(No Model.)

R. C. ANDERSON.

CAN NOZZLE.

No. 305,128. Patented Sept. 16, 1884.

Fig. 2.

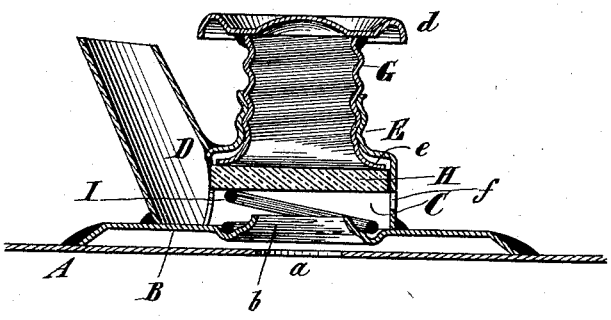
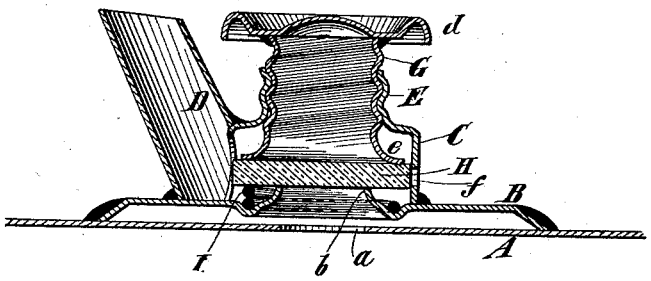


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

Edward F. Roche

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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT C. ANDERSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAN-NOZZLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 305,128, dated September 16, 1884.

Application filed June 12, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT C. ANDERSON, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Can-Nozzles, of which the following is a specification.

This improvement relates particularly to nozzles for oil-cans.

I will describe a nozzle embodying my improvement, and then point out the various features in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a central vertical section of the upper part of a can furnished with a nozzle embodying my improvement, the valve being shown closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the valve being shown open.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in both figures.

A designates the top of an oil-can of ordinary construction. It has an opening, *a*, through which oil may pass from it. Over this opening *a* is arranged a cap-plate, B. It is secured to the top of the can A by solder or otherwise. At about the center it has an opening, *b*, whose edges are turned upward to form a valve-seat.

C designates a chamber, shown as cylindrical in form. It has at one side a projecting nozzle, D. On the top it is provided with a screw-threaded neck, E. The chamber, as shown, is made of sheet metal, and its neck is bent or creased to form a screw-thread. Owing to this the screw-thread of its neck extends from the exterior as well as the interior. It is only necessary, however, that it should be on the interior.

G designates a screw fitting in the screw-threaded neck of the chamber C. It is shown as made of sheet-metal tube, bent or creased. This screw is provided at the upper end with a head, *d*, whereby it may be conveniently manipulated to form the thread. At the lower end the screw has an outwardly-extending flange, *e*.

H designates the valve. It consists of a disk, of cork or like material, preferably fitting quite snugly within the chamber C, so as to be capable of being guided thereby in its movements toward and from its seat *b*. It occupies a position in the chamber C below the screw G; but it is not attached to the screw. Below it is a spiral spring, I, which at the lower end surrounds the upturned edge of the valve-seat. This spring need not be attached either to the valve-seat or to the valve. When the screw is raised, the spring forces up the valve, and the contents of the can will then be allowed to flow into the chamber C if the can be properly tilted. By lowering the screw the valve will be forced down upon its seat. Owing to the absence of any connection between the valve and screw the construction of the parts is simplified, the valve can adapt itself easily to the end of the screw and the valve-seat, and the valve will not be worn by being forcibly turned upon its seat when the screw is manipulated.

In the portion of the chamber C which is opposite the nozzle D is a hole, *f*, which forms a vent, whereby the passage of oil from the nozzle will be facilitated. I have found it best to arrange the hole *f* about on a level with the upturned edge of the opening *b*.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the valve seat *b*, the chamber C, the screw G, the loose valve H, and the spring I, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the valve-seat *b*, the chamber C, the screw G, the loose valve H, the spring I, and the vent *f*, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:
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