber, a valve within the chamber provided with guards and adapted to alternately close the inlet and discharge thereto, and a lever projecting through the chamber-wall for actuating said valve, substantially as described.

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